

Chase County Journal.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1888.

NUMBER 13.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WHEN the Senate met on the 18th the resolution for evening sessions was taken up and an amendment offered that the regular hour for the meeting of the Senate be eleven o'clock a. m. which elicited a spirited discussion. The resolution finally was over one day. The Tariff bill was then considered until adjournment. The House, in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the Legislative Appropriation bill, debate on which continued until adjournment.

THE Senate on the 18th passed the House bill incorporating the American Historical Society with amendments. Senator Edmunds introduced resolutions that the United States Government will furnish with honor and approval on the connection of any European Government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien or Central America, which was referred. The Tariff bill was then discussed until adjournment. The House agreed to the conference report retiring General Andrew J. Smith with the rank of Colonel. After the transaction of minor business the House went into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill, and pending its consideration adjourned.

THE Senate on the 20th non-concurred in the House amendments to the Direct Tax bill and ordered a conference. It was agreed by unanimous consent that voting on the Tariff bill and amendments should begin at one o'clock January 28, when debate should close. The resolution for a holiday recess from December 21 to January 2 was adopted. After disposing of several resolutions the Tariff bill was taken up and debate resumed. It was finally laid aside and all the pension bills, ninety in number, passed in fifty minutes and adjourned. After concurring in several conference reports, the House, in Committee of the Whole, took up the River and Harbor bill, which was considered until adjournment.

IN the Senate on the 21st Senator Miller's resolution appointing a committee to investigate the affairs of the supervising architect of the treasury was amended so as to include the former architect, and after a debate which attracted the present system of erecting public buildings, was adopted. After disposing of motions and resolutions the Senate took up the Tariff bill and after a long debate it went over and several bills passed, when the Senate adjourned.

THE business the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Nicaragua bill which occupied nearly the whole of the session. When the committee reported the previous question was ordered on the bill and amendments. After passing a bill increasing the pension of Jacob Rogers (of Iowa), a veteran of the war of 1812, to \$3 per month, the House adjourned until January 7.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

SENATOR FARWELL has introduced a bill for the reorganization of the navy, so as to do away with present injustices.

THE Inter-State Commerce Commission began a hearing on the 18th of the tariff and classifications of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

AMASA S. PAUL, administrator of the estate of the late Edward S. Paul, has entered suit in Washington against Senator Culom, of Illinois, for \$10,000, the suit growing out of the death of Prof. Paul, who was ridden down and fatally injured by Joseph Chase, a negro coachman in the employ of the Senator.

SEVERAL representatives of Southern railroad lines testified recently in Washington before the Inter-State Commerce Commission as to their tariff and rate methods. All acknowledged lack of conformity to the letter of the law.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent out circulars inviting proposals for the construction of a 4,000-ton armored coast defense vessel.

THE Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, as prepared by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, appropriates \$2,477,525-\$1,410 less than that of this year.

DR. NEMONA AUGUSTA, Ambassador of the Haytian insurgents to the United States, and Charles A. Jackson, of New York, his attorney, were in Washington recently attempting to interest this Government in the cause of the insurgents.

IT is stated that National bank notes, redeemed at the Treasury Department, have again gone into circulation. In some mysterious manner they failed to reach the macerator, where it was intended they should be destroyed.

THE President has pardoned Benjamin Hopkins, the bank defaulter of Cincinnati, on the ground of ill-health.

MRS. CLEVELAND returned to Philadelphia on the 21st from her visit to Washington.

BENASULT, a Moor, has arrived at Washington to prefer charges against Consul General Lewis at Tangier, of having extorted money from Moors under American protection.

THE EAST.

THREE workmen were killed by the blowing out of a furnace at the Edgar Thompson steel works at Pittsburgh, Pa., the other night. The molten metal was thrown over their bodies almost roasting them alive.

ANN O'LELLA DISS DEWAS, the spiritualist, was released from Blackwell's island on the 18th, where she had been confined six months for defrauding Lawyer Marsh.

IT is reported that a combination of all the electric light interests is being arranged for with a capital of \$12,000,000. Edison light stock has been steadily rising on the Stock Exchange and has reached 170.

QUITE a violent shock of earthquake was felt in Washington and Warren Counties, N. Y., on the 19th. No damage was done.

OVER two hundred cases of diphtheria are reported in the counties of Lancaster, Berks and Lehigh, Pennsylvania.

JOHN MYERS DOREMUS was hanged recently at Hackensack, N. J., for the murder of his son, John Robert Doremus, June 7. The son was protecting his mother from his drunken father's abuse when he was stabbed to death.

THE jury at Boston in the case of Mrs. Preble against Bates and Walley, stock brokers, to recover \$80,000 alleged to have been lost in speculation by her son, have agreed upon a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$34,720.

DURING the revision of the excise laws of New York State, by a commission, Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby denounced the foreigners who sought to overthrow the Sabbath.

EDWARD MEREDITH, one of the assailants of gambler Daly in a New York flat recently, has been sentenced to eight years and ten months in the State's prison, and Herman, his confederate, to six years and eleven months. The cases of the woman have not been heard.

THE annual catalogue of Harvard College will show the total number of students to be 1,889 against 1,699 last year. This is a rise of 245 against 228 last year.

OLIVER DITSON, whose name is a household word wherever music is sung or taught, died on the 21st at Boston, aged seventy-seven years. His death was due to brain trouble.

THE Congressional Immigration Investigation Committee opened its inquiry at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 21st.

THE WEST.

LEE R. SANDORF & SON, lumbermen of Alpena, Mich., have made an assignment with \$70,000 liabilities.

THE officers of the order of Railroad Conductors deny that the California revolt is of any importance, and state that the new order is organized to affiliate with brotherhoods which believe in strikes.

REV. ISAAC EHRET, editor in chief of the *Christian Standard*, of Cincinnati, and an intimate friend of the late President Garfield, died recently.

THE fire in the great copper mine at Calumet, Mich., is out, but the shaft is still closed because of gas.

THE Grand Manufacturing Company of Ostrander, Wis., has made an assignment with \$30,000 liabilities.

CHARLES WILHITE's residence in Haughville, Ind., was wrecked recently by an explosion of natural gas and Mrs. Wilhite fatally burned.

THE execution of the condemned Bald Knobbers has been postponed to February 15 next. Governor Morhouse ordered the postponement at the solicitation of Judge Hubbard, who tried the cases.

THE only regular General Harrison made of the committee in charge of his inauguration was that the veterans of his old Indiana regiment should act as his body guard.

THE California National Bank of San Francisco, has issued a statement, showing assets of \$718,000. He claimed the liabilities amounted to the same figures.

THE two small children of Mrs. Staff, colored, living in Indianapolis, Ind., were burned to death the other morning during the absence of their mother.

DR. S. A. RICHMOND, who murdered Colonel J. W. Strong, editor of the *St. Joseph Herald*, June 18, 1888, has returned from Camargo, Ill., to the asylum at St. Joseph, Mo.

THOMAS HUNTER, jailer of Port Townsend, Wash. T., was overpowered, gagged and relieved of his keys and pistols by five prisoners the other night before he could raise an alarm. The prisoners made their escape, locking the jailer in a cell.

THE six-story picture frame factory of Strobel & Co., Cincinnati, burned early on the morning of the 22d. Several firemen were killed or fatally wounded by falling walls, also two bystanders. Loss, heavy. The building was burned a year ago.

THE Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that the creditors of the late Archbishop Purcell can not enforce the sale of the church property which was in his name at the time of his death to pay the \$3,000,000 he held in trust for his parishioners.

By the explosion of a boiler in Emmett & Sons' factory, Mount Vernon, Ind., recently one man was killed and four fatally injured.

CORPORAL WILLIAM WELLINGTON, troop G, Tenth cavalry, shot and mortally wounded Sergeant James Logan at Fort Grant, Ariz., recently.

THE SOUTH.

A RACE war was reported at Wabak, Miss., on the 17th, caused by the killing and mauling of about ten white men in an attempt to arrest a negro. The latter and his friends took to the swamps and armed whites from all quarters were arriving to exact vengeance.

REWARDS of \$1,500 have been offered for the capture of the Duck Hill (Miss.) train robbers.

MINERS of the Texas Pacific Coal Company in Erath County attacked the storehouse recently during the strike troubles and riddled it with bullets. The new men were badly beaten. The Governor was appealed to.

W. W. SMITH, one of the Justices of the Arkansas Supreme Court, died the other night at Little Rock from consumption.

AN inventory of the estate of the late A. S. Abell, founder of the *Baltimore Sun*, was probated recently. By his will the *Sun* newspaper was bequeathed absolutely to his three sons. The total appraised and assessed value of the estate, not including the good will of the *Baltimore Sun*, is \$5,067,765.13. Various gratuities amount to \$500,000.

SENATOR EDMUND WADELL, JR., Republican candidate for Congress in the Third Virginia district, has served contest notice on George D. Wise on the ground of obstruction of voters.

"HUNGRY JOE," the noted New York confidence man, has been sent to the Maryland penitentiary for nine years for swindling a Baltimore man out of \$5,000.

THE three-year-old bay colt Galoree, famous young English racer, has been purchased by Americans for \$7,000. Milton Young, of Kentucky, has offered \$10,000 for Ossory, brother of Ormonde.

THE executive committee of the National Republican League has called the National convention for February 28 and March 1 at Baltimore.

A NEW epidemic has broken out on the lower reaches of the Lower Yellowstone river and is spreading with great rapidity. It affects the glands of the throat and jaw. By the derailing of a train near Houston, Tex., the other day, three men were killed and four seriously injured.

HARTSFIELD & ROE, furniture dealers of Fort Worth, Tex., have assigned, with \$30,000 liabilities and \$54,000 assets.

SOUTH CAROLINA has finally passed a bill giving the Railroad Commission power to fix rates of transportation for freight and passengers, to prevent unjust discrimination, etc.

THE house of Martin Regan, three miles north of Huntington, W. Va., was burned to the ground the other night, and Regan's two children and his aged mother were burned to death.

GENERAL.

THE Italian Chamber of Deputies has decided to spend \$3,000,000 lire in military and railway improvements.

BASE-BALL was played at Sydney, N. S. W., on the 19th. The score was All-America, 6; Chicago, 3.

THE new B. & O. directory, it is said, will again commence the old aggressive policy of the road. New extensions have been mapped out.

SIX farmers started to cross the river to Montreal on the ice during the recent storm. They were not heard from and it was feared they broke through and perished.

THE lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath has suspended trials by jury in fifteen judicial districts under the Anarchist law.

THE negotiations between the Norfolk and Western and Richmond Terminal Companies have fallen through.

THE Chittagong Hill tribes in India have raided the low lands and killed several persons. An expedition consisting of 1,200 men has started to punish them.

SEVERAL storms were reported off the Pacific coast on the 19th. Fears were expressed concerning several colliers from Puget Sound.

CONSIDERABLE dissatisfaction was expressed in England at the action of the Prince of Wales in securing the disbandment of the Honorable Artillery Company, a military company formed 350 years ago.

THE workmen on the Eiffel tower, which is being constructed as one of the features of the exhibition next year in Paris, have gone on a strike.

THE *Wiener Tagblatt* says that 1,000 Austrian and German subjects were expelled from Warsaw one day recently. No reason was assigned.

THE London *Standard* thinks the recent change in the Baltimore & Ohio management has been a disaster to the company. Several American newspapers take the same view.

THE British forces attacked Osman Digna's trenches investing Suakin on the 20th and drove out the Arabs, killing 400. The British and Egyptian losses were six killed and about thirty wounded.

THE *Independence Bell*, of Brussels, announces that President and Mrs. Cleveland will visit Europe soon after the expiration of Cleveland's term of office and that they will remain for some time in that city.

THE French steamship *Marseilles*, which sailed from Bordeaux, November 25, for New Orleans direct with a full cargo of merchandise and 308 passengers, was several days overdue and fears for her safety were entertained.

A DISPATCH was received in London on the 21st from St. Thomas, West Africa, stating that Stanley and Emin Pasha had arrived on the Aruwimi. Tippoo Tib also sent word to Zanzibar that the explorers were safe.

A CUSTOMER'S assistant named Pastra Beausier has been arrested charged with poisoning sixteen persons in Havre, France. It is supposed that his motive for the crime was a desire to ruin his employer and obtain the business himself.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ending December 20 numbered 311 as against 303 the previous week and 290 the corresponding week of last year.

BANDS of brigands are reported scouring Epirus. Several villages have been raided and the Christian inhabitants massacred. The Turkish officials are helpless.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—In the debate on East African affairs in the House of Lords last night, Lord Salisbury declared absolutely that there would be no expedition into the Sudan but that Suakin would not be abandoned. He said he would not discuss the question of how far the garrison at Suakin should be increased, but the whole character of the operation would be enlarged. Any policy that was based on the idea that the foreign tribes would prefer the Government of England to that of Egypt was founded upon sand. Those who advised the Government to seize Suakin and hoist the English flag there should study the treaty of Paris.

SALISBURY, Mo. Dec. 21.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon the boiler of the steam sawmill of Thomas Pierce, one mile south of this city, exploded. Kit Cravens had a leg and an arm broken and was scalded so severely that the physicians think he will die. W. A. Walker had an arm broken and was injured internally and there are doubts as to his recovery. W. R. Baker was badly scalded. A man named Jones was killed. The boiler was blown to atoms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the contest case of B. Murphy vs. Charles W. Bowman, in timber culture entry for land in the Wa-Keeney land district, Kansas, which awards the tract to Murphy. The Secretary has also affirmed the Commissioner's decision in the case of J. C. Crane, rejecting his commutation proffer for land in the Oberlin land district.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 21.—The dead bodies of Charles Kutz and his wife were found in their home nine miles from this city yesterday. They were lying in great pools of blood in different rooms and a large blood-stained butcher knife was by the side of the man. Kutz was a prosperous farmer and had sold a lot of cotton the day before, which leads to the belief that the couple were murdered for their money.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—It is alleged that the Western Union Telegraph Company has been plundered to no small extent by receiving clerks and messengers in its Boston office. Numerous discharges have taken place of late and in some cases the company has recouped itself by drawing on the Guarantee Company, which furnishes security for the men. The extent of the peculations is not known, but it is believed to reach into the thousands.

BUTLER, Mo., Dec. 22.—Yesterday morning Harrison Grouse, a boy of twelve years, and a younger sister were gathering chips where men had been chopping and had fired a tree, when a limb fell on the boy, crushing his skull and causing death instantly.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—Isaac H. Knox, president of the National stock yards, of East St. Louis, died at his home yesterday morning of pneumonia. He was sixty-one years of age and was born in New York.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE school building, a leading business house and the post-office at Manchester, Bedford County, were destroyed by fire about one o'clock the other morning. Loss about \$10,000, with little insurance. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A HORRIBLE story was recently reported from Kingman County to the effect that a masculine old negro woman, employed in the family of Eugene Bartlett, a wealthy cattleman, accused Mr. Bartlett's young daughter Jennie of bewitching her, and during the absence of the family tied the young girl to a beam and slowly tortured her to death by building a fire under her feet. A member of the family returned and found the girl bound and burning. She lived only long enough to tell of the cruelties inflicted upon her. The negro woman had disappeared.

SURT was recently commenced in the United States Circuit Court at Topeka against Jay Gould and Russell Sage, trustees, and the Union Pacific railway, to compel them to execute a release upon 50,000 acres of land in Kansas, which had been conveyed by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company to Gould & Sage, to secure an indebtedness of \$30,000,000. The purchasers of these lands have made all their payments upon the lands, but the trustees refuse to convey to the purchasers a legal title.

LAST May the Pratt National Bank was robbed of \$4,000 at noon while several of the officers were at dinner, and the robbery was the sensation of the day and remained a mystery to all but the detectives until the other day, when E. W. Scott, local manager of the Kinball Lumber Company and vice-president of the bank, was arrested charged with the crime. The complaint was sworn to by T. E. Simpson, president of the bank, and created as great a sensation as the robbery did when committed. The accused had resided in the town since its foundation and had won the esteem and confidence of the people, who were open in their declaration of a belief in his innocence.

GOVERNOR MARTIN has appointed delegates to the centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington, in the city of New York, April 30, 1889, as follows: At Large, Eugene F. Ware, Fort Scott; George L. Peck, Topeka. First Congressional district, Charles K. Wells, Atchison. Second district, D. E. Cornell, Kansas City, Kan. Third district, W. B. Stone, Galena. Fourth district, Calvin Hood, Emporia. Fifth district, Perry Hutchinson, Marysville. Sixth district, A. H. Ellis, Beloit. Seventh district, H. W. Lewis, Wichita.

A LATE fire at Russell, supposed to be incendiary, destroyed property to the value of \$40,000, with an aggregate insurance of \$25,000. The heaviest losers were E. W. Shuman & Co., hardware dealers, whose stock valued at \$15,000 was totally destroyed; insurance, \$9,000. The building they occupied also burned; loss, \$9,000; insurance, \$4,000.

AN important will contest was begun in the district court at Topeka recently by Fernando Francisco Martin, Chancellor of the Spanish Legation at New York, who claims one-fourth interest in the estate of Ross Burns, late general solicitor of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway. Burns died in Topeka in 1882. To his second wife, Laura Burns, his daughter, Rosa B. Burns, and his son, Melton J. Burns, he willed all his property. The daughter, Rosa, died in New York City, in August, 1883. Previous to her death she bequeathed all her property, including her interest in the estate of Ross Burns, her father, to the late Fernando Francisco Martin. The title to some of the best business property is involved. It is claimed by the Spanish officer that one-fourth of the estate is worth \$150,000. Burns' first wife was a sister to Victoria Woodhull.

GOVERNOR MARTIN has pardoned Thomas C. Thurston, who was convicted at Leavenworth September 18, 1880, of assault with intent to kill D. R. Anthony, of the *New York Times*, and was sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment. In the fight Thurston also wounded two other men, was indicted on three counts, one of which was dismissed. He was convicted on the other two and sentenced to nine years on each. The Board of Pardons had passed on his case and made favorable recommendation.

ACCORDING to the tables of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners there were during the year ended June 30 last 41 persons killed and 961 injured on the Santa Fe road; on the Missouri Pacific system, 12 killed and 29 injured; on the Union Pacific, seven killed and 246 injured; on the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska, three killed and 67 injured; on the K. ansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, five killed and 19 injured; on the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern, two killed and 18 injured. In all 88 persons lost their lives and 1,484 were wounded. Of the killed four were passengers, 52 employees and the other 32 persons who carelessly got in the way of trains or locomotives. Carelessness is ascribed as the cause of the injury of 21 passengers, 1,023 employees and 87 outsiders.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Kansas Department, G. A. R., recently held in Ellsworth it was decided to hold the annual State Encampment at Emporia, commencing March 12 and continuing three days. It was also decided to build an amphitheater capable of seating 3,000 on the reunion grounds at Ellsworth; also two dining halls capable of seating 300 each.

MOSES WAGONER, a Topeka real estate man recently eloped with Mrs. Hines. Both are past fifty years of age and both left partners behind who have filed suits for divorce.

At a shooting match for turkeys at Watheba the other day Amie Wiegand, sixteen years old, was seriously and probably fatally wounded by the premature discharge of a gun in the hands of Frank Grob.

F. W. SCOTT, vice-president of the bank, who was recently arrested at Pratt on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of \$1,000 from the bank last May, was completely vindicated at his preliminary examination and discharged from custody.

His vindication was the occasion of a wild scene of pleasure, and he was carried from court room to the shoulders of the people who overwhelmed him with congratulations.

S. STANLEY AND EMIN.

Authentic News of the Two Explorers—Stanley Visits Emin and Returns to the Aruwimi, Where Emin Joins Him—Further Details of the

Fighting at Suakin—Salisbury on the Sudan Question and the Paris Treaty.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from Zanzibar says: Letters dated Stanley Pasha August 28, have been delivered here by Tippoo Tib's men. They state that Stanley was received at Stanley Falls from Henry M. Stanley on August 28. Stanley was then at Bonyala on the Aruwimi, where he had arrived on August 17. He had left Emin Pasha eighty-two days before he left health and provided with plenty of food. Stanley had returned to Bonyala for the loads of stores in charge of his rear-guard, and intended to leave ten days later to rejoin Emin.

He reported all the whites in the expedition as healthy; and said the expedition wanted nothing.

The West African Telegraph Company has received the following dispatch from Stanley dated Friday two p. m.:

I have just received information that Henry M. Stanley, with Emin Pasha, has arrived on the Aruwimi. The news is reliable. Further details will follow.

IN the House of Commons Mr. Goschen, acting Government leader, amid cheers read the telegram from the West African Telegraph Company from St. Thomas reporting the arrival of Stanley and Emin on the Aruwimi, and stated that the Government had not received any direct official news confirming this report.

THE Stanley Falls advice is stated that Stanley wrote that Emin was in possession of vast stores of ivory and many oxen and that he had abundance of food. Stanley intended to leave Bonyala at the end of August.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Zanzibar says: "Tippoo Tib's messengers came by way of Fuguh, Ujiji, and Unyamwezi, who left from Stanley's camp on August 23. They confirm the other accounts that Stanley left Emin with Casati and both were perfectly well. The messengers will return direct to Tippoo Tib."

THE MESSAGING AT SUAKIN. LONDON, Dec. 22.—The British forces at Suakin passed a quiet night. A few of the rebel horsemen have been seen in the distance. The men-of-war have been recalled from Handoub.

A nephew of the late General Gordon is a member of General Grenfell's staff and had much to do with the planning of the works at Suakin and the placing of guns on the fortifications. The bad quality of the bayonets and sabres used by the troops at Suakin is much commented upon. Many bayonets were twisted in the fight and one Hussar was killed by his sabre breaking.

During the fight Ali Khour, a stalwart black, used his Enfield bayonet with such force that the steel broke six inches from the point. The barrel of his rifle also twisted out of shape. He is said to have killed twenty Arabs single handed. Fully 100 of the Enfield rifles used by the blacks were twisted or broken.

Osman Digna's nephew, who was captured Thursday, had been with his wounds. He was a famous leader among the Arabs. The natives are in a state of consternation over a rumor that the British will withdraw. Petitions are being signed generally asking for the occupation or destruction of Handoub and the capture of Osman Digna.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Sultan is displeased with the news from Suakin. He links the occurrences there with the pretext for prolonging the British occupation.

THE GERMAN, AUSTRIAN and ITALIAN newspapers express great satisfaction over the Suakin victory.

SALISBURY AND THE SUDAN. LONDON, Dec. 22.—In the debate on East African affairs in the House of Lords last night, Lord Salisbury declared absolutely that there would be no expedition into the Sudan but that Suakin would not be abandoned. He said he would not discuss the question of how far the garrison at Suakin should be increased, but the whole character of the operations would be enlarged. Any policy that was based on the idea that the foreign tribes would prefer the Government of England to that of Egypt was founded upon sand. Those who advised the Government to seize Suakin and hoist the English flag there should study the treaty of Paris.

HOPKINS PARDONED. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The President to-day returned to the Attorney-General the papers in relation to the application for the pardon of Benjamin Hopkins, of Ohio, under sentence for embezzling and misapplying the funds of a National bank, and the following endorsement: "The condition of this convict's health is such, as appears from an examination which I have set on foot, that the question is presented whether he shall die in prison or at home. On this presentation, I am willing that he shall spend his few remaining days among his friends regardless of any other consideration connected with the case. And on this ground alone his pardon is granted."

IMMIGRATION INQUIRY. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 21.—The Congressional Immigration Investigation Committee began its session here to-day. Robert C. Elliot, chief of the Bureau of Charities, said that insane, decrepit and ignorant people applied for relief who should never have been admitted into the country. He cited twenty-five cases, some of them criminal, of people who had come from foreign countries contrary to the provisions of the law. They included murderers, thieves and workhouse inmates. Examiner Hoffman, of the department of charity, said that immigrants had applied to the bureau of charity for relief the day after arriving at Castle Garden.

WHIPPING ARABS.

The British Forces Have a Fight With the Arabs Investing Suakin and Fleets Out the Trenches—Four Hundred Killed.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The combined force of British and Egyptians have made a successful attack upon the rebel position. They stormed the redoubts and trenches and after a brilliant engagement, lasting half an hour, drove the enemy into the bush.

The forts shelled the trenches, keeping up a terrible fire. The enemy held their ground within the trenches until the black brigade charged, which fell after half an hour's hard fighting. The rebels fought with fanatical bravery. Two of the enemy's guns were captured. The naval brigade did splendid work.

The Scottish borderers are now at work entrenching the rebel position. The enemy are retreating towards Haseesh. The British forces numbers 4,000.

The rebels are reported to have lost 400 men killed. The British losses were four men killed and two wounded during a cavalry charge. The Egyptian and black regiments lost two men killed and thirty wounded. The only officers wounded in the attacking force were two Egyptians. The British are encamped in the rebel position. The victory was complete.

A feature of the fighting was the determined rush upon the trenches by the blacks and Egyptians. The British fought with the utmost bravery, a great many of them dying in the trenches. The charge of the Hussars was also especially brilliant. When the dervish cavalry saw them coming they dismounted from their horses and planted their spears in the ground, but these proved no obstacle to the Hussars, who swept down upon the dervish horsemen like an avalanche, cut through their ranks and left half of them dead on the ground. The Hussars then reformed and charged the remaining dervishes, who fled. Large portions of the rebel force was not engaged in the day's fighting, being absent camping at Handoub and the wells beyond that place. It is believed the rebels will be reëntrenched and make an attempt soon to retake their lost position.

Osman Digna's nephew and twelve dervishes have been captured. All are wounded.

The Emir of Trinkittat is a prisoner. He is slightly wounded.

The prisoners say they believe that all the mounted guns were killed. All fell the same story of privation and a retreat at the hands of the Mahdi and Osman Digna. None of them wished to fight, but were forced to do so, or persuaded by promises of loot at Suakin and other rewards. The trenches were bare. They found no food, clothing or money, but only Snider rifles and cartridges.

THE ALASKA SCANDALS. Evidence of a Bad State of Affairs on St. George's Island.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The House Committee on Fisheries yesterday began the investigation of the alleged evils of Alaska, when William Gavitt, special treasury agent of the Seal Islands, testified that the Alaska Company's agents at St. George's Island respected neither the law of God nor man. Among other things they furnished liquor to lost women in an underhand manner. The island was a place of prostitution from one end to the other and an agent of the company had declared he would break a man's head if he refused to bring his (the man's) wife to him. Witness said he would rather serve a term in the penitentiary than go through again what he and his wife had experienced on the island. He also presented a letter from Treasury Agent Lingle which he regarded as a piece of blackmail intended to discourage his public statements. In conclusion he admitted that he did not know of any criminal assault on native women by agents of the Alaska Company.

George Warmas, who was a special agent at the island of St. George from 1881 to 1884, was then called. He never knew a woman or girl upon the island to be outraged or a man or boy to be abused by any of the company's agents, nor did he ever know of a native woman living in the company's house with one of the employes. He never saw anything which would lead him to believe that the company's house was converted into a house of ill-fame.

T. F. Ryan, another special agent of the Government at St. George from April, 1881, to 1887, was next called. He attributed the lawless discipline and loose morals on the island of St. George partly to the improper conduct and neglect of duty of some of the Government agents, which was in fact limited to by the agents of the company. The chief trouble with the company's employes was that they assumed too much authority and seemed to have the impression that the company owned the island and the sea besides. Witness formulated rules forbidding females on the island from visiting the company's and the Government's houses, but Mr. Dingle, his superior officer, had declared such a rule a nullity. It was impossible to do anything to enforce it to do this.

RESPIITED. The Governor Respects Several Knobs—Effort to Have Their Sentences Commuted to Life Imprisonment.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

NOTIONWOLF FALLS - KANSAS

HER "CHRISTIAN" SPIRIT.

"Thar's jes' no pint about me thet'll show I'm kind at heart—
When absent folks is talked about, I alters takes their part.
I speak good o' my neighbors howsoever mean they be,
An' good in ev'ry critter, I make efforts fer ter see;
An', ef so be it happens other folks in judgment set
Ter gossip o' their fellers men, I keep my mouth tight shut.

I thank my stars thet I ain't like the min'ster's wife, M's. Brown.
Thet critter knows the weak pints o' most ev'ry one in town;
An'—lan' o' Goshen! jes' ter hear her lies 'ud make you smile.
I thank the Lord o' marcy, thet thet thar way ain't my style.
I alters hear her slanderin' ag'in my wish an' will.
With me—ef I can't say no good o' folks, I jes' keep still.

Thar's thet thar shifless Missus Wilks, On folks she's alters hard.
I never seen sech clothes as her'n a-hangin' in the yard.
Her tongue's hung in the middle an' she lies with all her might.
Her house is like a pig-pen, an' her front steps is a sight.
She slanders all the men in town; but, look at her son Bill.
With me—ef I can't say no good o' folks, I jes' keep still.

Then thar's thet aggravatin' old Miss Green, across the road.
Of gossipin' an' slanderin' she alters hez a load.
She tells ye all the vittles neighbors hez upon the shelf.
I know she hez salt pork at leas' six times a week herself.
She's alters poppin' in ter borror my new coffee-mill.
With me—ef I can't say no good o' folks, I jes' keep still.

Thar's our nex' neighbors, Wiggins' folks, knows ev'ry body's ways;
They're fond o' callin' people beats, but Wiggins' never says.
Why, at the corner grocery—the cheapest place in town—
They couldn't get a pinch o' salt unless they paid cash down.
Yet they run down old Boggs' cause he can't pay his butcher bill.
With me—ef I can't say no good o' folks, I jes' keep still.

But let 'em go an' gossip—we air human critters all.
I know a Christian's duty—but I got ter make a call.
On poor old Missus Smalley. They're in some scrape, I mistrust.
I got ter kinder hurry, er Miss Green 'll know it fast;
Then she'll be pryin' round an' jes' a gossipin' her fill.
With me—ef I can't say no good o' folks, I jes' keep still.
—Harry B. Smith, in American.

A MELON MONOPOLY.

Why Dandelion's Shrewd Bargain Proved Unprofitable.

The worst enemy of old Jacob Megrim's son Dandelion, could not deny that he was a shrewd trader in spite of his queer name. That name came to him in consequence of the strong liking of his mother, a pious old colored woman, for the book of Daniel. The Bible was the object of her deepest reverence, but the portion of it which treated of Daniel was listened to by her with holy awe, and what she called "refreshment of de spirit."

When her friends among the young white ladies would come to road to her, which was every few days, she would say: "Read in the book of Dan'l, honey. It sorter uplifts me wen I hears 'bout de ravenin' beastness comin' open mouf ter swaller him, and he jest as brave and quiet, as ef dey was yelpin' tarriers a-barkin' at him. Dellow me! de berry fust pusson I 'quire 'bout wen I gits in de golden chariot and says, 'Good-bye world,' gwine ter be dat same Dan'l."

Of course, with that fervent admiration for the Bible hero, her first son, after five daughters, was named in reverential memory of him.

"I aint denyin' Dan'l aint a good Scripiter name," said old Jacob in his usual deliberate fashion, "but its sort ob permiscuous, aint it, round here? How you gwine to 'stinguish our Dan'l from Dan Brown and Dan Higgins and dat ovadacious white trash, Dan Larry?"

"You aint got much gumption, Jacob," said his better-half, with a scornful sniff. "My son's got ter be name Dan'l, but I aint gwine to mix him up permiscuous wid dem rag and bob-tails. I'se gwine ter name him Dan'l-ob-dellion's den."

"Dellow me, ole oman," ejaculated Jacob, lifting up his hands in dismay. "Wot name you call dat? 'Taint no Christian name at all. No preacher gwine to baptize him in dat, shore."

"Well, I'se got to hab Dan'l and 'lion' int it," persisted Hannah Jane Megrim, becoming a little uncertain herself as to the quality of the name. "Ef we is 'bliged to gib up de den, I reckon we kin call him Dan de Larry, and no preacher aint gwine to cut up 'bout a plain name like dat."

So that was how Dandelion came by his wild flower name. A flower Hannah Jane had never heard of, or doubtless she would have sowed the seed all over the garden. She never allowed it to be abbreviated. One day a luckless visitor addressed the boy as Dandy, and was requested to depart.

"I aint gwine to hab no miscallin' ob Scripiter names under dis here roof," Hannah Jane said, with angry dignity. "It aint manners, and it aint Christian conduct, and I'se 'bleeged ter tell you, Miss White, as how yer room is a heap better dan yer company."

When Dandelion was nineteen he was a shrewd, wiry, wide-awake young fellow, and not very scrupulous where his interests were concerned. He was darker than his mother, who was a light mulattress, and fairer than his

father, who was as black as tar, but he was very unlike his honest, simple-minded parents.

I must say Hannah Jane did her best to bring him up properly, and did not spare the rod, but his wiry little body used to slip out of her grasp, and his cunning little mind devised a thousand expedients for escaping punishment. Vainly did she hold up before him the heroism of her Bible hero, for instead of being uplifted as he ought to have been, he was apt to snigger irreverently.

"I'm 'fraid, sonny, you ain't brave," she said one day, with a heavy sigh. "You're skulky, and you can't stand straight up and tell de troof and shame de debil, like a Dandelion orter ter do." His mother spoke truly. He was not brave, he was not honest, but when worsted, was cunning enough to throw dust in the eyes of his antagonists, and get off skin whole while they were raging in the arena.

It had been a very bad season for watermelons in and around Centreville, and melons were a commodity in which Dandelion dealt. He had a shakely old cart and a mule, Jim Crow, which was lean enough and old enough to be turned out to grass, and during the melon season from early morning until late evening, the streets of Centreville resounded with the melon-vendor's cries.

"Watermillions! Big ones, little ones and 'tweens! Watermillions! red, white, yellow, all kinds and all prices!"

But this season old Jacob's melon-patch was a failure. There had been a drought, and the patch was a sorry waste of yellow vines and leaves, and not a half a dozen melons on it. Dandelion rode out in the neighborhood to buy up all the melons for his trade, but the drought had been as hard on the farmers' fields as in his own patch.

"I reckon, Dandelion, you'll not make much by your melon trade this season," said Farmer Wharton. "There ain't fifty melons to be found if you scour the parish from end to end. Yes, thar is one place I passed last week, where the melons is as thick as bristles on a hog's back. But it's too fur for you to buy 'em and bring 'em to town, and I don't reckon old Grandad Jimpson would sell one. If that old nigger lived near town he'd make a fortune this summer off his melon-patch. Do you know he watered his vines all the time of the drought?"

"Grandad Jimpson, he lives most ten mile from town, and a awful road," Dandelion said, in a despairing tone.

"Just so," said the farmer laughing. "Too fur for Jim Crow's old bones, and that shakely cart of yours. Put melons out of your mind, boy, and make profit on the walnuts and pecans you will sell this fall. There are enough of them all round here."

But Dandelion could not put the melons out of his mind. He said nothing to any one of his intentions, but rose at the dawn of day, saddled Jim Crow, and took the road to Grandad Jimpson's.

A bad road it was and seldom traversed, but Dandelion's keen eyes saw it was not impassable. For nearly half a century the old negro had lived on his out-of-the-way farm with no neighbors, finding its products ample for his wants, and that of an elderly daughter, a widow, who lived with him. Once a year the pair drove in an old-fashioned gig to Centreville to exchange butter and eggs, feathers and other farm products, for tobacco and coffee, but neither showed any disposition to move their quarters to a more thickly-settled neighborhood.

According to the custom of the country, Dandelion drew up Jim Crow at the gate, and without dismounting called out to the old man on the porch: "Mornin', Grandad Jimpson."

The old man immediately rose, and hobbled out to the gate, peering curiously at the stranger.

"Mornin', Jeff," he said. "You is Jeff Rice, aint you? You favors him considerably?"

"No, sir, I'se Dandelion, Jacob Megrim's son."

"Jacob's son! dellow me, I knowed yer dad when he wasn't knee-high ter a duck! Light, sonny, and coize in de house."

This permitted, Dandelion dismounted, and followed his host to the single room the cabin contained.

"You has seen my darter, Mis'ry, I reckon," introducing the woman, who was carding cotton bats for an old wheel which stood near her. "Wot did you come way out here fur, Dandelion?"

As usual the boy could not tell the truth.

"Well, I comed ter see ef you could spare us some tuppis seed."

"I reckon."

Grandad was not a free giver, in fact, rather disposed to miserliness, but he couldn't refuse a few seeds. In a burst of generosity he added:

"I'll gin you a half pint ob fine tuppis seed, and I'm gwine ter cut a big watermillion fur you! Jest look at dat fellar," rolling an enormous melon from under the water shelf. "Aint it a whopper?"

Dandelion's heart gave an exultant throb, but he thought to himself, "Ef I 'mires dat million, he'll raise de price," so he said, quietly.

"Yes, it's a fine watermillion, but lawdy, Grandad, you jest oughter see de millions we gits in Centreville. You done heerd about 'em, I reckon?" inquiringly.

"Me? I don't nebbet git no news from town, 'cept folks passin' by. But 'pears ter me I heerd a man say as how de million crap failed in Centreville."

Dandelion laughed uneasily.

"You jest orter see 'em," he said.

"But, Grandad, has you made a good crap dis year?"

"Come out and see 'em!" the old man chuckled.

Dandelion hesitated.

"Well, I'll jest take a look," he said. "I must be gettin' home, fur dad he's waitin' fur de tuppis seed."

But when they reached the melon patch, what a sight it was! Dark green, light green, striped yellow and mottled melons, and some of them enormous. Dandelion's very soul burned within him at the sight of these treasures, but he strove to speak indifferently.

"I'se seen better, and I'se seen wuss," he said. "But, Grandad, wot fur you plant all dem watermillions wen you can't sell a one? You can't begin ter eat 'em."

The old fellow laughed.

"Dat's jest wot I does, sonny. Not raw, but we biles dem down to sirop, and I kin tell you watermillion sirop is a monstrous fine sweetenin'."

Dandelion's spirits sank. Here was a hitch he had never contemplated. If use was made of the melons, his chance of speculating on them were very small. But he did not despair.

"Reckon you got fifty ripe ones?" he asked, engaged himself in a rapid calculation of the number visible from the place where he stood.

"Fifty?" in scornful surprise. "Ef you had said a hundred, boy, you'd hab come nigher ter it. Dey is most of 'em mellar ripe."

"It do seem a pity you can't sell 'em," and Dandelion gazed meditatively before him. "Den you mought buy your sweetenin' nice store sugar, and not hab de worry ob 'billin' de millions. Tell you wot I'll do," as if struck by a sudden thought. "I'll buy all de ripe millions you has got, and I'll gib you five dollars for de lump. Five dollars is a heap ob money, but I is sorry fur you livin' out here whar you can't git nothin'." "I'll hab ter haul 'em ten miles on a bad road, and gracious knows ef I eber gets 'em ter Centreville, but I'll risk it ef you says yes! Five silver dollars right down 'fore I tetch one of 'em."

To Grandad Jimpson's simple mind, "five silver dollars" was an enormous sum, and his daughter Misery caught eagerly at it.

The bargain was struck, and Dandelion turned his face homeward, feeling that he had done the most successful day's work in his whole life. He laughed, he sang, he shouted in the exuberance of his triumph, and no conscientious qualm as to how he had outwitted the simple old negro disturbed his mind.

"Judge Munro 'll gib me fifty cents fur dem big millions, fur he don't mind wot he pays for one, and dar aint one in de patch dat won't sell for twenty-five cents. De steamer Warren 'll take all I can't sell in Centreville, and she'll be in to-morrow. Oh, I'll get a fancy price fur dem millions—reckon I'll clear nigh on ter fifty dollars by de transaction."

He decided to borrow a horse from his friend, Ned Banks, to put with Jim Crow, promising Ned in exchange the use of the mule the following week. Charley Nicol had a light wagon he could hire for a dollar a day, and it was large enough to hold, at least, one hundred melons.

He got the horse and wagon, and early the next morning was at Grandad Jimpson's gate. His soul exulted at the size of the melons as he loaded the wagon. Old Grandad and Misery helped him, but the old man looked doubtfully at the load.

"I'se feared you'se taken too much fur dat team," he said. "You'se got more'n a hundred a'ready. Better make two loads."

"No, I'se bound ter git dem millions ter town dis nigh," Dandelion answered, positively.

He met with no accidents on the worst portions of the road, and at last found himself at Layard's hill, about two miles from Centreville.

"Dar ain't one single bad place now," Dandelion cried, exultantly, as he reached the top of the hill, and stopped a few minutes to rest his team. "Git up, Jim Crow! Wot's obstushtin' ye?" as the mule stopped and pricked up his ears.

"Oh, my masters! yellow jackets! yellow jackets!" as the horse and mule plunged, reared and started on a mad gallop down the hill, stung at every bound by the furious insects whose nests they had invaded.

Dandelion rolled out of the back of the wagon, which was brought up with a jerk by a stump in the middle of the road. The harness parted, the wagon crashed, and the melons rolled out in a general ruin, while horse and mule took the nearest way to their own stables. Dandelion raised himself from the general smash, gave one look at the broken melons which covered the rocky hillside, and then started for home in a run.

"Dellow me," cried Hannah Jane Megrim, as her precious son staggered into the cabin about sunset, and fell on a seat. "Huccome lef yer wagon and team? Whar's de watermillions, boy?"

"Dey's in one confounded smash on Layard's Hill," he answered, with the calmness of utter despair, "and de wagon is broke, and I'se lost five dollar, and I'se jest plum ruined." And Dandelion raising up his voice and wept aloud.

His mother tried to comfort him, but he did not tell her how he had swindled Grandad Jimpson. In his secret soul though, he felt that he had come to grief through one of the lions his mother was always warning him against, the lion of lies and greed, but I fear Dandelion's tears were not those of repentance, but of regret that his rascality had been balked.—*Youth's Companion.*

A PRAIRIE STORM.

Vivid Picture of a Terrible But Entrancingly-Grand Scene.

There is one thing beyond man's control, and the grandeur of a prairie storm can only be imagined by those who have seen it or witnessed a storm at sea. Such a storm swept over the prairies in August last. The morning was warm and bright, but shortly after noon there came an indefinite change. The sun still shone, but its rays threw an altered light, and brought the prairie flowers into brighter relief, while it cast a darker shadow where shadows fell.

Away toward the horizon the wavering glimmer that curtained the meeting place of sky and plain became more tangible, and a thin black hue framed the landscape. Gradually it grew broader and higher, and as it overlapped the bright blue sky the birds flew hurriedly from before it, and such cattle as were in sight drew closer together for protection. Gusts of wind that shook the train followed each other at intervals that grew shorter and shorter, and the frame of black was once in awhile illumined with flashes of summer lightning, which, as they came nearer, threw heavy banks of sulphurous-looking clouds into bold relief. Still there was no rain, and the thunder of the train was all that broke the stillness.

For nearly two hours the clouds maintained the same slow approach, and left the spectator to run fancy-free and imagine the outstretched fingers of some great ghoul to be slowly closing in to crush him. So strong did the feeling become that the more nervous passengers drew back and shuddered at each succeeding gust, while others clustered round windows and gazed, fascinated, at the coming storm. At last it came. One huge cloud shot out from the approaching bank, and for a moment poised in mid-air.

Fleecy clouds, that looked ghastly by contrast, hung round it like fringes on a funeral pall, till with a crash that outweighed the roar of the train it seemed to be rent in two with one streak of fire that turned the entire cloud into gold. From that on and for nearly an hour it was one continuous rumble, broken occasionally with a sharper crash, and accompanied by the patter of the rain that fell in torrents. Both sheet and forked lightning played continuously, and, while the former turned the clouds from blackness into light, the latter seemed to rend them in fragments and stand out in lines of fire for seconds at a time.

At last it passed away and the flickering flames that illumined the southern horizon seemed like the volley firing of a retreating army; but so great was the expanse of prairie that they were never entirely lost sight of, but again grew more and more vivid until eighty miles further west the storm again crossed the track, moving northward with diminishing force. Slowly as it appeared to move, it had in five short hours traversed the half of a circle not less than one hundred miles in diameter, which would give it a rate of upward of thirty miles an hour.—*Cor. Omaha Bee.*

FOUR DECADES AGO.

Only Sixteen Millionaires in Boston in the Early Fifties.

No longer ago than the year 1851 \$50,000 made a large estate and \$100,000 made its owner a rich man. Only sixteen residents of Boston in that year were millionaires. The Appleton family made three of this number—Nathan Appleton was worth \$1,500,000, Samuel Appleton, his brother, the same, and William Appleton, his cousin, \$500,000 more. All three began life poor, Samuel with 61 cents. The dry-goods business and manufactures gave them fortunes, which they used most generously, William appropriating his entire income beyond his family expenses to benevolent purposes. John Bryant made a million and a half in the Northwest coast and China trade. Ebenezer Francis, who also began life poor, made three millions in the East India trade; John L. Gardner and Thomas Wigglesworth made half that sum in the same way, and Joshua Searf as much in West India trade. These were the days of commercial prosperity in Boston. Abbot Lawrence, then Minister to the Court of St. James, had three millions, and his brother Amos half as much and their house was the heaviest American goods house in the country. Thomas H. Perkins, familiarly known as "Long Tom" Perkins, began his mercantile life in St. Domingo, and when driven away by a revolt of the slaves came back to Boston, began trading with China, and acquired a very large fortune. David Sears inherited \$800,000 from his father, the largest amount ever inherited in New England up to that time by a single individual. Robert G. Shaw was called in one of the leading newspapers of that day "the oldest active merchant in his city, as he is the most opulent one." William Sturgis was another Cape Cod sailor who commenced life poor; he arose to the command of his ship, finally monopolized the northwest coast trade, and became rich. John E. Thayer is the only example of a broker who also was a millionaire, and John Welles of a land speculator. There are no lawyers in the above list. Indeed, the returns in the profession have never been so large as to make a lawyer a millionaire, though the Boston bar has held a most distinguished place, not only in our commonwealth but in the country. Several, however, were then numbe ed among the rich men of Boston.—*Boston Globe.*

CREATING CRIMINALS.

A Vivid Picture of Existing Evils in the Treatment of Law-Breakers.

The telegraph joyfully announced the other day that a notorious crackman had been caught in Boston. How did he happen to be at large? He was a familiar figure in penitentiaries; he was well known to the police; he had a public reputation. It was perfectly well known that his business was burglary (with incidental murder if necessary to his safety); that he had no other occupation; that he associated with persons of both sexes whose sole calling is the plunder of society. He was a professional criminal, belonging to a well-defined criminal class, who never do a stroke of honest labor, whom the community support in idleness and crime. How did he happen to be at large?

After some weeks or months in a comfortable jail this criminal will be tried. He will have the sharpest, most ingenious criminal lawyer to defend him; every advantage will be taken of technicalities, and allowed; and the ablest effort will be made to clear him of the specific crime for which he was arrested, or to procure for him the shortest possible sentence. As he is so notorious, the chance is that the jury will convict him. He will spend a few years in the State prison. He will behave well there, will earn time by good conduct, and greatly shorten the term of his sentence. He will in time be discharged and go back to his occupation of burglary. He will rob several houses and a bank or two, he will terrorize the whole community, and some day he will be caught again, and the whole farce will be repeated.

Society prefers this method; it must prefer it, in a government by the people, or it would try some other. It is evidently willing to stand the loss of his repeated robberies, the expense of increased police to watch him, the cost of his successive trials, which make a heavy bill for the State, and finally is willing to support him during the periods of his incarceration. There is no common sense in the method; it is the most uneconomical that could be devised; but we have a notion that it saves us the trouble of any intelligent and vigorous action. We let the criminal class prey upon us, knowing all the time what they are doing. We have gradually learned to act differently in other social dangers. If a man has small-pox, we send him to a pest-house and keep him there till he is cured; if he is a dangerous lunatic, we put him in an asylum and keep him there until he is pronounced sane by competent authority.

But we are not merely passive sufferers of this warfare on society. Our method directly increases and reproduces the criminal class. This crackman is only a type of a dozen varieties of professional rogues, thieves, swindlers, lying tramps, vagabonds with no occupation except getting a living by dishonesty. Our system of dealing with criminals and those with strong criminal tendencies is calculated to recruit the ranks of the professionals. It is an old story, the life of young offenders, boys and girls, through the city lockups, the usually foul county jails, the houses of thirty days' detention, the reform schools, the penitentiaries—always with associations tending to destroy self-respect and increase a liking for villainy—to the full-blown professional condition. It is needless to repeat the details. From the moment society pays attention to a wrong-doer, its machinery is ever making him worse. Our main effort is to punish crime, not to prevent it.—*Charles Dudley Warner, in Forum.*

A CHILD IN COURT.

How a Little Girl Secured the Postponement of a Trial, and a Gift.

With two little hands clinging to the edge of the desk and her blue eyes filled with tears as they just reached the level of her fingers, a little girl yesterday gazed into the pitying face of Judge Steckler in his court. Choking back her sobs, she said: "Please, Mr. Judge, mamma can not come here to-day."

The judge inquired the reason, and then the child's lips began to quiver again and the tears rolled down her cheeks as she said: "Mamma can't come because papa died Saturday, and she must stay home to-day."

"Is your father buried yet?" inquired the judge.

"No, sir," replied the little girl. "The funeral may take place this afternoon."

"Has your mamma any money in the house?"

"No, sir, I don't think she has," replied the child; "but some friends are trying to raise enough money to bury papa."

The judge and the lawyers were all astonished at the simple statement of the little child, and immediately a collection was taken up, at the suggestion of the Court, for the bereaved family. Judge Steckler started the fund, and all the lawyers present contributed, and in a few minutes over fifteen dollars was collected for the child's mother. The money was placed in the hands of the little girl, who ran home to tell her mother of the unexpected gift.

The child who was poorly but neatly clad, had appeared in court in behalf of her mother, who had brought a suit to recover a sum of money due for work that she had done. The child told the judge her mother would like to have the case put down for some other day. The request was granted.—*N. Y. Press.*

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—In Japan no article less than one thousand years old are admitted to bric-a-brac exhibitions.

—Among the permanent residents of Paris, it is said, the exiles of Russian nobility are the most noted for extravagance and prodigality of life.

—A physician at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Medicine made the statement that the injection of morphine in France is to-day almost a matter of fashion.

—The International Hygienic Society of London is starting street stands in different parts of that city where ladies may send their parcels, leave their cloaks and arrange their toilet when on shopping tours.

—It is proposed in England to provide judges at race tracks with an instantaneous photographing apparatus by which to tell beyond possibility of mistake what horse has won in a close finish.

—A pound of bread, which in Germany costs twenty-one pfennige, can be had at a few minutes' journey over the Swiss border for seventeen pfennige. And, of course, every body with in easy distance patronizes the Swiss bakers, carrying back only the exact amount of import allowed to pass duty free.

—The tedious work of removing bowlders and the remnants of an ancient forest from the bed of the Thames river still goes on. It began seven years ago. At last accounts 300 trees and 1,300 bowlders had been taken out. The latter varied in weight from one to four tons.

—Ex-King Frances of Naples is recalled by the controversy now going on in regard to the length of skirts of stage women. During his reign in Naples he insisted on the gowns of the ballet girls reaching below the knees and also obliged them to wear green underwear.

—Queen Victoria has had a monument erected to the memory of John Brown at Balmoral. It is a colossal statue, made by Boehm, England's best known sculptor. Besides this "air" has been erected to the same Highlander's memory on a hill looking down upon the castle.

—The magistrate of the Mixed Court at Shanghai has proved himself a Haroun al Raschid of no mean ability. He had before him a most complicated family dispute about land. On investigating matters he found all the litigants were related, and that one lawyer represented them all. He promptly decided that the lawyer had prompted the quarrel, and ordered that unlucky person brought before him and soundly whipped. Then he invited all the disputants out to dinner, in the course of which he lectured so successfully on the beauty of harmony among relatives as to induce them to settle amicably on the spot.

THE ANTARCTIC SEA.

Great Danger Confronting Explorers Who Venture There.

It appears to be probable that Prof. Neumayer, of the Hamburg Marine observatory, will succeed in getting a South Polar expedition organized. It might have been supposed that until some greater measure of success had attended similar adventures in the Arctic regions the most ardent advocates of such schemes would have doubted the wisdom of exposing human lives and treasure to the risk of Antarctic seas. All the best authorities are agreed that the difficulties to be encountered in the south are much greater than in the north, and the hideous stories which gained currency after the return of the last Arctic expedition might well have sickened the boldest of this generation sufficiently to deter them from any assault upon the stronghold of King Winter in the south. In comparing the difficulties of Arctic and Antarctic adventure, Sir Wyville Thompson says: "We can only anticipate disasters, multiplied a hundredfold, should the south pole ever become a goal of rivalry among nations." For various reasons the great lone land under the southern cross is more difficult of access than the north. It is much colder there than in the Arctic circle. There seems to be no such warm currents as are to be found in the north—such, for instance, as the Labrador current, or that round the south coast of Spitzbergen. Such emanations from the torrid regions of the earth do much to mitigate the rigors of the northern seas at certain points, and bring about the most striking variations of temperature, breaking up the ice at certain seasons and opening the way to navigation far beyond points otherwise attainable. Any enterprise of this kind will, of course, be pushed on during the summer months—during January, February and the early part of March, that is. But even in the height of summer the temperature of the air in Antarctic regions is always below the freezing point of sea water, and bitter tempestuous winds and fogs and blinding snowstorms are all but incessant. No Arctic explorer has ever gone beyond the bounds of vegetation. At least lichens and seaweed have been found wherever northern navigators have penetrated, but in the awful solitudes of the south Sir James Ross found not the slightest trace of vegetable life, either on the land or in the sea, yet he never came within less than seven hundred miles of the south pole. The magnetic pole has been approached within one hundred and fifty miles, and it seems possible that important scientific results might be obtained by covering that further distance; but even this is doubtful.—*London Daily News.*

THE SWORD.

Over the mantle hangs the sword, Sheathed in scabbard, dented and old; Red scarf, tasselled and faded there, Clings to the hilt, never to be parted.

Blood, did you say? Ah, death on death! Who knows? Where is the wearer now— He whose right arm wielded it then?

Who can tell of its flashing blade? Who confess the valor it taught? Where are the ranks that followed its lead?

Powerless now on the paneled wall— Norless—smitten like its master's hand; Flash gone out of its tempered steel Since it lay on its master's pall;

Peace is carved on the rusty sword, Fences is wrought in the silent stone, Memory-crowned by Love's true art; Battle and victory speak no word;

Love and honor gleam from thy blade— Battle and victory fade and fade! —Stephen H. Thayer, in N. Y. Independent.

ALLEN GRAY;

The Mystery of Turley's Point.

BY JOHN R. MUSICK, AUTHOR OF "WALTER BROWNFIELD," "HELEN LAKEMAN," "BANKER OF BEDFORD," AND OTHER STORIES.

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CHAPTER VI.

"GO AWAY, IF YOU VALUE YOUR LIFE." It was only the next day that as Allen sat busy at his desk some one entered, and on looking up he saw Mr. Strong again at his side.

"Don't you think I'd better announce now?" he asked, leaning over on the editor's desk. "No, I think you had better not."

"But he may get ahead." "It would ruin an officer to begin the battle before war was declared."

"Rockin' you right," said Strong, changing his tone, and looking at Allen with his brownish eyes upon the new editor as if he intended piercing him through with his look. "Now your sartin 'll give me the support of the paper?"

"Of course. The Western Republic will give you its support for the office of sheriff, now you can depend on that."

"That's all I want of it. Now I'll whoop you up, ye bet. I want to withdraw from your concern every dollar I had in it, of ye supported Tom Simmons, but, as it's fur me, I'm fur it."

"It is for you." "Then I'll do all I kin for the paper," said Mr. Strong, enthusiastically. "Whenever ye want help call on me."

"You might greatly aid your own cause by increasing the influence of the Western Republic." "Just tell me how!"

"If I see every man read this paper, they would all be friends to it, and readily obey its instructions. Your announcement and our advice to the public would reach every body at the same time, and you would get ahead of your rival."

"That's so; what kin I do?" "You might pay for a few subscriptions and send them out to men whom you think would be or could be made to become enthusiastic supporters of yours. If you would only send to twenty-five or thirty it would be a great advantage to yourself and the paper."

Mr. Strong was a man who loved money, yet his personal ambition overcame his avarice, and he increased the circulation of the Western Republic to the number of twenty-five. As he went out Allen smiled and said:

"If there were only enough ambitious politicians the newspaper business at Turley's Point would be a success."

A merchant came in at this moment to blow up the editor for having put his advertisement in an obscure corner where it would never be seen. He had just got the merchant pacified when a farmer named Brown entered at the door with the items sent in from Hog Creek by his daughter were not printed.

"They were crowded out, Mr. Brown," said the tired editor. "Crowded out, war they! So I s'pose yer too hiferlutin ter think of Hog Creek? Ye mean to crowd us out, d'ye? I be hanged if we don't every one of us go agin ye, ef ye go to treatin' us that way."

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Brown, it was unavoidable. Tell your daughter to send some items for next issue earlier, so I can get them in, and I will send you the paper free in return."

This to a considerable extent smoothed the ruffled temper of the countryman, and flattering himself that he had brought the editor to time, by holding above his head the wrath of Hog Creek, he left the office.

Allen had only turned to his desk to resume his work when the office door was thrown open, and Joe Lenn burst in with a paper in his hand and fury in his eyes. "Stop my paper!" he cried, in a voice of thunder. "Cut off my subscription, I say, cut it off!"

"What is the matter?" Allen asked, wondering if he had suddenly gone crazy. "Cut me off, I tell ye; I won't have nothin' to do with ye—cut me off—cut me off!"

"I beg your pardon, sir, I shall cut you off with great pleasure, but I should like very much to know why you have become so indignant at the Western Republic."

"Look at this piece," roared the infuriated merchant, unfolding and spreading the paper on the desk of the editor, and pointing with a finger that trembled with suppressed rage in a humorous sketch about a bald-headed merchant who had bowed legs. "D'ye see that piece? Now every body in town knows you meant me."

Mr. Lenn was deficient in hair on the top of his head, while his legs were on the rainbow model, and by some strange coincidence the description in the sketch was something like him.

Allen glanced at the sketch and began to laugh. Mr. Lenn became enraged, swore, threw down the paper and turned to go.

"Hold on, Mr. Lenn; allow me to show you something about that article which has escaped your observation."

"What?" he demanded, savagely, as if he would have liked to annihilate the editor.

"Don't you see at the bottom of the sketch the words Detroit Free Press?"

"Yes." "Well, this article was clipped from that paper, and the writer of it never heard of you, and when I cut it out to use in our paper, I did not dream that it would wound your feelings."

Mr. Lenn scratched his bald head, and cursed himself for not having seen it before; finally, after exacting a promise from the editor to say nothing about it, he left the office. His name remained on the subscription books, and in a few weeks he became Allen's steadfast friend.

That evening Allen again found himself strolling toward the great old house on the hill. Oh, how dear had that spot become to him. Scarce a moment passed that the sweet vision he had seen on the bluff, bathed in the golden hues of the setting sun, was not present in his mind. Like a guardian angel she seemed hovering over him, sleeping or waking. Even as he bent over his desk, annoyed by merchants, harassed by politicians and perplexed with poets, she seemed ever near, looking over his shoulder and smiling that sweet angelic smile, which he had never seen on any other face.

He had made many inquiries about the mysterious family on the great hill, but his interrogatories were met with looks or exclamations of horror. No one in the village cared to discuss the subject. One day the large, dark-whiskered man who was represented as ruling supreme at the stone house came through the village, and Allen noted the expressions of terror on the face of every one as the mysterious stranger passed. Had he been a pestilence he would not have been more avoided.

"I will not be in time to witness the sunset from the bluff," Allen thought, as he toiled up the hill, "but if I can only get a glimpse of her I shall feel amply repaid for what I may undergo in climbing this hill."

The early moon still lingered below the eastern horizon, as if it had discovered pleasant fields and scenery, which it was loth to leave. The twilight shades were darker in consequence of Luna's absence than they would be in the middle of the night. All about the tired editor rose the great green hills.

Allen vividly recalled his recent journey up the long disused turnpike, and wondered if Bertha still wandered the rugged paths about the spring. His flagging footsteps were quickened with hopes of renewing the pleasure he had experienced on his first visit.

"Oh, Bertha, will I see you this evening again?" he involuntarily asked himself as he reached the top of the great hill and the stone house burst into view.

Vast and somber in the solemn gloom of twilight stood that mammoth pile, towering up like some grand old castle. Allen, to his surprise, found himself seized by some strange superstitious dread, and his heart beating wildly. He paused but a moment at the front of the house, and, as he had done before, passed around to the rear of the building.

Darkness had made a wonderful change in the stone house. It seemed more grim, terrible and awe-inspiring, and he could half believe that it was really haunted. Was it because there was no room to drive those deceitful shadows away? Or did the evil spirits conceal themselves within the dark walls during the daylight, that they might reveal in the darkness? He reached the rear wall, and, standing at the gate, gazed through a crack hoping to see that beautiful being who had charmed him on a former occasion.

Suddenly there rose upon the air a piercing shriek, which seemed to chill the blood in his veins. Despite his courage, Allen could not refrain from quaking with a strange, supernatural dread. Before that awful shriek had died upon the air, the entire house seemed lit up with a blaze. It seemed as if every window had become a fountain of blazing light that illuminated the woods for a vast distance around.

Did he see forms darting hither and thither with lightning rapidity, or was it only his terrible and awe-inspiring dread, and that demonic laughter were no myth.

Suddenly a rear door opened, and a light form clad in snowy white came flying down the garden path. She halted under a large pear tree within a few feet of the gate where Allen stood. He heard her sobbing violently as if some great grief had fallen upon her heart, and recognized her as his beautiful acquaintance on the bluff.

She was in distress, and what signified that wall or the danger that might be within to the infatuated Allen? He scaled it in a moment, and dropping to the ground at her side, said:

"What is it, Bertha—what has happened?" Bertha completely overwhelmed with astonishment, started back and gazed at him for a moment in blank amazement, then seizing his arm, she whispered:

"Go away if you value your life. Oh, Heaven! why did you come here? Go—go—go at once. Don't delay a second, for it may be too late even now."

CHAPTER VII.

"YOU MUST SHOW YOUR HAND." "I can not go," Allen began.

"You must—you must! For the love of Heaven do not be found within these faded walls!" the beautiful creature whispered, frantically pushing him toward the gate.

Allen Gray was brave and chivalric. Not even in distress and danger would he leave her in distress, exposed to some terrible, unknown danger. He was wholly unarmed and unprepared to meet any danger, great or small, but he was willing to face death itself for her sake.

"I can not go—I will not go and leave you in distress and danger," he answered, in a voice low, but full of determination.

"Oh, madman, why will you stay! Your presence here is far more dangerous than any thing that can befall me. Go, go, go! If you will not go for your own sake, in the name of the Virgin Mary, go for mine."

"My presence increases your misery and danger, I will go—"

"It does-it does," she interrupted. "But this is very mysterious and trying; can you not—"

"No, no, not in the name of all the holy saints ask nothing of me; do not attempt to delve into the depths of this terrible mystery, but go—go at once!" The girl was weeping and sobbing as if her heart would break, and Allen, realizing that his presence added to her distress, sprang over the wall and went into the wood near the garden.

For a long time he lingered about the mysterious old stone house. He climbed a tree, and watched it until the moon rose. But a few moments after that first blood-curdling shriek had burst upon the air the mansion became dark and silent as the tomb. Not a sound was heard after Allen had leaped the wall and quitted the grounds.

When the moon rose, there was an air of quiet serenity about the old house that gave it the appearance of a peaceful home. Flowers in the garden were nodding their perfumed heads in the evening breeze, fountains were playing merrily, the waters sparkling in the moonlight, and all signs of excitement and terror gone. In vain he looked for the beautiful girl, she was nowhere to be seen. She had doubtless retired within the walls of that gloomy old house. Allen descended from his perch in the tree top and returned to the village.

His mind was harassed ten times more than before. The vision of that beautiful form, perfectly radiant in her distress and tears, was constantly in his mind. Those tearful eyes seemed appealing from some deep unknown distress which he dared not fathom.

Sleep was a stranger to his eyes that night. As he tossed restlessly upon his bed, in the anguish of his soul he cried:

"Oh Bertha—Bertha—can I not—may I not come and help you in your distress?" Never until he had seen her in tears did Allen understand his real feelings toward

thinking people. It would require skillful management to steer clear of his many complications, but Allen was equal to the emergency.

"We couldn't publish a story in the Western Republic now, Miss Hopkins," he said. "Wouldn't it be better to send it to Harper's?"

The reader may ask what harm the Harper's had done him that he should wish to inflict this punishment on them. But we must remember that Allen was only a human being in a great strait. Drowning men will catch at straws, and Allen, like all other men, was anxious to shift the load he bore upon the shoulders of some one else.

Moving uneasily in her seat, Miss Hopkins replied:

"I don't think it worth while to send this to the Harper's, Mr. Gray, they are too old foggyish to even discover true genius, you know. Like all the established publishers, they have got to going in lines and ruts, which new genius struggles to break away from. One can't do it with those publishers. None of the large magazines ever develop any thing; they are simply able to buy the jewels which some poor miner has dug up. All of our successful authors make their start on obscure publications."

"I believe you are mistaken, Miss Hopkins. Harper's would read your manuscript and decide fairly upon it."

"I am sure they would not," she persisted. "If they don't find this out of their rut, they have some special favorite whose manuscript is just ahead of mine, and they'll send it back with a printed apology that its rejection is not necessarily a lack of literary merit, but because they have something like it on hand. Those New York publishers are not in sympathy with new authors."

Miss Hopkins was a woman of literary experience, and was not to be induced to give Harper's the infinite pleasure of rejecting her manuscript.

"I am sorry; but I—I really have not space for your story at present, Miss Hopkins," said Allen. Being able to put but one interpretation on his refusal, she asked:

"Are you going to commence one of Mr. Brown's?"

"No, we can not possibly use a serial at present," he answered.

"Why?"

"Because our people think that in order to build up this town all space possible should be devoted to it. Besides, the fall election is coming on, and the canvass will necessitate a great deal of space."

Miss Hopkins looked very much disappointed, but after a few moments she said:

"Can you use a poem occasionally?" "I think I can."

This only partially repaired her disappointment. She declared the people of Turley's Point must be very ignorant to refuse such a valuable article. "The Mystery of the Rock House on the Hill," and bewailed the fate of struggling genius, held bound by the iron hand of prejudice.

She took her manuscript and left the office with a look of disappointment and a heavy heart. We console ourselves that Miss Hopkins is not the only author who has met with disappointments.

Her visit had temporarily led Allen Gray's mind from the subject which had become so painful, but when she was gone it returned with double force, and all his efforts to forget Bertha, by plunging into business, were unavailing. That beautiful being who had grown so dear to his heart was always present.

"Oh, Bertha, Bertha! will this crushing weight never be removed?" he asked himself.

His reveries were interrupted by the abrupt opening of his sanctum door. Mr. Tom Simmons, with face inflamed with anger, boldly entered.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

OLD-TIME EXECUTIONS.

How Malefactors Were Put to Death Two Hundred Years Ago.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries our method of executions was most barbarous. The long ride of the criminal in an open cart, with his coffin by his side, either to Tyburn or to the spot where he committed the murder; the cart was fastened round the criminal's neck, the carman gave the horse a lash, and the poor wretch was left swaying to and fro, like a dead man.

If he had friends, they would try to shorten his agony by hanging on to his legs and beating his breast, a shocking sight. But hanging then was looked upon as a holiday spectacle, in which we find the lower class took great interest and evinced much sympathy with the deceased. For instance, Claude Duval, the celebrated highwayman, was executed at the Tyburn gallows in St. Giles's in a room hung with black cloth, the bier covered with scutcheons and with eight wax candles burning around! He was buried by torchlight, and was followed to Covent Garden Church by a numerous train of mourners, mostly women. Misson, a French writer who visited England in the reign of William III. says: "He that is hanged or otherwise executed first takes care to get himself shaved and handsomely dressed, either in mourning, or in the dress of a bridegroom. This done, he sets his friends to work to get him leave to be buried and to carry his coffin with him, which is easily obtained. When the suit of sables, or night gown, is given, he has a periwig, nosegay, coffin, flannel dress for his corpse, and all those things are brought and prepared, the main point is taken care of—his mind is at peace, and then he thinks of his conscience. Generally he studies a speech which he pronounces under the gallows, and gives in writing to the sheriff or the minister that reads him in his last moments, desiring that it may be printed. Sometimes the girls dress in white, with great silk scarfs, and carry baskets full of flowers and oranges, scattering these favors all the way they go. But to represent things as they really are, I must needs own that, if a pretty woman of these people dress thus gayly and go to it with such an air of indifference, there are many others that go slovenly enough and with very dismal phizzes. I remember, one day, I saw in the park a handsome girl, very well dressed, that was then in mourning for her father, who had been hanged but a month before at Tyburn for false coinage. So many countries, so many fashions."—Gentleman's Magazine.

UPWARDS of 180 tons of stone has been dumped into a six by seven feet hole in a road at Waterbury, Conn., without having any perceptible effect toward filling it up. On the contrary, the stone seems to have deepened the mysterious hole, and now the "corduroy" process is to be tried. As an initial move to the latter they are thrusting dead trees into the opening, which in turn are to be covered by a layer of dirt then more trees added, followed again by dirt, by which time it is expected the surface will almost have been reached, and a good foundation secured.

ACCORDING to a foreign paper the chief article of food in America is maize. From the same source we learn of this grain: "It is the most fattening of all the corn plants. Maize flour is called polenta, and maize itself is sold as corn flour, maitena, etc. The unripe grains are roasted until they split and are then known as pop corn. Prepared in this way they are a favorite food in the United States."

CRANBERRY PLATS.

How to Raise the Berries Successfully on a Small Scale.

Not only all the cultivated cranberries produced in this country are produced on very large plantations. They sometimes embrace several hundred acres, and are managed like other great commercial enterprises. A swamp or bay is purchased, the turf removed, the surface covered with sand, a dam built for flooding it, and a gate made to let off the water when it is desired to do so. The site is generally selected for the reason that wild cranberry vines are growing upon it. Their presence shows that the conditions are favorable to cranberry culture. In the spring plants or cuttings are obtained and planted in rows eighteen to twenty-four inches apart, and the ground kept free from grass and weeds during the summer and fall. On the approach of winter water is let on and the plants are flooded. This saturates the sand and the peat below it with water, kills the insects that may be in them, and keeps the plants from being killed by the cold. As soon as the frost leaves the ground in the spring the flood-gate should be opened and the water let off. The vines will not make a large growth the season they are planted, but during the second year they will completely cover the ground.

Great as has been the success of large cranberry growers, few have attempted to raise them on a small scale. This seems somewhat strange. Many farmers raise the currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries needed for home consumption, but they buy the cranberries they use, if they have any. The great majority of farmers have none, for the reason that they are not kept in country groceries, or because their price is above their means. A small patch of cranberries will prove to be a paying investment to any farmer who has a piece of bog land on his place and facilities for flooding it. When it is once prepared and a good stand of plants has been obtained, no further labor will be required except to gather the fruit. There are good reasons for expecting that it will produce crops for fifty years. A cranberry patch will continue to be productive longer than an apple orchard. Cranberries ordinarily sell for \$2.50 per bushel, and a good picker can gather two bushels or more a day. No small fruits will keep as long as cranberries, and none are more desirable. They are to the winter season what strawberries are to summer.

It is best to make the surface of the cranberry patch level and to remove from it all grass and the roots of bushes. The sod can be cut with a plow and used in constructing a dam. The surface should be covered with clean sand so that it will be from three to four inches thick. Great pains should be taken during the first season to prevent the growth of grass and weeds. In cultivating a patch containing only a few square rods no implements will be required but a common hoe and garden rake. These move through the sand very easily. Plants can be obtained from any of the large growers in Michigan and Wisconsin at a very low price. The bell and pear varieties, so-called from their shape, are the best. These berries are of large size and when ripe have a fine color. Cranberries will grow far north of the region where apple trees will be killed by the cold. Nearly all the acid fruits, except the lemon, do best in a cold climate.—Chicago Times.

Artistic Rag Rugs.

The prettiest rugs which are made in this country are the home-made rag rugs woven of different colored woolen rags. These rugs are usually woven in stripes at either end, and in a medley of varied colors in the center. The weaver also introduces a lengthwise striped effect by using different-colored warp. Very pretty effects are produced by stripes of dull yellow and dull red warp in alternating bands about two inches wide. The warp is knotted, and forms a fringe at either end of the rug. Small rugs, 34x70 inches and 34x48 inches, are suitable to strow about a small room over matting. Rugs of rags woven in this manner, but large enough to cover the center of the room are often seen in artistically furnished rooms, where the paintings and brie-a-brac suggest the cultured taste of the owner. These rugs, when well selected in color, approach nearer in beauty to the blending tones of the costly Eastern carpet than any of the various imitations of them made in this country.—Boston Budget.

The Sun Lights a Lamp.

The following comes from Lancaster County, this State: Above the doorway of a store in Mount Joy is a lantern which contains a coal oil lamp. Behind the lamp is a glittering reflector. The other afternoon a curious thing occurred. The sun was shining brightly, and the day had in it a suggestion of balmy July. The rays of the sun penetrated the glass of the lantern, thence through the chimney of the lamp, and were focused on the polished reflector. The rays were so focused that their action caused the wick in the lamp to ignite, and it burned some time before it was discovered.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Connecticut school teacher, who was recently forbidden by the school authorities to punish pupils by putting sticks an inch or two long between their jaws and tying their hands behind them, is said to have since then punished the unruly by sealing their mouths with court plaster, occasionally seasoned with cayenne pepper.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—To beat the whites of eggs quickly put in a small pinch or two of salt; do not have one particle of the yolks with the whites, or they will not froth nicely.

—A cooking school lecturer has on her sick list fifteen varieties of gruel. She says that one of the most palatable is a combination of cream, beef tea and barley water.

—Home-made Cologne Water.—One quart of alcohol; three drams each of oil of lavender, bergamot and essence of lemon, one dram of oil of rosemary and three drops oil of cinnamon.—Good Housekeeping.

—To use the glazing iron, after the shirt has been dressed with the ordinary flat iron, damp the breast of the shirt with a damp cloth and the glazing iron being nice and hot, rub it hard over the shirt until the desired polish is attained.

—If the handles of stove brushes are kept clean from the first, that part of the work will seem no dirtier than any other about the house. It is an excellent plan to use a paint brush for putting on the blacking, also use plenty of fresh newspapers.

—The very worst ink stains can be removed from carpets of very delicate colors by rubbing them with skim-milk, and, when they are almost effaced, washing them with a cloth wrung out in boiling water without soap. Then cover the place with a dry cloth, and let it remain so for a day.

—Rusty black woolen goods can also be refreshed by sponging with equal parts of ammonia and alcohol, diluted with a little tepid water, or yet it can be soaked in warm soap suds for a couple of hours, and then dipped in a solution of one ounce of extract of logwood to a pint of warm water, added to a couple of gallons of warm water. Let the goods stand in this solution some hours, and rinse well, adding some milk to the last water; iron while still damp, and on the wrong side.—Christian at Work.

—Here is a secret for women troubled with obesity which we anticipate will carry some weight; namely, that bodies exposed constantly to the sun "gain such activity of the blood forces as to prevent any excessive forming of adipose matter." It must not, however, be supposed that, on the other hand, plenty of sunlight is conducive to leanness. Not so, for the really healthful condition is neither fat nor lean, but shapely and plump, and the sun's rays quicken the nutrient functions, producing a beautiful roundness of form; indeed, its constant action upon a human body is like the effect upon a plant, vitalizing and strengthening to every part.

DRESSES FOR MISSES.

Charming Gowns for the School, the Church and the Concert.

Young girls fourteen to sixteen years old wear school dresses of the serviceable rough-finished chevots in narrow stripes and in large plaids of soft, dull colors. Stripes of two shades of Havana brown, or of dark red with green, or Gobelin blue with brown or red, are made up with a plaited skirt and a belted basque that is laid in plaits or in tucks on a fitted silesia lining; or else, for very immature figures, a yoke waist is preferred with many small plaits from the yoke to the belt. The edges of chevot basques are simply stitched, or a cord is used to finish the edge in tailor fashion. The sleeves are in easy coat shape, or they may be tucked or plaited at the armholes and about the wrists if it is desired to give more breadth to a slight figure. The skirts of the dresses worn by girls in their teens are now quite long, those for girls of sixteen years being extended low enough to conceal their ankles. Plaid dresses are often made up entirely on the bias, which gives a very pretty effect. The bias plaid skirt is draped slightly at the top to have the appearance of a deep overskirt, and is shirred or widely plaited over a foundation skirt. The bodice may be of a plain colored twilled wool; but the plaid is also popular for the waist, laid slightly full on the shoulders, and opening over a narrow vest of plain wool or of velvet.

For nicest dresses for church or for concerts these young girls have ladies' cloth in dark hunter's green, or golden brown, rosewood, or Gobelin blue, made up in severe tailor fashion, or else with velvet inlaid in the skirt, and with the basque trimmed with velvet revers, a wide velvet belt, collar and cuffs; fur and passementerie are also used on their cloth gowns, and a jacket is added with revers and collar, and some passementerie cords arranged in festoons on the front, or to droop under the armholes from the shoulders, and also across the back and the slight tournure.

Surah silk waists, tucked, shirred or smocked, made with full sleeves and belted, are also in great favor for these young girls, as they serve with various skirts, thus giving variety to the wardrobe, and are useful for finishing out partly worn dresses or for completing dresses made over from those of their older sisters. The bright scarlet silk waist is worn by girls of either dark or light complexion; pale blue and cream white India silk waists are considered very dressy with skirts of cashmere to match. For more serviceable wear these blouse waists are made of fine French flannel or of cashmere, and also of woolen jersey webbing. A knife-pleated frill is added as trimming for the neck and sleeves, and may be worn standing outside the high collar, or else attached to the top of a standing band to droop over gracefully. Gay plaid silks, also plaid woollens, are made up similarly for youthful-looking blouses.—Harper's Bazar.



"WHAT IS IT, BERTHA?"

for a moment in blank amazement, then seizing his arm, she whispered:

"Go away if you value your life. Oh, Heaven! why did you come here? Go—go—go at once. Don't delay a second, for it may be too late even now."

CHAPTER VII.

"YOU MUST SHOW YOUR HAND." "I can not go," Allen began.

"You must—you must! For the love of Heaven do not be found within these faded walls!" the beautiful creature whispered, frantically pushing him toward the gate.

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"Oh, madman, why will you stay! Your presence here is far more dangerous than any thing that can befall me. Go, go, go! If you will not go for your own sake, in the name of the Virgin Mary, go for mine."

"My presence increases your misery and danger, I will go—"

"It does-it does," she interrupted. "But this is very mysterious and trying; can you not—"



"OH, I'M SO GLAD I FOUND YOU ALONE!"

this strange, mysterious girl. He loved her. True, she was surrounded by a mystery black as midnight; she might, for aught he knew, have brought her misery upon herself, but he loved her still, although he knew her not. That being from whom the villagers shrank as though she was polluted, was the dearest object on earth to him, and he was willing to lay down his life for her.

Night passed, and when morning came he was astonished at his haggard face as it was revealed to him by the mirror. His hair was not whitened, but his face was so changed that he hardly knew himself.

His landlady inquired after his health, and advised her favorite remedy for nervousness. Allen thanked her, and assured her that he would get along without any medicine, and after a light breakfast went to the office. His mind was constantly harrowed up with thoughts of the sights and sounds of the night before. Again and again did he try to throw the subject from his mind, but, like Banquet's ghost, it would not down. He asked himself again and again for an explanation of the mystery, but his reasoning faculties were incapable of suggesting any.

"She is pure and good, but that strange mystery which clouds her life whatever it may," said Allen, as he sat at his desk trying hard to bring sufficient will-power to his command to concentrate his mind on the business before him, when the door of his sanctum softly opened, and Miss Hopkins, with a profusion of smiles and bows, entered.

"Oh, I'm so glad I found you alone," said Miss Hopkins, in her most pleasant manner, as she seated herself in a chair at his side. "I've just got the first installment of my story ready for the press, and I know you will be delighted with it. I was astonished myself at the story, and laughed and cried in turns at the funny and pathetic parts."

Disagreeable as it was under ordinary circumstances to be entered by the crude authoress, Allen almost welcomed her on this occasion, for the torture of her crude manuscript might direct his mind from a subject that had become exceedingly painful.

"Do you think you have a real remarkable novel, Miss Hopkins?" he asked.

"I know it! I know it! Just let me read a few pages to you."

Somehow, amateurs patronizing country newspapers

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

A free ballot evidently means a purchasable ballot in the estimation of certain leading Republicans, if we are to judge from developments in Indiana and other close States where "soap" was freely used.

The editor of the weekly paper does more work for less pay than any other class. While the campaign speaker talks to the people a few weeks before the election, the editor talks to them the year round.—*Olathe Democrat.*

Colored men make a note of this fact, Kansas, the banner Republican State, has elected one colored man to the Legislature, the first and only one. Texas, the banner Democratic State, has elected five colored men to her Legislature.

Ex-Minister Russell Lowell, who has just returned from England, says: "It was a mistake that England favored free trade on our part. They are afraid of our competition in their own markets, and are well pleased that we prefer a home market."

Every person in this country who has bread to buy, is contributing their portion of the two millions that "Old Hunch" made in the big wheat deal last fall. To the rich an advance of two or three cents a loaf on bread means but little, but to the poor laboring man it often means short rations for him and his.

Why is a newspaper like a pretty girl? To be perfect it must be an embodiment of many types, its form is made up, it is chased though inclined to be giddy, it enjoys a good press, the more rapid the better, it has a weakness for gossip, talks a good deal, can stand some praise, and is awful proud of a new dress. It can not be kept in a good humor without cash. Please pay up.—*Oberlin Eye.*

The Seventh Congressional district of Kansas is composed of thirty-seven counties, and is the largest in both territory and population in the United States. In 1880 the population was less than 130,000. The recent vote would indicate a population of about 335,000. The vote of the district reached a total of 71,315, as against 40,090 in this, the Fourth district, which is the next in size.

The *Scientific American* has long held the first rank among the leading publications regarding practical information about art, sciences, mechanics, chemistry, inventions and manufacturers. No one who wishes to keep acquainted with the rapid advancement along these lines can dispense with it. Munn & Co., 361 Broadway, New York. Price, \$3.00 a year. Copies of the paper may be seen at this office, and subscriptions received.

Many mothers are disposed to regard the "growing pains" of their children too lightly; an article on "Rheumatism in Early Life," by Dr. Chapin, in the December number of *Babyhood*, will show them that children suffer from rheumatism more frequently than is popularly supposed. The symptoms, attending complications, and treatment of that insidious affection are clearly described in the article. 15 cents a number; \$1.50 per year. *Babyhood* Publishing Co., 5 Beekman street, New York.

The periodical report that the Santa Fe company will discontinue the collectors after the first of January is now having the rounds of the press. We can not say whether it is true or not. There is just as much reason now for retaining the collectors as there was for putting them on in the first place. There is neither economy nor sense in either. The idea that one class of men are more honest than another class in the same business presents a problem in moral philosophy that is not of easy solution.—*Florence Bulletin.*

President-elect Harrison has written the following letter from Indianapolis to a correspondent in New Castle-Under-Tyne, England:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of Nov. 10 has been received. I have never been a student of our family history, and can only say in response to your inquiry that it has been stated, and acceptably, by some of my relatives who have given study to the subject, that our family was descended from Gen. Thos. Harrison, an officer in Cromwell's army. I never myself examined into the evidence. Yours truly,
BENJAMIN HARRISON.

A gentleman in Topeka, who is in Congressman Tom Ryan's confidence, stated recently that in a letter received by him Congressman Ryan states that he has already three hundred applications for office. There are seven Congressmen from Kansas and two Senators. At this ratio, 2,700 Kansans who are willing to devote themselves to public service, at a sacrifice in every respect to private interests, in various capacities, from postmaster to minister plenipotentiary, have reported up to date. It is now just a month since the election, and it is three months until the new President will be inaugurated. By the 4th of March the list can be easily increased to 20,000.—*Council Grove Republican.*

The publishers of the *Homestead*, the weekly twenty-page agricultural paper of Des Moines, Iowa, inform us that they will send their paper for four consecutive weeks, free of charge, to every farmer in this country, who will send his name and address plainly written on a postal card, to the *Homestead Co.*, Des Moines, Iowa. The copies for four weeks will be absolutely free, and will be sent to any farmer to enable him to judge for himself of the merits of the *Homestead* as a paper devoted to his special interests. At the end of the four weeks the paper will be discontinued unless subscribed for.

The European countries so unfortunate this year as to have poor crops of grain are fortunate in not being obliged to make good their deficit by purchasing in the United States. They are getting what they want mainly from Russia and India. The *Philadelphia Record* says with twenty-five years more of commercial antagonism to those countries which are the largest purchasers of our breadstuffs, provisions, and cotton, they will manage to find their supplies in reciprocal markets. We are building up great competitors for the trade which we now possess in Australia, South America, Africa and Europe.

Mr. Cleveland writes with the authority and power of a man whose convictions are thorough and whose information is full, and with the air of confidence which springs from the consciousness that the truth, like other great forces, continues to move and grow, notwithstanding the efforts of heretic politicians to destroy it. Altogether the message is exceedingly full and well written. It is a fitting supplement to the able state papers President Cleveland has given the country, and of no public servant, in this generation at least, can it be more truly said than of himself, that he has constantly guarded the rectitude of his intentions, maintained unswerving his love of country and with unselfish purpose striven for the public good.—*New York Sun.*

A New York paper says: "The usual shut down of coal mines in Pennsylvania at this season of the year has been heard of within the past few days. From Philadelphia we learn that eighteen of the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Company have been closed until next March, and that 37 others are to be run on three-quarter time. From Pittsburgh it is reported that 6,000 miners are out of work on account of the closing of collieries along the Monongahela river. From Ashland it is reported that many men and boys are thus thrown out of work. There are similar reports from Shenandoah, Mount Carmel and many other localities. It will be a long time before coal mining is resumed at any of the Monongahela works." This is hardly keeping the promises of the campaign pay envelope. Can such things be in spite of Harrison's election.

A JOURNAL FOR THE FARMER
The *Western Rural*, published at Chicago, by Milton George, a practical Western farmer, is the largest farm, family and reform journal published in the United States. It has proficently edited departments for every branch of farming, and is a faithful record of every step of progress that is being made in agriculture. It indulges in no theories, but deals only in plain, practical facts and methods that will aid the farmer in making the farm more profitable. A large part of its matter is composed of practical questions asked by farmers and answered by practical men. It answers all questions and prescribes for sick animals, free of charge. It exposes all swindlers who seek to prey upon the farming community, and admits to its advertising columns none but reliable advertisements. For thirteen years it has been an unflinching champion of the farmer in his conflict with the rings and monopolies that have been robbing him. It started the Farmers Alliance and is the friend of all organizations that are for the farming community. It was the first journal to agitate the question of government supervision of railroads and the first to demand legislation to protect the dairy from unscrupulous bogus butter manufacturers. In a word, it is a paper for the farmer, his wife and children, for the man who believes in justice between class and class and for all who believe that a pure, practical farm literature and advocate of farmers' rights should be encouraged. Write Milton George, editor and publisher, Chicago, Ill., for sample copy.

THE LEADING FARM PAPER.
THE KANSAS FARMER, now in its 26th year, improves with age. It contains 20 pages, and stands at the head of western farm journals. It is in the hands of men who graduated in the schools of the farm; old Kansas men who believe in the State and who believe in developing all our possibilities. The KANSAS FARMER is a broad gauge journal which aims at the education of farmers and their families; from the plow to the platform, from the pen to the parlor. The perfect farmer is an educated gentleman, and his wife and children are graceful companions are good and pure. This aim was old friends of the people believes in building up everywhere the best and the strongest men and women, and in making the farm a fountain of good things. It is not only a teacher of farm work and farm methods, but it is an educator in state-craft. Published weekly at Topeka, Kansas, at the reduced price of \$1.00 a year. Sample copy free. Address KANSAS FARMER Co., special arrangement of the KANSAS FARMER is clubbed together with the COURANT, both papers for only \$2.50.

KANSAS PATENTS.
The following patents were granted for the week ending Dec. 18, 1888, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and foreign patents, Washington D. C.
C. H. Bennett, Beloit, fly-trap; C. J. Coleman, Gideon, button machine; C. D. Estes, Hiawatha, hand loom; L. J. Lyman, Manhattan, road cart; R. A. McHenry, Winfield, stone or marble drill; W. M. Baker, Garland, truss-bridge.

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 paper published in the West, being 12 pages every issue. Come in and leave your subscription.

ALDEN'S MANIFOLD CYCLOPE- DIA.
The issue of the tenth volume calls attention to the rapid progress which this excellent popular cyclopedia is making. The publisher promised the volumes at intervals of about a month; he is recently more than keeping his word. The volume extends from Cosmography to Derby, contains about 640 pages and about 100 illustrations, handsomely printed and neatly bound in cloth, all for 50 cents! The *Manifold* is more comprehensive than any other cyclopedia except Cassell's (which costs several times as much), including an unabridged dictionary of the English language in addition to ordinary cyclopedic matter, and though many of the articles are necessarily brief, they are sufficiently full for practical people, and some articles are surprisingly extended—for instance, Cotton occupies 26 pages; Crannogs, 8 pages; Creeds and Confessions, 5 pages; Cricket, 4 pages, Crusades, 6 pages; Darwin and Darwinian Theory, 17 pages, and so on. It would be strange indeed if a cyclopedia of such great merit, published at a cost so surprisingly low, did not reach an enormous circulation. A specimen volume may be ordered and returned if not wanted. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York, Chicago, Atlanta and San Francisco.

CATARRH CURED BY ELECTRICITY.
Catarrh can be easily, quickly, pleasantly and lastingly cured by the Electric Jar. It clears the head, sweetens the breath, and cures Catarrh in all its stages. The Jar will cure the worst nervous Headache in from one to three minutes. No waiting for results; this novel and true curative shows its wonderful power instantly, and gives universal satisfaction, as cures by Nature's Remedy are permanent.

Catarrh, a common and dangerous malady, when chronic, is liable to consume the front bones of the skull, destroy the cartilages of the nose, and undermine and blight every function and faculty of its victim. The breath is offensive, the memory, the reasoning powers, sight, hearing, and the senses of taste and smell are impaired; the digestive and assimilative functions become disordered, and Consumption ensues. The \$1 Electric Jar will eradicate Catarrh and prevent these evils. A fortune for agents. For catalogue of all kinds of Electric Goods address
FLETCHER & FLETCHER,
Cleveland, Ohio.

THE KANSAS DEMOCRAT.
One of the most valuable exchanges that reaches our table is the *Kansas Democrat*, published at Topeka, by the Democrat Publishing Company. The *Democrat* is a six column, eight page daily paper, and first-class in every respect. Its location at the State Capital enables it to present the latest political news to its readers. Its telegraph service is complete. No person who wishes to be thoroughly informed on Kansas politics should be without the *Democrat*. The *Democrat* is same size as daily, making forty-eight columns almost entirely solid reading matter, and just the paper for those who do not find it convenient to take the daily. This most excellent paper will be mailed to any address on the following terms: *Daily Democrat* one year, five dollars; six months, three dollars; *Weekly*, one dollar per year—payable in advance. Address, "The Kansas Democrat Publishing Co., Topeka, Kas.

THIRTY MILES DISAPPEAR.
Thirty miles of country is a big thing to disappear, but this distance has been dropped out between Kansas City and Chicago. How it happened is thus figured out: The Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway is completed between Kansas City and Chicago, and the distance between the two cities is only 458 miles, measuring from Union Depot, Kansas City, to Dearborn Station, Chicago. This is exactly thirty miles less than any of the old lines, so you have to travel thirty miles less, your freight has to be hauled thirty miles less, and, practically, the Santa Fe has made thirty miles disappear. A few years, at this rate, and Kansas will be in New England.

DOCTOR OTTERMAN PRACTICING PHYSICIAN. SPECIALTY ELECTRICITY, office and residence, 1st house east of Eureka house. cowl5tN29

ROBERT F. GOTTSCHMIDT, having purchased the cigar manufactory of his brother, Armin, on the corner of Broadway and Pearl street, invites every smoker to try his hand-made cigars. He will try to please you. Clear clippings always on hand for sale.

MILLINERY AND HAIRDRESSING done at reasonable rates by Mrs. G. Oliver, Opposite Pratt's Music Hall, on Main Street. sep20tf

SMITH & CARTER, the Palace Grocers, have the largest and best line of groceries, and the best goods to be found in Chase county. When in need of a barrel of salt, a bushel of potatoes, or a bag of fine flour, don't forget that you can be accommodated by them at a moments notice. 2w

CHRISTMAS HOLLY, Mistletoe and Evergreen made bright with red berries are being used universally in all the large cities for home decorations during the Holidays. These goods are not expensive, are very beautiful and last for months. Holly per bunch 25c, Mistletoe 50c, Evergreen wreaths 30c, Crosses 25c, Stars 30c, and ropes 10c per yard. Special prices to churches. Order at once, both Evergreen and cut flowers, as there will be a rush.

PAUL M. PIERSON & CO., Suc. to Bristol Sisters, Topeka, Kansas.

WE NEED MONEY to pay our debts, but please don't take this as dun.

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' gaiters 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.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.
From the present time to the first day of January, R. L. Ford will present to every customer, who buys from him one dollar worth of goods, a ticket which will entitle them to a chance in one of the following articles:
A musical clock.
A silver tea set.
A silver ice pitcher.
A lady's gold watch.
The drawing will take on the first day of January, and the holder of the lucky ticket will have his or her choice.

Ladies' gold watches, of all grades and prices, from the cheapest to the \$1,500 kind, at Ford's jewelry store. Ladies call an inspect his stock whether you buy or not.

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds.

EMPIRIA, 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.
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.

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap.

Smith & Carter, the Palace Grocers, have tons of fine confections and sweet meats, fine cookies and crackers, and everything nice as can be found in any first-class grocery store in the State. Call in and tempt your appetite.

Brown & Roberts have the only 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 finest harps and pianos.

Notice is hereby given that after the first day of January, 1889, I will receive no more deposits for Elmdale Bank.
E. STOTTS,
Elmdale, Kansas.

My books are in the hands of my son, W. C. Hait, for a general settlement of all accounts, which must be by cash or otherwise by Jan. 1, 1889. His receipt will be valid by me.
Dr. C. E. HAIT,
Cottonwood Falls, Dec. 12, 1888.

Cook stoves, twelve and fourteen dollars, at Gillett's hardware store. oct11-tf.

Everything in the line of musical instruments, from a Jew's harp to the largest brass horn, from a mouth organ to the largest accordion; violins, guitars, banjos, mandolins, etc., for sale at Ford's jewelry store, at Chicago prices.

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialitaet. aug25-tf

Thoroughbred Berkshire pig for sale by George Drummond, on Diamond creek.

The best goods, the lowest prices and courteous treatment, the motto of the Palace Grocers, Smith & Carter.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,
—DEALER IN—
HARDWARE, STOVES AND
TIPWARE,
FARM MACHINERY & WIND
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Wood and Iron Pumps,
PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND
FITTINGS,
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In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure.
1 Fever, Congestion, Inflammation... 25
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6 Cholera Morbus, Vomiting... 25
7 Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis... 25
8 Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough... 25
9 Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo... 25
10 Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach... 25
11 Nerves, Debility, Seminal Weak... 25
12 Whites, too Profuse Periods... 25
13 Nervous Cough, Indigestion, Breathing... 25
14 Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions... 25
15 Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica... 25
16 Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria... 50
17 Piles, Hemorrhoids, Sore Throat... 50
18 Ophthalmia, or sore, or weak Eyes... 50

HOMEOPATHIC
19 Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza... 50
20 Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs... 50
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22 Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing... 50
23 Spentaria, Griping, Bilious Colic... 50
24 General Debility, Physical Weakness... 50
25 Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions... 50
26 Nervous Debility, Seminal Weak... 50
27 Indigestion, Stomach Discharges... 1.00
28 Urinary Weakness, Watery Bed... 50
29 Painful Periods, with Spasms... 1.00
30 Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica... 1.00
31 Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance... 1.00
32 Piles, Hemorrhoids, Sore Throat... 50
33 Chronic Constipation, or Eruptions... 50

SPECIFICS.
Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 FALMOUTH ST., N. Y.

Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil
Cures Piles.

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The Christmas Number.
Is full of SANTA CLAUS and other good things. It will be sent free if you will send your name on a postal card. When you send your name, you might as well send the name of one of your young friends. I want 10,000 boys and girls to have this number free.
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It is the oldest and most popular scientific and mechanical paper published in the world. The circulation of any paper of its class in the world. Best class of Wood Engravings. Published weekly. Send for specimen copy. Price \$3 a year. Four months' trial, \$1. Munn & Co., Publishers, 361 Broadway, N. Y.

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A great success. Each issue contains colored illustrations of country and city residences and public buildings. Numerous engravings and full plans and specifications for the use of such a complete building. Price \$2.50 a year, 25 cts. a copy. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS.

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A GREAT OFFER.

The publisher of the COURANT takes pleasure in announcing that he has made arrangements by which he can offer the COURANT and THE KANSAS CITY EVENING NEWS together for one year for \$3.10. This is only about half the regular price of the two papers. THE EVENING NEWS is published every day in the year except Sunday, and is one of the brightest papers in the Great Southwest.

It regularly gives all the News from both home and abroad. It is bright, crisp and entertaining. Sample copies will be sent on application to the publisher of this paper.

Send in your orders at once and have your home paper and metropolitan daily sent you for the coming year. Address,
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The compound oxygen treatment, Drs. Starkey & Palen, No. 1629 Arch street Philadelphia, have been using for the last seventeen years, in a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetized, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their treatment:
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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, Ill.
J. H. Worthington, Editor New South, Birmingham, Ala.
Judge H. P. Spooner, Quonoma, Kans.
Mrs. Mary Livermore, Milford, Mass.
Judge R. S. Vorhees, New York City.
E. C. Knight, Philadelphia.
Frank Sedgwick, Merioneth, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa.
Edward L. Wilson, 832 Broadway, N. Y. Ed. Phila. Photo.
F. M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands.

Alexander Ritchie, Inverness, Scotland.
Mrs. M. V. Ortega, Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mexico.
Mrs. Emma Cooper, Ullah, Spanish Honduras, A. J. Coob, Ex-Vice Consul, Casablanca, Morocco.
M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, S. C.
James Moore, sup't Police, London, Dorsetshire, England.
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"Compound Oxygen"—is made of Action and results in the title of a new brochure 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 physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure!

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Our Little Men and Women,
1889.

This is the magazine for little folks beginning to read for themselves.
Mrs. M. P. Batts has written a new story in twelve parts entitled PATCHY AND HIPPITY-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 elves. 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 for only \$1.00. Sample copy 5 cents.

PISO'S CURE
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It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, etc., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists, 25 cents.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE,
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BABYLAND, '89.

This is those magazine in the world that combines the best amusement for babies and the best help for mothers.
Emilie Pouillon will contribute the stories of some of BABY'S BEST FACTORS being the tale of the fox and how it furnished linen for baby; of the lamb, the toy maker, etc. Many pictures by L. J. Bridgman.

BABY HUNTING'S NEIGHBORS, verses and pictures both by Margaret Johnson will charm you about the strange habits of different nations.
Dainty stories, tender poems, gay lyrics, pictures beautiful, pictures of babies, will be each number. Large type, heavy paper, pretty cover, twelve times a year—and all for only 10 cents. Sample copy 5 cents.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.
BOSTON, MASS.

Notice for Publication.
LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANSAS,
NOVEMBER 18, 1888.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention 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 District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Friday, the 1st day of January, 1889, viz: H. E. No. 2301 of David Kerwin, Strong City, Kansas; for the N¹/₂ and E¹/₂ of N¹/₂ and E¹/₂ of S¹/₂ of section 34, township 18 N., range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Charles Philbrick of Kenyon, Chase county, Kas; Lars Pearson of Strong City, Chase county, Kas; Mrs. Nancy Howels, Strong City, Chase county, Kansas; Zacharia Campbell of Strong City, Chase county, Kansas.
JOHN L. PRICE, Register.

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

The Chase County Courant, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1888

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with 5 columns: Line, 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in. and 6 in. Rows for 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 months, 6 months, 1 year.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

POSTAL LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Wood taken on subscription.

Subscribe for the COURANT.

A Happy New Year to everybody.

Mr. Eugene Vetter has gone to Kansas City.

Mrs. A. Ferlet was down to Emporia, Saturday.

Mr. E. W. Ellis was down to Emporia, last week.

Master Wm. Bauerle went to Kansas City, Sunday night.

Mr. Wm. Scott, of Anderson county is visiting friends here.

Master Wm. Raymer has left his home for parts unknown.

There is to be a dance at Clements the fore part of next week.

Mr. Robert Belton spent Christmas at his home in Strong City.

Mr. Geo. B. Carson went to Emporia to spend the Christmas.

Mr. W. M. Lynn, of Strong City, has returned home from Scranton.

Mr. David Shellenbarger, of Lamar, Col., was in town the other day.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Grogan, of Indiana, are the guests of Dr. T. M. Zane.

Mr. Charles Norton has gone back to his Tennessee home, on a visit.

Dr. Davenport, dentist, will be at Cottonwood Falls, January 3 and 5.

Look at the date on your paper, and see if you don't think we need money.

The Arion Club, of Strong City, is preparing for a dance New Year's night.

Mrs. Clara York, of Hutchinson, is visiting at her grandmother's, Mrs. H. Hornberger.

Mr. P. Hubbard, of Kingman, arrived in town, Thursday night, on a visit to friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Winters, of Strong City, have returned from a visit to Salina.

Dr. Ralph Dean, of Greenwich, Sedgewick county, was in town several days last week.

Born, on Monday, December 17, 1888, to Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Ellsworth, of Strong City, a son.

Mrs. E. Porter entertained a number of her friends at her residence, on Tuesday night of last week.

Mr. Joseph Arnold, who has been in Nebraska for some time past, returned home, Monday night.

Mr. C. H. Carswell came up Sunday night, from Kansas City, to spend Christmas with his friends here.

Miss Eva Stingle, of Kansas City, is spending the holidays with her sister, Mrs. Ed. Andrews, of Strong City.

Mr. J. H. Mayville and family, of Emporia, spent Christmas day at Mr. Thomas O'Donnell's in Strong City.

Mr. Lewis Bauerle and family, of Lehigh, Marion county, are visiting at Mr. E. P. Bauerle's, in Strong City.

Mr. L. M. Goshen, of the street railway, is spending the holidays with relatives at Americus, Lyon county.

The articles advertised elsewhere, put up by R. L. Ford, will be raffled off at 2 o'clock, p. m., January 1, 1889.

Miss Nannie Pugh, who is attending the State University at Lawrence, came home, Saturday, for the holidays.

The bell for the Presbyterian church was placed in the steeple, last Friday. It weighs 1,000 pounds, and cost \$250.

The sickness of Mr. M. H. Pennell, of Colorado City, Col., formerly of this place, has developed into insanity.

Miss Bertie Gassett, of Washburn College, Topeka, is visiting Miss Dora Vose, of Strong City, during the holidays.

Mrs. Millard and son, Alfred, and Charles Sherwood, of Russell county, are visiting at Mr. Geo. W. Crum's, in Strong City.

Mr. H. P. Brockett, of Topeka, formerly of this city, was in town the latter part of last week and the fore part of this.

Prof. and Mrs. W. C. Stevens, of Emporia, are spending the holidays with Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh, mother of Mrs. Stevens.

Strong City as well as Cottonwood Falls is taking advantage of the Italian weather and having several street crossings put down.

Misses Maud and Minnie Barnes, of Elmdale, who have been attending school at Burlington, have returned home for the holidays.

Mr. J. C. Farrington has returned from Colorado, with 300 head of cattle which he will feed on the Berry ranch, on Diamond creek.

Taken up by Geo. W. Yeager, in Bazaar township, December 5, 1888, a yearling heifer, red, with some white on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Mr. Robert Belton, of Strong City, came in from Concordia, last week, on account of the serious illness of his wife, who, we are pleased to say, is now improving in health.

Mr. David Mann, formerly of this county, but who is now engaged in freighting in Montana, arrived here, Sunday, on a visit to his brothers and old friends in this county.

Rev. W. F. File, formerly of Strong City, was thrown from a buggy in Topeka, recently by a runaway horse, and suffered a fracture of both legs between the knee and ankle.

The Burns Club committees are at work perfecting arrangements of the Burns celebrations, and they will meet again, at 2 p. m., next Saturday, in the office of Mr. James McNece.

Mr. Geo. M. Hayden, Clerk-elect of the District Court, is assisting Clerk E. W. Ellis during this term of Court so as to get in practice by the time he assumes the duties of the office.

Mr. M. R. Dinan has taken charge of the postoffice at Strong City, with Miss Lizzie Rettiger as deputy, and moved it to the west side of Cottonwood avenue in the old French restaurant building.

The Hermits will entertain a number of friends with their first annual reception, to-morrow (Friday) night.

Mr. O. L. Hulbert has gone to St. Louis to spend the holidays with friends and relatives.

Mr. James W. Ratcliffe, of Oldham county, Kentucky, a brother of Mrs. W. E. Timmons, arrived here, last Thursday morning, on a visit to the family of Mr. Timmons. He likes this country so well he may remain here.

The Rev. W. F. Mathews was regularly installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city, last Sunday morning, the Rev. J. F. Hendy, of Emporia, preaching the sermon, and the Rev. Mr. Hanna and others assisting in the ceremony.

The weather was warm and very spring-like up to Christmas Eve night, when it began to drizzle, and was cloudily all day Christmas, and towards night it began to sleet, and yesterday morning the ground was white with snow.

Mr. Ed. Allen, a former citizen of Toledo township, who is now connected with the live-stock sanitary department of Wyoming Territory, and who lives at Cheyenne, spent a few days in this county, last week, visiting friends and relatives.

A mortgage of \$10,000,000, in favor of the Boston Security Company, has been filed in this county, by an agent of the Santa Fe railroad. The mortgage covers right of way, road bed, rolling stock and all other property belonging to the railroad company.

Mr. J. J. Massey has been appointed by the American Bible Society as their authorized agent for the colporture work in Chase county. Any one in need of a Bible or New Testament can get them at the Society's prices. Bibles from 20 cents up; Testaments from 5 cents up.

On Monday evening of last week there was a very pleasant party at the residence of Mr. Geo. W. Crum, in Strong City, his daughters, Misses Stella and Bertha, entertaining a number of their young friends in honor of their cousin, Alfred Millard, and Charles Sherwood, of Russell county.

At the sitting of the District Court, last Saturday, Eph. Benbow, charged with cattle stealing, and against whom a verdict had been rendered, was granted a new trial, the bond being fixed at \$2,500; and the case of E. W. Brooks, same charge, was continued to the February term of the Court, bond in the sum of \$1,000.

Mr. W. I. Murdock, of Medicine Lodge, who was shipping five car loads of sheep to Kansas City, last week, stopped off here, Friday, to see Dr. Ralph Dean and his brother, Mr. J. H. Murdock. The Doctor and the former Mr. Murdock will meet at Medicine Lodge, this week, where the Doctor will visit his sister, Mrs. Murdock.

At the recent meeting of John W. Geary Post, G. A. R., the following officers were elected for the ensuing

year: Commander, W. A. Morgan; Senior Vice, J. M. Tuttle; Junior Vice, Joseph Gray; Chaplain, C. C. Whitson; Quartermaster, Geo. W. Crum; Surgeon, W. H. Cartter; Officer of the Day, E. Cooley; Officer of the Guard, J. J. Massey. The installation will take place, Saturday afternoon, January 19, 1889, at 2 o'clock, in Good Templars' Hall.

Our townsman, Mr. J. J. Massey, Superintendent of the Congregational Sunday-school, at Strong City, was presented with a handsome spring rocker, by the scholars and friends of the school, at their entertainment on Christmas Eve. Mr. Chas. W. Jones, in a few well chosen words, made the presentation speech, in which he said that he hoped the chair would prove as useful to Mr. Massey as he had been to the school. Mr. Massey replied, in a few words, thanking the many friends who had shown, by their kindness, that he was not forgotten in their hearts.

Christmas morning we were told by a son of the Emerald Isle, living in Strong City, that he "did not slape iny the night before, because he thought he had lost eightane pounds of gold he had been saving up to make a visit to the sod, and on which to act the gentleman while over there; but upon telling his faithful wife about his misfortune, Christmas morning, and who knew he would be 'out with the boys' he was told by her that she had taken the precious metal from his pocket book, and that he need have no fear of not being able to make his contemplated visit to the home of his childhood."

Prof. Weed's orchestra will give a concert in Music Hall, Tuesday night, January 1, 1889, which will be a rare treat for lovers of music. The programme will consist of overtures, polkas, waltzes, quicksteps, instrumental solos, duets, etc., which will be interspersed with vocal solos and quartettes, by both male and female voices; also recitations and reading. Those wishing to attend the dance at Strong City can attend the concert and go to the dance also, as the street cars will be in waiting for them. The Cornet Band will parade the streets during the day, with nine Drum Majors in uniform.

DIED.

At 1:10 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, December 22, 1888, at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. John McCarthy, on Prairie Hill, of old age, after an illness of about one year, Mrs. Honora Toomey, consort of Mr. John Toomey. Mrs. Toomey was born in the county Limerick, Ireland, March 25, 1820, and hence was 68 years old at the time of her death. She was married in her native land to Mr. Toomey, in 1847, and came to this country, with her husband, in a few months after their marriage, and located at Troy, N. Y., where her two children, Mrs. McCarthy, and son, John, who was killed while coupling cars a few years ago, were born. The family moved to Bellevue, Ohio, in 1852, where they lived until 1877, when she and her husband moved to Chase county, Kansas, with Mr. McCarthy and family with whom they had been living ever since. Her remains were interred, Monday morning last, in the Catholic cemetery west of Strong City, the funeral services taking place at 10 o'clock, at the Catholic church in Strong City, Mrs. Toomey having been a life long member of the Catholic Church, of which she received all the rites before her death. She was much loved by all who knew her, and the family, therefore, have the sympathy of many friends in their sad bereavement.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

The Congregational Sunday-school at Strong City had a new feature for Christmas. They had a Jacob's well, with an old fashioned sweep-pole with a bucket attached, into which the presents were placed and hauled up, and distributed. Each child received a sack of candy and a sack of nuts. Even the large children, irrespective of age, were not forgotten. W. A. Williams was presented with a handsome cup and saucer, by the Grammar school and Miss King, their teacher; Miss Lulu Hanson was presented with a fine silk handkerchief by Miss King and scholars. Rev. T. J. Pearson was presented with a fine silk handkerchief by the Sunday-school.

CLEMENTS, KAN., Dec. 25th, 1888. Sabbath, the 23d, at 2 p. m., Harriet, wife of Mr. Lewis Jeffers, near this place, died of asthma. She was within ten days of being 69 years old, and had lived with her husband nearly 50 years. She died trusting in the Lord, and was much esteemed in the community. The surviving relations have the tenderest sympathies of the entire community. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. L. Ward, Dec. 25th, at 11 a. m.

For Christmas dinner the writer and forty others, neighbors and relatives, were invited to the house of Mr. H. W. Park. A better dinner, or a more congenial company you seldom see. L. W.

CARD OF THANKS.

MR. EDITOR:—Please to allow us, through your paper, to return our most heartfelt thanks to our friends for their kind attentions to our wife and mother, during her last illness, and for their works of sympathy after her death and at her funeral. JOHN TOOMEY, JOHN MCCARTHY AND WIFE

Go To Loose's

AND SEE THE GREAT Variety of Goods Suitable for Holiday Presents.

Go To Loose's,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

SHOP WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

H. F. GILLETT,

SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLETT, DEALER IN 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.

Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, ROLAND ROBERTS

ERIE MEAT MARKET.

SCHLAUDECKER & ROBERTS, Proprietors. Dealers in— All Kinds of BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, SAUSAGE, LARD, CHICKENS AND GAME and everything kept in a first-class MEAT MARKET. CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

Next Door North of Post-Office, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

WE WANT AGENTS

to canvass for subscribers to the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, the great Rural Magazine. In our annual premium list just issued we illustrate and offer 250 useful and valuable premiums which are given those sending subscribers or we pay a cash commission, as may be preferred. In addition to the premiums or cash commission allowed canvassers for every Club of subscribers procured we offer

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\$2250 TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

Remember these special prizes will be presented in addition to the premiums or commission allowed for every club of subscribers procured. It makes no difference how large or how small the club is, the person sending the largest number of subscribers before March 1st, will receive the first prize of a \$250 piano; the person sending the second largest club will receive \$200 in cash and so on for the balance of the prizes.

You cannot work for a better publication than the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST. Its superior excellence, together with its great reputation gained by nearly fifty years of continuous publication, make it one of the easiest Journals to canvass for. All our promises will be carried out in every respect, and you can rely on receiving good treatment.

SEND THREE TWO-CENT STAMPS for premium list and specimen copy giving full description of premiums and particulars of the above offers. Address, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 Broadway, New York City.

Mention this paper.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANSAS, Nov. 29th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention 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, Kas., on January 11th, 1889, viz: H. E. No. 7476 of William H. Jackson, Chase county, Kas., for the E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 of section 24 in township 22 north of range 5, east.

His names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Isaac Smith, Robert Adams, Edgar Vin Wagner and Joseph D. Adams, all of Burns P. O., Barton county, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register.

Headquarter for Livery Rigs. Livery, Feed & Sale Stable. JAS. C. ATKINSON, MANAGER. You must get your rig from the Red Front Stable.

For the prices are so that all are able to afford them for business and others to visit. With trappings and robes and styles elegant. Closed carriages and narrow buggies made for lovers. Open to the sun, or full stack covers. Horses well trained, and know just what to do. Either for a business trip or a Bankbook. And the blacks and bays and sorrels and grays. Are specially hitched for the party that pays. J. 29-11

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 406) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-11

THOS. H. CRISHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS. fe23-11

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-18 11.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, I. M. ZANE, STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., nov12-11

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. ly11-11

DR. R. M. WILSON, Having just returned from the Indian Territory, 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 cure what he undertakes; he also treats FEMALE DISEASES of all kinds. OFFICE in Newman Block, Strong 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 for hides. apr13-11

JOHN B. SHIPMAN, MONEYS TO LOAN In any amount, from \$100.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, apr20-11

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency Railroad or Syndicate Lands, will buy or sell wild lands or improved Farms. —AND LOANS MONEY.— COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. apr21-11

NEW DRUGS.

AT THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. fe18-11

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. ja20-11

FREE Sewing Machine. To all our establishments to all our establishments, we will give away a sewing machine to every customer who purchases a suit of clothes from us. We will also give away a sewing machine to every customer who purchases a suit of clothes from us. We will also give away a sewing machine to every customer who purchases a suit of clothes from us.

ORGANIZE! AGITATE!

The Great Duty Before the Democratic Party of the Country. The political canvass of 1888 is ended with the election and the canvass of 1890 and of 1892 is begun and will be prosecuted by the Democracy with vigor from the past election until the next in 1890, and the next thereafter in 1892. It will be an educational canvass. To educate the voters of the country should be the mission of the party unremittently from this time forward. With no election pending, no candidates in the field, party political strife and asperities cooled off, voters will dispassionately read and think. They will be ready to hear reason and facts, and give them fair consideration. There is no high pressure, which, not unlike a coat of mail, shuts out deliberate thought. Let the discussion of tariff reform, therefore, proceed, and their reputable logic of facts and figures be presented to the voters continually as they are developed in actual transactions. It is not extravagant to say that many thousands of voters—laborers—were scared into voting the Republican ticket by the cry that tariff reform, the Mills bill, the President's message, meant absolutely free trade, and the pauperization of American labor. They were told, and made to believe that manufacturers could not pay operative American wages, should the Democratic doctrine of tariff reform be carried out. And all such like false clamors were sounded in their ears, and thereby their votes carried for the monopoly party. The Democracy had not the time, nor was the voter in any good mood to hear true facts and arguments forwarded against the questions involved. And during the late canvass, it was upon the Republican policy of deception and falsehood toward the voters on the tariff question that every proposition looking to joint discussion was summarily refused. Now that the election is passed, and the shouts of Republican victory (such as it is) have scarcely died away, the falsity of their clamor is already becoming apparent. From every quarter comes the information that manufacturers are cutting down the wages of their laborers. A registry of all such cases should be made and kept before the wage-earners. Surely no other fact would be so convincing to them as such a showing. And already the utterances of leading Republicans show that their cry to the voters, to alarm them and get their votes, was shamefully false, and known to be so by them. Now, that no election is immediately impending, the truth will come forth. As an illustration, note this utterance of Gath on the 14th of the present month. Speaking of the late canvass, this distinguished Republican, writing in a pretended Democratic paper, says: "The Republicans were engineered by both sagacity and sacrifice. The issue being made against the manufacturers, they put their hands in their pockets for self-deliverance. Provided with funds, Mr. Quay and his associates studied the ground and made their arrangements accordingly." There it is plainly stated. The manufacturer shelled out a part of his profits; made "self sacrifice," furnished the corruption funds, debauched the voters for his own benefit; to save the monopolies. Per contra, the victim—the wage-worker—is told that he must vote the ticket or his American wages can not be paid, that he will be pauperized, and then when the monopoly succeeds in the election the boss at once tells him that his wages are too high and must be cut down thirty per cent. And he has the pleasing information vouchsafed him that he must submit to this or quit. He quits, and this same manufacturer puts in his place his Italian or Polisher, who will work in this country for pauper wages, upon which the American can not live, and thereby the manufacturer secures the greater profit on his goods. He, the manufacturer, is ready to have the "fat fried out of him," to preserve the monopoly, and the party under it has and will continue to grow and wax fat. And by the aid of this Republican party the victim—the laborer—is made to believe a lie and thus aid the monopoly party to power and so accomplish his own slavery to the manufacturer and monopolist. Before the election the laborer is told that to secure good wages he must vote our ticket, so that we may be able to pay such wages. On this false clamor his vote is secured. As soon as his vote is cast he is then advised that he must submit to a reduction of thirty per cent. or quit; and if he quits, this deluded voter sees his place filled with the imported pauper laborer. He is further informed by Republicans that they, the "manufacturers," put their hands in their pockets for self-deliverance, and that the Republican National Committee being "provided with funds, Mr. Quay and his associates (Dudley and others) studied the ground and made their arrangements accordingly." The Democracy should take no step backward. Its position on the tariff is right and that of the Republicans wrong and false. Keep up the discussion. Error and wrong may have a temporary triumph, through misunderstanding, passion or prejudice, but the advocates of tariff reform have only to agitate and educate the voters to see what are the true interests of the country, and then truth and right will assuredly triumph. "Down with monopoly taxes."—Cor. Indianapolis Sentinel.

CLEVELAND'S RECORD.

Why the President is Entitled to the Admiration of Every Citizen. The Democrats are now smarting under a defeat they little expected and many of them are looking through blue spectacles, but this is only a transitory condition that will soon pass away and the Democracy will rise up purer, stronger and better than ever. For six years Grover Cleveland has been the central figure of the Democracy. Can any man point to a single stain that he has left upon Democracy's escutcheon? Can any one say that he has not been brave, able, noble and at all times equal to the demands made upon him? As an esteemed exchange with great force says: "When President Cleveland shall go out of office in March next he will leave behind him a record that will establish his reputation as a patriot with an eye single to the public interest, and as a statesman of undaunted courage and of marked capacity in the mastery of public affairs." Following this it goes on and mentions some of the things that are to his credit. Under his lead much has been done to restore to the Government the vast grants of public lands to railroad corporations, in fraud of their owners—the people of the United States. He has put a check to vicious pension legislation in the interest of agents and undeserving claimants. He has given the country a safe and prudent management of its finances. He has broken up the naval ring that kept the country supplied with hulks, and has given us a respectable naval establishment instead, for which we have paid no more than our money's worth. His administration has been free from any form of tolerated or covered-up dishonesty, speculation or fraud. He has boldly sought to relieve the country from overtaxation by proposing such remission as would give the greatest relief to taxpayers and the greatest assistance to depressed industries. He has acted steadily upon his noble motto that "public office is a public trust;" and that is the inscription which must be put upon the gravestone of his administration. He might have obtained the political and personal favor of powerful corporations by neglecting the rights of settlers upon the public domain; he might have courted immediate popularity by winking at the pension raids on the Treasury; he might have needlessly emptied the surplus money of the people into the pockets of bondholders; he might have perpetuated the system of the Robsons and the Roaches in naval expenditure; he might have put rascals into office on political solicitation, and kept them in office for political advantage; and he might have listened to the voice of expediency and followed the lead of those snug and safe counselors in his own party who straddle the tariff question, and who are "for protection" in one spot and "for revenue" in another. But President Cleveland has not done any of these things. He has been true to his pledges. He has the courage of his convictions. He gave the country all the Civil-Service reform he could compass and all the tariff reform within his power; and he has paid the penalty. But his works do follow him; and his party will inevitably return to power, in vindication of the principles in defense of which he has laid down his great office at the feet of the people who gave it to him.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Times.

CURRENT COMMENT.

It is to be hoped that Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., has absorbed enough magnetism during her connection with the Blaine family to thrill her audiences.—Chicago Globe.

"HE'S IN THE SOUP."

The Origin of the Latest Addition to the Vocabulary of Slang. Every body and every thing that doesn't just suit every body else is sure to be consigned by somebody or other to "the soup." The world, in fact, seems to have become an immense tureen, and all its inhabitants are floating about like chopped vegetables in a julienne. Why this should be so and why the "in the soup" idea should be uppermost now in the mind of every citizen who wants to say something funny is not more apparent than was a while ago the reason for every one to "let her go, Gallagher!" The origin of both expressions is involved in obscurity. "In the soup" first achieved classic authority, so far as can now be ascertained, in one of the picturesque stories of what are called "sporting" events. The event was the arrival in this country last fall of Kilrain, the pugilist. The situation was that the big Cunarder, Etruria, with the pugilist aboard, lay in the darkness off quarantine waiting for morning, and a tug with Kilrain's friends aboard was hovering about anxious to get Kilrain off and bring him up to the city. The captain of the Etruria had announced, with a severity that seemed unnecessary, that no such drunken crew should come anywhere near his vessel. The disconsolate but not unhappy crowd in the tug had to content itself with howling greetings to Kilrain across a watery gulf that separated the two vessels. One of the men on the tug, Johnson by name, was so anxious to get as near Kilrain as possible that he tumbled overboard. One of his companions, witnessing this act, instead of assailing the still depths of the darkness that brooded over the waves by shouts for help or shocking the calm stars overhead with frantic cries for a rope, simply balanced himself against the rail and called out: "Hol Johnson's fell in de soup!" The sublime audacity of the comparison of the great Atlantic to a plate of soup was wasted on the drunken crew that heard it, but the waves chuckled gleefully ripples against the tug's sides, the stars twinkled merrily, and next morning, when people read about it, it tickled the public fancy so that the new slang became quickly the pet expression of the day, and by this time it has attained just about ripeness enough to make it ready to pick and lay away along with Mr. Gallagher and other slang once of repute.—N. Y. Sun.

PULMONARY DISEASES.

How Climate is Made the Scapegoat of Personal Imprudence. "Pulmonary disease is the scourge of our climate," says the medical faculty, in its sententious way. This has long been said, and the phrase will probably continue to be repeated while grass grows and water runs. Yet it is little better than a libel on the elements, for all that. Climate is made the scapegoat of personal imprudence. If people will overheat their houses and places of business in winter, if they choose to sit, for an hour at a time, overcoated, shawled, hatted and India-rubbered, in one another's oven-like offices, and to plunge thence, bathed in perspiration, into an open-air temperature below the freezing point, what right have they to charge the climate with their coughs, influenzas, sore throats and consumptions? Nobody could be pitched out of the tropic of Capricorn into the frigid zone two or three times a day without damage to his breathing apparatus, we take it. Practically, so far as difference of temperature is concerned, thousands of us pass through this sort of ordeal almost every winter's day. And yet sufferers from diphtheria, pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma, etc., generated by their own insane neglect of the most obvious sanitary rules, are taught to believe that they are the victims of climatic influences. Keep the thermometer down to sixty-five degrees in your stores, counting-houses and domicils from November till April; never sit in rooms heated even to that moderate degree in your beaver coats, furs and promenade headgear; warm yourselves with exercise instead of immoderate artificial heat; and don't be afraid to let the outside air brush the inside of your dwellings, etc., with its healthful wings, at least twice every twenty-four hours. [Do this, all ye who are "subject" to coughs and colds that keep you barking and snuffing the winter through, with a deadly-like glimpse of consumption in prospective, and we venture to say you will think better of this "terrible climate" next spring than you do at present.—N. Y. Ledger.

Highly Intelligent Proverbs.

Don't be onpop'lar. De onpop'lar man ain't liked by de neighbors. De whitewash brush covereth a multitude er spots. De man vot steals money fum de pocket ob his friends ain't no better dan a thief. Don't eat a h'arty dinner of yer ain' hungry en have t' pay for it. Don't propos marriage to an old maid unless you want to marry her. Truf am mighty, but he ain't allers easy to trammel with. De American citizen am a king in he own right, but he ain't got no subjects. De wise man leads his widders onlooked at night so dat de boyglers won't hev t' smash de glass t' git in.—Esper's Bazar.

Under the State law of Michigan no duelist can cast a vote.

IGNOMINIOUS FAILURE.

Why College Men Are Not Much of a Success out in Dakota. Why don't college men do well out in Dakota? Because the country's too big for 'em; they can't fill up the room out there. I'll tell you one reason why natives don't take to 'em. We built a railroad out there, me and Bill Searey—we're a progressive crowd out in Dakota—one of the finest roads you ever saw. It was only a hundred miles long, and a hundred miles ain't much in Dakota, but it was a railroad from top to bottom. We'd made a pile o' money, me and Bill, and we about owned Zero Valley, and when the country began to get settled up we said we'd give 'em a railroad, and we did. That railroad cost a sight o' money, but it was worth it. We didn't stop at nothing to make it first-class. "The Zero Valley & Iceborough railroad" we called it. Cars all inlaid and veneered, yellow plush cushions on the seats, every thing tip-top. I wanted to have silver mountings on all the seats, but Bill wouldn't have that. He's a thinker, Bill is, and he thought that when train robbers stopped the train they'd tear the cars to pieces, so we let it go at nickel. Well, I wanted a regular Eastern road, with brakemen to call out the stations. They don't generally do that in the West, you know. I sent East for brakemen, and I ordered college graduates, for I was going to have every thing the best. I had 'em sent out there all trained up ready for the first trip. They was as fine a looking set of boys as you'd want to see. When I got 'em into their blue uniforms, with their gold buttons and silver badges, they did look encouraging. I was pleased, now I tell you, and I said to Bill the morning we was going to pull out on the first trip, "Bill this is a great country; we beat the world on every thing we tackle." Bill wasn't so cheerful. He ain't a feather-brained man, you know, and he don't often let his feelings run away with him. I never knew him to warm up over any thing but injuns. He did used to get a little worked up over them critters in the early days. Well, he said he hoped every thing would turn out all right, but he wasn't going to yell before he got out of the woods. We had a crowd on the first trip. Every body was there. Every thing worked well when we started. But the thing I wanted most was to hear the brakeman call out the station. That was what I was waiting for. I had white posts put up just where I wanted him to open the door and shout out the station. I began to get nervous when we got near Bee-at-riss. "Beatrice," some people call it. I don't object to that if people like it, but we pronounce it Bee-at-riss out there, to rhyme with mattress, you know. Bee-at-riss. We named it after Sheriff Bowie's little girl. As I said, I began to get nervous when we got near Bee-at-riss. I was afraid he'd forget about the white post, and I didn't want to have the whole thing spoiled. But he remembered it, and my heart just jumped when he threw the door open suddenly. Then that infernal college dude screamed out: "Bay-a-tree-chay! Bay-a-tree-chay! This station is Bay-a-tree-chay!" I went into the telegraph office and telegraphed down to Frieslandale for the lynching party. And that's why you see so many college men's graves out in Dakota, young man.—N. Y. Tribune.

SAMPLE'S ASSURANCE.

How a "Nervy" Drummer Replenished His Stock of Cash. Numerous instances are on record of the striking self-possession, or in the vernacular, "nerve," possessed by Sam Sample. Concealed under this pseudonym is a traveling man who has friends from one coast to the other. Before he had made his success as a commercial traveler he was staying in Minneapolis for no reason whatever except that he happened to be there and couldn't get away. He was a man of good appearance, however, and going to a hotel he registered in an impressive manner. In a short time he was well acquainted with the landlord, and when he spoke of a draft that functionary very promptly undertook the responsibility of cashing it. "Just make out your draft," said the landlord. "Here, this piece of note paper will do." Sam sat down and in a short time remarked: "Here's a draft for fifty now, if you will oblige me—ah, thanks!" "But," said the landlord, "you haven't made the draft on any body. There's no drawer." "Oh, that's all right," said Sam; "You know more people than I do; just fill it in to suit yourself. I left it blank on purpose." It is but justice to Sam to say that he is entirely square with the landlord now and that he could cash a draft for five hundred there to-day if he desired.—Merchant Traveler.

Business is Business.

Jake—There's a man out there who wants to know if you need a sign writer. Dealer—We need a good many signs, don't we? Jake—I should say so. Dealer—How many can he make? Jake—He says he can turn out one hundred and twenty-five a week. Dealer—Could we get along on one hundred and twenty-five all winter? Jake—Yes, I guess so. Dealer—Well, tell him to come here all next week on trial and make us samples, and if we're satisfied at the end of the week we'll hire him.—Detroit Free Press.

ROYAL ETIQUETTE.

Members of the Queen's Household Like to Act as Plain People. The custom of English royal families are frequently startling, original, and over-elaborate to a New Englander. But at the same time there is frequently considerable simplicity observable, particularly so the higher in rank you go. The royal family, although surrounded by inevitable forms and ceremonies, at every opportunity make an effort to free themselves from these customs and restraints. For instance, if you visit as a guest at Marlborough House you will find less formality and etiquette than in many families lower down in the social scale. Such haughty old dames as the Dowager-Duchess of Marlborough and others of her style would not put you at your ease as do the Prince and Princess of Wales by their simple manners. A friend of mine who visited them told me they entered the room where he waited them, unannounced, and greeted him simply and cordially. Only the first words addressed to them must be "your Royal Highness," and need not be said again. The Prince, in fact, particularly enjoys an unconstrained manner in those about him; the easier you are, within the bounds of good breeding, the better he likes you. He talks little himself, although he makes an excellent speech and address, but he is a good listener. He, like all the reigning family, speaks with a slight German accent, his r's being very foreign. The Princess, of course, speaks with even more of an accent, and, as she is quite deaf, she also is not much of a conversationalist. There are people who think she has nothing to say. My lady reader may be interested to know that her three daughters have been taught at the Dress Reform Association to make their own dresses, which are always simple, but admirably cut and fitted. The wardrobe of the Princess is kept in a large upper room at the Marlborough house, which room is lined with shelves, inclosed by doors. All the dresses are folded in large sheets on these shelves, which draw out, and two or three maids have charge of a large and gorgeous assortment of costumes of every conceivable occasion. No servant is allowed to be seen by their Royal Highness, except those whose duty is to be with them or near them. As they approach the maids and men must hide themselves, but this custom is not confined to royalty; it exists in all other houses of the aristocracy as well. And there is a well-known Duke who, if in driving over his estates sees a servant or a laborer, has him discharged at once, and should the trembling hireling hear him approach climbs the nearest tree or hides himself behind it or a bush, as though guilty of some misdemeanor. But this Duke is nothing, if not eccentric. For instance, the finest apartments in one of his castles are under the ground, and, except for an occasional ride or drive, he lives buried beneath the surface of the earth, in a princely manner, to be sure, but in perpetual candle light, or, let us hope, electric light.—Boston Transcript.

OLD MYSTERY PLAYS.

Something About the Favorite Entertainments of the Fifteenth Century. The shepherd, like King Caspar, has been decked out in superfine clothing, high-life shoes, soft doeskin hose, a dalmatica of rich brocaded silk, a fur-lined cape, a wallet trimmed with fur, and a felt cap starred with a big jewel; while on his fingers he wears rings in profusion—all of them doubtless lent by the treasury of the cathedral. His crook is adorned with streamers of ribbon and a bunch of holly, and the Druidical mistletoe has been honored with a place on the bagpipes. But who is that little maiden so quaintly dressed, who is arraying a patient owe with garlands of Christmas roses? This is Madelon, the little shepherdess, whose history has been prettily told by a modern French poet, Emile Blémont. Madelon came with the shepherds to adore the infant Jesus, but being poor, she had no present to offer, and so she stood back behind the shepherds and Magi and wept and prayed. And the angel Gabriel came down from Heaven and said to Madelon: "Little shepherdess, why do you weep and why do you pray?" And Madelon answered, with quivering voice: "Alas! I have no present to offer to the infant Jesus. If I could only give Him some roses. He has not a single flower. But it is freezing, and spring is far away. Good angel, woe is me!" And Gabriel took Madelon by the hand and led her out; and when they were outside a golden light seemed to float around them. Then Gabriel struck the frozen earth with his rod, and behold the ground was covered with fresh flowers, of which Madelon gathered a posy and gave to the infant Jesus. In memory of this miraculous origin of the Christmas rose, Madelon is decking her ewe with fresh garlands, and she herself is tricked out with brocades and jeweled kirtles, and her head-dress is composed of a tall peaked hennin, the very height of the fashion, and of a starched muslin veil, which happily shelters her lovers from the too vehement ardor of her beautiful eyes. How artlessly and sincerely these good shepherdesses must have played their parts, and how quaint must have been the effect!—Theodore Child, in Harper's Magazine.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

Remember that education, like some other things, does not consist in the multitude of things a man possesses.—J. G. Holland.

That the universe was formed by a fortuitous concourse of atoms, I will no more believe than that the accidental jumbling of the alphabet would fall into a most ingenious treatise of philosophy.—Swift.

Prayer is the preface to the book of Christian living; the text of the life sermon; the girding on the armor for battle; the pilgrim's preparation for his journey. It must be supplemented by action, or it amounts to nothing.— Phelps.

Common mercies and repeated blessings become an old story, and are apt to be neglected. It is the rare that arrests attention and excites interest. There is danger that the number of Divine promises may cheapen them in our estimation and make us indifferent to their preciousness.

The Sunday-school should be the church at work, teaching and training its membership and its little ones. So shall the church be able to say: "Behold, I and the children whom the Lord hath given me are signs and wonders in Israel from the Lord of hosts, which dwelleth in Mount Zion.—Kind Words.

In religious matters opposites are often very strangely allied to each other. Humility brings exultation, sacrifice brings joy, and servitude brings glory. Weakness is strength, pain is pleasure, duties are privileges, and labor and prayer and fighting bring only rest and peace. The rest of Heaven will be the workings of love.—Golden Censer.

"Ye must be born again," said Christ to the teacher in Israel. The same word is to the unlearned man. Rich and poor come into the family of God in the same way; the great and the lowly are brothers here, for both are born of the same. Without this birth no one can enter Heaven, for only there is life given; and receiving it, we are at once in the kingdom of God.—United Presbyterian.

It is said that, though for awhile the abolishment of compulsory attendance at daily prayers at Harvard University worked well, the young men, under the voluntary principle, have become neglectful, and it is proposed to re-establish the old rule requiring students to attend. "Compulsory" worship is a very poor thing, but regular religious services in a college ought to be maintained and respected.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Nothing is so uncertain as the minds of the multitude.—Livy.

A little knowledge wisely used is better than all knowledge misused.

We promise according to our hopes and perform according to our fears.

When a man settles money on his son it frequently unsettles the son.—Yonkers Statesman.

Blessed be mirthfulness! It is one of the renovators of the world. Men will let you abuse them if only you will make them laugh.—Beecher.

The man who is suspicious lives in a constant state of unhappiness. It would be better for his peace of mind to be too trustful than too guarded.

The condition of the world would be improved if men were to think less of the dishonor of submitting to wrong, and more of the dishonor of doing it.

What is liberty without wisdom and without virtue? It is the greatest of all evils; for it is folly, vice and madness, without tuition or restraint.—Burke.

You may set it down as a truth, which admits of few exceptions, that those who ask your opinion really want your praise.—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

An affection is worth far more than an idea if you can not have both, and there is nothing that will start an idea so quickly as an affection.—Dr. C. H. Parkhurst.

We are members of one great body. Nature planted in us a mutual love, and fitted us for social life. We must consider that we were born for the good of the whole.—Seneca.

The reformer of practical abuses first begins to be wise when he allows for the obstinate vitality of human error and human folly, and is willing to believe that those who can not see as he does are not themselves necessarily bad men.—J. Russell Lowell.

It is in the time of trouble, when some to whom we may have looked for consolation and encouragement regard us with coldness, and others, perhaps, treat us with hostility, that the warmth of the friendly heart and the support of the friendly hand acquire increased value, and demand additional gratitude.—Bishop Mant.

Kindness, sympathy and encouragement shown toward the erring, will accomplish a thousand times as much as rigid severity. If instead of harsh words that almost invariably exert the influence of crushing, wounding and destroying the better impulses of the soul, the hand of love is extended, the noble nature in the erring one will be awakened, and the life redeemed.

Lack of money is generally decried in this country as a miserable excuse for not marrying. But it is not. A certain amount of capital or income is almost indispensable. Many a union has proved disastrous, which, if the couple had not been very poor, might have gone on smoothly to the end. Ample means is a great saver of friction and preventer of conjugal woe.—Forum.

ABOUT PUNCTUALITY.

The Secret of the Success of Some Famous Men of Genius.

Genius Mr. Carlisle has boldly defined to be patience. One might well adopt the style here, and say that success is the child of two very plain parents—Punctuality and Accuracy.

It is the habit with too many young men—especially young men—of parts and of culture—to fancy that the practice of the commonplace qualities we have just named is beneath them; that it would detract somehow from their *celat*; that it would render them commonplace, and bring them down from a higher elevation.

There is a greater mistake than this. The most famous men of genius have been noted for their punctuality and accuracy; the power of taking pains, of concentrating themselves, was their most essential gift.

“Sir Walter Scott’s punctuality,” says Mr. Smiles, “was one of the most carefully cultivated of his habits, otherwise it had not been possible for him to get through such an enormous amount of literary labor. He made it a rule to answer every letter received by him the same day, except where inquiry and deliberation were requisite.

It was his practice to rise by five o’clock and light his own fire. By the time the family assembled for breakfast, between nine and ten, he had done enough—to use his words—to break the neck of the day’s work.

AN UNFOUGHT DUEL.

A New York Lawyer Tells a Good Story of Ante-Bellum Days.

A well-known lawyer of this city tells a good story of ante-bellum times, inasmuch as it is more or less historical, will bear repeating. The story is about as follows: It was somewhere in 1848 or thereabouts. Party feeling, as between North and South, was running pretty strong, and more especially was this the case in Washington, where Congress was in session.

Wellington was never known to be five minutes late; the most ill-written note from an old private who had served under him in the Waterloo campaign was certain to receive a full and immediate answer.

CARVING AND TURNING.

An Interesting Description of a Pleasant and Well-Paid Occupation.

There are few trades requiring more skill than that of carving and turning in wood and ivory. The “kit” of these mechanics comprises chisels and gouges of various sizes, and what is called a “V” tool.

\$2.50 to \$3 a pound, according to quality. There is a smaller tusk from the same place, which in most cases will measure from eighteen inches to three feet in length, and the price of these ranges from \$1 to \$2 a pound.

The tortoise-shell business comprises the carving and ornamentation of ladies combs. In doing this work the teeth are first made, and then four or five of the shells are riveted together, the desired pattern is pasted on the top shell, and with a highly-tempered and fine jig-saw the design is cut out.

THE HORSE’S EYE.

How to Examine It and How to Diagnose All Forms of Defective Vision.

To be able to examine the eyes of the horses with certainty, a thorough acquaintance with their structure is necessary. If when a horse is trotted with a free rein, he is seen to extend his nose unduly, to move his ears rapidly, to shy in passing different colored objects, and to plant his forefeet with something of uncertainty, faulty eyes may be suspected, and a specially close examination of them should be made.

SPECIMENS OF MANNERS.

A Collection of English Slurs on American Womanhood and Society.

From her own mouth I heard an American relate the following story: “We were at Balmoral over Sunday. We went to church, of course, and asked the sexton to give us seats. He gave us horrid squeezed places under the gallery. I told husband I wouldn’t stay there. They were evidently third class seats, and I, as an American, wouldn’t take any thing but first class. So up I got and looked about. Down the center aisle I discovered a grand-looking pew entirely empty. It was all hung round with curtains embroidered with gold letters and figures.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods including CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, and BUTTER in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

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RIPENING CREAM.

A Dairy Writer Tells Farmers How to Do It Successfully.

Submerge the milk direct from the cow in ice water. Skim every ten or twelve hours, place the cream of the morning in a covered vat, and when the cream of the evening is mixed with it, stir in the starter so that all three will be well mixed; after that no stirring must be done.

RESTORING FAINTING PERSONS.

Very few persons know how to attend to one who has fainted, said a doctor recently to a reporter.

THE VAULT OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The vault of the United States Treasury is the biggest vault in the world and is capable of holding \$100,000,000 in silver coinage.

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Homeless Children. The American Educational Aid Association, which has for its object the providing of homes for poor and friendless children, is doing a noble work.

WHY IS A TOOTH DRAWN LIKE A THING-FOR-GOTTEN?

Because it’s out of the head.—Baltimore Democrat.

BUNCO STEEVERS ARE EXEMPLARY MEN.

Compared with the ruthless impostors who represent to invalids inquiring for Hostetter’s Stomach Bitters, that certain nostrums they prepare are the equal of the world celebrated tonic and alterative.

A MILKMAN AND AN OAK TREE BOTH FOURISH ACCORDING TO THE SIZE AND CONDITION OF THEIR ROUTE.

—Harper’s Bazar.

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISORDERS USE BROWN’S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began thinking well of.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Sold only in boxes.

THE SUCCESSFUL LOVER THINKS HE IS GETTING AHEAD WHEN HE IS GETTING A HEART.

Will be found an excellent remedy for the headache, Carter’s Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

THE LATEST OUT—THE BOY WHO IS ‘KEPT AT SCHOOL.’

By investing \$1 to \$5 you may secure a fortune. Address with stamp, The Montana Investment Co., Helena, M. T.

“MAN OVERBOARD!”—THE EDITOR.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Tackle an obstinate cough or cold with Hale’s Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike’s Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

NO WONDER TIME IS SO OFTEN KILLED; IT IS STRUCK EVERY HOUR.

Are unlike all other pills. No purging or pain. Act especially on the liver and bile. Carter’s Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose.

THEY HAVE NO POLICE ON THE PRAIRIES, THOUGH A COPPICEE OFTEN SEEN THERE.

PISO’S CURE advertisement featuring an illustration of a man and a bottle of medicine. Text: BEST COUGH MEDICINE, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. FOR CONSUMPTION.

ELY’S CATARRH CREAM BALM.

It was surprised after using Ely’s Cream Balm two months to find the right nostril, which was closed for 20 years, was opened free as the other. I feel very thankful.—R. H. Cressingham, 275—18th Street, Brooklyn.

GAINED 15 POUNDS.

“I have been a great sufferer from Torpid Liver and Dyspepsia. Every thing I ate disagreed with me until I began taking

TUTT’S PILLS advertisement. Text: I can now digest any kind of food; never have a headache, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight. W. C. SCHULTZE, Columbia, S. C.

FOREMEN, TIMEKEEPERS, MACHINISTS, MANAGERS.

and all connected with large establishments, write us at once in reference to selling our

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St. Jacobs Oil advertisement. Text: Cures NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, SCIATICA. DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

DIAMOND VERA-CURA FOR DYSPEPSIA.

AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS: Indigestion, Sour-Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Giddiness, Constipation, Fulness after eating, Food Sticking in the Mouth, and irritable taste after eating. Nervousness and Liver-Spasm.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

SCOTT’S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda. Almost as Palatable as Milk.

THE ONLY PREPARATION OF COD LIVER OIL, THAT CAN BE TAKEN READILY AND TOLERATED FOR A LONG TIME BY DELICATE STOMACHS.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANEMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN IT IS MARVELLOUS IN ITS RESULTS.

Photo-Engraving, Electrotyping, Map Engraving.

First-class work only. Specimens and estimates on application.

A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., KANSAS CITY, Mo.

WIZARD OIL CURES RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Lame Back, and All Pains of an Inflammatory Nature.

FOR PAIN.

Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Lame Back, and All Pains of an Inflammatory Nature.

GRIND YOUR OWN BONE MEAL.

Grain Flour, Oyster Shell, and Bone Meal. The only mill in the West.

SALESMEN.

find that Pilo’s Cure only PREVENTS, but CURES Hoarseness.

PATENTS PROCURED.

also TRADE-MARKS, and Advice free. Highest references. Long experience. Send stamp for 40-page book.

24 CENTS.

Send 24 cents for a Beautiful Circular of the NEW PATENT SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING.

FREE.

By return mail. Full description of the NEW PATENT SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING.

HOME.

Study, Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free.

BOOKKEEPING.

Baker Short Methods, taught free by mail. Circulars free.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY.

and secure situation. Full description of the NEW PATENT SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING.

AGENTS.

Wanted to introduce Cough Remedy, Big Pay. London Med. Agency, 15th, City, Mo.

A. N. K.—D. No. 1218.

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

Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College!

SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL. 12th and STANBARD INSTITUTION and the LARGEST IN THE WORLD! Full information, Catalogue, Terms, etc., sent FREE. Address: B. B. BRYANT & SON, Proprietors, Chicago, Ill.

EXCITED FRENCHMEN.

The Chamber of Deputies Again Convulsed Over Boulanger—Strange Action of Premier Floquet.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Challemand Lacour denounced the policy pursued in the schools...

M. Leon Say moved that the speech be printed and posted in public places throughout the country.

Premier Floquet said that M. Challemand Lacour had declared that France should look to the Right for salvation.

Several Senators protested against this remark and Premier Floquet asked for a few moments' forbearance.

Continuing, he said he had not solicited the power which had been imposed upon him...

He had tried to effect a concentration of the parties of the Left.

The cabinet's policy had been wise and republican. In forming the policy he had introduced a proposal to re-establish the single members of constituencies...

At this point he suddenly left the tribune. His action aroused general astonishment.

SENSATIONAL ARREST.

A Prominent Citizen of Pratt, Kan., Arrested for Alleged Bank Robbery.

PRATT, Kan., Dec. 18.—May 11 the Pratt County National Bank was robbed at high noon...

The robbery remained a mystery to all but the detectives until yesterday, when F. W. Scott, local manager of the Kimball Lumber Company...

The arrest created the most intense excitement as Scott had been here ever since the town was started...

He had been the manager of the largest business firms and interested financially in every public enterprise...

He had owned considerable real estate and enjoyed unbounded confidence. The people generally believe that he is innocent and openly declare it...

William Whitelaw, of Hutchinson, attorney for the bank, said, "We have a strong case."

AN ELEPHANT HANGED.

A Homicidal Brute Hanged—How the Ponderous Animal Died.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The winter quarters of Forepaugh's circus was the scene yesterday afternoon of a hanging not ordered by the courts...

Chief, the big elephant, was condemned to die. He had become entirely unmanageable and it was found difficult to keep the great, strong brute chained up...

He tried to kill his keeper Saturday and it was decreed that he should be destroyed.

He had previously killed three men.

Yesterday afternoon the noose was placed around his neck. It was made in the middle of a piece of rope half an inch thick and ten yards long...

It was a ticklish thing to get the noose around the elephant's neck but it was finally pulled over his trunk and placed close behind his ears...

Then Basil and Bismarck, two powerful elephants, were attached to the ends of the rope.

At young Adam Forepaugh's command the two elephant executors were prodded and the line was drawn tight around Chief's throat...

Another signal was given and the elephants applied all their power to the trunk and pulled the rope over his head and around his neck...

Chief was an Asiatic elephant, ten and a half feet high and weighed 10,000 pounds.

STICKNEY'S SCHEME.

His Fertile Brain Produces a Colossal Railroad and River Combination.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 17.—It is published here that President A. B. Stickney, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad...

is striving to purchase and unify the interests of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and consolidate the St. Paul & Duluth, Duluth & Iron Range and the Kansas City railroads with the river levees in one grand system...

It is his object to control two great factors in the freight business—the iron ore and coal shipments. The plan is to bring iron ore from the Lake Superior mines by rail and then send it to Pittsburgh by boat...

On the return trip coal will be brought from the Pennsylvania mines and St. Paul will become the distributing point for the entire Northwest.

There is much reason for believing this and it is actually so, then the railroads and lake transportation lines will no longer control the situation...

A dispatch from Pittsburgh states that capitalists about completed the purchase of Gray's iron line and had secured a controlling interest in the "Diamond Jo" line...

Simultaneously comes the announcement of the purchase of the old Davidson line or the St. Paul and St. Louis packet line by a syndicate of the St. Paul men.

Nebraska's Impasse.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 18.—On July 5 last the State Board of Transportation promulgated an order reducing and changing the existing freight rates...

The railroads objected to the enforcement of the order and the board made a careful investigation into the matter and yesterday made public another order rescinding that one...

Among other things it has found, from cattle and hogs are transported from Nebraska to market cheaper per ton per mile than from Iowa; that lumber and hard coal are brought into Nebraska at a less rate per ton per mile than into Iowa...

The net earnings of the roads decreased, as compared with the previous year, over \$10,286,000, and the net earnings are less than 5% per cent on the actual receipts invested in railroads...

ABOUT RAILROADS.

Another Installment of the Report of the Kansas Board of Railroad Commissioners.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 21.—The second installment of the sixth annual report of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners has just been issued. It describes the condition of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, gives the history of the recent strike on the Santa Fe and makes several recommendations...

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas was leased to the Missouri Pacific December 1, 1880, for ninety-nine years. The terms of the lease required the surplus of the earnings, over and above operating expenses and taxes, to be turned over to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company...

The lease was terminated last October by the appointment of a receiver. The system embracing main line and branches embraces 1,611 miles, 254 of which are in Kansas, the rest being in Missouri, the Indian Territory and Texas...

Regarding the causes of the insolvency of the road, the Commissioners say: "These will be found chiefly in its freight traffic reports. Its freight rates have declined more rapidly than the tariff has increased..."

During the past four years, with the exception of the year ended June 30, 1887, the gross earnings have greatly diminished, notwithstanding its traffic has slightly increased...

The total tariff earnings for 1884 were quite sufficient to meet the operating expenses, taxes and interest obligations of the company. The total freight tonnage that year was 2,149,461; in 1885 it amounted to 2,579,371—an increase of 6 per cent...

The rate per ton per mile in 1884 was 1.31 cents. In 1885 the rate was 1.04 cents—a reduction of 20 per cent. This reduction affected the earnings to the extent of \$862,797.57...

If the tariff rate of 1884 had been charged upon the tonnage of 1885 the receipts would have been increased by \$941,119, and the property would have been in a solvent condition...

Under the head of "Recommendations," the board refers to the discrepancy between the railroad tariffs which puts the business originating in Kansas at a disadvantage compared with like business originating outside the State...

The board also refers to the fact that the business originating in Kansas at a disadvantage compared with like business originating outside the State...

January 1 a change will be made on the line of the Santa Fe south of La Junta, the 340 miles between La Junta and Wallace, including branches, being then known as the New York division, superintended by Charles Dyer, and that portion of the road between Wallace and El Paso and Silver City being known as the Rio Grande division, with H. A. Mudge as superintendent...

This division will comprise 430 miles.

THE BLIZZARD IN QUEBEC.

Considerable Suffering and Loss of Life—The Storm Off Nova Scotia.

MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—Full reports from the blizzard which began Sunday and only ceased yesterday, are coming in. The most serious consequences were reported from Lower Quebec and the back villages out of the line of railway travel...

The entire summer has been very bad for farmers and the crops were so meager that much distress was felt. It only needed such a storm as that of the past few days to cause the most widespread distress...

In the small villages back of Quebec and below that city many families are suffering thus early in the winter for the actual necessities of life...

The farmers are killing off their stock, and those who have no stock to kill sent a piteous appeal to Cardinal Taschereau and Premier Mercier for relief...

Three men, Johnson, Dickey and Oakes, started across Lake Ontario from the American side for Iroquois Sunday in a small boat. Tuesday afternoon the boat was found bottom up in the ice...

The bodies were not recovered.

Ernest Wright and Macdonald tried to cross the ice at McDonald's Point, Tuesday. They were caught in the drifts and frozen to death...

The schooner, N. Wright, bound through the straits of Canoe, was cut in two by the ice. Her master floated ashore on an ice floe. The crew were rescued with difficulty...

The stock of the men were more or less frost-bitten.

Local Option Inoperative.

MACON, Mo., Dec. 20.—In the circuit court here yesterday, in the case of the State against Fred March, charging him with selling beer in Macon, in violation of the Wood Local Option law...

The defendant's attorneys, Colonel Williams, Captain Gutrie and Judge Hess, filed a demurrer to the State's evidence, on the ground that the record of the City Council, at their meeting when the returns were accepted of the adoption of the law over one year ago, were irregular...

Judge Andrew Ellison sustained the demurrer and instructed the jury to acquit the defendant. The Council records were entirely irregular and did not show the facts as they took place...

The defendant's attorneys say the State can not take an appeal in the case and unless the Council records can be amended, which is not probable, the Local Option law in Macon, which took effect in January last, will be inoperative.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Postmasters appointed in Kansas yesterday were: Charles Rockley, Bloom, Ford County; A. C. Leafrom, Conners station, Wyandotte County; I. F. Smith, Elm City, Labette County; W. J. Stultz, Ivanhoe, Haskell County; Missouri: John W. Fitch, Bradleyville, Taney County; Charles W. Paden, Ergo, Newton County; Thomas J. Kelly, Knoxville, Ray County; Mrs. Sarah E. Bollinger, Marble Hill, Bollinger County.

Rock Island Divided.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The reports that had been current for some time in regard to the reduction of the Rock Island dividend proved correct to-day, when it was learned that only one per cent would be paid to the stockholders for the present quarter...

A MISSISSIPPI RIOT.

Battle Between Whites and Blacks in Mississippi—A Number Killed and Wounded—Black Talk of the Swamp.

MEMPHIS, Miss., Dec. 18.—Yesterday morning a number of telegrams were received here stating that a riot had occurred at Wabahal, Kemper County, fifty miles north of here, and that Holly Morton, of this place, had been killed...

A party of twenty men was at once organized and left for the scene on the regular passenger train. Subsequently another party of forty was raised and left on a special train...

A number of wild rumors were soon in circulation, one to the effect that the posse from this city had had a fight with the negroes and that several of them had been wounded...

These rumors were set aside by the arrival of two men from the regular passenger train last night, who reported that every thing was quiet and that their presence was not needed...

They told the following story of the riot: Last Thursday the son of G. F. Nicholson, a prominent farmer of Kemper County, was driving a wagon along the road leading to Shuqualak when he met a negro desperado driving a team in the opposite direction...

Young Nicholson accidentally brought his vehicle into collision with that of the negro, who kept in the middle of the road, as though determined to drive the boy out. The negro began cursing the youth, when Nicholson appeared and interfered in the boy's behalf...

The negro thereupon drew a revolver, but instead of firing closed with Nicholson and brought the weapon down with his full strength on the former's face. Nicholson fell senseless to the ground, and when he recovered the negro had left...

The following day Nicholson told his friends of the negro's assault, and on Saturday it was determined to organize a posse and arrest Maury.

While the whites were trying to extract some information from them a man on the outside shouted: "Here is Maury. Suppose you come and arrest him!" The whites rushed in a body from the building and as they emerged were received by a volley from eight or ten muskets and shotguns...

William Vaughan was seriously wounded by buckshot in the left arm, neck and shoulder, and another man whose name the whites will not reveal received a slight wound in the head.

This volley came from the cotton house and was promptly returned by the whites, but the negroes being behind stout plank walls received no injury. The whites soon discovered that they were fighting at a great disadvantage and moved to the north side of the structure...

Here they received another volley, resulting in the instant death of Henry Maury and the wounding of his brother, J. F. Maury, in the arm near the elbow. The whites now drew off and the firing ceased temporarily.

Notwithstanding their losses, however, the posse determined to make another attack on the cotton house, approaching this time from the south side. As they came up to the building they received a third volley, the negroes apparently awaiting the order to fire as they had done in the two previous instances...

At this third volley Seth Cobb received twenty-two buckshot in the breast and stomach, tearing the entire front of his body, from neck to navel, away. John Dew, another of the whites, was still in the harbor of Port au Prince when the Saginaw sailed.

Passengers by the Saginaw report that on the morning of December 5 four of Legitime's men of war—the Desalines, Belise, Toussaint L'Ouverture and one other—bombed Cape Hayti. They dropped anchor four or five miles off the shore, lying broadside on the town, and first blank cartridges to give notice of their warlike intentions...

The foreign consuls in the city sent a petition to the commander of the fleet asking time to get out of the city and they were given thirty-six hours to evacuate the town. The people fled into the hills, taking all the possessions they could conveniently carry, loading the streets with their baggage...

The supply of pack animals being limited to fifty or sixty, the animals were in great demand and fabulous prices were paid to convey a single mule load of the more valuable effects of the wealthy residents to a place of safety. A wealthy resident by the name of Morel paid \$100 for the use of a single animal for the afternoon of the first day on which the people had to remove their effects...

Inclined of a similar nature marked the second day and those of the poorer classes who were fortunate enough to own a mule preferred ridding it out to using the animal to save their own goods.

Shortly after daybreak on the second day the Haytien officers trained their guns on the town and the bombardment commenced. Operations were begun at this early hour because a favoring tide enabled the four vessels to lay broadside to the town. The Toussaint fired the first shot, which went whistling through the air and buried itself in the sand on the beach just in front of the frail houses of the poorer natives...

The other vessels followed suit and fired wildly. In a few minutes, however, the shots began to tear through the town, demolishing the frail structures. The huts succumbed easily, but the stone buildings in the central and more elevated portion of the town were not so easily destroyed, the heavy walls resisting the fire for several hours.

Despite the warning they had received to leave the town many of the residents clung to their habitations. In fact it was impossible to remove many of the sick in the city within the time allotted by Legitime, and on top of all of the houses in which a sick person was known to be a white flag was placed, but the shot and shell were no respecters of the appealing emblems...

Some of the people who arrived yesterday could estimate with any degree of accuracy the number killed, but it was thought that fifteen or twenty at least succumbed to the deadly fire. Legitime is by degrees losing the confidence of the people and most all the sympathy is with the North.

Love and Forgery.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 18.—Luther Blood, a country boy, twenty years of age, living at Humboldt, wanted to marry a pretty school mistress. She was willing, but she would not take the means, and forged the name of Taylor & Thorpe to a \$200 note which he negotiated with George Hanna, a banker at Livermore. The girl was not quite ready and Blood lingered in the neighborhood, awaiting her pleasure until the forgery became known, when a warrant was issued for his arrest...

The man of Goldfield was dispatched to Engle Grove, where he found Blood, but upon the latter's assurance that he was about to return to Goldfield, did not take him into custody. The forger died and is now at large.

Incendiary.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 18.—The school building, a leading business house and the post-office at Manchester were destroyed by fire about two o'clock yesterday morning. It started in the school building, and had been no fire there for over twenty-four hours and there had been a bitter fight between the town and country over school matters, the town wanting the school house within the corporate limits and the country wanting it over one mile away nearer the center of the township, and up to the present the town had succeeded, it is the general opinion, that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss was about \$10,000 with very little insurance.

HOODOO HORROR.

A Sensational and Blood-Curdling Story From Kingman County, Kan.—Horrible If True.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 19.—Several weeks ago an old negro servant of Eugene Bartlett, a wealthy cattleman of Kingman County, who was known as "good old Rebecca," so George W. Beatty, a well-to-do farmer living near Bross, that county, reported here last night, conceived the idea that she was bewitched by Jennie Bartlett, who was about twenty years old. While gradually showing an increased dislike for the lady she kept on with her work, but Saturday in the presence of the family she told Jennie that she was being hoodooed by her and she would have to quit it or there would be trouble. This created considerable excitement, but the old colored woman watched her opportunity for breaking the spell.

Monday evening early all the family except Jennie went to visit neighbors. Shortly after their departure Robert Donnelly, a young man who lives at Bross, called to see Jennie, as had been his custom for some time, and remained until about nine o'clock, when Rebecca appeared and stated that there was a very sick horse at the barn and she wanted him to go up to Bross for some medicine. He left in response to the request.

As soon as the young man was out of hearing the servant caught the young lady, and tying a rope around her hands swung her up to a joist with her feet about two feet from the floor. This done she stripped her of her clothes and covered her body with paint and then tar. In a short time she had placed a kettle filled with kindling wood under her and after putting a large amount of oil on it applied a match.

While the flames were curling around the poor girl's feet and limbs Donnelly returned with the medicine for the sick horse. Before reaching the house he saw a bright light shining through a window and heard frantic screams. He supposed some one had caught fire from an exploded lamp and hastened to the door. The front entrance was locked, and going to a window the horrible spectacle met his eyes. For a moment he scarcely knew what to do, but finally rushed back to the door and broke it open. Then he removed the kettle, cut the rope and conveyed the girl to a resting place. For a few minutes she was unconscious, but she soon recovered sufficiently to tell the story of her fiendish treatment. Her feet and lower limbs were burned into a crisp and a few minutes later death relieved her of the intense agony.

Young Donnelly looked about the house for a few minutes for the assaulting party and not being able to find her, hastened back to town with the startling news. Over twenty men were soon on the road to the Bartlett house to investigate the matter.

A careful investigation failed to find the perpetrator of the crime, but they discovered that one of the horses had disappeared. A hunt for the negro woman was inaugurated but no word of her capture has been received. The affair has created intense excitement in the neighborhood and every effort possible will be made to effect an arrest.

WAR IN HAYTI.

Cape Hayti Bombed by Legitime's War Vessels With Terrible Effect.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Captain Kelly, of the steamer Saginaw, which arrived yesterday from Hayti, would not make any report of Haytien affairs, but it is learned from other sources that the steamer Haytien Republic was still in the harbor of Port au Prince when the Saginaw sailed.

Passengers by the Saginaw report that on the morning of December 5 four of Legitime's men of war—the Desalines, Belise, Toussaint L'Ouverture and one other—bombed Cape Hayti. They dropped anchor four or five miles off the shore, lying broadside on the town, and first blank cartridges to give notice of their warlike intentions...

The foreign consuls in the city sent a petition to the commander of the fleet asking time to get out of the city and they were given thirty-six hours to evacuate the town. The people fled into the hills, taking all the possessions they could conveniently carry, loading the streets with their baggage...

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INDIAN TERRITORY.

A Representative Convention Held at Baxter Springs, Kan.—Resolutions Adopted on the Opening of the Territory.

BAXTER SPRINGS, Kan., Dec. 19.—The Indian Territorial convention met in the city hall yesterday and passed a set of strong resolutions favoring the immediate opening of the entire Indian Territory to white settlers, and the allotment of land in severalty to Indians. Good delegations were present from many of the principal cities of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, and a liberal representation from many of the Indian tribes. Governor T. Crittenden, of Missouri, was elected permanent chairman, and C. W. Daniels, of Baxter Springs, secretary. It was generally conceded that this convention brought out more of the influential men of the country and more brains than any meeting that has been held on this subject...

An interesting and important feature of the convention and one that must have weight with the country at large, was the attendance and outspoken sentiments of the Indians themselves. Quite a number of chiefs and influential men of the various Indian tribes came out strongly in favor of allotment of lands, of the individual responsibilities of citizenship and the rejection of the general Government. They evidently wish to have an opportunity to compete with the white race, and many of them are tired of their present mode of life and dependence upon the Government.

Chiefs John Early, of the Ottawa Nation; Thomas Rishardville, of the Miami Nation, and William Lebadie, of the Peoria Nation, made stirring speeches in endorsing the measures advanced by the convention.

Judging from the remarks and general conversation, there is a strong undertone throughout nearly all the tribes of the Territory favoring a change in the present Indian policy and abolishing the tribal relations.

Ex-Governor Crittenden delivered an eloquent address, and was followed by Judge Emery, of Lawrence, Kan.; Hon. L. L. Bridges, of Sedalia; Colonel Ben T. Duval, of Fort Smith; L. E. Irwin, of Kansas City, and others. The sentiment of the convention was in favor of giving the Indians all their lands, if necessary, but to divide them in severalty, make them citizens of the United States, and to make of the Indian Territory one of the prosperous States of the Union.

The resolutions as agreed on by the committee were then read and adopted without debate and immediately afterward the convention adjourned and the delegates traveling by special trains at once repaired to their cars and took their departure.

The committee's report is very lengthy. It consists of a memorial to Congress in which the declaration is made: "The people of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory in convention assembled at Baxter Springs, Kan., do make the following declarations: 'We realize that the time has come when a change of policy is imperatively demanded in Indian affairs, believing that a further postponement will be at the risk of incurring disorder and evils not within the reach of moderate remedies. We know that the Territory is fast becoming a hotbed of disturbance, of wastefulness, of idleness and vice, a refuge for criminals and fugitives from justice, thereby endangering the lives and property of citizens of adjoining States. It is a large expense to the Government, a burden to the people of the entire country, an obstacle to the good order of the surrounding States, an impediment to commerce and a disgrace to our civilization and Nation. We maintain that the highest obligation of a Government towards a conquered and helpless people, penned in a tract of country every boundary of which touches aggressive and highly organized civilization of a wholly antagonistic character is to teach them the arts by which they alone can endure and to infuse into them the spirit of self-reliance and industry which underlies all civilization and all permanent prosperity. The Indian Territory lies in the center of Southwestern civilization, an obstacle to trade development and an injury to every State which borders upon it. The continuity of commerce is broken; the progress of business organization toward Mexico is blocked; Kansas is separated from Texas and Texas and Colorado from New Mexico. That the Indians as individuals would be vastly benefited by organizing the Territory under a systematic government, no one who is practically informed will deny. The money obtained from the sale of their surplus lands would make them a richer people, per capita, than those of any State in the Union. Their individual land holdings in severalty would be guaranteed to them and with the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship they would rapidly and without social friction assume the benefits of independence, industry, culture and prosperity.'"

The resolutions emphasize and amplify the above declaration; urge that Congressional action be taken at once; that the Indians be clothed with the right of citizenship; demand that all legislation looking to the settlement of the Territory or any part of it shall provide that the lands shall be secured to actual and permanent settlers giving preference in every case to those at the time occupying the lands for home and the lands shall never be allowed to become merely subjects of speculation and traffic; and conclude: "Being as we are in favor of opening up in the entire Indian Territory and Northern Land to settlement subject to the past vested rights of the Indians occupying the soil, we favor as a means to that end the passage of the bills pending in Congress to open parts of said Territory and we urge our representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to procure the passage of said bills."

After the adjournment of the convention the representatives of the Peoria and Miami tribes held an informal meeting, and it was agreed to send a delegation to Washington this winter to urge the passage of a bill allotting their lands in severalty with permission to sell the surplus.

Perkins For Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The latest addition to the list of candidates for the Speakership of the next House is Representative Perkins, of Kansas. His boom has really grown to considerable proportions.