Chase

County

Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprieto

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1889.

NUMBER 16.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

CONGRESS met, after the holiday recess Congress met, after the holiday recess, on January 2. In the Senate petitions and memorials were submitted and the Tariff bill was taken up and after being discussed for some time was laid aside and a message received from the President in regard to the correspondence on the subject of the treaty with China pending last September. Adjourned.... There was a slim attendance in the House. The bill problibiting attorneys from receiving a fee for procuring an increase of pension was amended and passed. The amendment as adopted was offered by Mr. Peters (Kan.) and permits the applicant to contract to pay not to exceed three dollars to any person in his own State if the claim is allowed. person in his own State if the claim is allowed The R ver and Harbor bill was then considered

In the Senate on the 3d Senator Vorhees' resolution calling for certain information as to homestead, timber-culture and pre-emp-tion entries was agreed to. At 12:20 the Sen-ate took up the Tariff bill which was considered until adjournment....In the House Mr. Reed, of Maine, from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution which had for its object the prevention of fillibustering by the opponents of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill and the Oklahoma bill. Fillibustering was resorted to by the opponents of the motion which prevented a vote upon it, and pending the attempt to secure

a quorum the House adjourned. In the Senate on the 4th a resolution was agreed to calling on the President for correspondence touching the recent Haytien trouble, and Senator Edmunds' resolution regarding the construction or control of the Panama canal by European countries was reported and placed on the calendar. The Tariff bill was theu considered until adjournment....In the House the Senate Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up, amended and passed. Mr. Reed called up his resolution amending the rules so as to prevent fillibustering on the Oklahoma and Pacific Road Funding bills. A long discussion followed and no quorum could be had, so without action the

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A NATIONAL conference of colored Catholics commenced at St. Augustine's Church, Washington, on the 1st. THE White House reception, New Year's

day, was largely attended by the general public. The Congressional delegation paying their respects to the President was rather less than usual.

THE public debt statement for December showed a decrease during the month of \$14,247,295.

THE Secretary of State has received a dispatch from the United States Consul at Puerto Plata dated December 13, saying that the revolution in the northern part of San Domingo has been suppressed and that many of the participants have been ar-

THE President has withdrawn the nomination of Leon O. Bailey to be district attorney for Indiana and substituted the name of Solomon Claypool, now assistant district attorney under special appointment.

It is learned that the change made in the sugar schedule by the Senate sub-committee in charge of the Tariff bill provides that a bounty of one cent a pound be paid upon all sugar raised in this country. This has been, it is said, fully agreed upon.

THE Secretary of State has received letter from the United States Consul at Cape Haytien announcing the election of Hippolyte as Provisional President of Hayti by a convention held at Gonaives, and saying that no particular damage was done by the recent bombardment of Cape

THE Navy Department has been informed that yellow fever has appeared on the United States steamer Yantic which recently went to Hayti to release the Hay

THE members of the colored Catholic convention called at the White House on the 4th, when L. L. Ruffin, of Boston, made an address to the President, which was cordially responded to.

RESOLUTIONS from several commanderie of the Loyal Legion and from the Massachusetts Military Historical Society have been laid before Congress asking for in-creased appropriations for publishing the official records of the war of the rebellion. THE colored Catholic congress at Wash ington adjourned on the 4th to meet next year in Richmond, Va.

THE EAST.

JOHN A. MACKAY, the comedian, mys. teriously disappeared from New York recently. He left a note indicating that he had wandered off in a fit of insanity.

THE New Hampshire Constitutional convention assembled at Concord, N. H., on the 2d and organized.

Two young men named Erb and Schroecker were blown to pieces near Summertown, Pa., recently by the explo-

sion of half a bucket of dynamite. THE dies for 1888, numbering about 800, were destroyed at the Philadelphia mint on the 2d.

THE American Steel Barge Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., has filed a certificate of incorporation. The capital stock is \$500,000 Two boys broke through the ice on Gleason's pond, at South Farmingham, Mass., while skating the other day, as did several others who came to their assist-

ance, and three-Charles and Fred St. Peters and Johnny Ryan-were drowned. They were between ten and fourteen years A QUANTITY of dynamite was exploded on the tracks of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Mahanoy Plaine, Pa., the

other night and four dwellings were partly wrecked and the town bally shaken up. The explosive is supposed to have been placed on the tracks by train wreck ers. No one was injured. THE stables of the paving and health

Ten thousand bushels of grain and seventy tons of hay were destroyed. The buildings cost \$80,000. Two firemen were hurt by falling timbers.

departments of Boston were burned on the

THE iron cross ties experimented with by the Pennsylvania railroad wear Jersey City, N. J., have proved failures.

JOHN WALTER, a submarine diver of Philadelphia, while at work on the bottom of a vessel recently got the air line enrescued was almost dead.

REV. FIELDER ISRAEL, pastor of the committed suicide recently. His mind

THE Friend electric sugar refining process, to operate which a company was formed in New York, is said to have been a huge swindle. The "secret," so carefully hidden, was merely a blind to sell stock, for not a pound of raw sugar was ever refined.

THE granite monument to Custer's Michigan cavalry brigade at Gettysburg, Pa., has been finished. It is twelve feet square at the base and forty-six feet high.

THE WEST.

The dry house of the Royer Wheel Com-pany at Cincinnati was burning furiously on the morning of the 3d. THE Missouri Legislature convened at

Jefferson City on the 2d. P. J. E. CLEMENSON, a boot and shoe dealer of Minneapolis, Minn., made an assignment recently with \$84,538 assets and \$49,889 liabilities.

A GRAVEL train on the Canada & St. Louis railroad jumped the track near Colon, Mich., recently, while backing up at a speed of thirty miles an hour. Brakeman Frank Matthews, of Middleburg, Ind., was instantly killed and six other men seriously injured.

THE warrant for the pardon of Benjamin F. Hopkins, of the broken Fidelity Bank. of Cincinnati, which was signed by the President December 26, was sent to Columbus, O., on the 2d, having been overlooked in the Department of State.

CHARLES R. WHITE, the noted Detroit

theatrical manager, died recently of peritonitis By a fire in Mrs. William Gerald's ho

at Terre Haute, Ind., the other day a fouryear-old son was burned so that he died, and the mother is in a critical condition. One of the firemen was overcome while rescuing the boy.

THE cracker bakers of all the Western

States began a long conference on trade matters in Chicago recently.

The Richardson Drug Company, burned out at St. Louis on New Year's day, has wound up its business affairs.
SEVENTY-FIVE delegates attended a state-

hood convention at Ellenburg, Wash. T., recently. A long address was adopted declaring that the Territory had a population of 240,000 and was eager for statehood.

A DELEGATE convention to push the Statehood project for South Dakota, has been called for Huron, Dak., January 16. A LARGE number of persons were poisoned New Year's day at the house of Charles Wilson, north of Creston, Iowa,

meat having been salted in a zinc vessel. POSTMASTER SHELLEY, of Kansas City, Mo., has been removed by order of the President. Shelley accuses Congressmanelect Tarsney of being the cause of his re-moval, much bad feeling having developed

between them during the late election. W. B. FAY, president and general manager of the Denver (Col.) Gas Company, has been arrested for manslaughter for responsibility for the killing of four laborers by the caving in of the cable road.

THE sheriff recently raided a wholesale iquor house and the Hotel Duncan saloon in Dubuque, Ia., and seized large quanti-

WILLIAM FORBES, an electric light trimmmer, of Detroit, Mich., was killed by a shock of electricity while at work on hi ladder the other day.

GOVERNOR MOREHOUSE has reduced the sentence of Bill Ryan, convicted in 1881 for the Blue Cut train robbery, from twenty-five years to ten years. The commuta-tion will release Ryan April 16 next.

THE biennial message of Governor Adams, of Colorado, has been sent to the Legislature. It recommends, among other

things, the passage of a high license law. By a collision between freight trains on bridge near Carbon, Wyo., the other night the bridge was set on fire and it and egraph operator in the caboose was

fatally injured. A RIOT was reported recently near Seattle. Wash, T., between coal miners belonging to the Miners' Union and other miners belonging to the Knights of Labor. Several men were reported to be killed and

wounded. AT Grand Forks, Dak., recently, Torkel Tallakson was bitten on the hand in a fight with another Norwegian. Blood poisoning set in and he was reported at the point of death, his arm being dead from mortifica-

J. J. WEST, proprietor of the Chicago Times and Joseph Dunlop, the city editor, have been arrested on complaint of In-spector Bonfield and Captain Schaack for rain. spector Bonfield and Captain Schaack for ruin. Crump, who is a prominent Mason, alleged libel in criticising recent police has five fingers and a thumb on each hand. acts.

THE SOUTH.

LEONARD's saloon and eleven new buildings were destroyed by fire at Decatur, Ala., recently. Two men were seriously burned. Loss, \$50,000.

A THIRD mysterious murder at Birmingham, Ala., developed on the 1st. the body of a well dressed young man being found concealed in a pile of brush. He had been dead for some time.

CAL TOLLIVER, a cousin of the famous outlaw, Craig Tolliver, who was killed two years ago, has been mortally wounded at Martinsburg, Ky., by Frank Atkins, whom he had attempted to kill.

THE steamer Natchez, from New Orleans to Lake Port. Ark., struck a reef near Lake Providence the other morning and was beached on the Mississippi shore and sank in nine feet of water. There was no loss

GOODELFITE & JAMES, merchants of Nashville, Tenn., have assigned. Their liabilities are \$92,000; assets \$110,000.

THE United States steamer Richmond has sailed from Norfolk, Va., for Montevideo to become flagship of the South Atlantic squadron.

In an altercation at Bayou Sara, La., J. F. Irving, Jr., son of Mayor Irving, shot and killed Thomas Howell, son of Judge S. J. Howell. Irving was released on bail. A BOILER in the hoop factory of Colonel John Ashford at Raleigh, N. C., exploded recently, instantly killing Colonel Ashford's two sons and a negro, and fatally injuring Colonel Ashford himself.

A SPECIAL from Meridian, Miss., says: twelve miles northwest of this city, masked white men riddled with buckshot one Bud REV. FIELDER ISRAEL, pastor of the Spears, colored, who is said to have been nominees: For mayor, John Scovern, First Unitarian Church, of Salem, Mass., planning assassination of the whites who cashier First National Bank; councilmanhad hanged the negro who attempted murder in Mr. Houston's house recently.

GENERAL. Four Radical members of the Servian

Chamber of Deputies have been arrested for an alleged conspiracy against King

ALARMING rumors prevailed on the 2d regarding the position of American residents in Hayti. Since the forced surrender of the Haytien Republic the newspapers were filled with abuse of the United States Minister, Thompson, and it was said Americans had been thrown into prison. Hayti Minister Preston denied the alarming re-

GERMAN Liberal circles are much exercised over a report that the Emperor has conferred the order of the Black Eagle

upon Herr von Puttkamer. A GREEK who has arrived from Klartoum says that some months ago the Mahdi's troops captured an Englishman passing through the territory of the Kabbabish tribe from the westward. He did not know his name. The man was said by the Mahdi's men to be a lord, but it is believed that he is Neufeld. When the Greek left Khartoum he regarded an early emeute among the Mahdi's followers as imminent

Some anxiety has been occasioned at Panama by the crisis through which the canal has been passing recently. Serious alarm, however, had not been felt, the faith in the ultimate successful issue of the enterprise being great. Work continued

steadily on the canal. THE Hungarian maize ring syndicate is said to have collapsed, having lost 3,000,000 florins. Maize can be bought for half what the syndicate paid.

A WORKMAN was burned to death and \$30,000 damage done by the destruction of the Lincoln pulp mill at St. Catherines, Ont., recently.
It is reported in London that Lady Salis-

bury will present Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, nee Endicott, to the Queen at the first drawing room. THE Journal de St. Petersburg heartly

indorses the peaceful predictions of King Humbert of Italy and Premier Von Tisza of Hungary on New Year's day.
GREAT anxiety was felt at Berlin on the
3d regarding the health of Prince Bis-

marck. A SERIES of earthquake shocks followed each other in Costa Rica on the night of December 29. At Alajuela eight persons were killed and many injured.

AT Dublin on the 3d Judge Kelly in sentencing rioters to prison denounced the Government for its laxity in allowing riots at evictions.

EXTREME cold prevailed in the Ekaterinburg district of Southeast Russia. It was estimated that 175 persons were frozen to death. Near Tiflis a railroad train was blocked by snow and fourteen passengers

froze to death. WHILE the audience were leaving the theater at Madrid on the night of the 4th a bomb exploded near by with tremendous effect. Great excitement prevailed for a time. No person was injured, but build-ings in the neighborhood were damaged.

By an explosion of fire damp in a colliery near Oveida, Spain, recently twentyseven persons were killed and many in-

which had been undermined by the floods, twelve persons were killed. Much other damage has been done. THE Hungarian Government has prac-

tically made compulsory the teaching of the German language in the schools.

THE LATEST.

LIBERTY, Mo., Jan. 4.—Six prisoners escaped from the county jail here early this norning. There were only seven persons confined in the jail, but one old man who is working out a sentence refused to leave. He did not interfere with the others in a number of cars were burned. A tel- any way, however, neither did he take any steps to give an alarm, but quietly remained in the jail. Those who escaped and the offenses they charged with are: Joseph Asbury, with intent to kill; George Wood, burglary and larceny; Eugene Turner, burglary and larceny; William Eye, petit larceny; Theodore Egell, incest; George Madden horse stealing.

WASECA, Minn., Jan. 4 .- S. A. Crump, attorney at law, and ex-probate judge of this county, is missing, and is believed to have gone to Canada. A few days ago he drew a check for \$5,000 and had it cashed at St. Paul. The check went to protest and now officers are looking for Crump. Gambling is believed to be the cause of his

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Several persons at Gloucester City have been in receipt of notices warning them that it would be better for their physical condition if they paid more attention to their moral condition. Others that have been referred to as being shiftless by their neighbors have also been notified to mend their ways. These orders are accompanied by the emblem of the Order of Whitecaps-a skull and crossbones.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 4 .- Dora Eisenbes, a young German of Herea, went to the chicken house to feed the fowls when a man, who was concealed in the building, assaulted her. She screamed for help and he struck her with an axe, inflicting eight severe wounds on the head. She will probably die. Her assailant escaped, but it is pelieved that he will be caught.

COHOES, N. Y., Jan. 3.-Frank Delchanty, son of ex-Assemblyman shanty, this afternoon attempted suicide by plunging a large pair of shears into his ody in twenty-three places. His mother, while attempting to disarm him, was badly cut in the arm. He had become despondent and melancholy through sickness He may recover.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Jan. 4 .- The sheriff made a raid yesterday on a wholesale liquor establishment and seized about 200 parrels of whisky and 100 cases of wine The Hotel Duncan saloon was subjected to a call from the sheriff last evening. These raids have caused a great sensation among the liquor and saloon men and it is the general belief that a number of them con-

template leaving the State.

MACON, Mo., Jan. 4.—The Republican city convention was held at the court house last night to select a ticket for the election January 13. The following are the at-large, Edwin McKee; marshal, Robert Davis; recorder, John A. White.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE lawyers of Southern Kansas who ecently met in convention at Fort Scott to take action in regard to dividing the State into two judicial districts passed resolutions favoring the division of the State into two Federal Judicial districts, to be known as the Northern and Southern districts of Kansas; that such division is made necessary by reason of our present facilities for travel and for the reason that it will be more satisfactory to the people of the entire State, and that the Senators and members in Congress from the State of Kansas be earnestly requested to use all honorable means to secure the passage of the necessary legislation to divide the State into two judicial districts, and provide for the necessary officers and places for holding court in said districts.

W. P. HIGGINBOTHAM, the noted banker of Manhatian, recently made an assign-ment for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities reported at \$107,000; assets, \$200,000. His bank was the first in Manhattan, being established in 1858. Mr. Higginbotham is also owner of the well-known Blue Valley herd and stud.

ONE Samuel Brooks was recently arrested at Wichita upon the charge of passing counterfeit gold coin. Upon his person was found \$300 of the spurious coin.

GOVERNOR MARTIN recently received a mmunication from Hon. Robert S. Green, chairman of the committe on arrangements, Philadelphia, embodying resolutions lately adopted by the Governors of the thirteen original States, recommending the erection of a national memorial nument in the city of Philadelphia, the birth place of national independence as well as well as of our constitution.

THE sensational story recently sent out about Whitecapoutrages in Northern Kan-sas proved to be a falsehood without a

shadow of foundation for truth. At the recent session of the State Teacher's Association held at Topeka, the following officers were elected: President, J. N. Wilkinson, Emporia; vice-president, H. A. Gabin, Baldwin City; treasurer, J. H. Hays, Winfield; secretary, J. W. Ferguson, Kansas City, Kan.; executive committee, George G. Ryan, William M. Davidson, Topeka; D. S. Pence, Wichita. Resolutions were adopted favoring the minimum age for admission to the schools at six instead five years; praying the Legislature to empower boards of education to purchase text books for their schools; that the present iniquitous system of taxation should be abolished; asking the Legislature to establish a county or township system in which all the schools of the county or township may be maintained for the same time; condemning the use of tobacco in any form by the instructors of our youth. and that the use of tobacco by pupils in or about our school buildings should be pro-

THE five-year-old son of Mrs. C. E. Layman, of Nickerson, was drowned in a well

On New Year's day Governor Martin pardoned five convicts in the penitentiary. They were: S. S. Spangler, sentenced from Ness County in 1888 for one year for manslaughter; Frank E. Rawlins, sentenced on February, 1888, from Cherokee County for three years for manslaughter; Frank Houghtaling, sentenced from Crawford County in September, 1888, for grand larceny; Fred Blue, sentenced from Stafford County for one year for assault with intent to kill, and O. S. Keyser, convicted in Elk County of embezzlement, and senenced for one year.

PENSIONS were granted the following veterans in Kansas on the 3d: Charles J. Fox, of Ulysses; Charles A. Lewis, of White City; Isaac S. Poe, of Norton; Uriah Call, of Lincoln; John McKee, of Humboldt; B. F. Miller, of Mound Valley; Anderson Hall, of Lone Lake; Henry Hart, of Salina; Silas C. Davis, of Dupont; Alexander Coon, of Giasco; Peter Herner, of Louisburg; Daniel M. Reynolds, of Wa-mego; John M. Griffith, of Palmer, and R. O. Slayton, of Haven.

In the probate court at Topeka the other day Abner Whiteman, who gave his age as one hundred and sixteen years, applied for and obtained a license to marry, his bride being sixty-eight. The parties are colored. "Uncle Abner" said he was born in 1772. He says he hunted coons where Nashville Tenn, now stands when the

country was a wilderness. THE Kansas City & Topeka Railway Company has executed a deed of trust for its property to the Metropolitan Trust Company, of New York, to cover first mortgage bonds not to exceed \$1,200,000. The instrument has been filed in the office of the recorder of deeds in Wyandotte County. The bonds bear date of January 1. 1889, running forty years at five per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. The bonds are authorized by the stockholders of the company to secure funds for the completion of the terminal facilities in Kansas City.

Ar the present time there are 875 students enrolled at the State Normal School at Emporia. These students represent eighty-two counties of the State and fifteen States and Territories. Of these 134 are natives of Kansas.

MAJOR WARNER Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., was recently tendered a public reception in the hall of the House of Representatives at Topeka. An address of welcome was delivered by Captain L. J. Webb on behalf of the G. A. R. and the citizens of Topeka, and by Adjutant-General Campbell on behalf of the State. Several days later Major Warner was given a reception at Dodge City.

Assessors' returns show that there are in Kansas 912,637 milch cows.

THE farmers who supplied the Fort Scott sugar works with sorghum cane last year cleared \$18 per acre over and above all expenses of cultivation and delivery, allowing good wages for every thing done and two dollars per acre rent. A SUGAR mill and refinery, a creamer

with a capacity of 20,000 pounds of milk

per day, a gypsum factory and a big grist mill are among the assured industries for Medicine Lodge during the year 1889. THE collections of internal revenue for the district of Kansas for the month of December, 1888, were \$13.516.42, against \$12,887.25 in December, 1887. The increase

came mostly from the sale of oleomarga-

OKLAHOMA.

A Foolish Invasion.

PURCELL, I. T., Jan. 5.—The Oklaho invasion is coming to a climax and ex-citement is intense. Springer City, Oklahoma, a town of about 3,000 inhabitants, is under martial law. The mayor and city treasurer have gone, and the United States troops are ordering all citizens out. This city is overrun with fugitives from tho omised land." Late Thursday night the troops stationed

in the Territory received orders to remove all settlers who are now locating claims in the vicinity of Oklahoma City, Purcell and Springer. Reinforcements from Fort Reno are expected to join troop B, United States cavalry, near Oklahoma City, and move on the settlers in the morning. As might be supposed those who have

gone into the Territory to take unlawful possession of claims are of the reckless kind, and, therefore, trouble of a serious nature is apprehended at any moment. A collision between the soldiers and invaders is hourly expected and there may bo bloodshed.

The invaders have acted very foolishly The invaders have acted very foolishly in making their move at this time. The Springer bill is pending and even if they were permitted to remain they would gain no rights in the event of its passage. They are evidently a set of adventurers who do not understand the legal status of the matter and will come to grief with only their trouble for their pains. Of all the raids into Oklahoma this latest one is the most foolish and inexcusable.

GOVERNMENT PREPARATIONS. Washington, Jan. 5.—The authorities at the War Department discredit the rumors of an attempted invasion of Oklahoma by "boomers," but say significantly that preparation has been made to repulse and punish all efforts in that direction. The commanders of United States troops located in and about Oklahoma are fully instructed concerning the course to be pursued, and are on the alert, although no eports have been received at the War Department indicating in the slightest any incursion of "boomers." The depart-ment officials say, however, that they would be greatly relieved if Congress, at he present session, would settle the Oklaissue, and either throw open the ands to settlement and provide a Territorial Government, or pass such laws as would definitely determine the question of title. Troops are kept in the field at great discomfort and expense and it is not an agreeable duty to the army to be on war footing against citizens and would be settlers, endeavoring to assert rights which the Government expressly denies and or-ders the military authorities to repel by force of arms.

SUED FOR MILLIONS.

The Northern Pacific Sued By the Govern-ment For Illegal Timber Cutting. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 4.—A suit was filed in the United States District Court last evening on behalf of the United States Government against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company which involves be-tween five and six million dollars. It Three Thousand Settlers on the Ground at is charged that ever since the road has been built, about 1869, it has been trespassing on Government land along its line and denuding it of timber. In Montana it is charged the road has cut over fifty million feet of lumber worth \$1,000 000; in Idaho ten million feet worth \$200,000; in Washington Territory twenty million worth \$400,000, and in Minnesota over two hundred million feet worth \$3,000,000. The road which was stumping the timber on the lands it owned under the grant which was every alternate section and which was not yet surveyed, instead of confining itself to such alternate sections, cut it continuous along its lines. The Government asks that an injunction be immediately issued to stop the cutting and that the company be compelled to appear in court and respond to thirty-two questions concerning the timber, where and when cut, how and where it has been used and so on ad infinitum. The petition is signed by A. H. Garland, Attorney-General of the United States, George H. Baxter, United States attorney for Minnesota, and Henry W. Hobson, special United States

FOREIGNERS WARNED.

Edmunds Panama Resolution Remunds Panama Resolv.
ported Back Favorably.
4 —Mr. Sherman, WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.-Mr. from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back to the Senate to-day favorably Mr. Edmunds' joint resolution as to

the Panama canal as follows: Resolved, That the Government of the United States will look with serious concern and disar proval on any connection of any European Government with the construction or control any ship canal across the isthmus of Darienf or across Central America, and must regard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States and as a menace to their welfare.

Resolved, That the President be authorized

to communicate this expression of the views of Congress to the Government of the countries of The resolution was placed on the calendar and Mr. Sherman gave notice that he

would to-morrow ask for its consideration and he hoped it would receive the unanimous approval of the Senate.

Remarkable Weather. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-The two large reather maps which hang in the House lobby, one showing the state of the weather throughout the country yesterday and one indicating the weather to-day were curiously scrutinized this morning and a good deal of comment was made upon the fact that in the wide United States not a drop of rain nor a flake of snow fell yesterday, and if the indications for to-day are verified by the facts Northfield, Vt., will supply the only snow storm and the gulf coast of Texas the only rainfall which will visit the country within

the current twenty-four hours. Suicide of a Reporter.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.-Clarence S. Gailey aged twenty-five, a newspaper reporter blew his brains out with a revolver last night at his boarding house. The act was the result of despondency caused by his inability to get profitable employment and by the fact that his suit for the hand of Miss Emma Stearns, of Cincinnati, was a

KANSAS EARLY HISTORY.

x-Governor Robinson Reflects on the

Character of General Lane. LEAVENWORTH, Kam., Jan. 3.—At the meeting of the Kansas Commandery Loyat Legion last night, Ex-Governor Charles Robinson delivered an address on the early bistory of Kansas, during which, after re-lating the causes that led to the war, and the part taken by the state, he referred to General J. H. Lane's career on the bowder at that time. Among other things he said: "But what was worse than rebels, redlegs and bushwhackers, one of our United States Senators conceived an ambition to be not only Senator, but Briga-dier-General and Governor of Kansas. His authority to act as General be ob-tained in Washington, but when he ap-plied for the Governor's chair he was politely told that there was but one such chair in the executive office and that was occupied. Eas refusal to abdicate in favor of the Senator General must be punished, and am alliance was made with the redlegs and hell was les loose all along the

border" The Governor them described the theft of two fine horses from a prominent citizen at Paola by Lane's men under his son-inlaw, but Lane was compelled to give them up, as the owner had a very caustic pen which he feared. Samson himself, with full grown locks, would have been impotent to preserve the peace on the border. The Senator General obtained authority to raise two regiments, which he immediately filled with officers from Colonel down, but

the men were few and far between. The Governor then related how he was denounced by Lane as disloyal, and even the officers at Fort Leavenworth, where General Hunter was in command, came under his malediction. After Lane proclaimed himself Brigadier-General by ap-pointment of the President and verified by proclamation by the latter, the Governor appointed Hon. F. P. Stanton Senator to occupy the vacant seat. This simplified matters, as both Senator and President went back on their statements and no Brigadier-General's commission could be found. The speeches delivered by Lane at Leavenworth and the appointment of Stanton had the effect of materially clipping his wings. The Governor soon after received authority to organize and consolidate the Lane regiments and put some private soldiers into them. On one occasion when Secretary Stanton sent him a telegram to commission certain of Lane's officers or he would do so himself, Governor Robinson replied that he might possess the power to override the Constitution and laws but he had not the power to make the Governor of Kansas dishonor his own State. Lane's military campaign on the terder was marked with the most revolting crime and outrag: while his civil career was unparalleled. The address was quite lengthy, and will create a large amount of discussion in this State and the Missouri border.

IN OKLAHOMA.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Jan. 8.—The following was received here yesterday and its authenticity is not questioned by

men acquainted with the subject and surroundings: SPRINGER, POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY, OKLA-HOMA, Dec. 31, 1888.—Springer is the county seat of the southeast corner county of Oklahoma. It is one mile east of Purcell and is just across the Canadian river. This town was laid out to-day and town officers chosen who are Indian Territory cattlemen. The supposition is that Springer will be a town of 2,000 or 3,000 people in two weeks time. The Oklahoma boomers were all "pulled" on December 16 by Lieutenant Macomb and a posse of about twenty red skin scouts. When these arrests were made the troops were some what sarcastic in their management of the little band of fourteen boomer prisoners, which they mustered in the vicinity of Oklahoma City about thirty miles north of this place. When they had succeeded in finding all the boomers in the locality they took us to the town mentioned and held us there as prisoners two days. After the two days' imprisonment orders were received from proper au-thority by Lieutenant Macomb to release us. So now we are in the promised land and at home. This raid was managed and under the immediate control of Captain Summers, located at Oklahoma station as Government freight gent. The Captain and his followers intend to hold this townsite. The population on December 15 was not more than fifty at the very most, to-day it is at least 8.00). The Government has.

as yet, given us no orders to leave. EXIT ABRAM, ENTER HUGH. Hewitt Hands Over the Fripperies of Office

to His Successor.

New York, Jan. 2.—At precisely twelve o'clock yesterday the new mayor, Hugh J. Grant, was led to the desk in the city hall by Hon. Abram S. Hewitt. For more than an hour previous the city half was filled with a throng to witness the ceremony of the incoming mayor's induction into office. Mayor Hewitt first received Mr. Grant in his private room. After a brief conversa-tion both gentlemen entered the mayor's office and leading Mr. Grant to the mayor's

desk. Mr. Hewitt said: "According to law the hour of twelve o'clock this day brings my official duties to an end and yours as mayor begins. I can only say that if you have half the pleasure in taking up these duties that I have in laying them down, you must feel a piness in your administration."

very happy man. 1 wish you every hap-Then turning to the assemblage, Mayor Hewitt continued:

"Gentlemen, I introduce to you the mayor of the city of New York." He then walked out of the building. There was a good deal of cheering for Mayor Grant, and when the crowd bethought itself of the outgoing mayer and gave him a lusty cheer, Mr. Hewitt was out of hearing distance. Other heads of the departments elected in December were also installed.

Attacked By Indians. OSAGE AGENCY, I. T., Jan. 3 .- As John Godown and Byron Dennis, of Canton, Kan., were going down the Arkansas river they were fired on by a party of Osages one mile below the Osage and Pawnee crossing and Dennis was instantkilled and Godown badly wounded. He got out of the boat and made his escape. He is wounded in the right arm and in both hips and has a glancing wound just over the right eye, but is here now doing very well and will recover.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

ACTTONUOOL FALLS . KANSAS

BLIND-MAN'S BUFF.

The farmer had five buxom girls, Joan, Betty, Hester, Peg and Kate, All had dimples, blushes, curis, Had dewy lips, and noses straight; And four, in truth, were not sedate, But Kate was quiet as a mouse, And I loved Kate And dwelt in her father's house.

And when at night all work was o'er, The girls and we, the farmer boys, Would clear the great worn kitchen floor For games accompanied with noise; And when none knew what more to play-The games each having served enough, I'd shyly say: "Let's have a round at Blind-man's Buff.

Then, while all minds were occupied With searching for that kerchief red Of size sufficient to be tied ut the boyish bullet-head-Kate with one finger on her lip, Her long, moist eyes on mine tha Would stilly slip e that glow'

From out the busy, laughing crowd, And spend among the window plants One careless minute, casually, Lifting the window-blind, perchance,

And gazing out—as if to see; Returning whence she held between Slim finger and unconscious thumb A trifle green— A sprig of rose-geranium.

That, when the game began at last, (She'd teased it till her fingers smelt.. With ease and swiftness sh'ed make fast Between her panting heart and belt And when my turn came to be blind Fate must have been slyer than Fate, But I could find My little rose-geranium Kate.

Oh, happy groping in the dark
Through fifteen thicknesses of red!...
I'd stop and make believe to hark When I would sniff the air instead: And at my sleeve fair Peg would plu And Joan into my arms would burst, But no—I'd duck . . .

She must smell of geranium first. Oh, pleasure! . . . blindly following That fleeting perfume—haunting, fine—And when I'd caught the sweet, scared

Mine, for one little moment mine-Oh, bliss! . . . for I might kiss her cheek As was the custom at that date. . . She's not so meek-As she was then—now, Are you Kate?
—Gertrude Hall, in Time.

A CHANCE OBSERVATION

Remarkable Way in Which Crime Was Detected.

One day, while studying sun spots with my telescope, which was a fine and powerful instrument, it occurred to me to fit my terrestrial eye piece to the tube, and amuse myself looking around the country. I had frequently tested the power of my glass by reading the time on a church clock in a neighboring town, and counting lightning rods on distant buildings and in various other ways, and I never tired of making fresh tests.

On this day I had been through my routine, and, while sweeping the glass slowly around for fresh objects of interest. I saw, through a vista in a distant piece of woods, two men carrying a small, but seemingly heavy trunk.

become familiar with every square yard of it in my gunning expeditions.

The sight of two men carrying a to excite my curiosity. I speculated on their probable errand, and, remembering that there was a railroad station not were on their way to intercept a train. have heard about it?"

As I watched, the two men, putting the trunk down and using it for a seat, began an animated conversation, which, I judged, was an argument. My opinion was based on their gestures and acial expressions, which I could see slainly.

One of the men was much taller than the other, much better dressed, and had much finer features. The other, who looking, owing to great breadth of shoulders and depth of chest, was dressed like a laborer.

it seemed strange that I could not hear their voices; and I felt so much like an eavesdropper, that when they started simultaneously and looked in my direction, I instinctively shrank back to avoid observation.

They must have heard some noise which startled them, for they rose quickly, and stood in attitudes which betokened expectancy. They stood your gardener?" I asked, not knowing thus, alert, watchful and apparently listening, for a few instants, and then thing. resumed their seats, as if what had disturbed them was no longer an object of account of his powerful physique. He anxiety.

The tall man soon rose, in a decisive sort of way, and the other, rather reluctantly, as I thought, walked away. I concluded that the tall man had sent show you, much better than I can dehim back for some forgotten piece of scribe, how he looks." baggage. It seemed natural that the relations of the two men should be those of master and servant; but I could not understand the equality indicated by the mutual labor of carrying the trunk, or the apparently familiar air of discussion.

No; I was mistaken in my surmise; the servant, if he were such, had not gone more than a few steps; for here able in the picture and I could, without he was again, bearing a pickaxe and

The tall man, in the meantime, had been walking about as if selecting a spot to bury the trunk, for he pointed to a large hollow beside a granite bowlder, where the servant began digging, after having cleared away the leaves which had collected there.

While the servant was digging, the master sat on the bowlder, watching him at work, and smoking a cigar call." which I saw him take from a pocket cigarette case, and light.

When the hole was ready, the two

short one covered it with the earth he had thrown out, and then carefully covered the place with leaves.

The spot selected was a good one for the purpose, as the hollow merely looked a little shallower than before.

After the short man had carefully concealed the tools beneath a project ing part of the rock, and filled the crevice with leaves, the two held a short conversation and separated, going in different directions—the tall man toward the railroad station, and the other in the direction from which they had come with the trink. Just as the men disappeared. I heard steps coming up the observatory stairs.

I drew a long breath (as one does after having finished a chapter in an interesting book), and, turning from my glass, saw a servant bringing me a telegram. It bore the announcement of a near relative's death; and it drove from my mind all thought of the occurrence which had just engrossed my attention so thoroughly.

As soon as I could get a train, I was

on my way to a distant city, where I had to represent my family at the fuperal of my late relative.

Circumstances connected with business pertaining to my relative's estate detained me somewhat more than a month.

Soon after my return home, I heard of a robbery which had been committed in the neighboring town of ---, a month or more before.

Mr. Hammond, a wealthy gentleman, who owned a fine place on the bank of - river, had been robbed of several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, silverware and other things, among which was a very fine collection of precious stones, both cut and uncut.

No trace of the stolen articles had been found; nor had any clew to the identity of the burglars been discovered.

Finding, by comparing dates, that he robbery was committed the night pefore I left home, I jumped at a conclusion; the men in the woods, whom I had seen making the strange burial of a trunk, were the robbers, and were burying their plunder on the day following the robbery.

I had spoken to no one of what I saw that day; in fact, I did not remember thinking of that scene again, until I heard of Mr. Hammond's loss.

Thinking it a duty to inform Mr. Hammond of what I had seen, I drove over to -- the next day, and called at his house; although personally we were unknown to each other.

I was ushered into the parlor by the servant, who took my card to his master, and I waited some time for his appearance. While thinking over what I should say by way of introduction to the story I had come to tell, I was startled by seeing before me, in the doorway, one of the very men I had seen bury the trunk! It was the tall,

well-dressed one. Before I had recovered from the shock of surprise caused by the sight of him, he advanced with the ease of a public collections. well-bred host and welcomed me, call-I knew the woods perfectly, having beyond a doubt that this was Mr. Ham- you know we might find some clew at and trembling like an aspen.

mond himself. "I am very sorry to have kept you waiting so long, Mr. Brainard," said he. trunk in the woods, was singular enough seating himself near me, "but I have been busy with some men who have been out hunting for my missing gardener, who disappeared so mysteriously far from there, I decided that they the day before yesterday. You may

> There was no doubt that this was Mr. Hammond, the owner of the house; but what should I say to him? Tell him that I had seen him in the woods that day helping to bury the treasure of which he had been robbed? No; that

was too absurd." Not being able now to speak of the motive for my call, I decided to answer his last words, and trust to the drift of was of low stature, but very powerful- the conversation to help me. So I answered rather awkwardly:

"No, I had not heard of your gar dener's disappearance; but I heard I could see these men so plainly that last night for the first time, of the robbery that occurred here about a month

ago. "Yes; that was as mysterious and inexplicable as the disappearance of the gardener; but the latter occurrence has so engrossed my attention for the past two days as to put the former almost

out of my mind. "What sort of a looking man was what to say, but wishing to say some-

"A rather striking-looking man on was not a tall man, being a trifle under the average height, in fact; but from his hips up he was one of the stongestlooking men I ever saw. Here, I can

Rising, Mr. Hammond walked to the corner of his room, and returned with a photograph of his house. The gardener had been taken in the view, and there he stood-the very man whom I saw in the woods, burying the trunk. I could not mistake that figure and face. A small head surmounted the shoulders. The face was plainly distinguishdifficulty, indentify it as the one I had

een through my telescope. Mr. Hammond probably noticed my critical examination of the picture, for he broke the silence which lasted during my long scrutiny by asking:

"Did you ever happen to see him, Mr. Brainard?" "Yes," said I, "and under circum-

stances so peculiar that to tell you about it was the sole object of this

"Indeed!"

"I did not know until now," I continued, "that he was your gardener, or men lifted the trunk into it, and the that he had disappeared; but the day rock, and found them without difficulty. rival

this man," tapping the photograph to scratch away the leaves, preparatory with my finger as I spoke, "with an- to digging, when I saw something glitother man, in a piece of woods not far ter among the leaves. from here, carrying a trunk containing something heavy, and I saw this man to pick it up. dig a hole and bury the trunk."

mond, quickly.

"By no means so striking in his indiiduality," I replied. "He was taller than the gardener, I should say-" "And his face; did you see that? Could you recognize him?"

"No," said I, answering the last question only, "I did not tell you, that trembling violently. I saw the whole affair with my telescope from my observatory in had been studying sun spots, and by the merest chance, I was looking around the country with my terrestial eye piece, when I happened upon this scene in the woods."

It may have been my imagination which made me think Mr. Hammond breathed more easily.

"What you have told me does much to clear up the mystery both of the robbery and the disappearance of the gardener. Strange, that we should not have though of the relations these two events might bear to each other! But we had never suspected John in the slightest degree. To be sure, we have had him only a few months; but he has been sober, industrious and apparently trustworthy in every way.

"We were much puzzled by the fact that the entry was made without vio- resistance enough to stop the sparle. I lence. After what you have told me, it struck it again; and this time I uncovis very easy to see it all."

I did not know what to think of Mr. Hammond's coolness in the matter. Was it all feigned; or was I dreaming that day? I began to doubt that I had seen the gardener, even; yet there was his likeness in my hand and here was the other man I had seen, sitting before me. Perhaps there might be some reason why Mr. Hammond wished these jewels to disappear, and perhaps, after having used his gardener to secrete them, he had quietly sent him away, knowing where to find him when he

woods? "Yes indeed: I am familiar with

every square foot of that ground, and have been many times at that very place. If you like, I will show you haps this was not the gardener after just where it is."

"The very thing I was about to request. If not too great a tax on your hand never did any work; the fineness time and kindness, I would like to have of the skin and the appearance of the you go with me, and show me where nails plainly showed that the hand was the rogues buried my jewels. Ah! Mr. Brainard, you do not know how much I feel the loss of those. No one but a collector can appreciate that part of

His eyes fairly sparkled with enthusiasm as he spoke of his collection, and tried to make me understand that the beauty and rarity which his specimens possessed were seldom equaled even in

the spot where the things were buried. which would lead to the apprehension

of the robbers. Can we drive there?" "No: the shortest and best way, as it my cruel misjudgment of Mr. Hamseems to me, is to take a boat and drop | mond. down the river to the nearest point and

walk from there." We did so immediately, and when we arrived at the place where I intended changed it somewhat, but I could swear to leave the boat, Mr. Hammond ex-

claimed: "Why, this is the very spot where the boat was found, when we were searching for the gardener! It was the finding the boat which led to the theory that John had come down here to bathe, had been taken with cramps and drowned. I have not favored that theory at all. John was not the sort of

man to be drowned while swimming." I was almost persuaded by the man's manner and his evident willingness to go to the place that he was innocent of

"I am afraid this means that you will never see your collection again, Mr. Hammond, I said. "The disappearance of the gardener, and the finding of the boat here, are proof enough, to my mind, that he came here and dug up the treasure and went off with it."

"Of course, of course; I don't expect to find any thing here; but we may find a clew.

When we arrived at the opening in the woods and saw the bowlder on which I had seen Mr. Hammond sitting that day, the scene of a month ago came back so vividly that again I felt sure that this was the man whom I saw. I could not understand his self-possession. Was he doing all this for a blind?

He looked with much interest when I pointed out to him the top of my observatory, just peeping over the trees, in the distance, and said:

"How fortunate that you were studying sun spots that day, Mr. Brainard; but for that, it would all have been a mystery still.' Then turning to the rock, he contin-

"Is this the place?"

"Yes," said I, somewhat surprised that he should have asked; for I was very sure I had not told where the trunk was buried. Trying not to show that I was sur-

prised, I said: "Let us look this place over carefully, before disturbing any of the leaves or earth.

We did so, and found nothing. "Now, we will see if the trunk has been dug up. I think if it had been the place would not have been so carefully re-covered."

I then looked for the tools under the

after the robbery at your house I saw I went to work immediately, and began

"Ha! A clew!" I exclaimed, stooping It was an old-fashioned watch key-a

"Another man, do you say? What large oval piece of chalcedony, set in sort of a looking man" asked Mr. Ham- gold. Holding it up for Mr. Hammond to see. I said: "This may lead to the discovery of

the robbers, and possibly to the recovery of your property." He was silent. Looking up from the key in my hand

saw that he was deathly pale, and "So," I thought, "at last, your self-

Feeling sure that the key belonged to him, and that he had dropped it there,

possession deserts you.

"That did not belong to the gardener, did it?" "Ne," he answered, almost in a

and to my grandfather before him." Oh! Then it was among the stolen jewelry? The rogues dropped it when they buried or dug up the trunk." "No; it was not among the stolen things," Mr. Hammond replied, in a

measured sort of way. There was

something about the tone of his voice, which had a sadness in it. I thought. Not liking to watch his discomfort. I began digging energetically. I had not dug far, when the spade struck something soft and yielding, yet with ered what appeared to be cloth; and the next stroke showed it to be the force. As a consequence a locomotive

hand protruding from it. I jumped back with a cry of horror. At the same instant a similar exclama-

sleeve of a man's coat, with a ghantly

tion escaped Mr. Hammond's lips. "This is work for the coroner," said I. "And the hangman," added Mr Hanmond, in a whisper.

My first thought was of the missing gardener, and I believed I was in the presence of the murderer as well as the murdered. Could it be possible? If so, why had he come here and let the dis-"By the way, Mr. Brainard, do you covery be made? Moreover, what mothink you could go to that spot in the live could have induced him to kill the gardener? These thoughts flashed through my mind rapidly.

Second thought caused me to look more closely at the dead hand. Per

No, it was not; most certainly, this not that of a working man.

Without further thought of coroners, began to dig again, though very carefully now, and finally using my hands. Very soon I uncovered the unfortunate man's face.

Great heavens! was I awake, or dreaming some horrible dream? Here, lying partly buried in the earth. were the face and form of Mr. Ham-

mond. Here was Mr. Hammond dead "Of course," said he, "there will be and buried. Here was Mr. Hammond, ing my name, and putting the matter no chance of recovering any thing; but standing looking into his own grave, that I was awake, and not dreaming.

This wonderful likeness accounted for

Yes; I could see that this man was older looking than Mr. Hammond, now that I examined his face. Death had to the identity of this man, and the man

who sat smoking a cigar on the rock. "Who is he?" I asked, feeling sure Mr. Hammond could answer me.

"My brother." "Killed by the gardener?" I said. "Yes; I fear so, and all for those miserable jewels. I must tell you a very sad story, Mr. Brainard, in order

to explain this to you." "My poor brother, here, was even more fond of jewels than I, and had a remarkable collection of his own, although mine excelled his in many particulars. Our mother, who-yes, must tell you-died insanc, had the same passion for jewels, and I think transmitted it to us. I have no doubt that my brother, in his mania to add my specimens to his own, bribed my man-whom he may have sent here months ago, for this purpose-to assist him. I feel sure that John killed him

to get the jewels, as well as the bribe.' Mr. Hammond's unfortunate brother was buried in the family lot, after a coroner's inquest, which found that he came to his death by the means of some blunt instrument, in the hands of some

one unknown to the jury. No one, save Mr. Hammond and my self, ever knew the motive of the mur-

derer. Nothing was ever heard of the ga. dener or the jewels.

Detectives, privately employed by Mr. Hammond, reported that a man an swering to his description sailed for England, in an English barque which never arrived. Probably she foundered at sea, carrying down with her the gardener and Mr. Hammond's jewels --Charles A. Place, in Yankee Blade.

-A farmer of Marietta, Ga., misse fine cow the other day. The surrounding woods and fields were searched for two days without avail. Finally an old colored man found the missing animal in the top story of the college building. whither she had climbed up a winding, narrow stairway.

-Nebraska has its Paradise Valley. Milk river, Honey creek, Thunder product, this commonwealth has no so lay there and was drowned.

UNEVEN LOCOMOTION.

e of the Evils of What Physicians The two sides of the human body are counterparts, but never precisely similar. The ears, eyes, the limbs are like but different, even in bodies most perfeetly formed. This disproportion sometimes takes the form of apparent malformation, and is at once recognized as a disability and misfortune; but it is often an unknown evil, bringing in its train serious ailments which are attributed to other causes. The doctors call it "asymmetry," which is, in fact, a want of symmetry. Dr. Thomas G. Morton, of this city, has made within the last few years some important investigations of bodily disproportion, more especially directed to the length of the legs of men and women. It appears to be a quite common occurrence that there is a difference in the length of one's legs, sometimes amounting to as much as 11-2 or 2 inches. People whisper; "that belonged to my father, go about all their lives on this uneven footing without knowing it. This want of proportion is the frequent cause of disease of the spine, curvature result- give one teaspoonful of this. ing from the constant twist and shock corollary of the evil effects of locomotion in a human machine "out of line," as shown by Dr. Morton recently at the Orthopedic Hospital, Mr. W. E. Lockwood explained the mischiefs resulting from the use of "short-legged locomotives" on railways. In locomotives of ordinary construction the

driving power that pulls the train along in its application is not a continuous but an intermittent does not go forward steadily, but by jumps. The effort to correct this defect by the centrifugal energy of counengines is a partial failure. In it's upward motion the counterweight lifts the wheel from the track and lessens its bite upon the rail, and in its downward motion it pounds the rail with of which is apparent on every track days. in the country. The effect of the jerky motion of the engine is not limited to destruction of the rails on which it runs, but wears out the life of the engineer and wearies the passenger. Engineers are peculiarly subject to forms of disease brought on by continuous shock. When the number of locomotives are considered, the number of men who run them, and their important relation to the business of the country, the question of locomotive asymmetry becomes an interesting one. The locomotive and the track upon which it runs are really parts of one machine, and the curvature of the rails resulting from the pounding of the engine may well be tian Union. compared to the curvature of the spine in a short-legged man. Dr. Morton remedies the short leg by adding the necessary length to the heel of the shoe. What doctor will find us a remedy for the jerky locomotive? - Philadelphia Record.

WRITING A NOVEL Edgar Fawcett Tells How He Conceives

and Plans His Stories. ver with truth the qu ago I formed this purpose, and since

doned it. Securing what seems a sufficient motive for my novel, I next give heed to the characters who are to vitalize it. This is frequently a task of supreme difficulty; again some character, some clean-cut individualism will flash upon the creator's mind with lightning speed. Characters are sometimes found stiff and unpliable under the novelist's attempted handling of them; they disap-On the other hand, those from which bility to his manipulations. "I am deonce to me, "and her loquacity is something quite absurd. I had no idea she would prove herself so talkative."

"Oh, I shall let her talk along and

savs. When the locale, the raison d'etre and the characters of a novel have all been determined upon, there remains a comparatively minor process which some people most unduly exaggerate as to its importance. I mean the construction of the tale, arrangement of its various incidents, concoction of the incidents themselves-all, in brief, that may be included under the name "invention." This is the lowest faculty that a literary man may possess; in fact, it may truthfully be said of invention, as regards plot or situation, that it is not a litererary quality at all. Nearly all the

Press. -Alexander Conly, an inmate of the Marquette poor-house, was sick with fever and burning with thirst. The attendants refused to give him more water, and he crawled out of the back door to a stream near the house. It was only a foot wide and six inches Canon, Lightning Fork, Doughnut deep, but the poor fellow after plung-Prairie, Baker's Reef and Cake Basket ing his face into the water to drink did Precinct. For variety and style of not have strength to lift it again, and

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-An egg for an invalid, to be palatable and digestible, should be beaten very light, and then steamed two min-

-Cheap Dinner Dish.-To each pound of beef minced fine add one-half pound of grated bread, season to taste. and mix with two beaten eggs. Put in a greased mold and steam two hours; serve turned out with mashed potatoes.

-When the cork is taken from a full bottle of ink, if you don't know where to put it, just stick a pin in the lower end and bend it into a hook, then hang the cork on the bottle. Bend the hook so as not to interfere with using ink, and then you have it always handy.

-Essence of peppermint is a pleasant, warm, aromatic, comfortable to most stomachs, not quite so strong as cloves or ginger, good for colic and sick stomach. Dose, ten drops for a grown person. For infant, one-half to two drops in a teaspoonful of water. Add one drop to two teaspoonfuls of water, and

-To keep the hands from chapping: of uneven locomotion. As a curious Just before retiring wash thoroughly, rub with a piece of lemon and dry on a soft towel. Then rub in a few drops of oil of sweet almonds, draw on a pair of large kid gloves, which you have previously smeared with mutton tallow. This faithfully followed at night together with reasonable care of the hands during the day in windy, cold weather will ensure a smooth skin for

most persons .- Rural New Yorker. -Fissure of the lip, or chapped lips, is an annoying trouble, and unless it is properly treated is generally somewhat obstinate. Journal of Health advises, as the quickest way to cure it, to draw terweights on the driving-wheels of a stick of lunar caustic over the wound, slightly burning the same. The operation is painful only for a moment, and improvement commences at once. After cauterizing, "camphor-ice" should be frequently applied, and, as a rule, continuous blows, the destructive effect the wound will heal in three or four

-The Children's Pudding .- Fill a deep dish with apples cut up small; add for a two-quart pudding one cup of sugar, one of water, a pinch of salt, and half a teaspoonful of either cinnamon or allspice. Make a crust as for biscuit, half of the usual rule being enough; roll it to the size of the pudding dish, which should be buttered lightly, and bake half an hour, or more if the apples are hard. This pudding is often steamed instead of baked, and eaten with sauce made of one cup of molasses, a spoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of lemon juice or vinegar, all boiled together fifteen minutes. - Chris-

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

The Numerous and Diversified Phases of This Season's Styles.

Some of the latest toilets for bridemaids are charmingly quaint and oldfashioned in effect, and a number of exceedingly recherche and expensive gowns of this description, made in London, are modeled after dresses popular in the sixteenth century. how I write, conceive and plan my own however, are absolute copies made. novels, I should be inclined frankly to Features and characteristics are made grant that I do a good deal of what use of, both on bodices and skirts, renchildren call "making up as I go dering the toilets, when completed, far along." Two motives are usually fore- prettier and more attractive by their most in my thought: the first of these novelty than the wholly modern cosconcerns a strong wish to locate the tume, to which we are so accustomed. scene of any novel in New York. Years or the wholly antique gown, that unaltered and unmodified in any of its dethen I have seldom even briefly aban- tails, would appear erratic and often decidedly outre. This is also the case in millinery, for from excessive height in hats, there appears to be a general tendency to run to an extreme in the opposite direction. Lower and lower grows the crowns, and wider the brims. and more eccentric the manipulation of these brims in the hands of the artistic milliner, seeking for new effects in shaping the contour of the new picture hats for the winter of '90. However, point him; he had expected to do more like all sudden changes, the majority do with them than he is enabled to do. not favor the swift collapse of the high head-gear of several seasons past. he had anticipated opposite attributes Fashion in these days appears to move often surprise him by their suscepti- rather by transitions and gradual remodelings and modifications than scribing a girl," said a noted novelist by abrupt moves, and although the picturesque chapeau of the season is looked at and admired in its varied forms, and made of all the "What are you going to do about novel and elegant textiles and garniher?" I asked, understanding him but tures of the season, madam, bringing one "lapstone" style and then the other from the attractive show-cases in her then make cuts afterwards in what she salon twirls them severally upon her hand, and holds them in their best light, in vain. Nine women out of eleven behold the new mode, admire it, and straightway purchase a hat exactly its opposite in effect. This is certainly one of the great advantages of our modern days of independence, that no one is obliged to follow any certain undeviating methods or fixed unalterable laws regarding their dress. So many and so diversified are the phases of fashion, that it at last appears within human possibilities to satisfy all eyes, tastes, persons and purses. And besides all the endless styles and caprices, if some bright genius of the wardrobe masters of their craft have been lacking can evolve from her own quick brain in it and not a few feeble writers have something yet unthought of and atbeen endowed with it in great abundtractive, so much the better for the fair originator, whose tastes, if correct and ance. - Edgar Fawcett, in Philadelphia praiseworthy, is immedia ely commended and copied as a tribute to her ingenuity. Some of the most beautiful and finished toilets noted this season have been those wherein the designer of the gowns has exercised her own taste and art in combining the various elements of a number of toilets into one, partaking in a degree of the phase and effect of each of the several styles, without, as we have said above, making

an absolute copy of any one model .-

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

SOFTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

"GOOD-BYE."

It came again to-night, that same sad feeling That long ago I thought had passed away; That one old wound that still resists all healin That pain not even time can quite allay. The mists close in, but faintly through the

stealing
I catch an echo which will never die; For, all the memories of the past unsealing, Come those two tearful words of hers: "Good

A touch of hands, few, hasty words, in parting-

I see and hear it all again to-night;
A host of recollection now upstarting
Bring the whole scene again before my sight.
"Good-bye!" The low sweet voice that spoke
it faltered;
The eyes were dimmed that shone so bright

The memory of those words has never altered— Those two sad whispered words of hers: What might have been! God only knows; we

Can draw the curtains from the dim un

And yet, and yet, before me rises ever-But fainter since the shadows deeper grown Have fallen on my heart and brought it sad

vision of her face, the one strong tie That carries with it somewhat of the gladnes I knew before those words of her: "Good

The music in my soul can never brighten; The minor chords are all that sound to-day; And mournful strains, which nothing seems to

lighten, My life, my soul, my very being sway. The harmony is incomplete: her fingers Could touch the chords and swell the mus

high; Now, in the notes a painful discord lingers, For the sweetest string was broken by thes words: "Good-bye!"

—J. Winthrop Loveland, in Harper's Weekly.

ALLEN GRAY The Mystery of Turley's Point.

AUTHOR OF "WALTER BROWNFIELD," "HELEN LAKEMAN," "BANKER OF BEDFORD," AND OTHER STORIES.

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CHAPTER IX -CONTINUED. Allen took the roll of MS., and after much trouble unrolled and smoothed it out so it could be read. An amateur manuscript may usually be recognized by being rolled so tightly that the editor's patience is exhausted before he can get it in shape to read. Frequently the manuscript is rejected without being read for this very reason. The manuscript contained only a few news

items, as follows:
"Mr. Editur: Not havin' seen any thing frum Billy's Crick lately i that I would rite a fu lines fur yu. Times are good here. Crops is splendid, an' farmers amost dun plowin' corn. Tom briggs fell and broke his arm last sunda We have meetin' again at the school house. Sam herrin was heerd cussin the other day, bekase some feller had his ox yoke. Sam had better bring back the corn knife he bor rered frum me last year, when I wuzzn't a home. Had a dance last week at Bart Davises house. Sol Smith was there, he was so tall he bumped his head agin the jist. Si hed so much corn juice he made the floor crack. Si iz a

"Who wrote this?" asked Allen. "I did-won't it do?" "I guess so, if it is not so personal as

give offense to any one.' 'Oh no, no, it's just all a joke, that's "Are you a subscriber for the paper?"

"No; how much is it? If you'll put that piece in, I believe I'll sign fur it." "It is one dollar and fifty cents per

"But how much is it fur a year?" "One dollar and fifty cents."

The citizen from Billy's Creek had only fifty cents, but he promised to bring in the balance next time he came, and a country editor very seldom refuses credit, pecially when he gets one-third cash.

The countryman was gone, and Allen was striving, by toil, to drive away the sweet, sad image of that beautiful face which had made such a wonderful impression on him. when the door opened, and this time it was the ambitious politician, Tom Simmons, who entered. No thunder-cloud was ever darker

"Be seated, Mr. Simmons," said the editor, calmly and politely. sir; I don't want to set down,"

growled the politician, nervously fingering me stereotyped advertising plates that lay on a table near. Very well knowing that a storm was

coming, Allen determined to meet it boldly, and continued writing away at his desk. "There's somethin' I want to say to you," said the politician, in a voice somewhat

husky.
"What is it, Mr. Simmons?" He did not look
"What is it, Mr. Simmons?" up, but spoke in a manner as imperturbable as if he were discussing some ordinary matters, and knew nothing of the swelling volcano at his back. He was coolness itself: znere was not the slightest quiver in his voice. The total indifference of the editor was somewhat embarrassing to the angry politician.

Mr. Simmons cleared his throat, and

bracing his nerves for the terrible ordeal, in a voice still more husky, said: "I'm satisfied now that you are playin'

"Then you don't believe what I say on the matter?

"No, I don't." Allen retained his temper, and as coolly

as if he was merely taking down items of news, continued to write. He was very busy. After a few moments he said: So you accuse me of treachery?"

"Yes, I do. You promised me to stand by me for the Legislatur, and the minnit I'm away from here, there comes that infernal Strong, and you are a connivin' an' connivin', an' no one knows what in the world yer up to, only I know yer settin' up some kind o' a job on me. Yer playin' off on me

The editor made no answer, but wrote steadily on until he had finished, and then coolly pressed his blotter upon his paper. Taking up the document he had just written,

I, Thomas Simmons, hereby agree to become a candidate for the office of Repre-sentative of this county in the next General Assembly for the State of Missouri at the coming election, and hereby declare that I will be a candidate for no other office at election, at which time the editor of the Western Republic, by aid of his paper, shall support me as a candidate for said office. And should Allen Gray, the said editor, support me and I fail or refuse to run, I hereby agree to forfeit and pay to said Gray the sum of one thousand dollars, and in consideration of this agreement should the said Gray fail and refuse to give me his aid and support, at the time and in the manner aforesaid, he forfeits and is

to pay to myself, Thomas Simmons, the just and true sum of one thousand dollars. In case of either forfeiture above stated it case of either forfeiture moore stated it is agreed by the signers hereto that the amount so forfeited may be sued upon and collected out of our goods and chattels in any court of law in this State having jurisdiction over the same. In witness of which

we have hereunto set our hands and seals." This was a very legal-looking document to Tom Simmons and filled his soul with de light. Once have it executed and he would have his enemy, Strong, on the hip. was very anxious to sign it at once, but Allen insisted on it being executed in duplicate, and when this was done, and he had a copy in his pocket he was considerably re-

"Are you satisfied now, Mr. Simmons?" "Well, I am very busy. Good morning." Simmons left the office.

CHAPTER X.

A STRANGE VISIT. "Be you the editor?"

It was a weazen-faced little old man with frosty beard on his chin, and weak, watery eyes, who looked in at the door of his sanctum. His dress was the home-spun of a farmer, and his hat-brim was tacked up on

"Yes, sir, I am," Allen answered. "My gal scratched off this little piece, and

I thought as may be ye'd like it."

The little old man timidly entered the office and handed the editor a neatly-folded bit of paper. Allen was astounded to not find it rolled. Unfolding the paper he found written in a plain, legible hand some news tems of the neighborhood.

"The article is very good, sir. I will use

"D'ye think that gal kin write!" the old man asked, somewhat anxiously. "Yes, sir; she lacks cultivation, but sh

will acquire that."

The old man smiled, and said
"She aint got no larnin' to 'mount to any

thing, but she likes writin' monstrous well, an' studies hard to git her pieces right. Ef ve think she'd ever make a writer. I'd send

"She has good, strong common sense; her article shows it. How old is she?" "Only fou'teen."

"So young, and yet do her work so well! If she has proper cultivation and perseverance she may make her mark in the world. Do you take the paper?"
"Oh, yes; I subscribed when ye first commenced it."

"Tell your daughter that I will always be glad to have any thing from her pen, and as soon as I am able to do so, will pay her for her contributions."

"Much obleeged to ye, Mr. Editur, I'll tell her, and Sarah'll be right down glad to know it, fur she's mightily sot on writin', said the old man, as he left the office.

"There is true genius in a log cabin," said Allen, gazing at the manuscript. 'There is modesty associated with it. What a contrast between the modest little counry girl, and the ambitious Miss Hopkins or Toney Barnes. For her there is a bright future, for them nothing but envy, jealousy and grumbling at hard-hearted editors. But who would have thought that so many people were turning their attention to literature and journalism. I supposed these to be avocations which were demanding followers, but instead, the professions are overcrowded. It seems as if the whole world was going into literature. People living in the most remote parts of the earth seem to have caught the inspiration to write."

Toney Barnes at this moment entered with the freedom of a popular author whose services were indispensable to his publisher, and throwing himself carelessly on a chair

"Well, Mr. Gray, I've got something grand this time. It beats Poe's Raven." "Fame and fortune are within your grasp,

then?"
"Well, I've got it. The great success of Poe's Raven was that nobody could ever un-derstand it. Now I've got something here that can't be half so well understood as the

Raven. Allen had read several of his productions that were superior to the Raven on those grounds. In fact, all of Mr. Barnes' poetic

effusions were difficult of solution. "Just let me read this to you," said Toney. "I am very busy-leave it-" "No, no, no; its not long, and I will read

"Go ahead, then."

Toney read: Once in a deep, dark, lonely swamp, awaiting, all alone, While the dew of even damp lay upon the

"Did the dew lay only upon the stones?" the editor asked. "Oh, no-wait and you will see how it all

omes out," and he contined: "The night was dark, the sun was down,

And all around me rose
Ten thousand fancied gobblins bold—
Ten thousand mortal foes. Alone I searched the forest wild, When suddenly I heard a cry Proceeding from some wandering child.

For hours I searched vainly on, For hours I searched the forest round. When suddenly a horrid ghost Arose bleeding from the ground. Its head was eyeless, hair on fire, Blood dripping from the sockets down. On this horrid thing I cast a glance, And then fell senseless to the ground,"

"Now, sir," cried Toney, triumphantly, can you tell me what's in that poem! "No, sir. I give it up, nor do I think there's a man living that can," Allen unhesitatingly answered.

"That speaks well for it," said Toney, with



WELL, MR. GRAY, THEY'RE TELLIN' SOME HARD YARNS ON YE.

give me wealth and fame. How much will you give me for it?" At present I do not feel able to buy it.

"Oh, you might make a big profit on it."
Yes, but I am not able to purchase it." "Who do you think could?"
"The Harpers might."
"I'll send it to them by the very next

mail," said Toney, quite enthusiastically. Allen never knew what the fate of this veird unnatural poem was. Though he has been a constant reader of Harper's periodicals from that day down to the present, he has never seen it in any of them

Next day the editor was hard at work in his office when Mr. Strong entered.

look of distrust and uneasiness on Mr.
Strong's face was deepening.

"Well, Gray, they ar' tellin' some hard yarns on ye," said Mr. Strong, leaning on the back of a chair.

"What do they tell?" Allen asked.

"They say as how yer gwine back on me an' gwine to support Tom Simmons." "Who told you, Mr. Strong?"

"Lots o' people."

Allen was writing. He stopped long enough, however, to say that lots of people

were either mistaken or knowingly per-verting the truth, and then continued to "I tell ye, if I kin jist git Tom Simmons off the track I'll be the next sheriff, sho' as

ver bawn." "Do you think Tom Simmons is a candi-

date for sheriff? "O' course I do."

"I don't believe it."

"I know it," said Mr. Strong, hotly. "If he isn't a candidate, why is he loafin' about here all the time, an' why's he always dodgin' me on the street?"

"I know now that he will not be your opponent; but you seem to be again troubled with doubts as to my sincerity in supporting you."
"Wall, Mister Gray, I must say thar's

somethin' kinder queer in yer actions, that's all. You an' that ar feller are allers collogin' together fur somethin'." "Now, Mr. Strong, I am going to do what

I would under no ordinary circumstances begin to do. If you will enter into an agreement with a forfeit of one thousand dollars to run for sheriff, I will enter into a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars to support

Mr. Strong at once saw that he had every thing on his side. He intended to run for sheriff without any contract or obligation, and by this one sweep he was sure he would have the editor safe, and be sure to beat the man whom he despised. Allen had prepared an article somewhat similar to that which Simmons had signed, and now presented it to Strong for his signature.

Mr. Strong was delighted to sign it, and left the office cluckling at the assurance that he had for once proven too shrewd for

Allen bowed his head in his hands and his thoughts reverted, as they invariably did, when not pressed with politicians or poets, to that beautiful being in the myserious old rock house. Ever before him as if gazing from out some mist-like cloud, seemed to appear that sad but bewitching face in such mute appeal that his heart was always heavy. Those sad blue eyes seemed always gazing fondly into his.

"Oh Bertha, Bertha, how is all this to

end?" he gasped.
"Copy," cried Toby, at the sanctum door. The demand brought him back to the stern realities of life, and he set to work. driving his pencil at a furious rate, dashed off something and handed it in.

"A man in my frame of mind is edit a paper." Before his mind had had time to again re-

vert to the painful subject on which it ve to dwell, the door opened and a broad-shouldered countryman stalked unbidden into the room. Allen looked up and before him stood a towering giant, whose face was dark with wrath. "Are you the feller what runs this she

bang?" the modern Hercules demanded.

"Then take that fur a meddlesome liar," cried the stranger, aiming a blow at Allen, which he successfully parried. The editor now thanked his stars that in his more youthful days he had not neglected the manly art of boxing. Though no match in strength for this rural giant, his skill made him more than his equal.

For several moments Allen had all he could do to parry those sledge-hammer blows, which fell thick and fast upon him. But at last he got in a well-directed blow from the shoulder, which staggered the stranger. This gave him a decided advantage over his antagonist. In a minute's time the stranger was down in one corner of the office, velling murder, while the man whom he had assaulted was belaboring him with telling blows.

Ike Hatchett ran into the sanctum, and, assisted by Toby, got the men separated. "What does this mean?" Ike asked.

Allen answering that he did not know, the stranger struggled to his feet, growl-

"I know. What did ye put that piece in the paper 'bout me fur?"
"What piece? I have no recollection of having ever seen you until now," answered

Allen. "But ye lied about me. Ye said I stole a corn-knife, an' I warn't agoin' to stand it. It was George Leeper who sot ye on me.' As soon as the editor could be made to un-derstand what particular article had given

offense, he explained that Leeper had assured him that the whole thing was a harmless joke.
"Harmless joke, thunderation!" growled Herrin, wiping the blood from his face.

"Accuse a feller o' stealin', an' then say

it's all a harmless joke.' Allen, realizing that he had wounded the feelings as well as the head of the country-man, promised a scathing retraction in the next issue, and while he was still smarting under the misrepresentation made Leeper, sat down and wrote the article. It was much stronger in his denunciation of Leeper than he would have written had he given the matter a sober second thought. but he handed it to Ike, who put it in type, while Herrin subscribed, to read the raking

the paper would give the man he hated. Allen had allowed himself to get considerably behind with his work, and he sat at his desk late that night, long after the

printers had gone home.

His lamp burned dimly, and he found those superstitious horrors with more than usual force creeping over him. He fought against the terrible feeling, but all in vain. He grew nervous and started at the slight-

When he heard a timid knock at the door his heart thumped wildly. He rose to his feet and, trembling violently in every limb, went to the door and opened it. Before him

She entered quickly, closing the door after her, and, her vail thrown aside, revealed the white face of Bertha, the strange girl of the mysterious house on the hill.

CHAPTER XI. A STRANGE REQUEST.

For a moment Allen Gray stood dumb with amazement. He could hardly believe him-self awake, and passed his hand over his face as if to brush away the vision. When he looked again, pale and beautiful as ever, Bertha still stood before him. Those dark blue eyes seemed to have increased in their melancholy loveliness, and never was there a face more angelic than the one that met his astounded gaze.

"Be seated," he at last said, in a voice but little above a whisper, placing a chair for "You must think this a strange and un-

timely visit," said Bertha, her pale face tinged with just the faintest flush, as she accepted the proffered chair. "I can not say until I am better informed as to the cause of your visit. I hope, however, that I may be able to be of service to you in some way?"

She cast a frightened glance toward the

She cast a frightened glance toward the door, and then, with her white, scared face close to his, her great blue orbs seeming to pierce his soul, she said:

"I knew I could depend on you, Mr. Gray. This world, which I once thought so good and kind, has proved to be so full of decelt and treachery that I had almost decided and treachery that I had almost decided the seeming of the said of never to trust another fellow being. But

you seem honest, manly and generous. You will not betray me, will you! Oh, promise me you will never betray me!"

Those beautiful eyes became flooded with silent tears, while her pathetic, beseeching manner would have touched a much harder heart than Allen's.

"I will never betray you-I swear I never will!" he answered, with unmistakable

earnestness. A silence fell upon both. The beautiful visitor nervously started at the slightest sound, while Allen, having partially regained his composure, sat gazing at her in

The beauty and mystery which ever hovered over the girl seemed to have increased, and Allen's perplexity had grown greater with them. Like a panorama the events of the past few weeks in which she had so conspicuously figured seemed to pass before him. Again he saw the mysterious chateau on the hill, and heard anew the strange wail of stories which were wont to frighten the children and make the old peo ple shake their heads with doubtful misgiv ings. Once more the sunlight fell on the deserted turnpike which led to the great house, and he was wandering along from the beautiful spring and the rustic old seat to the plateau above. In an instant the scene had changed and he was on the great bluff overlooking the river, with this beau-



"BE SEATED," HE AT LAST SAID. tiful being at his side. The recollections of the happy moment when two loving souls first met is ever sweet to the memory. Then, again, on that dark, wild night, when they so strangely met in the garden. Her face was scarce less white than on that oc-

Could it be possible that that beautiful being-who had seemed as far removed from him as the stars were in his presence—sat before him alone? Was she on the eve of disclosing the terrible mystery which, like a pall, enshrouded her? Fate seemed to have worked a similar destiny for them, and de spite all they might do their paths would tend to the same direction. No wonder Allen Gray's heart beat violently. A few moments more might see him the hap piest man living, or the most miserable. A great crisis was coming, and it is no won-der that he trembled at its approach.

ITO BE CONTINUED. LASSOING BEARS.

How the Mexicans of Old California Cap tured Big Game Alive.

The native Californians, when that State was a Mexican province, seldom did any thing which they could not do on horseback They were famous as good riders, and a story is told of a horseman of San Jose who won a wager by his extraordinary horse-manship. He started at full gallop, holding glasses filled to the brim. Riding fifty yards, he stopped suddenly, and handed down the salver without having spilled a drop of the wine. These men were, moreover, so expert with the lasso that two mer would lasso a bear on the plains, and, holding him on opposite sides, arag Bruin into the settlement, where he was retained to

furnish sport by fighting a bull. Manel Larios, an expert with the lasso, had a singular adventure with a bear. H. H. Bancroft tells the story in his "California Pastoral." While riding he discovered a bear digging at a squirrel-hole upon the summit of a hill He lassoed the bear, which rushed at him, and Larios galloped off with the bear close to his horse's heels. On reaching a small tree, he threw the end of the lasso over a branch, and, catching it without stopping, drew the bear up until his hind feet scarcely touched the ground. Then he took two turns round the tree with the lasso tightly drawn, alighted, and secured the end to a strong shoot. Having tied one of the bear's hind legs with one end of a rope, he lassoed one of the fore legs with the other end, drew the rope tree. With a sash he tied the two hind legs together, and with a rope the fore legs. With a stick he then worked off his lasso which he had loosened, and rode off to a neighboring ranch, where he told the story of his adventure. Larois and the ranch men rode back toward the tree where he

had left Bruin tied. While passing a rye-field a large she-bear with three cubs, leaped up in front of their horses. The men pursued and lassoed her three times, but she threw off the lasso e time. At last they abandoned the mother for her cubs. One horseman leaped from his horse, seized a cub, and, tying his legs together, threw it on the front of his saddle Larios ran down hill after the second cub, overtook it, let himself partly down over the horse's side, seized a leg of the cub, lassoed it while galloping, let it go, and pulled it along. The third cub escaped. The bear was found tied to a tree. He was lassoed with two lassoes, and thus dragged into the village, where he killed one bull and was gored to death by another.—Wide

AT Bournemouth, Eng., the streets are sprinkled very successfully with salt water, which is conducted from the ocean to certain hydrants. The salt water is found particularly advantageous for macadamized roads, as it seems to make the immediate surface more compact. It is further found that the surface holds the moisture about three times as long as when watered with fresh water.

A LONDON coroner has raised the ques tion whether a man can cough himself to pieces. A broken rib was found in a deceased lunatic, when medical evidence was brought forward to show that under certain abnormal conditions bones may be broken by muscular efforts or even by a violent fit of coughing.

"ARE sisters Sally and Nancy resources pa?" "No, my son. Why do you ask that question?" "Because I heard Uncle Josh say, if you would only husband your resources, that you would get along a great deal better than you do; that's all, pa."

CONCERNING SPIES.

America the First Nation to Recognize Their Patriotic Services.

Is the service of a spy honorable? It certainly can not be set down as always dishonorable, since some men who have performed it have been regarded as in the highest degree worthy of honor. Nathan Hale, of Connecticut, an American patriot of the highest character, volunteered, after Washington's defeat on Long Island, to go to the main-land and seek information of the strength, plans and situation of the enemy. Hale was a brave young officer, and had distinguished himself by dashing and brilliant service. Probably he had no liking for the work of a spy; but it was enough for him that his commander desired a brave and prudent man for the service. He volunteered and was accepted.

Hale crossed to the mainland in safety, obtained full knowledge of the situation, and set out to return to Washington's camp. He was discovered by the enemy, and hanged in New York by the order of Sir William Howe without trial. His last words were: "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country.'

The virtues and bravery of Hale alone would have invested the service of the spy with a considerable degree of honor, even if there had not been many other spies whose work had been almost, if not quite, as brave. But there is no doubt that the duty of a stand at the gate and hail a "b'y." spy is commonly regarded as in some sense dishonorable, even by those who six years appeared, and I grew desper-

take advantage of it. Vattel, the author of the "Law of Nations," says that "a man of honor, who would not expose himself to die by the hand of the common executioner, ever declines serving as a spy; he considers it beneath him, as it seldom can be done without some kind of treachery. A sovereign, therefore, can not lawfully require such a service of subjects, except, perhaps, in some singular case, and that of the last importance.

Following this idea, the French have always had a certain repugnance to spies, even their own. The story is to kill the whole roost of them, and I told that, at the time of Napoleon I., a got out a housemaid's apron and felt French spy was charged with making a the edge of the axe to see if it was plan of the fortifications of May-When he arrived ence. that city, he found the German garrison expecting the arrival of an English General. The spy was able to speak the English language perfectly well, and it occurred to him that it would be an excelent plan for him to impersonate this English General. He carried out his plan so skilfully that no one suspected that he was not a genuine English officer; and as the English were in alliance with the Germans, he was taken through all the fortifications, and given every item of head on that block—it won't take a mo-information that he wanted. When he ment—now!" had seen and taken note of every thing. he disappeared, and returned to Napoleon's headquarters. His information proved of great service to his country, and it was proposed to the Emperor to decorate the man with the cross of

the Legion of Honor. "No, indeed." said Napoleon. "I did not establish the Legion of Honor to reward services of that kind." But he gave the spy five thousand dollars in money.

In opposition to the doctrine laid down by Vattel and Napoleon, it may be urged that the very possibility of dishonorable death, and the knowledge that a spy's service may be regarded as "breeath a wan of honor." may render the voluveary performance of this duty more an act of bravery than the most daring service on the battlefield. The soldier has the rush and excitement of battle to spur him on to brave deeds; the spy has before him the possibility of an ignominious death. He must meet peril alone, and in cold blood. The soldier's brave service may be the result of a sort of physical courage, while that of the spy must be

the result of moral courage. As America has honored a spy in the person of Nathan Hale, it is distinguished as the first nation to institute a full trial by court-martial of the spies of any enemy. Previous to this, it had been customary to send spies to the gallows, as Nathan Hale was sent, merely upon the order of a commander-in-chief .- Youth's Companion.

A Silver Tea-Set in the Mint.

Many curious articles are taken to

the United States mint from time to

time for conversion into solid cash. Said Supervisor Fox: "A short time ago a lady sent a trunk to the min filled with silverware. She was an aged lady and was wealthy. I called upon her to see why she had sent the trunk of silverware, and at the same time to apprise her of the fact that she would realize but little upon it, inasmuch as the Government allowed no more than the absolute value of the metal for an article sent to the mint. She said to me: 'I don't care what it brings. That trunk contains a service of silver which I prize most highly. It was the gift of my father to my mother on their wedding day, and I don't want it to fall into any other hands. I don't want those precious pieces, sacred to me, to become the property of others. They were the gift of my dear father to my sainted mother more than eighty years ago, and when they died they came into my hands. What I want you to do, Mr. Fox, is to see that the service of silver is placed in the crucible and melted I want you to see it done yourup. I want you to see it done your-self. I don't care any thing about the money it will realize.' I promised I desires."-Philacelphia Telegraph.

KILLING A CHICKEN.

4 Tender-Hearted Housekeeper's First At-tempt at the Bloody Work. Apropos of the new domestic science of killing chickens by chloroform, I recall an amusing experience of my early housekeeping when I was a tyro in the business. I had intended having a chicken pot-pie, having learned how to make it from an old Southern mammy, and I wanted to astonish the head of the house with my proficiency. But I forgot one thing, although quite familiar with the famous recipe of Mrs. Glass—"first catch your hare." I had not caught the chicken-it was not killed-and there was no cook book in all the range of my ignorance-and it was almost unlimited-which gave a recipe for cooking live chickens.

"Joanna," I said to my stanch maid of all work, "you must kill the chicken."

"Never did such a thing in my life," said Joanna, shortly. "Feyther always wrung their necks at home.'

"Then why not wring its neck," I

suggested, with a shudder. "Couldn't do it, mem. I'm that tenderhearted that as soon as the chicken begins to squawk, I put both fingers in

my ears and hides my head sumwhar." This was not very encouraging. It was getting on to the time that the chicken or chickens should be simmering in the pot, preparatory to going into the pie. Joanna suggested that I

But not a boy over the tender age of

"This dependence on a man is all nonsense," I said severely. "I am determined to have chicken pot-pie for supper. Now, Joanna, if you will catch the chicken I will kill it. I will

cut its head off with an axe." I felt like a blood-thirsty murderer as I made this speech, but Joanna said she could easily catch the chicken if I

would kill it. "But we will need a pair, mem," she

said, cunningly. I did not care. I felt that when I once had my hand in, I would be able sharp.

The chicken made a noise that alarmed the neighborhood. Windows flew up, cats scampered, dogs barked. I intrenched myself in the woodshed until Joanna came in with it, still shrieking in chicken language and kicking with all its might.

"Its good and plump," she said, with a grin, as she was about to hand it to "I can not be executioner and guard both," I cried. "If I am to cut its

I looked round wildly and raised the axe. That chicken had ceased to struggle. Its head was laid on the block

head off, you must hold it. Now lay its

and it was regarding me with one eye. a red, distorted eye. "I can not do it," I exclaimed: "here, Joanna, I'll hold the chicken,

and you cut its head off." The girl grinned. "I don't mind it," she said, "ef I can hit it plumb."

We will never know what she hit. There was a concussion, and I ran in and barricaded the door. The chicken flew to the top of the fence unhurt. The next I heard was the manly voice of our next-door neighbor choking with

laughter as he offered his services. "Well, we had the pot-pie, but I never have attempted to take the life of a chicken since, and I doubt if a bottle of chloroform and a sponge would be any inducement in the line of murder most fowl, as Macbeth has it. But the pie was a success."-Detroit Free Press.

THE HIDDEN COLOR. A Masher's Adventure in the Waiting-

Room of a Country Station. She sat there in the corner of the adies' waiting-room at Four Mile River station, a vision of mute loveliness. Her face was somewhat in shadow, but a pair of great deer-like eyes looked out from under the rim of the pretty hat she wore, and her figure, whose perfect symmetry the folds of her caped gown

could not hide, was that of a goddess. As I glanced at her in a kind of spellbound admiration a pearly tear began to build itself on her lower eyelid, and gathering power from some hidden emotion it broke loose at last and beaded down her cheek and splashed to the

Such uncomplaining misery was more than I could stand, and walking over to her I inquired in as gentle a way as I could the cause of her unhappiness.

Completely unnerved at the sudden influx of sympathy, she buried her face n her hands, and as convulsive sobs shook her frail body until I thought her heart would break, she gasped: "My mammy, she done sen' me t' d' stoah on an errant, an' I jes' sneaked in heah fer t' mor'lize whuvver hit wuz greens 'n molahses or green molahses whad she tole me-wow-wo! Jes' luff me d' loan ob a snickerchief, will yer?" I gave her one, and boarded a friendly

rain .- Judge. A Mean Trick in Dinguss.

Dinguss-Shadbolt, here is that dollar I borrowed of you a month or two

Shadbolt (in extreme vexation) -Confound you, Dinguss! What did you want to break your record for? Mc-Stab offered to bet me \$5 the other day that you would pay that dollar, and ! took him up.

(Dinguss subsequently calls on Mcwould attend to it and I carried out her Stab and collects \$2.50 pursuant to previous arrangement. - Chicago Tribune.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

Canada will raise the duty on American pork from \$2 to \$4 per barrel. The Canadian hog must be protected from the pauper squealer of this country.

Geo. V. Massey, whom it seems probable the Republican Legislature of Delaware will elect to the U.S. Senate, is the local attorney for the

happy over Harrison's election as Fairchild, Foraker and other "truly loil" Northern soldiers. They have their eyes on the "spoils," and will get their share, no doubt.

A statistical article in a recent number of the Kansas Democra shows that Harrison is, or will be, the greatest minority President since the days of John Q. Adams. The majority of the popular vote being against him to the tune of over half a million.

An effort is being made to raise the sum of \$1,200 by the schools in Kansas for the purpose of restoring the servants' quarters of Washington's Mount Vernon residence on the Potomac. A special effort will be made to raise the amount named on Washington's birthday anniversary.

Republican papers are pretty generally conceding that the 6 per cent. plank in the State platform was put in to fool the farmers. Well, it succeeded to the tune of 80,000 plurality. There will be no 6 per cent law passed this year by the unanimously Republican Legislature of Kansas.—Marion

The White Cap outrages in the West have all the ear-marks of the old Ku: Klux doings in the South, but the bloody shirt over the matter. Perhaps the reason lies in the fact that they are exclusively confined to the section of country north of Mason and Dixon's line. Come, wake up, ye Republican organs

An exchange says that one of the never said a good word for them in monopolists. the world. Verily, there be queer people in this world.

It is noticeable that the first and only appointment to office made by Gen. Harrison is a native Englishman, and that office one peculiarly American owing to its confidential relations to the affairs of government. We suppose it is all right, though, only it seems real funny in the face of the tremendous anti-British campaign waged by the Republicans during the late canvass.

The Kansas Catholic, of Leavenworth, comes out in a new heading, is greatly improved in typographical appearance as well as the amount and quality of matter published, and is an able newsy paper, which to the secular as well as all others who are interested in Church papers. The management is making a strong effort to increase its circulation, and we trust will meet with a deserved success.

No evidence is lacking to confirm the fact that the Republicans not only provided to buy up West Virginia, but in case of failure in that mand from the wheat importing coundirection to beat the Democracy by illegal votes and fraudulent methods. In one county the yote unexpectedly jumped up from 6,200 in 1886, in an unusual hot contest, to nearly 9,000. At the same time the Republican majority made a considerable jump. The poll-books, it has been discovered, contain over 800 names not on the assessors' books,

Now that the voting is over and the n ressity for "protecting American in the loss of a considerable portion lab r" is not so urgent upon Repub of their future transcontinental sales, licass, small pharagraphs like the fol- for it is a fact that when once new 1 wing in the Philadelphia Inquirer, segin to appear again: "At the meet- up by the Europeans they are quite ing of the Amoskeag Manufacturing likely to retain them for their future Company, of Manchester, N. H., it operations. At the same time the was stated that the company had sleared \$425,556 from its manufactur- bread, and "Old Hutch" and the ing operations during the year, out of Chicago speculators are reaping a which two five per cent dividends had greater harvest than the farmer. been declared, amounting to \$300,000, leaving over four per cent surplus. During this year, moreover, a stock dividend of 331 per cent was made."

The American Wool Reporter pub-Tishes & List of 87 forclosures of farm mortgages if Clark county, Kansas. They are mainly in favor of Eastern capitalists and loan companies. The pages every issue. Come in and leave sects.

the Chase County Courant, Kansas, voted for continued "pro tection" in November, and our sympathy for them is tempered by a knowledge that they are largely recomforture. When they learn to vote for their own interests, then it will go out to them wholly unreserved. At the same time we are sorry both for their political and monetary shortcomings.

El Dorado has recently been stirred from center to circumference with the shock of sensation that is not at all creditable to the reputation of the town. An anonymous circular has been addressed to the County Attorney charging base corruption in the administration of the criminal Pennsylvania railway. The Delaware grangers are not pleased at his probable selection.

Longstreet, Chalmers, Mahone, Mosby and other "ex-rebels," seem as Longstreet, and the courts are the places to settle the courts are the places to settle these extreme cases of domestic seandal has set the tongues of gossip flying like a whirligig. We see no reason for this unusual publicity of an unpleasant affair unless it be, as said by one of the parties, a desire to gain notoriety. The courts are the places to settle these extreme cases of domestic seandal has set the tongues of gossip flying like a whirligig. We see no reason for this unusual publicity of an unpleasant affair unless it be, as said by one of the parties, a desire to gain notoriety. laws, and a domestic scandal has set these extreme cases of domestic infelicity, and all this sensational comment subserves no legitmate interest. It only poisons the minds of youthful readers and creates general demoralization.—Florence Bulletin.

> It is most to soon after the election to expect ordinarily fair treatment from the Republican press in its comments upon the President's message. However, the Chicago News is one paper that does justice to the President. It says:

None but a hide bound partisan can fail to be aroused to admiration of the man who, in the hour of political de-feat, can still keep his rudder true and absolutely suppress all personal feeling to his last official utterance. If a Democrat, he must be proud of the rugged statesmanship and earnest striving for the best interests of the country which marks every line. If a Republican, he can do no less than hope that his chosen chief may come Cleveland in the closing days of 1888.

The late action of the Jute Bagging Trust is a clear illustration of the beauties of "protection." Jute bagging now bears a tariff tax of 1} cents per pound. Jute is entirely a foreign product, and raw jute under the present tariff bears a tariff of 35 we fail to note any violent waving of per cent. The Mills bill would have placed raw jute on the free list and reduced jute baggings \$th of a cent per pound. Thus favored, the jute manufacturers have shut down sixteen mills out of twenty, and have advanced rates so that the American people have had to pay over \$3,000,-000 in excess of the former price of queer things about some men is that jute bagging since Sept. 1st. It is the no matter how much a newspaper will old story-"protection" to manufacboom them that when they have any- turers by closing down mills, throwing thing that has any money in it for a workmen out of employment, reducnewspaper office, nine times out of ing output and raising prices. Nobody ten they will take it to a man who is benefited by such "pretection" but

A stray copy of the Xenia, (Indiana) Journal found its way to our office yesterday with the following "marked" item intended for some delinquent subscriber who, should he see this, will be greatly disappointed at not receiving this copy of his "home paper." The item is applicable alike in the Dmocrat cases and we trust will be read with profit by those who have not responded promptly to the demands of the business office:-"The Journal has mildly hinted during the past few days that it is in need of money. Mild hints do not seem to bring the answer. Now we Simmons, 97; Vernon Birdsall, May make it emphatic. Those who are in Childs, Maggie Williams and Gertie arrears on subscription will govern Atkinson, each, 96. themselves accordingly, 'money makes mind would seem to be entitled to the the mare go,' but this nag has been support of every follower of this faith going to a good many persons without money for a good while, and they must now settle. - Emporia Democrat.

> The country's exports of breadstuffs for the eleven months ending Nov. 30th were \$100,622,453, against \$148,019.669 for the corresponding period of 1887. This falling off has taken place in the face of a large detries of Europe, owing to a partial failure of their crops, and is to be ac- on Kansas politics shoud be withcounted for only by reason of the speculative jump in the price of wheat in this country, which set the Old World folks to looking for their supplies from Russia, India, Australia and other parts of the globe. No doubt the enhanced price of wheat was a good thing for the farmers for a few weeks, but on the whole they will doubtless suffer by the operation fields for purchase have been opened people generally are paying dearer for

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES AND THE COURANT.

We are authorized to offer to our subscribers, and to others who want to subscribe for the Kansas City Weekly Times, that paper with The Courant for only \$2.25 a year. The Weekly Times is the largest and best Weekly Times is the largest and best ton, car coupling: F A Wiebrock, paper published in the West, being 12 Humbolt, fence for intercepting in-

COTTONWOOD FALLS PUBLIC FORMERLY OF CHASE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

sponsible for their own financial dis- Report for First Term: Ending December 21, 1888.

	number in			
Averag	e enrollmer			
Averag	e Dally At	tendance .		
Per Cu	e Dally At	lance		
Numbe	r of Cases o	f Tardines	8	******
Numbe	r of Pupil	s Neither	Abser	nt nor

REPORT BY ROOMS. First Primary, Sadie Grisham, teacher-Total enrollment, 77; Average enrollment 69, Average daily attendance, 61; Per cent. of attendance, 93; Number of cases of tardiness, 162; Number pupils neither absent nor tardy, 7; Number cases of truancy, 1; Number promoted to Second Primary,

Second Primary, Alice Hunt, teacher-Total enrollment, 47; Average enrollment, 42; Average daily attendance, 39; Per cent. of attendance, 91; Number cases of tardiness, 156; Number cases of truancy, 2; Number promoted, 2A to 3B, 12, 3A to 4B (First Intermediate), 20.

Second Intermediate. Edith Hyle. teacher-Total enrollment, 51; Average enrollment, 44; Average daily attendance, 41; Per cent. of attendance, 93: Number cases of tardiness. 86: Number cases neither absent nor tardy, 2; Number cases of truancy, 5; Number promoted, 4B to 4A, 18; 5B to 5A, 17. Number cases neither absent nor to 5A, 17.

Carrie Breese and J. W. Wilson, teachers-Total enrollment, 73; Average enrollment, 65; Average daily attendance, 60; Per cent. of attendance, 92; Number cases of tardiness, 139; as well out of the fray with as heroic Number pupils neither absent no port and undaunted mien, in 1892 as tardy, 13; Number cases of truancy tardy, 13; Number cases of truancy,

High School, B. F. Wasson and L. day, January 26th, 1889. Com-A. Lowther, teachers-Total enrollment, 46; Average enrollment, 41 Average daily attendance, 39; Per cent. of attendance, 94; Number cases of tardiness, 203; Number of pupils neither absent nor tardy, 1; No promotions till end of year.

PUNCTUALITY. Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy within the term: Arthur Sigler, Henry Giese, Eddie Giese, George McNee, Logan Robison, Nellie Wells, Eva Khul, Edward Hazel, Edward Pratt. Gussie Howard. Ella Heintz, Richard Levell, Merrettie Hazel, George Capwell, James Gifford, Tad Smith, Rosa Ferlet. Dolly North, Hermie Hazel, Edward Yenzer, Verdie Hazel and Irvin Beach.

Names of pupils who made a general average for the term, of 95 or

persone who have tried their treatment:
Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, Congressman, Phila.
Rev. V. L. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia.
Rev. Charles W. Cushing, D. D., Rochester, New York.
Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ilis.
J. H. Worthington, Editor New South, Birmingham, Ala.
Judge H, P. Vrooman, Quenemo, Kans.
Mrs. Mary Livermore, Meirose, Mass.
Judge R S. Vorbees, New York City.
E. C. Knight, Phila-lelphia
Frank Siddail, Merchant, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa.
Edward L. Wilson, 832 Broadway, N. Y. Ed.
Phila. Photo.
F. M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Islunds.
Alexander Ritchie, Inverness. Scotland,
Mrs. M. V. Orteger, Fraschillo, Zagnteess. Junior Class-R. Lloyd, 98: H. Clark. 97. 7th grade-Fannie Thomas, 100 (2

portment;) Jennie Upton, 95.

-None. 5th

" -None. 4B

len Sharp, 97.

duras, C.A.

J. Coob, Ex-Vice Consul, Casablanca, Morocco.
M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal.
James Moore, Sup't Police, Blandford, Dorsetshire, England.
James Ward, Bowral. New South Wales.
And thousands of others in all parts of the United States.
"Compound Oxygen—is mode of Action a.d results," in the title of a new prochure of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to the remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physiciaus. Will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure!

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN THE KANSAS DEMOCRAT. One of the most valuable exchanges that reaches our table is the Kansas Democrat, published at Topeks, by the Democrat Pub-

eight page daily paper, and firstclass in every respect. Its locato present the latest political news to its readers. Its telegraph service al 1 No person who wishes to be thoroughly informed

size as daily, making forty-eight columns almost entirely solid reading matter, and just the paper for those who do not find it con-

Address, "The Kansas Demo crat Publishing Co., Topeka, Kar.

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents were granted for the week | ending Jan. 2, 1889, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and foreign patents, Washington D. C.

O A Beckendorf, Wilmont, air shutter; Heinrich Sommerfield, Can-

In a write-up of Colorado City, Col. in the Eagle of that place, of Dec, 28,

House,

former owner out and went to work

remodeling, repairing, painting and

The Enterprise lodging house is one of the old land marks of the city. It was one of the first buildings erect-

ed in what was at the time known as "Old Town." It is now owned and conducted by Mrs. M. A. Pennell,

and is doing a good business. The house has lately been furnished and

fitted up in first class condition, with plenty of nicely furnished rooms.

lowing item about a former resident

Through the kindness of Mrs. S.

Furman knows how to cater to the

wants of her customers and we pre-

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION

There will be an examination of

held in the school-house at Cot-

tonwood Falls, Kansas, on Satur-

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S

DO STARKEY AND PLEN

1529 Arch Street. Philad'a, Pa.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and al Chronic and Nervous Disorders. The compound oxygen treatment. Drs-Starkey & Palen, No 1529 Arch street

Starkey & Palen, No. 1925 Arch street Philadelphis, have been using for the list seventeen years, in a scientific ad-justment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetized, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their treatment:

Islands. Alexander Ritchie, Inverness. Scotland, Mrs. M. V. Ortega, Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mexico. Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilla, Spanish Hon-

duras, C. A. J. Coob, Ex-Vice Consul, Casablanca

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN
No. 1529 Arch Street. Philadelphia, Pa

HUMPHREYS'

CIFICS

HUMPHREYS.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

CURES PILES.

J. C. DAVIS, Co., Supt.

mencing at eight o'clock, a. m.

In the Moundridge (Kans.) Leader,

1888, we find the two following items about two former citizens of Cottonwood Falls:

eatables.

of Strong City:

The Eagle the American, is now in the hands of a man who thoroughly un-derstands his business. Mr. J. N. Nye came here from Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, only a short time ago, and being a man of good sound judge-ment, and being endowed with what is called far-sightedness, concluded to locate in our midst. He bought the

First Intermediate and Grammar, 6; Number promoted, 4B to 4A, 6; 4A to 5B, 12; 6B to 6A, 8; 7B to 7A, 18.

GOOD RECORTS.

being added for attendance and de-

6th grade-May Stafford, 96.

" -None.

3A " -Frank, Robert and Chas. Giese, 96.

2A grade-Sophia Oberst and Hel-

2B grade-Etta Childs, 97; Lena

lishing Company. The Democrat is a six column.

out the Democrat. The eekly Democrat is same

venient to take the dairy. This most excellent paper will be mailed to any address on the following terms: Daily Democrat. me year, five dollar; six months three dollars; Weekly, one dollar pryear-payable in advance.

Sale of School Land.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that A will sell at Public Sale, on Saturday, February 9th, 1889, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m and 3 o'clock p.m., the follow-ing described : chool Lands, to-wit:

Swig nwig " " 3 00 15 00
See nwig " " 4 50 401 50
Located in Chase county, Kasnas. Any
person may have the privilege of making a
bid or offer on said land, between the hours
above named, on said day at my office in
Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

A M. Brerse.

Tecasurer of Chase county, Kansas.

January 8, 1859.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

remodeling, repairing, painting and papering the place in such a manner that one would hardly recognize it as the same place. Now he has a nicely equipped and well arranged hotel and equipped and well arranged hotel and HARDWAPE, STOVES ARD the best of goods behind the bar, and TIRWARE, his tables are laden with everything the market affords in the way of

FARM MACHINERY & WIND

MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

of January 3, 1889, we find the fol-PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

dict for her a prosperous business. That her fondest hopes may be realized is the earnest wish of the Leader. Headqaurtert for Livery Rigs. Livery, Feed & Sale Stable,

JAS. C. ATKINSON, MANACER.
You must get your rig from the Red Front
Stuble. applicants for teachers' certificates Stable, For the prices are so that all are able; Good teams for business a.d others to visit; With trappings and ropes and styles ex-Quisite; Closed carriages and narrow buggies made for lovers, Open to the sun. or full stock covers; Horses well trained, and know just what to

do, Either for a business trip or a Rankaboo; And the blacks and bays and sorrels and grays,
Are speedily hitched for the party that pays,
iy26-tf

Our Little Men and Women

This is the magazine for little folks beginning to read for themselves.

Mrs. M. F. Butts has written a new story in twelve parts evittled PATCHY AND HIP-PITY-HOP. It will have a Jozen delightful PITY-HOP. It will have a dozen delightful full-page pictures.

BOY BOB'S MENAGERIE will picture many animals, and give Bob's peculiar account of them.

Mrs. Clara Doty Bates will contribute a dozen poems about DAME NATURE'S ELVES, the real cives. Many pictures by Mr. L. J. Bridgman.

There will be stories of home and foreign life, games, sports, some Western floral wonders, little "pieces to speak," and seventy-five full page pictures, besides no end of smaller ones. Twelve times a year, and all

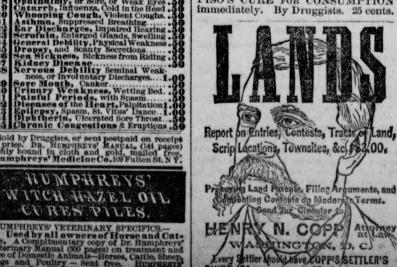
D. LOTHROP COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.



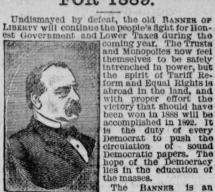
am trying to eatch up with Baurle, who is now delivering all kinds of bread every day in Cottonwood Falls and Strono City, to get a supply of RYE BREAD for my journey.

COUGH CINE, BEST

It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hope-less., If you have premonitory symp-loms, such as Cough, Difficulty of tons, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists. 25 cents.



THE BANNER OF LIBERTY FOR 1889.



the masses.

The Banner is an 8-page, forty-column paper, filled with the news of the week, markets, farm notes, correspondence, a weekly Washington letter, continued and short stories, illustrated articles of interest and miscellaneous reading and political intelligence. Its Democracy is the Democracy of Jefferson and Madison, and it is the fee of every form of monopoly, whether built up behind high-tariff walls or through unholy combinations of capital. Its columns are kept free from sensational and indecent matter, and it is the best home journal for all classes of people. It numbers among its readers hundreds of those who have taken it

those who have taken it almost continuously through its entire existence of forty years, and who consider it the most reliable Democratic paper in the country, a well as the best family journal. Three Great Premiums.

Three Great Fremiums.

The price of the Banner (weekly) is \$1.00 per year. As a special inductment to largely increase its circulation, it with end to every subscriber for 1889 who remits \$1.15 (the fifteen cents to pay postage and packing) his choice of the following premiums:

BEAUTIFUL PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENT AND MRS.
CLEVELAND.—Each on heavy cardboard, size 12x.

16 inches, Printed by Moss-type process. Absolutely perfect and the best portraits to be secured. Worth fully \$1.00 per pair.

20 PAPERS GARDEN SEED (with extras),—Enough to supply any family with a first class garden. All leading kinds of vegetables, and good sized packages. Worth \$1.30. A splendid opportunity for all to provide themselves with seeds without cost.

for all to provide themselves with seeds without cost.

A Library of 20 Books.—Including a number of standard novels, recitations, work on natural history, Guiliver's Travels, book of etiquette, and humorous productions. Gotten up cheaply, but you will be surprised at the amount of reading and the value of the premium. For \$1.60, will send the Banner a year and all three premiums. Specimen copies of the Banner will be sent on application by postal card, from which you can learn more fully of its great premium attractions. Agents wanted, and will be given liberal commissions. Address

BANNER OF LIBERTY.

Ellenville Uister Co., N. Y.



infants and young children, and all that pertains to the routine of the nursery. It is now in its fifth year. The Congregationalist recently said of it:

"Babyhood seems almost indispensable to the household in which there are young children. It is for the parents and the nurse, and is packed full of important sug-gestions of a practical character. From per sonal experience of its usefulness, we com-

And the Chicago Advance:

"No mother but must appreciate its wise and helpful suggestions, and be grateful for the solving of perplexities and the helping over hard, places which every one comes to who has the care of young children. We commend it to every mother in the land." Also the New York Graphic:

"Th. success of this periodical has been enormous. It makes young mothers feel that the only subject worthy of attention is at last being recognized."

Every intelligent father and mother should read it regularly. Their children will be healthier and happier. It will reduce the work of caring for them, nursing them, dressing them, amusing them. Letters from subscribers frequently contain such testimonies as these, lately received:

"I am grateful to Eabyhoop; I have seen but two numbers, but have learned so much from those that I feel I should be doing my children a wrong if I should fail of the opportunity to learn more." "The help it has been to us would have astonished me had it been predicted beforehand." "Physician been predicted beforehand." "Phas I am, your ungazine is the most we periodical that comes to my table, an one I read first." It cannot speak to of Babyhood. During the three year have subscribed to it. I have felt rehundred times for the outlay by it and confidence it has given me in the agement of my children."

You want a sample copy-Price 15 cents. Or to subscribe for a year-

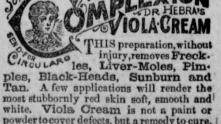
On our part we wish to know that you have seen this advertisement: and in order to induce you to mention this paper when writing us,

We have arranged to have manufactured for us a large quantity of Hudnut's celebrated Sachet Powder, and will give a packet, free (either "Violet" or

"White Lilac," as preferred), (quantity sufficient to elegantly perfume Baby's clothing for months), to every person who sends us either \$1.50 for a year's subscription or 15 cents for a single copy, and mentions this paper. (Note the condition. The powder is in no sense a "premium," but is offered simply to aid us in tracing the results of our advertising in various parts of the country. Its retail value is about 25 cents.) Address

BABYHOOD PUBLISHING CO.. 5 Beekman St., New York.





powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure. It is superior to all other preparations, and its guaranteed to give satisfaction. At draggists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by G. C. BITTNER & CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

For Sale at C.E. HAITS. Terms—per year, \$1.50 cash in adva...; atter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.60. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVEDTISING PATES.

	lin.	2 in.	Sin.	5in.	% col.	1 eol
1 week	\$1.00	\$1 50	88.00	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.t
2 weeks	1.50	2 30			7.00	
8 weeks	1.75				8.25	
4 weeks .	2.00				9 50	
2 months .	3.00	4 50			14.00	
8 months.	4.00	6 00			20.00	
6 months .	6.50				82.50	
l year	10.00	18.00	24 .00	35.00	55.00	85.0

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent 'nsertion; 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 advertue for manufactures of goods and then pay them. in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.

POSTAL LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS. POSTAL LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1 Subseribers who do not five express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2 It subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, they are held responsible. Notice should always be given of removal.

3. Any person wishing its paper discontinued must pay up all arrearage, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken out of the office or not.

TRY IT YOURSELF.

"It is of no use to argue the question.

Philip, I am neither stubborn nor opinionated, I have sumpy had a lesson that will last a lifetime."

"Look here Jack! you are like some old bachelor who has been jitted by one wom-

an, and goes about declaring all women

"Not at all! my brother Charley died of Bright's disease brought on by using one of these so-called 'blood purifiers'--the of these so-called blood purillers'--the kind you see attractively advertised in every nook and corner. It contains iodide of pota sium, a drug useful in extreme cases when cautiously given under a doctor's supervision, but death dealing to all who take it in quantity. If your brother had slied under such circumstances you would hate patent medicines as I do."

"I would dislike the name of that mis-

would hate patent medicines as I do."
"I would dislike the name of that miscalled blood purifier," for I have heard a first-clas physicion say it is the cause of half the cases of Bright's disease in the Madden were at Florence, on Wednescountry, and it is a range the proprietors have not been proceeded for selling it.
But I was recommending Vinegar Bitters

marcotic or other hurtful drug."

"Oh nobedy supposes that old woman" remedy will hurt anybody: the question is will it cure anything? I'd as soon think of thing some of my grandmot ber's herd

"You would be better off, Jack, if you

"You would be better off, Jack, if you had some of that tea to tone up your system now, instead of taking a glass of brandy to make you sleep one night, and perhaps a bottle of beer the next."

"Is this a temperance lecture Phil?"

"No, it is a Vinegar Bittersiccture. Ive taken the medicine more or 1 ss for fitteen years, and look the world over you will not find a healthier man than I am."

"What is all this nonsense about old style and new style Vinegar Bitters; are they efferent?"

they different?" "Yes; the old style looks like coffee with Adare. "Yes; the old style looks his coffee without milk in, the new style like coffee without milk. The new style like coffee without milk. The new style like coffee without milk. The new style like coffee without milk in the new style like coffee without milk in the produced, my wife says, the finest medicine ever made. It cured her of constipation, and it cures the children of Mr.

"And you insist that the proof of the "Is the eating--precisely. Jack, get a bothe of the old style vinegar Bitters-men, I thick, pre for the old style usually --try it, and you will then be like an old bachelor who, after railing against women for years falls in love with a good woman



A BEAUTIFUL BOOK FREE Address R. H. M. CDONALD DRUG Co., 532 Washington St, New York.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Wood taken on subscription.

Subscribe for the COURANT. Why wouldn't a canning factory

pay here? Mr. H. P. Brochett, of Topeka, was in town, last Thursday.

Mr. Geo. C. Hilderbrand, of Strong

City, was quite ill, last week. The name of Kenyon postoffice has

been changed to Saffordsville. The week of prayer is being ob-

served at the Presbyterian Church. 14° Fahrenheit is the coldest it has

been so far this winter in these parts. Mr. Wm. H. Hinote left, Sunday morning, for California, for his health.

short time ago, went to his father, in | in strong City.

Mr. D. A. Ellsworth, of Strong City, was visiting friends in Emporia, last week.

Miss Gassett, of Counsil Grove, was in attendance at the Hermit entertainment.

The G. A. R. and S. of V., of Strong in that place.

Miss Mollie Jordan, of Laevenworth, is visiting the Misses Lantry,

of Strong City. Judge Doster has decided the case of R. C. Harris vs. Venable in favor

of Mr. Harris. and had his subscription advanced to of the right kind of printer's ink; and

January 1, 1890. Mr. W. P. Martin, of Peyton creek, went to California, last week, on

visit to his father. Mr. Theodore Byram, of Atchlson, mits entertainment.

is traveling for Messrs. McCord & Co., of St. Joseph, Mo.

Born, on Tuesday, January 1st, Strong City, a daughter. Mr. E. Link, of South Fork, return-

ed home, last Thursday, from a visit to relatives at Topeka. After a visit with Mrs. A. F. Fritze.

of Strong City, Miss Lillie Williams Married, on Christmas night, 1888.

at Cedar Point, Mr. D. J. White and The Rev. Mr. McLean, of the M

E. Church, is conducting a revival at Prairie Hill school-house. Dr. Albright, the world's famous

corn doctor of Emporia, made this city a short visit last Saturday.

day of last week, on law business. Messrs. W. H. Gilchrist, C. L. Dickinson and J. C. Hall, of Em-

Mr. I. M. Goshen, of the street railway, returned, last Thursday, from a visit to Kansas City and Americus.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. state of life. D. C. Ellsworth, of Strong City, born, December 17th, '88, died Dec. 26th,

guest of his daughter, Mrs. Wit stock is grown right here in the whether you buy or not.

Saturday, to parties going to Cali- county from a distance; and it is all Mr. C. E. Houston, of Dighton,

hives and all the little at ments they ever have. If my wife thinks they have worms she doses them with old style. We always have both kinds in the house, and together, they keep the doctor away."

Barbour county, was in town, last day, for Prescott Junction, Arizona, week, shaking hands with his old friends. Mrs. Robinson, of Quenemo, sister

Mr. H. F. Gillett has bought the

at last. You will say there are good and bad patent medicines, but Vinegar Bitters north of Main, and is building a barn is the best of the lot." "All righ', Phil. to please you, I'll try it on them.

F. W. Mackey visited Cottonwood Falls and Strong City, last night, on telephone business.—Emporia Demo. Born, on Tuesday morning, January

1st, 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Miles Smith, just south-east of town, twins a boy and a girl.

News has been received here of the death of Mrs. Emma Rambo, formerly of this county, but who had lately resided in California.

Monroe & Mercer have opened up grocery store in the store room formerly occupied by Schlaudecker & Roberts as a meat market.

Miss Julia Gordon, of Kansas City, has returned home from her visit to her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McGinley, at Strong City.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Martin were favored with the pleasure of a week's visit from Miss Laura Emerson, of Cedar Point.—Florence Bulletin.

Mr. T. H. Grisham returned, last Thursday night, from Newton, and went to Topeka, Friday, on law business, returning home on Saturday.

Messrs. Geo. Gamer and John Mc-Dowall, of Strong City, and Thomas Hinote, of this place, have renewed their subscriptions for another year.

Married, on Tuesday January 1st, 1889, at Elmdale, by 'Squire W. M. Tomliuson, Mr. Geo. Messer and Miss

Master Wm. Raymer, who left here from their visit at Mr. J. G. Winters',

Mr. James Laswell, who had been visiting in the East, passed through here, last week, on his way to his home at Denver, Col., and stopped off here for a few days to visit his Uncle, Mr. J. S. Stanford, on Buck creek.

The ladies of Elmdale will have an oyster supper at the G. A. R. Hall in City, now occupy Odd Fellows' Hall Elmdale, on Wednesday night, January 16, the proceeds to be used for the M. E. Church. The public are cordially invited. By order of Committee.

W. C. Shuey's lease of the Hotel grand expires in February, and he will not renew.—Strong City Republi-

Yes; and Mr. Shuey is one of those Mr. B. F. Beach called in yesterday men who does not know the real value we have several of them in these

J. B. Crouch, the editor, returned to-day from his trip East. During his absence he was called to the bedside of his mother at Charlestown, W. Va., was in attendance at the recent Hermits entertainment.

Mr. Jas. G. Burton, of Strong City,

Mr. Jas. G. Burton, of Strong City, -Florence Bulletin

The Kansas City Evening News issued a handsome New Year's address 1889, to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Clay, of in the shape of a poem in six cantos, on embossed paper, entitled "The True History of a Conscientious Paper." The News is one of the most enterprising journals that comes to this office, and is deserving of the patronage of the people at the Kaw's

Married, on Friday, December 27th, 1888, Mr. J. A. Smith, of Emporia, to Miss Addie Ludlam, of Illinois, at the residence of the bride's parents, and on New Year's Day the happy couple left for Emporia. Where they will make their future home. The COURANT extends congratulation, and wishes success and happiness to the newly married couple.

Married, on Thursday, Dec. 27th, 1888, at the home of the bride's parents, in Effingham, Illinois, Mr. C. C. Sharp, of this county, and Miss Sarah A. Torrence, of Effingham, Ills. The happy couple arrived in this city, Sunday evening, December 30, and will make their future home on Sharp's creek. They have the best wishes of the COURANT in their new

Mr. R. H. Lewis is canvassing the county for the nursery of his father. Mr. M. H. Lewis, of Toledo township, Mr. S. F. Jones, of Kans & City, and, when in town, he can be found at Ford's jewelry store. Ladies call an inspect his stock was at Strong City, last week, the at the Eureka house. As this nurcery county, it does not have to become There were \$450 worth of tickets acclimated, and hence is more likely sold at the Strong City depot, last to live than that shipped into the true to name.

Mr. Joe Bender started last Saturwith twenty-five stone cutters and laborers, to work on the railroad be outdone in prices by any one. bridge to be built at the Needles by Shooysmith & Co., among whom were Shooysmith & Co., among whom were tion to a general treatment for the R. E. Williams, Joe Livery, John cure of diseases, makes a specialty of Rogers, Frank Cunningham, W. H. Winters, James Roach, R.E.Maloney, Alf Ryan, Thomas Hood, John Rumphord and Pete Quinn.

Died at 10:30 p. m., Sunday evening, Dec. 30th, at the residence of his parents, 418 Exchange street, Andrew J. McClure, aged 44 years. Deceased was born in Holmes county, Ohio, A. D., 1844, and was married to Albertine Voohees in 1867. In 1878 he moved to Fox creek, Chase county, near Strong City, and in 1883 to Plumb creek, Lyon county, where he has since resided.—Emporia Republican.

Messrs, Schlaudecker & Roberts have moved into the store room recently occupied by Mr.W. H. Spencer, and have built an addition to the same, in which to render lard and make sausage. They intend to keep up their reputation of keeping the best meat the market affords, and have, therefore, contracted with the Matti Bros. for six head of corn-fed heifers. Their shop looks as clean and neat as a new pine, and they intend to keep it that way, so they inform us.

A GOOD MAXIM.

"Begin right and you will end right!" -right enough to be commonplace, yet Compound Oxygen fulfills this condition. It begins with a most salutary and curative adjustment of oxygen and nitrogen, and ends with the expulsion of disease—witness:

expulsion of disease—witness:

"I find that Compound Oxygen is an excellent remedy." Dr. O. A. Darby, "President of Chicago Femmile College." "Columbia, S. C., March 13, 1888."

"About six years ago I had lung hemmorhages—was led to try your Compound Oxygen—the hemmorhages ceased.

"Rev. C. A. Duncan, "Paster P esbyterian Church." "Jonesboro, Tenn., June 4, 1888."

"I think the results of Compound Oygen are wunderful."

Tomliuson, Mr. Geo. Messer and Disson Dora Swanson, all of Diamond creek township.

A wolf that has been doing some depredations just east of town, was caught last Sunday, by the Rockwood boys, on their father's place, on Spring creek.

The vacancy made in the city The vacancy Dr. R. M. Wilson has returned from a two months' visit at Gueda Springs.

Mrs. Wit Adare, of Strong City, has returned from her visit at Kansas City.

On account of the mud the fore of the week street cars made trips only hourly.

The vacancy made in the city schools, by the resignation of Mr. B. F. Wasson, has been filled by the appointment of Miss Nannie Pugh to that position.

Messrs. Charles and Henry Winters and Miss Ida Dorflinger, of Solomon City, have returned home

The vacancy made in the city schools, by the resignation of Mr. B. G. Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthmat Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism Neuralgia and all other complaints of a chronic nature. All our publications will be forwarded free of charge to any one addressing good fresh stock of staple and fancy the week street cars made trips only hourly.

Solomon City, have returned home

H. F. CILLETT.

CAMPBELL & GILLETT,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

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

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD -:- MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.



B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCH LAUDECKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors.

. All Kinds of BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, SAUSAGE, LARD, CHICKENS AND GAME and everything kept in a firstclass MEAT MARKET. CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

Fourth Door North of Post-Office,

Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Ladies' gold watches, of all grades

CARTTER are the connoisseurs in Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezitheir line, and intend to stand at the aliteat. head. They WILL NOT BE undersold by any firm in Kansas, and carry only George Drummond, on Diamond creek. A. F. Wells is now digging wells

Jas. L. Otterman, M. D., in addi-

electricity. Consultation free. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. eowk5t N29 Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds.

Is the best place to buy,

And if you don't believe it, go there and try. EMPORIA, KANSAS, Paul M. Pierson & Co., Topeka, Kan., DEAR SIRS:—The roses ordered for Easter came on time and in excellent

condition, and were very satisfactory.
Yours, etc.,
E. C. LUPKIN. This is the universal testimony, Send us your orders for roses, cut flowers and funeral designs. Our prices are moderate and satisfaction

guaranteed. PAUL M. PIERSON & Co. Look at the date on your paper, and see if you don't think we need money. Gillett has the best stoves on the market, which he will sell from two to four dollars less than any other house in the county. oct11-tf. The largest assortment of ladies'

diamond and solid gold rings to be found west of Topeka is at Ford's jewelry store. Remember, that when you want good goods at low prices go to Monroe & Mercer, the new grocery house.

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap. Brown & Roberts have the only earse in the county. feb16-tf

SMITH & CARTTER, THE PALACE GROCERS, are alive to the wants of the public. They have the Largest and best selection in their line in Chase county, and can fill any order or please the most fastidious. They are the leaders of popular prices.

Music boxes at Ford's jewelry store, not the old fashioned kind that sound like a Jew's harp, but boxes with tunes that can not be distinguished from the

Millinery and Hairdressing done at reasonable rates by Mrs. G. Oliver. Opposite Pratt's Music Hall, on Main

We need money to pay our debts but please don't take this as dun. Bear it in mind, and (Don't You Falls, garantint alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige aug5-tf

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

Doctor Otterman practicing physician. Specialty Electricity, office and residence, 1st house east of Eureka house.

LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining unclaimed in Cottonwood Falls, postoffice, January 1st, 1889:

Boughton Ida
Clark A J
Davis Alice A
Grimes R C
Miller E P
Nichols S H
Rose Albert
Steffen John
Soust W M
Thorpe John
Venable Gilbert
Witson Isaac Johne Jessie Nichols Mearcia Pennington E Ryburn James Shirley Sam Smith David

All the above unclaimed Feb. 1st. 1889, will be sent to the dead letter Please say advertised when ring. L. P. Pugh, P. M. office. inquiring.

CLOSING OUT. J. S. Doolittle & Son, wishing to close out their stock of goods within the next sixty days, and to take a rest, will sell without any regard to cost. They have 250 pairs of children's shoes, at 85 cents, retail price \$1.25. Boys' gauze coats at one dollar each Their ladies dress goods, hosiery, hats boots and shoes, clothing, and, in, fact, everything in their stock will be sold at cost price. Bring on your cash and get your winter goods at half price. sep20tf.

OLD SETTLERS DANCE. Tuesday, January 15, 1889. The proceeds to be applied for photograph frames for old settlers. All are invited. Tickets for dance 75 cents. By order of committee.

A CREAT OFFER. By reference to an advertisment in another column it will be seen that the COURANT and the Kansas City Evening News will be sent for one

year to new mail subscribers together for \$3.10. This is an excellent chance to secure your home paper and at the same time one of the brightest afternoon papers in the southwest at about half the regular price. Send in your orders at once.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANS. Nov. 30th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed rotice of his int. notion to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before The District Judge or in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Ks... on January 11th, 1889, viz. H E. No. 7476 of William H, Jackson, Chase county, kas., for the E & 61 N E & 61 section 24 in township 22 south of range 5, east.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas,

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe28-tf

THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOCD FALLS KANSAS

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

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Oage connties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supseme Court of the State, and in the Federal courts therein.

PHYSICIANS.

T. M. ZANS STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Residence and office, a half mile north et Toledo.

DR. R. M. WILSON, Having just returned from the Indian

Perritory, will remain in our midst for several months and will guarantee a permanent cure of all CHRONIC DISEASES.

with the exception of Rheumatism. He

will pay a forfeit of \$50 for any failure to

enre what he undertakes; he also treats

FEMALE DISEASES of all kinds.

OFFICE, in Newman Block, Sweng City, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET IN CLEMENTS.

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

Hams, Bacon and bologna always on hand. Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid

JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEYTOLOAN

for hid es.

In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, as low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office in the Bank building.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS



THE OLD STONE STOR E. DR. F. JOHNSON.

ELMDALE, KA**nsas** 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

TO THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. MARTIN HEINTZ,

Carpenter & Builder.



Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

ROLAND ROBERTS

No measure was ever introduced in the Senate of the United States so full difficulties attending the attempt to of injouity & M & M

It reeks with the communistic spirit pointments and removals. It will, of the rich. It is the boldest attempt however, be my sincere purpose, if yet made by organized Plutocracy to rob the toiling millions of America.

There is not a line in it devised for the benefit of the "forgotten man," the American consumer.

When the progress of invention and the advance of mechanical science have revolutionized an industry and have rely, as, for instance, in the manufacture

Building materials are not reduced;

in many instances there is an advance. Pig-iron is still to be taxed \$6.72, in have badly located furnaces where it costs \$15 to make iron that in properly for more than it is worth. located furnaces can be made for \$8 or

Wool, now taxed ten cents, is to be taxed eleven cents, simply as an excuse to advance the tax on every-article into which wool enters.

The whole bill is a bill of conspirators leagued against the welfare of the

Republic.
Popular clamor made it necessary to seem to yield something to the people, but financial necessities required some compact with the robber barons ticians now demand that these offices of the North and East.

Foster's "fat-frying" circular brought few responses until Allison's substitute for the Mills bill was introduced into the Senate.

That bill was heralded by such jourand monopolists, the sugar trust and the steel rail trust, knew better than this. They were tariff experts, and these highwaymen were to be authorized to pillage the people under the guise of protection for four years longer, and when the Republican leaders finally committed themselves to the bill, "fat" flowed freely.

These facts must be driven home to the minds of the people. It is a matter of profound importance, which is not to be estimated in dollars and cents. Gigantic as the robbery is, the use to which money is put in corrupting the very sources of government is a subject of even more serious interest.

of tariff reform in the Republican party. Senator Allison has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage, and we are to be dragged at the wheels of the triumphal chariots of the money power. The work he is doing he has been chosen to do, because once he stood as the "Son of the Morning,"

carry on the work begun so well during the past year.

It will not do to restawhile and wait for our foes to blunder upon defeat. From this time on we must push the fighting, learning from Beauregard at Bull Run and Meade at Gettysburg, and not give the enemy time for rest and resuperation.

The people are with us, our popular majority being 100,000, but to do the work to which we have set our hands we need to overwhelm the friends of Plutocracy at every point.

In the debate in the House, tremendous effect was produced on the public mind, which was widened and deepened as the campaign proceeded.

That effect must not grow dim. Democrats should organize in every school district in America, and this organization should be carried down even to

blocks of five.
While the Republicans are quarreling over the distribution of offices, let Democrats set themselves to the work of education, and before the next year closes let them put in the hands of every voter documents exposing the infamous character of the war tariff.

The National Association of Democratic clubs, or, to use the old Jefferson phrase, Democratic societies, should be perfected and extended.

Chauncey F. Black, York, Pa., is the president of the National organization, and societies in all sections of the country should place themselves in communication with him. There was never a more propitious time for a movement all along the line. If Democrats who believe in the principles of the party will enter on the campaign now: if in every State and every district Democratic societies are organized at once; if the distinction between the principles and practices of the two parties are made plain as every public measure comes under discussion the complexion of the next House can be determined before the new Congress meets, and the results of the election of 1892 may be determined in advance.

In that contest the people must decide between Democracy and Plutocracy, and the differences between the two should be made so plain that no fool need err therein .- Louisville

-Senator Blair and Senator Riddleberger are two awful examples of this question in a dear school, but it mental and physical intemperance.— will be complete before '92.—N. Y. Providence Journal.

9

HARRISON'S DILEMMA.

Why Democrats Must Continue to Agr-tate the Tariff-Reform Question. The President-Elect and the Difficulties He Will Have to Meet.

In his letter of acceptance Harrison recognized and pledged himself to resist the spoils appetite of his party. "I know," he said, "the practical apply the Civil-Service rules to all ap-

elected, to advance the reform This, with more to the same effect, was said in indorsement of a platform pledged not to make appointments and removals on partisan grounds, and the Indianapolis Journal is now warning Republicans that they must "cordially recognize" his position on duced the cost of production immense- the subject. "These expressions," says, "construed together, show the of steel, the Republicans make a slight extent to which the Republican party concession that costs them nothing and is pledged not only to an observance benefits no one. To reduce the tax on of the Civil-Service law, but of the steel rails from \$17 to \$15.68 neither idea and principles on which it rests, lessens the revenue of the Government viz.: to give stability and efficiency nor reduces taxation nor lessens the to the civil service by progressive grip of Carnegie on the industries of abolition of the spoils system and a substitution of a higher rule of action."

This language appears in a paper which upheld Dudley's frauds and order to protect rich capitalists who which speaks for the beneficiary of them. No one therefore need take it

Whatever Harrison's intentions may be, there are certain facts he must recognize and be governed by. One of these is that the Democratic Administration has faithfully enforced the Pendleton law; that the civil service as far as the law extends is now both non-partisan and efficient. The Democratic party favored the system for all offices which do not require Democratic principles for their proper administration. The Republican polishall be vacated to make room for them. They want to see every man who has served under a Democratic Administration turned out, without any regard whatever to his politics. That is their idea of non-partisanship. nals as the Chicago Tribune as a bill and "a progressive abolition of the to reduce taxes, but the manufacturers spoils system." They want the offices. There are many reasons why they should not have them. The Civil-Service law and the precedents estabunderstood the effect of every line of lished under it by President Cleveland the bill. It was the bond by which are strong reasons, and they must have some weight with Harrison, but his knowledge of the character of the politicians who are applying to him for office ought to have more weight. He has seen them at work in Indiana and other States. He knows that as a rule they are both dishonest and indecent, entirely unfit for any office or trust. Doubtless he would prefer not

pride and some regard for the names of honored ancestors who are disgraced by his present associations with the Quays, the Dudleys, the Blaines and the Fords. He has sense Money has silenced every advocate enough to know that he can not re- increased. The swine plague, which ward the fine-workers from the public is generally fatal in its results, has betreasury and pretend that he is moved come epidemic. In places where the to do it by high-minded patriotism. He has been shaking hands with the tough element of his party at a great sacrifice of his own feelings, and he every year. Many farmers have sufwould like now, no doubt, to put on fered so heavily that they have given pleading for the rights of his people, his gloves again. But he knows just as | up raising hogs for the market. Pork but, like Lucifer, he has fallen, never well that these short-haired gentry production has ceased to be a profitandled the "blocks of five" Let the Democrats now organize to elected him; he knows they have an uncontrollable appetite, and that if he does not surrender to them he will

> have no chance for renomination. As soon as he is sworn in he will have the mob around him, and it will could be kept on the farm. Now there laugh at his pledges. It will be an interesting situation. -St. Louis Re-

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

-Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, has called on the President-elect. We know now where the next Administration will purchase its fresh eggs and spring poultry. - Detroit Free Press.

-It is no bad scheme, that of taking the entire Cabinet from Indiana. It would make Mr. Harrison so popular in his own State that he might carry it in '92 without the use of high-tariff boodle. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

-Is it worth while to attempt to enforce or improve the laws concerning bribery when exceptional contributions to the corruption fund of the Republican party this year are made the basis for recommendations to places in the Cabinet? Albany Argus.

There is a proposition on foot to ecure a foreign appointment for Murat Halstead. No one objects to this. We will all willingly sign a petiton to that effect. The only question is: Which point on the globe is the farthest from the United States? - Omaha Herald.

-Senator Chandler announces that he will press his resolution to investigate Southern elections, and hopes to have his committee in working order in a few days. Could not the Senator find plenty of material for his mill to grind on without traveling so far? Indiana and New York are not far off, and great chunks of evidence as to bribery and corruption are lying around loose in those regions, if the newspapers are to be believed .-Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

The nail manufacturers of the Schuylkill valley having helped to secure a perpetuation of their tariff bounties by threatening their workmen with less work and lower wages if "Democratic free trade" should prevail, now propose to cut down the hours of labor, and to reduce the pay correspondingly, as a part of the regular policy of "restricting production" in order to maintain prices. The working-men are getting their education on will be complete before '92.-N. Y. World.

PRODUCTION OF PORK. Increased Risks Have Rendered Good

The time has come when every occupation on a farm must be managed with judgment and skill in order to make it profitable. There is sharp competition in every department of farming and stock-raising as there is in every department of trade and manufacturing. Not many years ago there was profit in producing pork almost anywhere or in any way that the business was conducted. Corn was abundant and cheap, while live and dressed hogs brought at least a fair price. Less risk attended keeping hogs than any kind of farm animals, as there were few instances of contagious diseases among them. As such was the case forehanded farmers would sometimes keep hogs until they were two or three years old if the price of pork was not what they thought it should be. In the timbered regions of the South hogs were allowed to roam in the woods and to subsist on mast till they had attained a large size. They were as hardy as wild beasts,

not kept in an inclosure. Not many years ago a large number of persons made money by buying lean hogs from farmers and others who had no means of feeding them and fattening them on grain they parched. In the South some man in nearly every village made a practice of buying lean hogs from blacks and poor whites, and also buying fields of lodged grain and corn, into which they turned the hogs. By taking this course they saved the expense of harvesting the crops and they claimed that but little of the grain was wasted. Many people in the West made large profits in buying store hogs and feeding them on corn and small grain that was not up to the standard the market required. Not a few made money by feeding merchantable corn to such hogs. Some claimed that there was a profit in raising pigs from the time they were weaned till they were prepared to slaughter on corn bought at the usual market price. They found that they could make ten pounds of pork from a bushel of corn. The cost of taking care of the hogs during the fattening periods was small and the

no roof to cover them and they were

But pork-raising is no longer the profitable business it was a few years ago. The difference between the price of corn and that of pork that it makes is not as large. During some seasons to appoint them. He has some family the corn is worth as much as the pork that can be made from it. The difference in the cost of transporting the two articles has become less. In the meantime the risk in keeping hogs has greatly disease breaks out the soil appears to become infected. The losses from this disease amount to millions nearly ble industry in many parts of the West where corn is the leading crop. Few persons are willing to engage extensively in a business that involves so great a risk. For many years hogs were regarded as the safest stock that is greater risk in keeping hogs than horses, cattle, and sheep, as they rarely suffer from contagious diseases.

losses among them very few.

Most farmers have learned by experience that it is not profitable to winter bogs that are not kept for breeding purposes. Perhaps the majority think it is best to have pigs dropped in March and to dispose of them by the end of the year. By giving them good corn and feed they can be made to weigh from two to three hundred pounds in that time. Without expensive buildings and a large, amount of corn and hot slops or cooked food hogs will gain but little during the latter part of the winter. Dairy farmers generally find pigs profitable, as they consume the sour and skimmed milk for which they have no other use. Experiments show that hogs can be kept during the summer on clover cheaper than on any kind of food generally given them. The crop needs no cultivation or harvesting, and the only expenses attending keeping hogs in a clover pasture are the seed, the rent of land. and a fence. The hogs will probably destroy the sod, but they will leave the ground in excelent condition for producing a crop of corn. An acre of clover will support five hogs during four months. Clover is a better feed for pigs than corn. It will not produce much fat, but will supply material for making bone and muscle.-Chicago Times.

-Vanilla Custard: Boil one pint of cream with four ounces of sugar for one-fourth of an hour; then strain through muslin. Beat well yelks of six eggs and pour milk over them into a bowl, placing bowl over pan of boiling water, and stirring rapidly till it thickens. Let it cool gradually; add one teaspoonful of vanilla to suit taste, and stir continually. When cold serve in dish covered with whipped whites of eggs sifted over with sugar

-It is said that the only herd of buffalo on this continent belonged to Major Bedson, of Winnipeg, who has sold them to a prominent Kansas cat tle owner for \$18,000. The Canadian Government, it is said, is anxious to keep the herd in that country.

GROWTH OF ALASKA.

The Governor of Alaska, A. P. Swineford, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, states that the white population has greatly increased and he estimates that there are 35,000 natives. The total population is 49,850 and of this number there are 6,500 whites, 1,900 Creoles and 2,-950 Aleuts. In regard to the settlement of the public lands the Governor states that all settlers in Alaska cows, levied on his dominion. But that upon public lands are mere squatters who are awaiting legislation from Congress which will enable them to secure titles. All the salmon factories in the Territory, seventeen in number, are one of the petty princes of Leinster. located on the public lands. He asks whose cruelty and mismanagement had favorable consideration by the depart- caused much complaint. The folly of ment of the bill pending before Con- this subject culminated in the offense gress providing for the organization of the Territory. The Governor says wife. History gives undue prominence that as far as he knows there are no to this crime, which was only the lightpractical farmers or gardeners in the Territory. The only obstacle in the way of agriculture, in the opinion of the Governor, is that the lands are not and some of them were almost as flerce. The cost of raising them was the climate is favorable and the soil little more than nominal, as they had ty of the board of which he is a mem- fittest prevailed. ber and secretary. Last year, the report states, the general agent was abtte inevitable. The first united efforts

> -Washington Letter. COBBLE PICKERS.

Poor Wretches Who Pick Up a Living Around Iron Mills.

A peculiar and not altogether pleasing sight about the iron and steel works in this city is the groups of men, women and children that are constantly prodding and digging in the old and frequently weak and tottering. valuable member. The mark of poverty is on all women. and the children, who are in the majority, are abject-looking creatures, and range from the age of eight to sixteen. Cobbles are the bits of iron and steel that remain among the cinders from the furnaces and are dumped with them on the cinderpiles. On the gathering of these bits of metal the small army of toilers referred to depend for their living. With hoes and rakes they dig in the cinders as they are dumped, and struggle and push and wrangle for the possession of

the metal as it is uncovered. Each picker has a basket in which is placed the result of the pickings. Over two hundred persons daily delve on the grimy dump for cobbles. While they will use all manner of means to secure possession of a lucky find in the dumps, after a picker has filled his basket and emptied it on his "pile," a few feet away, there is not one among the curious and by no means scrupulous pickers who would touch one of the cobbles in it. Each picker has his or her pile of cobbles, and the iron company's teams come around at intervals. The driver weighs each pile, gives the owner a voucher for it, and takes the accumulated metal to the scrap heaps to be melted again.

The earnings of the cobble-pickers range from \$10 to \$40 a month, and there are women who have been on the dumps for years. The case of one woman and her twelve-year-old daughter is notorious, because they earn not only their own living, but enough to feed and clothe the husband and father, who is an employe of the iron-works, and gets \$100 a month, which he squanders in drink and riotous living as soon as he is paid. One old man on the cobble dumps, who is barely able to save enough to keep him from starving, was once a prominent business man worth at least \$50,000.

The work of cobble-picking is one of the lowest forms of human occupation, and its degrading effect on the young girls and boys engaged in it is only too apparent. Many efforts have been made by church and other societies in Johnstown to suppress cobble-picking among the children, but with indifferent success. - Johnstown (Pa.) Special.

-There is said to be nothing in all Europe to equal the extent and beauty of the flower gardens and fruit orchards surrounding the new Hotel del Monte, at Monterey, Cal., which are said to have cost the railroad company owning the establishment \$150,000.

IRELAND'S LAST KING.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Some Interesting Facts From the History
Governor A. P. Swineford.

of Roderick O'Connor. of Rederick O'Connor.

Roderick O'Connor was crowned with great pomp in Dublin in the year 1116, when his stormy reign began. All his life he was engaged in hostilities with piratical Danes, and even more troublesome subjects. To insure peace he entered into a compact with the Danish hordes who settled on the coast, never penetrating into the interior. The tribute was a stipend in cattle of 40,000 was only the beginning of Roderick's troubles. Soon an event followed, insignificant in itself, but pregnant with impending consequences. He deposed of running off with his neighbor's to this crime, which was only the lightest charge laid at the door of Dermot McMernagh.

Exasperated at his deposition, Dermont appealed to Henry II. who sent available for settlement. He says that over the Anglo-Normans to assist in recovering his possessions. In return rich. He sees no reason why Alaska for the services rendered, the Earl of may not ultimately rival Montana and Pembroke, by a marriage with the Wyoming as a cattle country. The daughter of Dermot, obtained possesstamp mine on Douglass Island, which sion of the Leinster principality, and the report states is the largest in the thus laid the foundation of the Angloworld, has an estimated output of Norman rule in Ireland. The distract-\$150,000 in gold per month. Other ed condition of O'Conner's kingdom gold mines are being developed in the prevented him raising sufficient troops same, and the report notes the sale of to expel the Norman invaders. Subfour claims for \$1,500,000. Promising mitting to the inevitable, he came to silver discoveries have been made, terms with his enemies. He did not The Governor thinks that there is even insist on the submission of Derenough coal in the Territory to supply mot, but appealed to his honor not to the whole of the United States for invited further auxiliaries into the centuries. There are fourteen pub- country. Dermot promised fidelity, lic schools in Alaska, which last but broke his word at the first opporyear were placed under the charge tunity. Roderick, in despair, appealed of the Territorial board. The Govern- to his old enemies, the Danes, to assist or recommends that the general agent him, The die, however, was cast; the be made more amenable to the authori- unwritten law of the survival of the

sent for six months from the Territory of the allied armies proved a disastrous without leave. In addition to the failure, but the proud spirit of the King public schools, there are eight Protest- was not broken. Listening to the ant, two Catholic and seventeen Græco- wily plans of Henry, the Irish King Russian mission schools. The Govern-concluded a treaty with the English or reiterates the charges made in the monarch. So far from fulfilling the annual report relative to the violation provisions of this contract, solemnly of law and the ill treatment of the na- agreed upon in Dublin, Henry soon tives by the agents of the Alaska Com- after actually made a present of the mercial Company. He credits the com- whole of Connaught to William Fitzadpany with adhering faithfully to its lem de Burgo and his heirs. This warcontracts with the Government as to like Baron set about plundering 'the the number of seals to be killed on the country, and induced O'Connor's sons seal islands and the treatment of the to join him in his marauding expedinatives, but elsewhere in the Territory, tions. Worn out and broken-hearted, he says, where the company rule is Roderick abdicated in 1183, and retired supreme, "the people are little better to the Abbey of Cong, where he spent than serfs of that powerful company." the last fifteen years of his life, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot." There, amidst the wild rocks, hollow caverns and dark flowing streams, the aged King found a fit place to sigh away a life which could no longer benefit his country. - Irish Cimes.

Sympathy Which Paid Well.

Undertaker (to recent widow)-In cinder dumps, and are known as "cob- the death of your husband, my dear ble pickers." The men are always Mrs. Hendricks, the community loses a

Undertaker-You will want solid ma-

hogany, of course? Widow-I-I think so. Undertaker-Ever faithful to his duty

and loyal to his friends. Widow-Ah, yes, Mr. Mould. Undertaker-And the plate must be of pure silver, I suppose.

Widow-Well, er, eh, yes, pure sil-Undertaker-I can recall so many

generous acts of your husband's. His was a noble nature, Mrs. Hendricks. Widow-Ah, yes, poor John was the soul of generosity.

Undertaker-The handles and trimmings will have to be first-class in every way, of course, and say about twenty-five carriages.

Widow-I-er hardly think so many will be needed. Undertaker-Oh, yes they will, my dear mada'n. Consider your husband's standing in society and the number of

friends he had. It is a serious question if twenty-five will be enough. Widow-Very well, Mr. Mould. Undertaker-Thank you, Mrs. Hendricks; I believe that is all. Good morning. - N. Y. Sun.

By dying now a man can save money.

Pointers From an Undertaker.

Never in the history of our distinguished profession has it been possible to secure a respectable interment for so small an amount of money as at present. The inventions and improvements which always cheapen commodoties lave, in our business, kept apace with the times. A decade ago there was not much difference in prices and methods. Now, there is every difference. Ten years ago any funeral would average \$150; now there is no average. A man can spend profitably \$5,000 in getting properly planted; or he can have the thing done in pretty good shape for a week's salary, and he'll feel just as satisfied as though he were investing a fortune in it. Some people are very apprehensive concerning their funeral. and others don't think about it at all. If a man wants to have the thing done properly, and go without a hitch, \$60 will make a pleasant display in his neighborhood. There has been a cut in rates among undertakers of late, and prices are at bottom rock. After a little the trouble will be adjusted and the old scale restored. But our inducements at present should not be overlooked. Now is the time to die -St Louis Globe-Democrat.

HOME AND FARM.

-Frozen Lemonade: To one quart of rich lemonade add the whites of six eggs beaten stiff; mix well and freeze. -- Mulching greatly assists in protecting strawberry plants during the winter, and leaves should be collected for mulching purposes.

-A man who would kick a cow has a disposition, which if cultivated, would induce him to cuff his wife-if circumstances favored.

-Horses and oxen should be fed upon a fair maintenance, and not allowed to run down. Those which are quite idle will do well on hav alone. but all animals kept at work should have moderate feeds of grain. - American Agriculturist.

-Barley Gruel: Wash two ounces of pearl barley well in cold water, changing the water two or three times. Cover it with a quart of cold water and boil it until it is reduced to a pint. Strain and flavor with lemon juice, and sweeten to taste.

-Chocolate Pie: One coffee cup of milk, two tablespoonfuls grated choclate, three-fourths cup sugar, yelks of three eggs. Heat the chocolate and milk together, add the sugar and yelks beaten to a cream. Flavor with vanilla. Bake with under-crust. Take the whites to frost the top .- Albany Journal.

-Lemon Drops: Strain the juice of three or four large lemons into a bowl, then mix pulverized sugar in with it until quite thick. Put into an earthen pan, and let it boil for a few minutes, stirring it constantly. Drop it from the end of a spoon upon writing paper, and when hardened, keep the drops in tin canisters until wanted.

-White-meated game should be cooked well done; dark-meated rare. Larding game renders it more juicy, but destroys some of the natural flavor. Some cooks, on this account. prefer tying a strip of bacon on the breast. If the wild flavor of game is disliked, soaking over night in salt and water or two or three hours in strong soda water will remove it.

-Every farmer should have an acre near the house in fruit and vegetables in long, clean rows, under horse cultivation. It is surprising how many choice things may be grown for the table that are nourishing and healthful besides being appetizing. Their free use will save many a grocer's and doctor's bill .- Country Gentleman.

-If more care were given to seeding down and getting a good stand of grass, no better means could beadevised to insure improved methods of farming. With well-seeded fields there need be less plowing, and that might properly be limited to the area that can be thoroughly manured and cultivated. A really good grass or clover crop will pay better average profits than those requiring much more labor. -N. Y. Witness.

THE SWINE PLAGUE.

Four Lessons Taught by Observations Made at Experiment Stations.

Experiments made with lime upon the virus of hog cholera have been very satisfactory and sufficiently positive to warrant its use in place of the corrosive sublimate formerly recommended. Lime has many advantages over other disinfectants. It is cheap, easily obtained and prepared and may be used with impunity, as it has no poisonous properties. Bacteria of hog cholera, free from any organic or inorganic matter, are destroyed within one hour by lime water diluted to onefourth of its original strength. When existing in organic matter a larger per cent. of lime is required. In practical applications it will be efficient on wood as a whitewash. In infected pens the soil should be covered with powdered or slacked lime in a thin layer. The lime water will percolate into the deeper layers of the soil and destroy any bacteria that may have penetrated into them from the surface.

From experiments on the vitality of hog-cholera virus in the soil it is safe to say that a period of six months is the maximum and three the minimum time that need be allowed for infected pens and grounds to become safe for occupancy when no disinfection is pacticed. Lime as a whitewash on wood-work or scattered over the soil at slacked lines, used, in short, wherever there is any suspicion of virus, may reduce the time during which the ground should remain unoccupied to two weeks.

From the results of the experience gathered at experimental stations during the past three years it has been shown (1) that healthy pigs can be kept free from infection, even on a farm where such disease is constantly kept up for purposes of investigations, provided they are kept in clean pens and there is no transmission of virus from the sick to the well through implements, or through the carelessness of farm hands carrying it in their clothing, shoes or otherwise. (2) That the disease may be carried to a previously uninfected locality by pigs brought from unknown sources. (3) That the disease, supposed to be extinct, may lurk in a chronic form in some animal without being recognized, and may be thus transmitted to fresh animals, usually in spring and fall, when least expected. (4) That the safest way of raising swine is to be breed them on a place that is itself known to be absolutely exempt, and maintain a strict quarantine against neighboring herds. and make no additions unless the source be positively known to have been ree from disease for at least one year past .- Western Swineherd.

An Old Cavalryman's Advice to an Inexperienced Horseman:

"The best riders in the world," spid an old cavalryman, who was giving a greenhorn some points on equestrianism, "are the Mexicans. Buffalo Bill's cowboys are splendid riders, but the Mexicans are better still. And their superiority is in part due to the kind of saddle they use. That low English saddle you've got there," he continued, "I couldn't ride in. It isn't fit for a man to ride in. Now, the great beauty of the Mexican saddle is that a man sitting in it has his legs almost straight down beside the horse, like a clothespin. A Mexican on horseback keeps his heels and shoulders nearly in a line, his feet planted firmly in his stirrups underneath him and pointing straight ahead, parallel with the horse. Our McClellan saddle would be as good as the Mexican saddle if it only had the stirrups placed a couple of inches further back. As it is, a man riding in a McClellan saddle has to bend his leg at the knee in the English style. Now, with the knee bent it is almost impossible to keep your feet pointed straight ahead.

"This position of the feet," the impromptu riding-master continued, after pausing a moment to allow his casual pupil to absorb what he had already said, "is a very important thing in learning to ride properly. In fact, it is the thing. And yet nine-tenths of the riders you see about the street and country roads every day have their toes turned at an angle of forty-five degrees from the sides of the horse. As a consequence, these riders can't have a firm seat, and don't enjoy the exercise half as much as they would if they rode

"How is it the way the toes point has so much to do with good riding?" a reporter who happened to be on hand inquired.

"To sit firmly on a horse and at the same time to have the body erect and free to give with the horse's motion." the cavalryman said, "you must grip the animal's sides with your knees. Not with the calves of the legs, mind, not with the thighs, but with the knees alone. Now, if you don't keep your toes pointing straight ahead, or nearly so, it is impossible to get this grip with the knees. Turn your toes out and you will find at once that you grip the horse with the calves of your legs and that your body is thrown forward from the hips instead of being erect. Experiment a little when you get on your horse and you'll see it works just as I say. But if you keep your feet straight, hold tight with your knees and sit erect you will find you can accommodate yourself to the motions of the horse more readily and gracefully, your seat will be firmer and riding will not tire you near so quickly If you will notice old cavalrymen when they walk," the gentleman continued, "you will see that instead of spreading their feet apart they keep them parallel. This is the result of their habit of riding, and it often makes them very ungraceful on their feet. The best and most graceful rider I knew was General Ashby, who was killed during the war. I never saw any man who looked so handsome on horseback. Off a horse, however, he walked like a duck and was so clumsy that he couldn't get into a parlor without falling over all the furniture in sight. A Mexican astride his highcurved saddle, with his legs hanging straight down, rides as easily as if he were sitting in a rocking-chair, and at the same time it is almost impossible to unseat him. He is clothes-pinned on to the horse, and the latter can't get from under him. But a man riding on a flat English saddle with short stirrups, his legs bent at the knee and his toes turned out, has no chance when his horse jumps suddenly. He is in a cramped positions and is almost sure to be thrown forward on the horse's neck or over his head."- Washington Star.

Courtship Among the Apaches.

The Apache brave, when he goes courting, makes no effort to make himself agreeable to his intended bride. Indeed, he rarely notices or speaks to her except to answer some question of hers. He pays the most assiduous attention to her male relatives, particularly her big, lazy brothers. At night he goes to her father's lodge and distributes the presents about. If a pony, he is picketed close by; if it is a cow a horn is tied to the lodge, which shows his intention. The bridegroom comes sneaking around in the morning to see the result of his proposal. If the articles have been taken inside, the horse removed, etc., he is all right, whereupon the bride goes and builds a new lodge or tepee for herself and puts things in order generally for the buck she calls master. If the trinkets are not touched, the proposal is not accepted, and the suitor carries them away again. - Chicago Tribune.

-England and the English do not, after all, derive their name from the Angles, according to the long-rooted tradition, so declares a German Government professor, Dr. Bening. After extensive researches, he has discovered that the word "English" originates from the "Engern," a numerous and powerful Saxon race living near the banks of the Weser, on the North Sea. This theory rests also upon the authority of the old British monk Gildas, who lived much earlier than Bede, and who speaks only of the Saxons who colonized Britain. Further, Dr. Bening points out that our supposed forefathers, the Angles, dwelt on the Baltic, further off, and that their country was much smaller than the land of the Engern.

ROUP IN CH!CKENS.

How to Treat the Disease and Prevent It From Becoming Contagious.

Roup appears in different forms. will describe the two most distinct, which are also most prevalent, other forms being only modifications of these. We may distinguish the two as catarrhal and diphtheric. The first is the milder and less dangerous, but if neglected may develop into the last-named, which will be fatal unless promptly arrested. The first symptoms of the catarrhal form increase as the disease advances; there is a discharge from the nostrils, and unless the disease begins to vield to treatment, the comb fades and the bird appears dull and lifeless. Though the cause is usually taking Christian, whose lives are not happy. cold, still the disease is often epidemic, and somewhat contagious.

The diphtheric form of roup affects the bird more violently from the first. The wings droop, there is inability to breathe, though this seems to proceed from weakness as well as obstruction. The head and face swell, and a whitish membrane forms in the throat, mouth and nose. In this form the disease is very contagious, and usually fatal. Many "sure cures" are advertised, but, as far as my observation has gone, there is no sure cure when the disease has taken this form with any degree of intensity; and unless the bird is very valuable, and can be safely shut away by itself, it should be quickly removed and

killed, for the safety of the flock. Cold, filth and insufficient ventilation are the usual causes of roup. Any or all of these may cause either form, though filth and impure air are usually the causes when the severer form results. Cold is the most cause, and fowls are very susceptible to it, especially during the moult, when feathers are scarce and vitality low. Any exposure that causes fowls to "take cold" is apt to lead to roup.

Treatment: When the first symptoms appear, separate all the affected birds from the well ones. Discover and remove every possible cause and disinfect the buildings by burning in them quantities of sulphur, tar and turpentine, enough to make a dense smoke in all parts of the building. Repeat this whenever necessary. The house must be kept very clean, as bad odors and filth are favorable to the disease, even when not the cause of it. "Douglass Mixture" is an excellent remedy and preventive. It is made as follows: One pound copperas, one gill sulphuric acid and two gallons of water. Mix and shake thoroughly. Add one teaspoonful of the mixture to one quart of drinking water for both sick and healthy portions of the flock, though if the disease is very severe, double the amount may be given to the sick ones. The recipe is a valuable one to any poultry keeper, as it is excellent to use once a week for healthy flocks to keep them

Besides this compel the fewl daily to inhale the smoke of burning turpentine and sulphur. My plan for this is to take a perfectly tight wooden box three feet in length, breadth and depth, with a tight cover; make a floor of slats for the fowls to stand on, about one foot above the bottom. Cut a hole in the bottom two or three inches in diameter. to admit the smoke, and bore small holes all around the upper edge, to let the smoke pass out.

Thus the occupants are compelled to inhale the smoke as it passes from the center out each way. The burning may be done by means of a small oil stove or common lamp. Place a cup or small basin over the blaze of lamp or stove, by means of a wire fixture or any other convenient way, so that the heat will cause the turpentine, a tablespoonful of which should have been previously put in the basin, to evaporate rapidly. Have the box elevated so that you can hold the lamp under the opening. Put the fowls inside and the cover

When the turpentine has all evapor ated supply its place with one teaspoonful of sulphur. When this has melted, if not already ignited, touch a lighted match to it and let it burn out. The patients can endure a little strangling, but care must be taken not to suffocate them. Take a little powdered hydrastin on the point of a knife, put in a small machine oil can and fill with water, shake to mix, and when the fowls have partly recovered the smoking inject a little in each nostril through the tube of the can.

The above may seem a tedious process, but a few repetitions will show a decidedly good effect, which is more than can be said of most "roup cures." A feeding of hot meal mush, to which has been added a little cayenne pepper, is an excellent morning diet, and will aid the recovery. While it is a benefit to the owner of animals to keep them in health, it is also cruel to withhold from them means of relief in our power to give. - Boston Budget.

How to Ship Poultry.

Do not pack poultry until it is entirely free from animal heat. Fowls packed before they are cold are almost sure to spoil. The best packing material is clean.

dry wheat or rye straw. Hay is not so good, no: is it so clean. Those who know best how to prepare

poultry for the market always kill the fowls by cutting through the roof of the mouth to the brain with a sharp-pointed knife, the fowl being suspended by

its legs. In many of our large markets it is required, and in all is advisable, to have the crops of fowls free of food and other matter. Hence poultry should not be fed for twenty-four hours before it is killed .- Farmer's Call.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-When the forenoons of life are wasted, there is not much hope of a peaceful and fruitful evening.

-The course which some people try to take respecting the Scriptures-"Accepting the Bible, and rejecting what is in it.'

-Serve with active zeal and humble confidence, and wait with patient expectation for the time when the soul shall be satisfied .-- Samuel Johnson.

-In New York 70,000 Italians and 30,000 Spaniards are almost destitute of the Protestant Gospel and of means of fitting themselves for American citizen-

-The half-Christian and the halting may well consider the saying of Rothe, that "impure or imperfect virtue has a bitter taste; only when it is perfectly sincere can its tasts be sweet."-Stand-

-By desiring what is perfectly good, even when we do not quite know what it is, and can not do what we would, we are part of the divine power against evil, widening the skirts of light and making the struggle with darkness nar-

-The number of primary schools reported in Hungary is 16,417; attendance upon the same, 1,836,459 pupils, and the cost of maintenance, \$5,110,-523. The attendance was equivalent to 79 per cent. of the children subject to the compulsory law.

-Knowledge is power over nature; but it is not power over ourselves. It arms our desires with new resources. but these desires themselves it leaves to their own play. It intensifies the speed and momentum of the will, but it secures it no better direction.

-One of the best recommendations a young person can have is that of being careful. You can tell the careful boy or girl at sight. They bear the mark of royalty with them. The royal freedom from slack and slovenly ways. They are careful in their language, in their dress and of their person.

-He that can give little assistance himself may yet perform the duty of charity by infloming the ardor of others and recommending the petitions which he can not grant to those who have more to bestow. The widow that shall give her mite to the treasury, the poor man who shall bring to the thirsty a cup of cold water, shall not lose their reward. - Dr. S. Johnson.

-A recent careful study of methods at Cornell University shows that there is no diminution of effort because of the presence of women in the lecture and class rooms. On the contrary, the women are an incentive to the young men, and the influence of the two sexes in their work is found to be wholesome and helpful. - Boston Herald.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-A plum-pudding on the table is worth two in the stomach. - Puck.

-These things are generally best remembered which ought most to be forgotten. Not seldom the surest remedy of the evil consists in forgetting it.

-The exercise of power or influence over others for our own glorification is mere selfishness; the employment of it | pulp.-London Tit-Bits. for their good is true benevolence .-Bewin Grant.

-It is of unspeakable advantage to possess our minds with an habitual good intention, and to aim all our college. thoughts, words and actions at some laudable end. - Addison.

-Don Quioxte thought he could have picks if his brain had not been so full of him!" ideas of chivalry. Most people would succeed in small things if they were not troubled with great ambitions.-Long-

-When you see the honored name of some eminent minister of the gospel paraded as sponsor for some nostrum, you may pardon his blunder on the ground of his credulity and good nature, but it will not be safe for you to swallow the nostrum. - Christian Advocate.

-We have known instances in which wives with gooseberry eyes and yellow hair have secured the undying love of their lords by tickling their palates with delicious viands and practicing due economy in personal and household expenses. Depend upon it, love, like jealousy, "grows by what it feeds on." _N. Y. Ledger.

-One who professes to be writing English would naturally be supposed to | co exhibit, first and foremost, a knowledge of English; and yet the English of many writers would seem to be much farther from their thoughts than the French or Latin phrases with which they un-English, and therefore adulterate and weaken, their speech. -S. S. Times.

-Debt, however courteously it be offered, is the cup of a siren, and the wine, spiced and delicious though it be, an eating poison. The man out of debt, though with a crack in his shoeleather, and a hole in his hat, is still the son of liberty, free as the singing lark above him; but the debtor, though clothed in the utmost bravery, what is he but a serf upon a holiday—a slave, to be reclaimed at an instant by his owner, the creditor?

-A coquette is one that is never to be persuaded out of the passion she has to please, nor out of a good opinion of her own beauty; time and years she regards as things that only wrinkle and decay other women; she forgets that age is written in the face, and that the same dress which became her when she was young, now only makes her look the older. Affectation cleaves to her even in sickness and pain; she dies in a high head and colored ribbons. - La

RESULTS OF ACCIDENT.

The Curious Ways in Which Certain Important Processes Were Suggested.

Valuable discoveries have been made, and valuable inventions suggested, by the veriest accidents. An alchemist, while seeking to discover what mixture of earths would make the most durable crucibles, one day found that he had made porcelain. The power of lenses, as applied to the telescope was discovered by a watchmaker's apprentice. While holding spectacle-glasses between his thumb and finger he was startled at the suddenly enlarged appearance of a neighboring church spire. The art of etching upon glass was discovered by a Nuremberg glass-cutter. By accident a few drops of aqua fortis fell upon his spectacles. He noticed that the glass became corroded and soft where the acid had touched it. That was hint enough. He drew figures upon glass with varnish, applied the corroding fluid, then cut away the glass around the drawing. When the varnish was removed the figure appeared raised upon a dark ground.

Mezzotinto owed its invention to the simple accident of the gun-barrel of a sentry becoming rusted with dew. The swaying to and fro of a chandelier in a cathedral suggested to Galileo the application of the pendulum. The art of lithographing was perfected through suggestions made by accident. A poor musician was anxious to know whether music could not be etched upon stone as well as upon copper. After he had prepared his slab his mother asked him to make a memorandum of such clothes as she proposed to send away to be washed. Not having pen, ink or paper convenient, he wrote the list on the stone with the etching preparation, intending to make a copy of it a leisure. A few days later, when about to clean the stone, he wondered what effect aqua fortis would have upon it. He applied the acid, and in a few minutes saw the writing stand out in relief. The next step necessary was simply to ink the stone and take off an impression.

The shop of a Dublin tobacconist, by the name of Lundyfoot, was destroyed by fire. While he was gazing dolefully into the smouldering ruins, he noticed that his poorer neighbors were gathering the snuff from the canisters. He tested the snuff for himself, and discovered that the fire had largely improved it pungency and aroma. It was a hint worth profiting by. He secured another shop, built a lot of ovens, subjected the snuff to a heating process, gave the brand a particular name, and in a few years became rich through an accident, which he at first thought had completely ruined him. The process of whitening sugar was discovered in a curious way. A hen that had gone through a clay puddle went with her muddy feet into a sugar house. It was noticed that wherever her tracks were the sugar was whitened. Experiments were instituted, and the result was that wet clay came to be used in refining sugar. The origin of blue-tinted paper came about by a mere slip of the hand. The wife of William East, an English paper-maker, accidentally let a blue bag fall into one of the vats of

Needed No Reminder.

He had just received by mail a photograph of his boy, whe was away at

"It was thoughtful of Fred to send me this," he said, as he looked at it and laid it down, "but great Crœsus! made beautiful bird cages and tooth- I don't need any thing to remind me of

And the old gentleman sighed heavily as he opened a fresh lot of bills from Fred's tradesmen.-Chicago Tri-

-Young poet-"You read my little poem, Mr. Sheerce?" Editor-"Yes. It was quite pathetic. It excited considerable comment in the office. The boy who attends to such matters in forms me that it was the first poem he ever burned which was so full of tears as to put the fire out."-Terre Haute Express.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 4.

	KANSAS	C	TTY	7. J	an.	4.	
	CATTLE-Shipping steers	8 8	40	0		50	
1	Range steers		59	0	3	75	
ı	Native cows	2	00	0	3	60	1
1	HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	4	65	0	5	10	
1	WHEAT-No.3 red		91	(0)		9214	
!	No. 2 soft		954	600		96%	
	CORN-No. 2		25	WA		26	
ı	OATS-No. 2		21	@		22	1
ı	RYE-No.2		42	0		48	1
	FLOUR-Patents, per sack	0	40	0	0	50	П
	HAY-Baled		50	0	-75	50	и
×	BUTTER-Choice creamery.		25	0		29	н
1	CHEESE-Full cream		12	96		1214	
	EGGS-Choice		77.7				ı
	PACON II.			40		17	
ľ	BACON-Ham		12	0		13	1 -
	Shoulders		9	0		91/2	1
	Sides		10	0		101/2	
	LARD			10		9%	E
	POTATOES		40	0		55	
	ST. LOUIS.						
	CATTLE-Shipping steers	5	00	0	5	50	1
	Butchers' steers	3	30	0	4	40	п
	HOGS-Packing	5	10	0	5	20	П
	SHEEP-Fair to choice		25	@	4	60	ł
	FLOUR-Choice		50	0		75	ŧ.
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	ď		40	10	95%	П
	CORN-No.2		30	0		301/6	ł
	OATS-No.3		:4	0		241/4	п
	RYE-No. 3		48	0		481/	Ð
	BUTTER-Creamery		27			30	H
	PORK		53	0	10		ı.
		13	23	0	13	75	1
	CHICAGO.			1912			13
	CATTLE-Shipping steers		20	0		30	
	HOGS-Packing and shipping	4	9)	0	5	20	
	SHEEP-Fairto choice	3	00	0	4	55	Н
	FLOUR-Winter wheat	5	00	0	5	75	r
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		991	40		9914	н
	CORN-No.2		335	60		34	11
	OATS-No. 2		25	0		1514	1
	RYE-No. 2		50	0		50%	88
	BUTTER-Creamery		30			32	, ,
	PORK	10	80	-	12		1
	NEW YORK.	-	00	-	-	-	1
	CATTLE—Common to prime		-	-		25	1
	UATTLE-Common to prime	4	75	0			
	HOGS-Good to choice	5	40	0	- 71	65	1
	FLOUR-Good to choice	5	15	0		60	1
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	1	01	0	1	0114	19
	CORN-No.2		46	0		4614	
	OATS-Western mixed		30	0		32	1
	BUTTER-Creamery		19	0		31	
w	PORK			0	14		

If Guilty of Assault and Battery Upon your Stomach with blue pill, podyphyllin or other rasping purgatives, positively despair of helping your liver. Violence committed upon your inner man will do no good. Real help, prompt and thorough, is to be found in the wholesome anti-bilious medicine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is, moreover, productive of happy results in malarial disease, rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness and kidney troubles.

There is no period of a girl's life at which she is not beautiful and charming and all that, but it must be confessed that it is as a bride that she takes the cake.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or dis-comfort attending their use. Try them.

Ir is to be supposed that Helen, wife of Menelaus, had her collars done up at the Troy laundry.—Boston Gazette.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches' are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective."—Christian World, London, Eng.

THE residuum after the effervescence of love is common sense, which is the ground-work of weil-regulated matrimony. Those who wish to practice economy should buy Carter's Little Liver Pills. Forty

pills in a vial; only one pill a dose.

THE young clerk who goes about full eweled should le watched .- Jeweiers'

PEOPLE Are Killed by Coughs that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar would cure. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

No matter how big and stout a presti-digitateur may be he is always slight-of-hand.—Texas Siftings.

The Plain Truth

Is that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands Is that Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands of people who suffered severely with rheumatism. It neutralizes the lactic acid in the blood, which causes those terrible pains and aches, and also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus preventing the recurrence of the disease. These facts warrant us in urging you, if you suffer with rheumatism, to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

"I had rheumatism so that when I sat or laid down I could hardly get up. Hood's Sarsaparilla has almst cured me." P. CARNES, Gallon, O.

N. B. If you make up your mind to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to take any other.

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

100 Doses One Dollar A Planters Experience. "My plantation is in a malarial district, where fever and ague prevalled. I employ 150 hands; frequently half of them were sick. I was nearly discouraged when I began the use of

Tutt's Pills

Sold Everywhere. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.



Poison, but Teneven minerals.
d by the poisonous minerals.
GEO. BOVELL, 2422 3d Avenue, N. Y.

my children were cured, and are still sound and well, my children were cured, and are still sound and well.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Lexington, Va.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is entirely a vegetable remedy, and is the only medicine which permanently cures Scrotula, Blood Humors, Cancer and Contagious Blood Poisson. Send for books on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free.



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The only calf S3 SEAMLESS Shee smooth in-ide. NO TACKS or WAX THREAD to hurt-the feet, easy as hand-sewed and Will NOT RIP. W. L. DOUGLAS S4 SHOE, the original and only hand-sewed well & shoe. Equals custom-made W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 POLICE SHOE. alfroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them. mooth inside as a Hand-Sewed Shoe. No Tacks or yax Thread to hurt the feet. W. L. DOUGLASSE.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear. Hest Calf Shoe for the price.
W. L. DOUGLAS 82.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE is the best in the world for rough

ear; one pair ought to wear a man a year. W. L. DOUGLASSE SACE FOR BOYS is he best School Shoe in the world.
W. L. DOUGLAS S1.75
School Shoe gives the small Boys a chance to rear the best shoes in the world.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace. If not W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROPULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GEN-ERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AF-

EECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results. Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world. For Sale by all Druggists. SO Send for Pamphiet on Wasting Diseases. Address. NCOTT & HOWNE, New York.

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males on application. = = = = A.N.Kellogg Newspaper Co. Kansas City. Mo.

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DURING 1888.

Some of the Important Events of the Past Year.

Casualties and Crimes - Leading Event in the Political and Social World-Motoorological-Deaths of Noted Individuals_Etc., Etc.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

INVOLVING LIABILITIES OF \$250,000 AND UP

WARDS.]

Jan. 9—Wm. H. DeForest, wholesale sitk dealer, New York; \$500,000.

Jan. 23—M. & E. Solomon, New York tobacconists; \$350,000

Feb. 7—F. Grote & Co., manufacturers of iron goods, New York; \$411,000.

Feb. 21—Graff, Bennett & Co., iron manufacturers, Pittsburgh, Pa.; \$1,200,000.

Feb. 27—G. R. Clark & Co., hat dealers. New York City; \$230,000.

Mar. 27—State National Bank of Raleigh, N. C., closed its doors, cashier and president having fied with nearly \$300,000 of bank's funds.

Apr. 26—Clarke, Radcliffe & Co., dry-goods commission merchants, New York; \$30,000.

May 28—Jas, McLaughlin & Son, woolen manufacturers, Skaneateles Falls, N. Y.; \$250,000.

Jun. 6—De Golyer Varnish Company, Chicago; habilities, \$30,000.

Jul. 23—Levi M. Bates, dry-goods dealer, New York City; \$20,000.

Jul. 23—Levi M. Bates, dry-goods dealer, New York City; \$20,000.

Aug. 8—John Taylor & Co., Trenton, N. J., pork packers; \$250,000.

Aug. 21—S. R. Post, New York, grain dealer; \$750,000.

ork packers; \$250,000. Aug. 21—S. R. Post, New York, grain dealer;

Sep. 18—Jacob I. Seixas, oldest dry-goods merchant in New York City; \$490,000. Nov. 16—Bank of Durham, N. C.; \$4,000,000. Nov. 16—Lindauer Brothers & Co., wholesale Nov. 16—Lindauer Brothers & Co., wholesale clothing, Chicago; \$400,090.
Nov. 17—Samuel R. Bullock, New York, water-works contractor; \$8,500,000.
Nov. 19—Belden & McDowell, 1u mber dealers etc., Syracuse, N. Y.; \$250,000.
Dec. 17—California National Bank, of San

CASUALTIES.

CASUALTIES.

Jan. 5—Four men killed by premature blast explosion near Laurel Run, Pa.... Three children locked in burning house, Jacksonville, Fla., burned to death.

Jan. 10—Nine persons killed and over 50 others wounded in railroad accident near Haverhill, Mass.

Jan. 19—Frank Smith, wife and five children burned to death in their dwelling at Harrod, O. Jan. 21—Ten persons perish in burning boarding-house at Tower, Minn.

Feb. 4—Five men killed and two others fatally injured by explosion in saw-mill near Belmont, O... Four men fatally burned by gas explosion in mine at Nanticoke, Pa... Six children berish in burning house near Columbia, S. C.

Feb. 5—Five persons killed in railroad accident near Steamberg, N. Y.

Feb. 6—Three men killed by dynamite explosion at Woodside, Mich... Mrs. Hill and two small children perish in burning dwelling near Bolivia, N. Y.

Feb. 9—John Hopp, his daughter and son perished in burning dwelling at Kutztown, Pa.

Feb. 10—Four persons killed in powder explosion at Wapwallopen, Pa... Three persons tatally injured in railroad wreek at Salamannes, N. Y... Three men killed by boiler explosion near Wabash, Ind... Two men killed by dynamite explosion near Bellevue, O.

Feb. 13—Five men and a girl burned to death in a fire at Silver Brook, Pa.

Feb. 17—Four men, killed by boiler explosion near Bastrop, La... A Mr. Weissmun, wife and child perished in burning dwelling at Newark, N. J.

Feb. 17-Thirty-seven persons killed and

Feb. 17—Thirty-seven persons killed and eighty others wounded, and much damage done to property by cyclone at Mount Vernon, III. Much damage also done in Spencer County, Ind. Feb. 25—Three children named Miller burned to death in house at Annandale, Minn.

March 5—Five mon killed by premature dynamite explosion in mine at Ishpeming, Mich. Mar. 16—Estimated that 30 persons lost their lives during recent blizzard in New York City. Mar. 17—Mail train went through trestic at Blackabear, Ga., and 22 persons killed and many others injured.

Mar. 22—Three men killed in ratiroad wreck at Barch, Pa.

Four persons killed and many injured by giving way of floor in a crowded hall in Rushsyl-Ymia, O.

Liny, 4—Two little girls at Shawneetown, Ill., ataily burned, while pouring coal oil on fire...

Entire, family—four adults and three children perished in burning barn near Arlington, Neb.

May 5—Car of dynamite blew up at Locust
Gap, Pa., killing seven persons, wounding 25 others, and demolishing 29 houses.

May 8—Woman and babe burned to death by lamp explosion at Fort Edward, W. T... Two children perish in burning dwelling at Wilshire,
O....Powder-house blown up and two men killed and five others fatally wounded at Bessener, Mich.

O....Powder-house blown up and two men killed and five others fatally wounded at Bessemer, Mich.

May 19—A Mrs. Lewis and three young children perish in burning building at Cleveland, O May 22—Five men killed in railroad accidenter Randolph Point, Mo.

May 27—Three children perished in a burning boarding house at Pittston, Pa.

Jun. 1—Three men killed by boiler explosion in iron works at Wyandotte, Mich. ... Five men fatally sorded in explosion on a raft-boat near Wigona, Minn.... Two men killed and three others fatally injured by railroad collision near Waverly, N. Y.

Jun. 4—Eleven persons perish in burning hotel at Rochdafe, Tex.

Jun. 6—Three men killed by boiler explosion at Dennison, Ill. ... Four men killed by steamengine explosion, St. Paul, Minn.

Jun. 28—Two men killed by boiler explosion pear Vandalia, Ill.

Decause and would not marry him.

We others failally wounded all Besselling of the collection of the c mmediately lynched by his fellow workmen.

... Gustave Berg, wife, mother-in-law and child perished in a burning house in New York City.

Aug. 9—Five men killed by falling wall at free in Chattanooga, Tenn, and five other lives were lost in the fire.

Aug. 17—Two little children left alone persange in burning house near Columbia, S. C.... Simon Wallace and his mother lost their lives in burning store at West Charleston, Vf. Va.

Aug. 23—Fourteen persons killed and several others wounded by a same and a paper-mill fire in Menashy, dinerally, and many others severely wounded by a many others are religiously and the cook in the cook his own life.

Sep. 13—A young man of Princeton, Ind., in all the figure of cannon near Morris, N. Y.

Aug. 23—Three men killed by premature dischem, N. Y.

Aug. 23—Three men killed by premature dischem, N. Y.

Aug. 23—Three men killed by premature explosion of dynamite cartridge at South Bethlehem, N. Y.

Aug. 23—Three men killed by premature explosion in mine near Scranton, Pa.

Sept. 2—Three guests lost their lives in burning hoter at West Superior. Wis.

Sept. 3—A monded by falling of bridge near Taylors ville, Ala.... Many miners killed and several others wounded by falling of bridge near Taylors ville, Ala.... Many miners killed by gas explosion in mine near Scranton, Pa.

Sept. 3—Three men killed and others fatally failered in railroad collision near Washington, B. C.

Sept. 13—Four children burned to death at Devine Station, Tex., by explosion of a can of kerosene oil being used for starting a fire.

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Sept. 13—Four children burned to death at Devine Station, Tex., by explosion of a

GRIME.

Jan. 16—A Swede near Princeton, Minn., killed his wife and seven children.

Jan. 18—In Pike Co., Ky., the Hatfield gang shot and killed Mrs. McCoy and her two eldest children, and burned to death her husband and two youngest children....Frank Touckner, South Brooklyn, N. Y., killed his wife and then himsolf....James Grinder, Rochester, N. Y., fatally beat his wife with a hatchet and then killed himself.

hands wife with a batchet and then killed himself.

Jan. 27—Three negro prisoners shot to death by masked men at Plymouth, N. C.

Feb. 7—Near Stewartsville, Mo., Wm. Ball shot a young woman who refused to marry him, and then killed himself.

Feb. 8—A. J. Suell, prominent citizen of Chicago, murdered in his residence by burglars.

Feb. 9—A farmer named Janauschek, near New Prague, Minn., in a quarrel over money, killed his wife, his daughter and then himself.

Feb. 10—John Buttery, Mechanicsburg, Ind., shot his step-sister, with whom he was in love, her amanced and then killed himself.

Feb. 14—At Berlin, Wis., H. W. Hecker, in a ft of jealousy, killed his sweetheart and then himself.

Each at Altoona, Pa., Chester Evey, while drunk, killed his 17-year-oid daughter and then himself.

wounded by tornado at Nine-Mar. 29—Three men killed by powder explosion at Rittenhouse Gap. Pa.

Mar. 39—Three men killed by powder explosion in mine near Rich Hill.

Mo.

Apr. 39—Three boys perished in burning barn then flowed in the series of mineself. At Albora, Pa. Cologn. The process of the porthology of the series of the supplied in Frailroad accident near New Happton.

Apr. 6—Four men killed by gammite explosion at Bilded by dynamite and then killed by dynamite explosion at Bilded by dynamite and the bilded by the bilded by dynamite and then bilded by the bilded by the bilded by dynamite and the bilded by the bilded by dynamite and bilded by the bilded by the bilded by dynamite and bild well off, killed his two children and then cut his own throat because of fears of the poor-house, Apr. 25—W. Bullock, Newark, N. J., shot his wife and then himself because of fealousy. May 21—Geo. Thomas, Cincinnati, killed Maggie Wise and then himself: jealousy. May 23—W. J. McFarland, Cleveland, O., while drunk shot his wife and daughter and then himself....Mrs. George Reed, Nappance, Ind., leaped into a well with her child in her arms; both drowned.

May 25—Reuben Drake, his wife and two grandchildren murdered in their home in Kickapoo, Wis.... Will am Miller, Brunswick, Mo., shot and killed his wife and a man named Morgan.

shot and killed his wife and a man named Morgan.

May 26—Joseph Sherer, Albany, N. Y., shot and killed Lizzie McCarthy and thea himself because she would not marry him.

Jun. 6—G. C. Herkimer, Fairchild, Wis., shot his wife and then himself; domestic troubles.

Jun. 13—George Taylor, Indianapolis, fatally wounded Miss Belle Brown and then killed himself.

Jun. 20—Mrs. Marck, Pittsburgh, Pa. fatally.

over forty others seriously injured in railroad whock none Penn Haven, Pa... Several persons allon, O. C. 123—A segon-load of seven people struck by locating the persons of the persons t \$1.250,000.

Nov. 13—Watson's stores, Brooklyn, N. Y.; \$500,000.

Dec. 27—In addition to the foregoing, destructive conflagrations were experienced during the year in business portions of the following towns: Salida, Col.: Beaufort. N. C.; Louisa Court-House, Va.; Monroe, Ia.: Si. Paul, Minn.; Holyoke, Mass.: Allentown, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Courtland, O.; Elmira, N. Y.; Providence, R. L.; Coldwater, Kan; Buffaio, N. Y.; Salamanca, N. Y.; Goldthwatte, Tex.; Legonier, Mo.; Harrisburg, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Coldwater, Miss.; Tavares, Fla.; Fairfield, Neb.; Masseys, Md.; Depere, Wis.; Moamouth Center, Me.; Winona, Minn.; Goldsboro, Pa.; Trenton, Ky.; Sandersville, Ga.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Blunt, D. T.; Goldendale, W. T.; South Pittsburg, Tenn.; Bellefonte, Pa.; Fairville, Mo.; Wakenda, Mo.; Langsburg, Mich; Glade Run, Pa.; Warren, Pa.; Haverhill, Mass.; Suisun, Cal.; Alpena, Mich; Ayon, Mass.; Ozo, Cal.; Fayetteville, Tenn.; Rockingham, N. C.; Suffolk, Va.; West Unity, O.; Newbern, Tenn.; Blackstone, Va.; Hampton, Va.; Litchfield, Conn.; Fresno, Cal.; Stanton, Ia.; Peoria, Ill.; Wadena, Minn.; Durham, N. C.; Clinton, Ind.; Lancaster, Wis.; Dallas, Col.; Huntington, N. Y.; Berne, Ind.; Washburn, Wis.; Florence, Wis.; New Albany, Ind.; Wabasha, Minn.; Canton, D. T.; Delphos, O.; Romeo, Wis.; Antwerp, O.; Pieasantville, Ia.; Valentine, Neb.; Lakeside, Wis.; Kirwin, Kan.; Hale, Mo.; Bowling Green, O.; Macon, Ga.; Wyckffe, Ky.; South Bend, Ind.; Pokomoke City, Md.; Eureka Springs, Ark.; Dumont, Miss.; Jonesville, Va.; Manchester, Kan.; Iron Mountain, Mich.; Russell, Kan.; Olmstead, Ky; Nashville, Tenn.; Abburn, D. T.

FOREIGN. Jan. 4—Twenty-five sallors drowned by wrecking of American bark at Waterford, Ireland.
Jan. 10—During fanatical outbreak in province of Fuken, China, twenty Christian churches burned and converts massacred.
Jan. 11—News received that 20,000 persons in Montenegro had been deprived of food by floods... Choiera epidemic decreasing in Chili.
Jan. 20—Win. O'Brien released from Tullamore jail.

nore jail.

Jan. 21—London divorce court decides a di-Jan. 21—London divorce court decides a divorce procured in America valid in England.

Feb. 19—Heavy snow-storms in England France and Spain.. News received of loss of 2,000 lives by earthquake in province of Yun-Nan, China.

Feb. 27—Village of Valtorta, Italy, half buried by avalanche, and many lives lost.

Feb. 29—Mr. Pyne, M. P., convicted at Clonmel, Ireland, under Crimes act, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.... Great fall of snow and destructive avalanches in Northern Italy.

many; damage to property estimated at \$.0,-000,000.

Mar. 20—French Ministry resign, because of trouble caused by a deficiency bill.

Apr. 14—William O'Brien, Irish M. P., arrested and taken to Loughren jail because of a recent speech... Richard Howell, of England, at Lancaster, Eng., won the first of three bicycle races for championship of the world over William A. Rowe, of America.... General Boulanger elected to French Chamber of Deputies from department of the Nord by \$,000 majority... Noel, inventor of dynamite, died at Cannes, Franco.

Apr. 15—Matthew Arnold, poet, critic and scholar, died of heart disease at Liverpool, Eng., aged 67.

Apr. 18—British House of Commons passed bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

May 5—Advices report destructive hell-storms.

Apr. 18—British House of Commons passed bil to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

May 5—Advices report destructive had-storms at Delhi, Moradahao and Racebati, India; hundreds of lives lost, and many houses destroyed.

May 11—Archbishop Lynch died at Toronto, Can... John Dillon, Irish M. P., convicted at Dublin of violating the, Crimes act and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

May 23—News received of the burning of 1,800 houses at Olivo, in Corea, and the loss of many lives.

May 29—Completion of great Russian railway into Central Asia.

Jun. 5—Over 300 dwellings in Hull, Ont., destroyed by fire: 2,500 persons rendered homeless; loss, \$300,000.

Jun. 11—Spanish Ministry resigned.

Jun. 15—Emperor Frederick, of Germany, died, aged 57.

Jun. 15—Emperor Frederick, of Germany, died, aged 57.

Jun. 18—Emperor William, of Germany, issued his first proclamation.

Jun. 26—The town of Sundsvall, Sweden, almost entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$5,000,000.

Jul. 9—Severe earthquake shock extended from Belleville to Kingston, Can.

Jul. 8—President D.az re-elected by Mexican electoral college.

Jul. 13—Gen. Boulanger and M. Floquet Jul. 3—President Daz re-elected by Mexican electoral college.

Jul. 13—Gen. Boulanger and M. Floquet fought a duel with swords near Paris; former seriously wounded.

Jul. 18—News received of volcanic cruption at

seriously wounded.

Jul. 18—News received of volcanic eruption at Makwats, Japan, by which 400 lives were lost and many other persons injured.

Aug. 10—James O'Kelly, Irish journalist and member of Parliament, sentenced to four months'imprisonment for violating Coercion act Aug. 11—Authentic reports state that by the cruption of the Bundai-Zan in Japan, July 15, four villages were buried in the ashes; 500 persons were killed, 700 wounded and 1,900 rendered homeless and destitute.

Aug. 14—Collision between steamers Geiser and Thingvalla off Sable Island, by which the Geiser was sunk and 118 persons were drowned. Aug. 15—Eleventh conference of the Y. M. C. A. of the world convened at Stockholm, Sweden. Aug. 17—Great destruction to property and many lives lost in thunder-storm which passed over Eastern Ontario and the whole of Quebec; damage estimated at \$1,500,000.

Aug. 21—Right Rev. S. S. Harris, Bishop of Protestant Episcopal diocese of Michigan, died in London, aged 47.

Aug. 27—International corn and seed market opened at Vienna.

Aug. 27—International corn and seed market pened at Vienna.
Sept. 17—Over 500 lives reported lost in reent cyclone in Cuba; property loss several
milion dollars.
Sept. 23—Ex-Marshal Bazaine, of France
ied at Madrid, Spain, aged 17.
Sep. 26—Valparaiso, Chili, flooded by a
ursted reservoir and over a thousand lives
ost and property damaged to the extent of
1000.000.

1,000,000. Sep. 28—Edward Hanlan, ex-champion, de-cated in a boat race in Australia by Peter Kemp.
Oct. 1—Snow tell throughout England.
Oct. 5—Tom King, ex-champion pugilist, died

Oct. 5—Tom King, ex-champion pugilist, died in London.
Oct. 6—Disastrous floods reported in the province of Moukden, China; many lives lost....
Three thousand houses reported destroyed and many persons killed or seriously injured by great storm at Nekagori, Japan....Cholera still raging at Hong Kong.
Oct. 8—Death announced of Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of Queensland.
Oct. 9—Snow to the depth of six inches in Montreal, Can

Oct. 20—By a railroad accident crua. d by a landslide at Laterza, Italy, 100 pensors were killed and 50 others injured.

Nov. 6—British Parliament reassembled.

Nov. 16—Seventy persons drowned in collision between steamers in British channel.

Nov. 27—Village of Vaubeccurt, France, totally destroyed by fire, thousands of people being rendered homeless and destitute...M. Herten stein, President of Switzerland, died at Berne Dec. 1—President Diaz. of Mexico, took the oath of office for his third term.

Dec. 6—Several mysterious murders in the Whitechapel district of London occurred during the year, the victims being outcast women, whose bodies were horribly mutilated.

Dec. 21—Authentic information received that Stanley, the African explorer, was alive and well in August.

Dec. 26—General Louis Me likoff, famous Russian officer, died at Nice, aged 64.

Dec. 27—Several shocks of earthquake in eastern and northeastern parts of Spa.n.

INDUSTRIAL.

Jan. 4—A strike of 50,000 miners in progress in the Schuylkill, Pa., region, the strike also extending to the Lehigh region.... The Newark (N. J.) Shoemaker's Trades Union decided to withdraw from the Knights of Labor.

Jan. 10—Nearly all steel-rail mills in country closed because of railway managers refusing to purchase at over \$3) per ton.

Feb. 2—General Executive Board of Knights of Labor report \$50.0.0 increase in membership of order in January.

Feb. 3—The 3,000 striking employes of the Troy, (N. Y.) steel and iron works accept 10 per cent. reduction in wages.

Feb. 13—Several collieries in Reading, Pa., district resume operations.

Feb. 17—Striking miners in Schuylkill, Pa., region ordered to return to work.

Feb. 20—Ten per cent. increase in wages voluntarily given to workmen in Belaire (O.) blast furnaces.

Feb. 20—Ten per cent. increase in wages voluntarily given to workmen in Belaire (O.) blast furnaces.

Feb. 21—Striking miners at Palmrya, (O.) resume work at old prices.

Feb. 27—Great strike of engineers and firemen on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road.... Three thousand employes of the Edgar Thomson steel works, Pittsburgh, Pa., discharged for refusing to accept terms of company.

Feb. 29—Many strikers in Lehrgh(Pa.) mining region ordered by K. of L. to return to work.

Mar. 1—Over 300 ship carpenters in Milwaukee struck for 10 hours' pay for nine hours' work.

Mar. 6—Eight hundred striking miners at Mouat Carmel, Pa., return to work at old rates.

Mar. 7—Strike of engineers on Burlington & Northern railroad inaugurated at Minneapolis.

Mar. 14—Judge Gresham decided at Chicago that a railroad could not lawfully suspend reciprocal relations with a connecting road through fear of precipitating a strike.

Mar. 15—Strike inaugurated of engineers and firemen on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system... Two thousand employes of McClure & Co., coke operators at Scottdale, Pa., struck for division of work.

Mar. 18—Strike on Santa Fe system ended by engineers and firemen returning to work.

Mar. 21—Striking carpenters and calkers in Milwaukee give up the fight and resume work.

Mar. 22—Strike of union plasterers at Buffalo, N. Y., for 10 hours' pay for nine hours' work

Switchmen on Santa Fe system strike to help engineers and firemen of the Burlington lines.

Mar. 29—Mob of strikers attack a C., B. & Q. train in Chicago.... Switchmen, engineers and firemen in yards of C., M. & St. P. road strike.

Apr. 1—Balroad strikes in Chicago spreading. Apr. 2—House painters in Cincinnati struck for increase of pay and reduced hours.

Apr. 3—Railroad strike in Chicago prewers struck because proprietors would not recognice struck because proprietors would not recognice authority of union.

Apr. 12—A shut down by coke producers in Connelisville, Pa., region threw over 6,000 men out of work.... Employes of Chicago brewers str Feb. 21—Striking miners at Palmrya, (O.) re-

employes on the profit-sharing plan.

May 28—New York brewers declared long strike ended, and would take back none of the

strikes. Annual convention of International Strikers.

Jun. 11—Annual convention of International Typographical Union assembled at Kansas City.

Jun. 15—Window glass factories of Pittsburg.

Pa., closed down, because of disagreement of workers and employers on scale of wages.

Jun. 13—Seven coke works in Connellsville,

Pa., region shut down because of strike of employees.

Pa., region shut down because of state the employes.

Jun. 30—All the iron mills in the West but 12 operated by non-union men shut down because of disagreement as to wages.

Jul. 6—Cincinnati brewers' strike, begun April 11, declared off.

Jul. 14—Iron workers' strike at Pittsburgh practically ended, nearly all manufacturers having signed the scale.

Jul. 27—Owners and operators of glass-works.

at Pittsburgh, Pa., agreed upon a scale of wages. Operations to be resumed Sept. 1. Jul. 31—Six thousand coal miners in vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., struck against reduction in wages. wages.
Aug. 1—Letter-carriers' eight-hour law goes

ity of Pittsburgh, Pa., struck against reduction in wages.

Aug. 1—Letter-carriers' eight-hour law goes into effect.

Aug. 3—Four thousand street laborers in Duluth, Minn., struck for increase in wages.

Aug. 11—Striking flint glass workers, 6,000 in number, in Pittsburgh, resumed work at increased wages.

Aug. 15—Brick-makers' strike at Chicago collapsed, union men at work refusing to longer support the strikers.

Aug. 16—North Chicago rolling mills shut down, throwing out 1,509 men.

Sept. 1—Most of the glass bottle factories in the country resumed work after eight weeks' shut down: slight advance in wages.

Sep. 5—Federation of Miners and Mine-Laborers, in session at Indianapolis, decided nine hours shall be a day's work after Sept. 1, 1889, and eight hours after Sept. 1, 1880, ... Striking coal miners at Sherodsville and Salmeville, O., resumed work on operators' terms after four months of idleness.

Sep. 17—C. A. Pillsburg & Co., Minneapolis (Minn.) millers, divide \$49,0.00 among employes on the profit-sharing plan.

Oct. 10—Strike on West Side Chicago City street railways in sympathy with the strikers on the North side.

Oct. 13—Two thousand miners at Blocton, Ala., struck against reduction of pay... The great strike on street railways in Chicago settled by compromise and men resumed work.

Nov. 9—Sanford & Son's carpet mills, Amsterdam, N. Y., shut down for some time, resumed operations.

Nov. 14—Brakemen of the L. N. A. & C. railroad on a strike at Lafayette, Ind.

Nov. 15—Five hundred puddiers in American iron works at Pittsburgh, Pa., struck against a change of hours.

Nov. 14—Wages of 1,400 men employed in furnaces at Sharoa, Pa., voluntarily advanced by employers 10 to 15 cents per day... Large furnaces at Sharoa, Pa., voluntarily advanced by employers 10 to 15 cents per day... Large furnaces at Sharoa, Pa., resumed operations after lying idle for several months.

Nov. 19—R ver and coal operators decide to shut down all mines along the Monongahela river in Pennsylvania for an indefinite period. Nov.

Nov. 28—Lockout in New York and New Jersey brewer:es, proprietors stating no union men would thereafter be employed by them.
Dec. 7—The National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers organized at Columbus, O., John McBride, of Ohio, being chosen president.
Dec. 15—Samuel Gompers re-elected president of American Federation of Labor in session in St. Louis.
Dec. 17—Reported visible supply of wheat and corn in U. S., respectively, 37,213,585 and 6,327,432 bushels.

METEOROLOGICAL. Jan. 11—Mercury ranged from 28 to 52 de-rees below zero in Northwest. Jan. 12—Sharp earthquake shock in portions

Jan. 15—Nearly 200 lives lost in Northwest be-rause of bit zards and extreme cold weather.

Jan. 21—Mercury 30 degrees below zero in portions of New Hampshire and Vermont, and from 32 to 63 in many sections of the Northwest. Jan. 23—Earthquake shocks at Newburyport, Mass.

Jan. 23—Earthquake shocks at Newburyport, Mass.
Feb. 9—Extreme cold weather in Northwest, mercury varying from 39 to 62 deg below zero.
Feb. 29—Earthquake shocks at San Francisco and other portions of Northern California.
Mar. 5—Earthquake shock at Lamoille. Ill. Mar. 7—Earthquake shock at Pasadena and Los Angeles, Cal.
Mar. 19—Heaviest snow-storm known for years in Western New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other Eastern points, continuing throughout the 13th. Business in cities suspended, railroads blocked and much suffering caused. Many I ves lost and property damaged to the amount of several millions of dollars.
Mar. 20—Four to twelve inches of snow in portions of Texas.
Mar. 22—Railroads in Northern Michigan blockaded by snow; in some places mercury 25 degrees below zero.
Mar. 27—Two severe earthquakes at Nashua N. H.

Mar. 2:—Two severe earthquakes at Nashua N. H. Mar. 3:—Earthquake shock at Holbrook, A. T. Apr. 25—Severe frosts in portions of Virginia, Apr. 18—Heavy earthquake shocks at Biggs and Stockton, Cal.

Apr. 30—Earthquake sheek at Glens Falls, N. Y..... Good sielghing at Sioux Falls, D. T. May 7—Cloud-burst near Maze, Ksn., washed away several houses; a family of four persons drowned.

May 13—Heavy frosts in the Northwest, and snow in portions of Illinois.

May 14—Severe snow-storm in Northern Michigan.

May 31—Loss by recent tornado in Pennsylvania oil regions reported at \$1,000,000.

Jun. 11—Heavy floods in Northern Minnesota, doing much damage to property, chimated at \$500,000.

Jun. 25—Twenty-four deaths from sunstroke reported in New York City.

Jun. 26—Show in Western Wisconsin and heavy frosts in portions of Minnesota.

Jul. 11—Damages caused by floods in Monongahela river estimated at \$2,000,000.

Jul. 12—Temperature in Chicago fell from 20 to 68 degrees in five minutes' time.

Jul. 25—Severe earthquake shock at Tucson, A. T.

Aug. 16—Two severe shocks of earthquake at Winthrop Me.

Aug. 22—Damage by floods in Ohio and West Virginia estimated at \$2,000,000.

And in Pennsylveria estimated at \$2,000,000.

Aug. 16—Two severe shocks of earthquake at Winthrep. Me.
Aug. 22—Damage by floods in Ohio and West Virginia estimated at \$3,000,000, and in Pennsylvania at \$1,000,000.
Aug. 26—Loss in Louisiana by recent floods estimated at \$4,000,000; 16 lives lost and many hundred people homeless.
Sep. 3—Much damage to cotton crop by heavy rains in Alabama.
Sep. 19—Severe earthquake shocks at Atlanta, Madison and other localities in Georgia.
Oct. 6—Damaging frosts in North Carolina.
Oct. 29—Two earthquake shocks at New Bedford, Mass.

Oct. 33—Two carenquake shocks at New Bed-ford, Mass.

Nov. 3—Earthquake shock at Vienna, Ill.

Nov. 18—Heavy earthquake shock throughout
Central California, wrecking several houses.

Nov. 19—Two inches of snow in vicinity of

Nov. 19—Two inches of snow in vicinity of Staunton, Va. Nov. 30—Trains delayed by severe snow-storms west of Kansas City, Mo. Dec. 19—Severe earthquake shock in Washington and Warren Counties, N. Y. Dec. 22—Three distinct shocks of earthquake at Leroy, N. Y. Dec. 23—Warmest December day on record in Minnesota—50 to 58 degrees above zero in the shade. the shade.

Dec. 26—Fierce snow-storms in Iowa and Minnesota.

Jan. 1—Joel Parker, war Governor of New Jersey, died in Philadelphia, aged 70. Jan. 9—Ex-Congressman J. S. Rollins, Colum-bus, Mo., aged 79. Jan. 20—Ex-Congressman Willis Drummond

Jan. 21—Mrs. Eliza B. Garfield, mother of President Garfield, at Mentor, O., aged 86, Feb. 9—Ex-Congressman Eggleston, in Cin-

President Garfield, at Mentor, O., aged 85.
Feb. 9—Ex-Congressman Eggleston, in Cincinnati, aged 72.
Feb. 14—Ex-Congressman Daniel E. Somes; in Washington.
Feb. 15—D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby), Toledo, O., aged 54.
Feb. 24—W. W. Corcoran, millionaire philanthropist, Washington, D. C., aged 89.
Mar. 1—Commodore C. W. Pickering, U. S. N., on retired list, at St. Augustine, Fla., aged 76.
Mar. 4—Amos Bronson Alcott, pnilosopher and writer, Boston, aged 83.
Mar. 6—Mrs. Louisa M. Alcott, noted writer, daughter of A. Bronson Alcott, noted writer, daughter of A. Bronson Alcott, aged 56.
Mar. 12—Henry Bergh, president of Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York, aged 63.
Mar 23—Chief-Justice M. R. Waite, U. S. Supreme Court, in Washington, aged 71.
Mar 31—Ex-Congressman William Heimick, of Ohio, in Washington.
Apr. 4—Benjamin H. Brewster, ex-U. S. Attorney-General, at Philadelphia, aged 72.
Apr. 5—Jacob Sharp, noted New York "boodler," in New York, aged 58.
May 18—Joseph R. Anderson, Bristol, Tenn., Prohibition candidate for Governor of Tennessee.
Jun. 6—Major-General W. W. Stonython, ex-

ee. Jun. 6-Major-General W. W. Stoughton, ex-

see.

Jun. 6—Major-General W. W. Stoughton, exCongressman, Sturgis, Mich.
Jun. 10—Ex-Congressman Charles H. Winfield
at Walden. Mass.
Jun. 12—Mrs. Mary Sheridan, mother of General P. H. Sheridan, at Somerset, O., aged 87.
Jun. 15—Mary N. Prescott, authoress and poetess, at Deer Island, Mass.
Jun. 39—Gen. J. B. Meintosb, U. S. A., retired, at New Brunswick, N. J., aged 60.
Jul. 17—P. Darden, Grand Master National
Grange, in Jefferson County, Miss.
Jul. 29—Rev. E. P. Roe, novelist, in Newburgh, N. Y., aged 50... Ex-Governor and exCongressman Thomas Young, at Cincinnait, O.
Aug. 5—General Philip H. Sheridan, Lieutenant-General U.S. A., at Nonquitt, Mass., aged 57.
Aug. 19—Seth Green, noted fish-culturist, at
Rochuster, N. Y., aged 71.
Aug. 22—Ex-U. S. Senator C. W. Catheart,
near Trestville, Ind., aged 79.
Aug. 23—Ex Congressman J. B. Everhart, at
Westchester, Pa., aged 68.
Sep. 6—Loster Wallack, noted American actor, at Stamford, Conn., aged 78.
Sep. 12—Prof. Richard A. Proctor, eminent
English astronomer, at New York City, of yellow fever contracted in Florida, aged 51.
Sep. 21.—William Warren, veteran actor, at
Boston, aged 76.
Sep. 27—Ex-Congressman Jacob M. Campbell, at Johnstown, Pa., aged 65.

Sep. 21.—William Warren, veteran actor, at Boston, aged 76.

Sep. 27.—Ex-Congressman Jacob M. Campbell, at Johnstown, Pa., aged 65.

Oct. 16.—Ex-editor, ex-Congressman and ex-Mayor John Wentworth, Chicago, aged 73.

Oct. 27.—John Guy Vassar, last of noted Vassar brothers, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., aged 77.

Oct. 30.—Ex-Congressman John P. Campbell, Oct. 39—Ex-Congressman John P. Campbell, of Hopkinsville, Ky., aged 69.

Nov. 17.—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin, retired, in New York, aged 66.

Nov. 24—Commodore Cicero Price, U. S. N., at Troy, N. Y., aged 63.

Nov. 24—Commodore Cicero Frice, U. S. A., at Troy, N. Y., aged 63.

Nov. 28—Wite of General W. T. Sherman, in New York, aged 64.

Dec. 1—Rear-Admiral Edward Simpson, U. S. N., retired, at Washington, aged 64.

Dec. 4—Major-General R. B. Ayers, U. S. N., at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., aged 62.

Dec. 7—General William H. Blair, at Bellefonte, Pa., aged 76.

Dec. 10—Rear-Admiral Leroy, United States Navy, in New York City, aged 70.

Dec. 12—Colorow, noted Southern Ute Chief, leader in the Meeker massacre, at Fort Duchesne, U. T., aged 70.

Dec. 19—Rev. Isaac Errett, head of Disciple Church in America, at Cincinnati.

Dec. 21—Ex-Congressman John W. Lawrence, at Flushing, N. Y., aged 92.... Ex-Congressman George W. Marvin, at Manchester, N. H., aged 79... Oliver Ditson, noted music publisher, at Boston, aged 79.

Dec. 23—Ex-Congressman Thomas Spriggs, Utica, N. Y.

Dec. 26—Ex-Congressman H. Boardman Smith, at Elmira, N. Y., aged 62.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

Jan. 7—Secretary of Interior Lamar resigned.
Jan. 16—Nominations of L. Q. C. Lamar for
U. S. Supreme Court Judge, W. F. Vitas for
Secretary of the Interior and D. M. Dickinson
for Postmaster-General confirmed by U. S.

for Postmaster-General Continuous Senate.

Jan. 17—U. S. Senater Walthall re-elected by Mississippi Legislature....Iowa Legislature re-elected U. S. Senator Wilson.

Jan. 23—Majority report confirming Mr. Carl'sle's title to his seat adopted in U. S. House Jal. 23-Aujority report confirming Mr. Carisle's title to his seat adopted in U. S. House
of Representatives.
Jan. 31-W. sconsin Supreme Court decides
women have no right to vote at general
elections under law giving them the franchise
in school matters.
Feb. 14-Seymour (Rép.) elected to Congress
from Eleventh Mich gan district.
Feb. 25-National Convention of Industrial Reform party met in Washington and nominated
A. E. Redstone (Cal.) for President, and J. A.
Colvin (Kan.) for Vice-President.
Mar. 29-Bill giving municipal suffrage to
women deteated in New York Legislature.
Mar. 31-National Council of Women organized in Washington, Miss Frances E. Willard
being chosen president.
Apr. 2-Oskaloosa, Kan., elected a woman
mayor and a common council composed entirely
of women.
Apr. 4-Republican State ticket elected in

Apr. 4—Republican State ticket elected in Rhode Island and sufrage amendment adopted. Apr. 17—Nicholls (Dem.) elected Governor of Louisiana; Legislature also Democratic. Apr. 23—Municipal Woman Sufrage bill de-feated in Massachusetts House of Representa-

Apr. 23—Municipal Woman Sufrage bill defeated in Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Apr. 30—Melville W. Fuller, of Chicago, nominated by President Cleveland to be Chief-Justice of U. S. Supreme Court.

May 15—Belva Lockwood nominated for President of the United States by Equal Rights party.

May 16—Union Labor party nominated A. J. Streeter (Ill.) for President of United States, and C. E. Cunningham (Ark.) for Vice-President, May 22—R. L. Gibson re-elected U. S. Senator by Louisiana Legislature.

May 24—Woman Sufrage act of Washington Territory declared unconstitutional by Judge Nash, Spokane Falls.

May 30—George William Curtis elected president of Civil-Service League... Prohibit on National convention assembles at Indianapolis. John P. St. John chosen permanent chairman. Louisiana Legislature elected E. D. White U. S. Senator for term beginning March 4, 1891.

May 31—National Prohibition convention at Indianapolis nominated Cunton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, for President of the U. S., and Joseph A. Brooks, of Missouri, for Vice-President.

Jun. 1—The U. S. Senate confirms the nomination of Lieut. General Philip H. Sheridan to be General of the Army under special act of Congress reviving that rank.

Jun. 4—Gov. Hill, of New York, signed bill aboishing hanging for murder and substituting death by electricity... Hermann (Rep.) elected to Congress reviving that rank.

Jun. 5—Betva Lockwood accepted nomination of Equal Rights party for President of United States.

Jun. 6—P. A. Collins chosen permanent chairman the nome tion of Equal Rights party for President of United States.

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Jun. 6—P. A. Collins chosen per

man of Democratic National Committee at St.
Louis. Grover Cleveland renominated by acclamation as Democratic candidate for President of United States.

Jun. 7-Democratic National convention nominated Atlen G. Thurman for Vice-President of
United States, adopted a platform and adjourned sine die.

Jun. 12-Jonathan Chace re-elected U. S.
Senator by Rhode Island Legislature.

Jun. 19-Republican National convention met
in Chicago, and on the 20th elected M. M. Estes
(California) permanent chairman.

Jun. 21-Platform adopted by National Republican convention.

Jun. 25-National Republican convention
nominated for President of the United States
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and Levi P.
Morton, of New York, for Vice-President.

Jul. 11-U. S. Senstor M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, elected chairman of the Republican
National Committee.

Jul. 17-Calvin S. Brice (O.) elected Chairman
National Democratic Campaign Committee.

In 19-Metrille W. Fullier confirmed by H.

National Democratic Campaign Committee.
Jul. 20—Melville W. Fuller confirmed by U.
S. Senate as Chief Justice of U. S. Supreme Court.
Jul. 21—Mills Tariff bill passed by U. S. House of Representatives.

Court.

Jul. 21—Mills Tariff bill passed by U. S. House of Representatives.

Aug. 14—Major-General Schofield placed in command of U. S. army.

Aug. 15—At the convention in Washington of the American party James L. Curtis, New York, was nominated for President U. S. and James N. Greer, Tennessee, for Vice-President.

Aug. 21—U. S. Senate refused—30 to 27—to ratify fisheries treatv.

Sept. 2—Eagle (Dem.) elected Governor of Arkansas by about 15,000 majority.

Sept. 7—House bill excluding Chimese passed in U. S. Senate—37 to 3.

Sept. 8—"Retaliation" bill passed in U. S. House of Representatives—174 to 4....Judge James M. Greer declined nomination for Vice-President on American party ticket.

Sept. 10—Maine State election results in favor of Republicans; plurality of 18,485 for Burleigh for Governor.

Sep. 13—Congressman William Warner elected Commander-in-Chief of G. A. R.

Sep. 17—Motion to reconsider vote passing Chinese Exclusion bill rejected in U. S. Sepate—20 to 21.

Sep. 21—President Cleveland received official

—20 to 21.

Sep. 21—President Cleveland received official information of refusal of Chinese Government to ratify amended treaty.

Sep. 26—John H. Oberly nominated by President Cleveland to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Oct. 1-President Cleveland signed Chinese Oct. 1—President Cleveland signed Chinese Exclusion bill.
Oct. 3—Substitute for Mills' Tariff bill reported in United States Senate....P. D. Wigginton, of California, selected to fill vecancy caused by Judge Greer's declination of American party's nomination for Vice-President...Governor Gordon and other State officials reelected in Georgia.
Oct. 8—Chief-Justice Fuller took the oath of office at Washington.
Oct. IT—Ex-Pres deat R. B. Hayes elected commander-in-chief of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

commander-in-chief of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Oct. 19—Fifteenth annual convention of Na-tional W. C. T. U. met in New York, Miss Frances E. Willard delivering the annual ad-Oct. 20-First session of the Fiftieth Con-

dress.
Oct. 20—First session of the Fiftieth Congress, the longest for nearly a hundred years, ended by adjournment sine die.
Oct. 22—Miss Frances E. Willard re-elected president of National W. C. T. U.
Oct. 25—Alfred H. Love declined cand daey for Vice-President on National Equal Rights (Belva Lockwood) ticket.
Oct. 29—U. S. Supreme Court decided State license tax upon commercial travelers from other States to be unconstitutional.
Oct. 30—Lord Sackville West, British Minister at Washington, notified by Secretary Bayard that he was not acceptable as representative to the United States.
Nov. 1—President Cleveland issued Thanksflving proclamation.
Nov. 6—Presidential election in United States resulted in choice of General Benjamin Harri son for President and Levi P. Morton for Vice-President—20 States electing 233 Republican electors to 18 States choosing 168 Democratic electors. Popular vote, 11,340,518, divided as follows: Cleveland, 5,538,45; Harrison, 5,430,607; Fisk, 257,213; Labor, 114,623.
Nov. 20—Alfred H. Colquitt re-elected U. S. Senator by Georgia Legislature.
Nov. 21—Elijah V. Halford, managing editor Indianapolis Journal, tendered the position of private secretary by President-elect Harrison.
Nov. 23—Mr. Powderly re-elected Master Workman of the Knights of Labor.
Nov. 28—Alabama Legislature re-elected John T. Mergan U. S. Senator.
Dec. 3—Second session of Fiftieth Congress begun at Washington.
Dec. 7—Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, elected president of American Forestry Congress in session at Atlanta, Ga.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Feb. 9—Prof. Francis Patton, D. D., L.L. D., elected president of Princeton (N. J.) College. May 5—Bishop Ireland, St. Paul, Minn., elevated to an Archishopric, with jurisdiction over Minnesota and Dakota.

May 7—Methodist General Conference, in session in New York, decided—249 to 173—not to admit women delegates... Eighteenth quadrennial session of the African M. E. Church began at Indianapolis, Ind... Rev. Dr. W. H. Parmly, of New Jersey, elected president of American and Foreign Bible Society.

May 11—Southern Baptist convention met at Richmond, Va.

May 15—American Women's Baptist Home dission Society held its eleventh annual meet-Mission Society held its eleventh annual meeting at Washington.

May 17—Presbyterian General Assembly opened its centennial meeting at Philadelphia.

May 19—African Methodist Conference at Indianapolis elected Messrs. Arnett, Gaines, Tamer and Grant as Bishops.

May 22—S. A. Pillsbury elected president of American Baptist Missionary Union....John H. Vincent and J. N. Fitzgerald elected Bishops by Methodist General Conference in session in New York.

May 23 and 24—I. W. Joyce, J. P. Newman and D. A. Goodsell elected Bishops by the Methodist General Conference.

May 25—James M. Thobura chosen Missionary Bishop to India by Methodist General Conference.

ference.
Jul. 26—George W. Brown elected president of Business Educators' National convention in session at Minneapolis, Minn.
Sep. 7—Report of U. S. Commissioner of Education places the daily attendance of children at public schools during the past year at \$,000,000.

8,000,000.

Dec. 12—Elliott T. Shepard, of New York, elected president of the National Sabbath Union, in session in Washington. MISCELLANEOUS

Apr. 16-D. A. Hoffman, near Jackson, Mo., while insane, set his house on fire and three of his children perished in the building, and he and three other children were fatally Apr. 28—A little boy hanged himself near Grove City, Pa., because his mother whipped May 11—A man aged 76 and a woman aged 72 married at Sheibyville, Ill., making the fourth marriage of the groom and the fifth of the bride.

Jun. 21—Paul Wittle, a ten-year-old boy in New York City, committed suicide through fear of punishment for playing truant. Jun. 29—A young woman committed suicide by jumping from the suspension bridge at Jun. 29—A young woman committed suicide by jumping from the suspension bridge at Ningara Faits.

Jul. 31—Two maiden ladies near Dansville, W. Va., d scovered burglars in their house, and shot one dead and fatally injured another.

Aug. 10—Residents of Jacksonville, Fla., evacuating city because of yellow-fever scare. Aug. 11—Remains of General Sheridan en-tombed at Arlington Heights Cemetery, Wash-ington.

Aug. Id—Remains of General Sheridan entombed at Arlington Heights Cemetery, Washington.

Sep. 1—Mrs. Steiniee, Delhi, O., while insane, drowned her two little children and herself.

Sep. 5—Winnie Johnson, largest colored woman in the world, weighing \$49 pounds, died at Baltimore, Md.

Sep. 6—A tramp near Cameron, Mo., attacked a sixteen-year-old boy, when the latter's brother, agad 14, opened fire on the tramp and shot both him and his brother.... A Mrs. McCune, Mastic. Pa., hanged herself because her husband accused her of making poor bread A vicious horse at Bragtown, Ind., bit off the top of the head of a three-year-old boy, causing instant death.

Sep. 14—Minnie J. Brown, Providence, R. I., aged 14, committed suicide because her mother refused to allow her to visit a friend.

Sep. 14—Richard Jones, Winfield, O., sick with typhoid fever, cut his throat because his wife and mother would not permit his children to see him.