

York.

cane of November 25.

Streeter 4,226.

had trusted.

large amount.

THOMAS THOMPSON, of Rockport, Mass., a pensioner of the war of 1812, died re-

HERRMAN, one of the men charged with

flat, when attempting the "badger game" of blackmail, has confessed. He lays the

chief blame on his confederate, Meredith.

GEORGE W. SEWARD, a brother of Sec-retary of State Seward, died at Florida,

THE WEST. THE commission appointed to treat with

the Southern Utes for their removal to the new reservation, completed their labors at

the Durango, Col., agency on the 4th by

By a collision between two trains on a

curve near Youngstown, O., the other morning, one man was killed, two faially

injured and a fourth badly hurt. Both en-

Four Chinese highbinders are dead as

THE stage from Mendocino to Ingrams,

Cal., was robbed recently, supposed for a

years for the sum of \$200,000 per annum.

has been settled. Master Mechanic Ross.

whose discharge the enginners demanded,

was laid off and the engineers returned to

E. GRUMBACH. a fur dealer of Duluth.

Minn., has disappeared leaving debts

THE Board of Trade of Great Falls,

Two small boys of Owatonna, Minn.,

SECRETARY EVERETT, of the Brother

hood of Locomotive Engineers, now in Cleveland, O., denies the truth of the re-

port that a meeting of all kinds of rail-

road employes would be held in Pitts-

THREE men were overcome by gas in a

petroleum still at Findlay, O., the other

day, and two died. THE following is the official vote of Illi-

nois: For President-Harrison, 370,478;

Cleveland, 348,272; Fisk, 21,695; Streeter,

7,090. Harrison's plurality, 22,201. For

Governor-Fifer, 367,860; Palmer, 355,313;

Harts, 19.915; Jones, 5,364. Fifer's plural-

By a collision in the suburbs of Chicago

the other morning, between a long Pitts-burgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago freight

switch engine, all four engines were ruined

and several box cars demolished. Loss,

THE Miners' Progressive Union com-

pleied its organization at Columbus, O.

on the 7th by the adoption of a constitu-

A REWARD of \$10,000 has been offered

by the Calumet and Hecla Copper Mining

Company for the arrest of the man who

set fire to the Calumet shaft Thanksgiving

day. The fire was reported growing

THE SOUTH.

mother was visiting at the time.

By the burning of the cabin of a negro

THE Supreme Court of Louisiana has de-

in United States bonds is liable to State

from cancer. He is living at Pablo Beach,

Fla., and is eighty years old. -WILLIAM F. DREISMAN, of -El Paso, Tex.,

R. R. HOUSE has been arrested for the

GENERAL B. E. SPINNER, formerly United

tion and election of officers.

drawn by three engines, and

were drowned the other day while skat-

Mont., has taken the first step toward a

running well up into the thousands

statehood movement in Montana.

burgh, Pa., early in January.

ing.

ity, 12,547.

train.

\$50,000.

worse.

taxation.

the result of their recent factional fight at

gines and ten cars were wrecked.

giving the Indians a barbecue dinner.

N. Y., recently, aged eighty.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

### VOLUME XV.

### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1888.

County

### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE Senate met on the 3d and was called to order promptly at twelve o'clock. A com-mittee was appointed to wait on the President and a recess for half an hour taken. Upon reand a recess for half an hour taken. Upon re-assembling the committee reported that the President would immediatedly communicate with the Senate in writing. The message was then received and read and the Senate ad-journed... The House met at noon with eighty-eight members absent. The Senate was in-formed of the presence of a quorum. A com-mittee was appointed to wait on the President and a recess of half an hour taken. Upon re-assembling the committee reported and the President's message was presented and read, at the conclusion of which the House adjourned. AFTER the presentation of department re-

AFTER the presentation of department re-ports in the Senate on the 4th a number of bills were introduced, one being for the construction of two steel rams to be armed with heavy dyna-mite guns. The Union Pacific bill went over and the Tariff bill was taken up for considera-tion. Pending the reading further considera-tion was postponed and the bill went over for the day. Adjourned.... In the House, after the presenting of department reports and various petitions, Mr. Dingley, of Maine, called up the bill appropriating \$ 0,000 to erect a monument to Major General Henry Knox at Thomaston, Me. On this bill a dead lock ensued and the House adjourned.

AFTER several resolutions had been introduced in the Senate on the 5th the Senate Tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Harris moved to lay the Senate substitute for the House bill to lay the Senate substitute for the House bill on the table, which motion was lost by a strict party vote. The Senate bill was then read for amendment, and pending con-sideration the Senate adjourned....The House adopted a resolution to print 25.000 copies of the President's message. Under the call of States many bills were intro-duced. Mr. Springer asked for the considera-tion of his bill for the admission of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico. but it Montana, Washington and New Mexico, but it went over under objection. An order was adopted setting apart certain days for considering the Direct Tax bill, and the bill to quiet the title of certain settlers on the Des Moines river lands in Iowa was taken up, discussed and passed Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 6th a communication was received from the Secretary of State transmitting a certified copy of the final ascer-tainment of the Presidential Electors in Kansas. A similar communication had also been received as to several other States. This action was the result of the law of 1887, and being a new proceeding led to some discussion. The papers were finally referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Tariff bill was then taken up and considered at some length. A joint reso ution was offered by Senator But-ler extending the Presidential term to six years. Adjourned.... The House, after routine busi-ness, took up the Direct Tax bill and debate continued until adjournment.

THE Senate was not in session on the 7th. ... In the House the Invalid Pension bill was .... In the House the invalid Pension bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the printed calendar, and the bill to incorporate the Nicaragua Company was the only business considered. At the evening session ten pension bills passed and the House adjourned until Monday.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

in the vicinity of the High bridge, St. Paul, Minn., are to be evicted. Some have SENATOR GIBSON has introduced a bill been living there twenty years. for the establishment of a bureau of health with a commissioner in charge and a

GENERAL. THE steamer Haytien Republic has been eleased.

Cently, aged nine-four. THE ferry boat Maryland, of the New York & New Haven railroad, which con-THE German war ship Carota has captured a slave dhow off the coast of Zanziveys cars by water to other railroads, was bar burned to the water's edge in the Harlem RIOTS have occurred at Rennes. France. river the other night, together with sevamong the workmen. Troops were sent to

quell disturbances. eral railroad cars. By the will of Rebecca E. Robertsou, By the wrecking of the British steamer which was offered for probate at New Hartlepool at Egersund, Norway, recently

York recently, the residue of her estate seventeen of her crew were lost. after various minor bequests is given to DON DOMINGO OLIVA, criminal judge for establish a home for enabling poor famithe district of La Cathedral, Havana, lies to have brief summer outings free of Cuba, recently received an infernal maexpense. The bequest amounts to \$500,000. chine in the shape of a writing desk. In trying to open it his wife was seriously wounded by the explosion which followed. AFTER four days of intense suffering without food or drink and lashed to the THE Russian railway officials have been ordered to observe the same ceremony toafterhouse, four survivors of the crew of the schooner Ethel M. Davis were rescued ward ex-Queen Natalie, of Servia, as is Thanksgiving day and brought to New Three were drowned in the hurrishown a Grand Duchess.

THE Portuguese Government announces a blockade of the Portuguese coast in East attempted robbery and murder of Phil Daly, the sporting man, in a New York Africa.

THE King of Portugal was attacked with a congestive chill recently and was seriously ill.

MICHAEL DWYER'S house, about three miles from Blythe, Ont., was burned the other morning and Mrs. Dwyer, her daughter and three grandchildren were burned to death.

THE Boletin, the organ of the postal authorities of Mexico, brings serious charges against the American postal authorities, accusing them of negligence and careless-

ness and sending mails on long routes. A REPORT was current on the 6th that Jay Gould had obtained a controlling in-THE official canvass of Nebraska is: Harrison 108,425, Cleveland 80,552, Fisk 8,429, terest in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The report was discredited at Boston, but THE leading plug tobacco manufacturers considerable speculation prevailed about it in New York and Chicago. of the United States held a secret confer-ence in Cincinnati on the 4th.

THE English Derby winner, Ormonde, has been sold to an American for £17,000. It is stated that the trouble between General Boulanger and his wife will be amicably settled, Mme. Boulanger having consented to return to her husband.

A COMPANY is being formed in Canada with a capital of \$2,000,000 to lay a cable Ar the National Exposition, in progress INCENDIARIES set fire to Woods, Jenks & Co.'s lumber yards in Cleveland, O., rewith a capital of \$2,000,000 to lay a cable cently and five acres of sawed timber were from Blanc Sablon to the coast of Scotdestroyed, causing a loss of \$50,000. THE attempt to consolidate the Federated land or Ireland.

Miners with the Knights of Labor at Columbus, O., was reported a virtual failure on the 5th. at various points about Quebec on the 7th, but no damage was done.

REV. DONALD MCDONALD, of Harbor Grace, N. F., has been appointed to the Archbishopric of Toronto.

Portland, Ore. Another was also reported dying. "Old Hutch," of Chicago, has been It is reported from St. Petersburg that the French Boulangists are receiving funds from Russian Chauvinists. robbed of \$20,000 by an ex-clerk whom he

It is reported that in various districts of Ireland, in Limerick especially, the dis-City, is reported to be a defaulter to the tress among the agricultural laborers is enormous. Many are asking to be assisted

THE widow of the millionaire Snell, who to emigrate to Buenos Ayres. Owing to a dispute at a recent meeting was murdered by Tascott in Chicago last February, has increased the reward for the arrest of the murderer to \$50,000. of the Paris Municipal Council, two of the members-M. Menorval, a Boulangist, and There was a report on the 5th that Tascott M. Chautemps, an irreconcilable-fought a duel. The weapons used were swords and industry, reports a wonderful degree of had been arrested, which report Snell's son-in-law Stone was inclined to believe. M. Chautemps received a wound in the ABOUT 2,000 squatters, principally Poles,

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended December 6 numbered 305, compared with 232 the previous week and 254 the corresponding week last year. from 200 to 300 feet below the surface, is SUGAR FRAUDS.

Courant.

Fine Java Sugar Entered as Inferior--The Vessel and Cargo Seized.

Informer Bowles Ends His Testimony in the Dynamite Case and is Cross-Examined.

A Coin Thief's Name Withheld Because of His Good Family-Farmers Fight -Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.-Collector J. S. Hager yesterday seized the steamer Westmeath and her cargo of sugar which ar-rived here from Java last Monday conigned to the American sugar refinery of this city, though a duty of \$150,000 had been paid on the cargo, which is valued at \$400,000. The reason for the seizure was stated to be that the quality of the sugar had been under-estimated and that the Government had been defrauded of about \$100,000. A warehouse of the company where some of the sugar was stored was also seized and with steamer and cargo placed in charge of the customs officers under seal.

The sugar is supposed to have been col-ored in Java, where very fine quality of sugar is made, which coloring made it look like sugar of a lower grade and sub-iect to a less amount of deficit in inject to a less amount of duty. This is the largest seizure ever made in this part and the first curgoof sugar ever received from Java. The penalty attached, if the charge be proved, is confiscation of the cargo and a fine of 20 per cent. of its value.

MURDERED BY A TRAMP. CHEYENNE, Wyo. T., Dec. 7.-W. J. Van-nice, a prominent and highly respected resident of this city, was murdered early yesterday morning. While all of the family except the children were absent a tramp entered Mr. Vannice's house and The operations of the Santa Fe are stole some articles of jewelry and a shown to have reached a colossal scale. purse, immediately afterwards start- The report covers 3,022.78 miles of main ing toward Fort Laramie. Mr. Vannice started in pursuit and captured the man at a ranch five miles from town. He started to town with the tramp in a buggy. Late last evening the team was found on the prairie by cowboys with the and equipment reported June 30, applying dead body of Mr. Vannice in the bottom of to 4,768 miles, was \$176,555,596.68, the averthe bugy. The body indicated that a terrible struggle had taken place. It is surmised that the tramp seized him, se-cured his revolver and killed him. A posse of citizens is after the murderer, and if captured he will be lynched.

INFORMER BOWLES CROSS-EXAMINED. GENEVA, Ill., Dec. 8.-The first thing done in the Burlington conspiracy trial yesterday was the introduction of the dynamite cartridges and fulminating caps purchased by Bowles with Bauereisen's money and under his instructions. They were all identified by Bowles, who had resumed the witness stand in direct examination. The cross-examination was then

NUMBER 11.

KANSAS RAILROADS. Annual Report of the State Railroad Com-

TOPERA, Kan., Dec. 4 -- The sixth annual eport of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, which will soon leave the printer's hands, shows in detail the progress and further extension of the State's railroad systems, the doings of the past year in transportation, and the financial strength and condition of the various roads. The construction of the year, counting 221 miles under contract to be built by December 1, is 545 1% This makes the total mileage \$,799. Three years ago Kansas had only 4,168 miles of railroad.

The report says that compared with the population Kansas is the best equipped. with railroads of any State in the Union, or any country in the world. For every one thousand of her population she has five and one-half miles of railroad. This, while it furnishes great advantages, has its corresponding drawbacks. The multi-plication of railroads beyond the point where the volume of husiness is sufficienty to yield remunerative revenues to companies charged with their operation and maintenance must necessarily become, to-Since 1885 the conditions for the rapid davelopment of business in Kansas have not been favorable.

The reports for the year to the Commis-sioners show that of the mileage in the Kansas systems, 2512 were operated at a net loss of \$878, 629,40. In addition to this,

terest earnings was \$5,129,568.07 for the year ended June 30, 1888: The total gross earnings were \$74,022,045.03-less by \$1,-695.004:41 than the like earnings of the previous year. The total expenses, taxes, interest and dividends, were \$82,898,227.14, making the payments in excess of receipts \$3,847,552.51. The total amount of divi-dends paid by all companies was \$8,385,-995.63. The Santa Fe paid in dividends \$4,777,939/75, the Missouri Pacific \$2,189,-731.88, and the Fort Scott \$561,924.

Mr. | and leased lines. The total amount of its common stock issued to- June 30 was \$75,-000,000, an increase of \$10,996,750. The bonded debt amounted to \$69,995,000 at that date. The total cost of construction Passenger traffic receipts increased as compared with 1887. The excess of expenses, taxes and payments over earnings for the year was \$3,517,290,11. The total amount of lands received by the company from its Congressional land grant was 2,928,865.49 acres. Of these all have been sold or contracted for except 3,785 acres.

A CRIMINAL LYNCHED.

A Colorado Murderer and Thief Lynched by Indignant Citizens. CANON CITY, Col., Dec. 5 .- At for

tered. He was immediately carried a

short distance from the jail and strung up,

to a telegraph pole, without resistance,

confined in the jail, was not molested.

In 1872 Witherill murdered his employer,

a sheep man named Wall, living in Elbert

September he started from Ironton, a

small town in the southern part of the

ances. He arrived at Silverton with the

teams belonging to these men, but the men

no evidence to convict him of killing the

men and he was never arrested. From

there he went to Pueblo, sold the horses

and became acquainted with Charles Mc-Cain, and the two started from Pueblo for

this place in October last with two teams

belonging to McCain for the purpose of

hauling ore. Witherill appeared in Den-

ver where he attempted to sell the teams

that belonged to McCain and was arrested.

McCain's body was found a week later be-tween here and Pueblo buried in the sand.

There was

were never seen or heard of.

County. He was arrested and sentenced

very fine collection of stone hatchets. spears and arrow points, awls, burial and other Indian relics. This collection is said to be equal to a similar collection in the

Cincinnati, O., museum, which is the largest in the world. THE amount paid out by the local pension agency at Topeka for the week ended December 1 was \$58,456.91. The monthly statement shows that there have been 383 additions to the pay roll during the past month, making a total on November 30 of 35,049. Of the additions 367 were original and the remainder were restorations and transfers from other agencies. There has been a loss during the month of 105. This was caused by death, remarriage, trans-

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

T. J. ELLIOTT, of Brown County, recently

presented the Agricultural College with a

fers and minors by legal limitation. There is now \$1,600,000 in the treasury to the credit of the Topeka agency which will be used for December payments. THE contract has been let for the ex-

cavations and masonry of the Underwood-Fowler packing house at Hutchinson, which, it is said, is to be one of the largest establishments in Kansas.

HARPER COUNTY had 26.382 acres of winter wheat, of which 19,974 acres were harvested this year, producing 459,402 bushels, and average of 23 bushels to the acre. Of corn she had 72,706 acres, pro-ducing 2,181,180 bushels, an average of 30 bushels to the acre. Oats, 30,211 acres produced 1,148,018 bushels, or an average

of 38 bushels to the acre. THE Central Kansas Teachers' Association, recently in session at Hutchinson, elected the following officers: President, John W. Cooper, Newton; vice-president, E. D. Taylor, Edwards County; secretary, Mrs. Mary Ludlow, McPherson; treasurer, J. E. Williams, Ness County. Four hun-dred members were in attendance.

THANKSGIVING was duly celebrated at the Soldiers' Home with music and short addresses, and 1,675 veterans partook of

at Atlanta, Ga., Wyandotte County, Kan., and or Ireland. A STRONG shock of earthquake was felt exhibit was made at the Kansas City Exosition.

PEANUTS are said to be yielding seventy shels per acre in Kansas.

ELIJAH BOYCE, a wealthy stockman of Brown County, was attacked by foot-pads at Hiawatha the other night and badly beaten H. P. STANLEY, bookkeeper for the Mat-

amount of \$9,500. He is supposed to have jeined the Canadian colony. HUGH TIFFANEY, a young man of Atchi-

on, was recently arrested for forgery. SECRETARY MOHLER, of the State Board of Agriculture, who has been in Hutchin-son to secure statistics relating to the salt activity and prosperity in the new salt field. Twelve plants have already been established, most of which are now in operation and many more are contem-plated. The Hutchinson salt deposit is

health commission of twenty persons to investigate diseases and their prevention and to act on quarantine questions.

THE Postmaster-General has concluded and signed a parcel post convention with the republic of Guatemala.

THE Secretary of the Navy has appointed a board to select a site for a navy yard on the northwest coast.

THE President resumed his receptions to the public on the 5th, but, as it was not generally known, only a small number were present.

SENATOR COLQUITT and Representativ Barnes, of Georgia, called on the President recently and invited him to attend the Augusta Exposition. The President had the matter under consideration, but it was thought he would not be able to accept the invitation.

ANOTHER irregularity has been discovered in the Treasury Department, arising from the mysterious disappearance of ten uncut sheets of legal tenders, each containing four notes of the denomination of \$5 and representing \$200 in all.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has ordered three more vessels to Havti, instructed to demand the release of the steamer Haytien Republic.

THE funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late General R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., were held on the 7th at Trinity Church Washington.

#### THE EAST.

COFFEE was excited at New York on the 4th, prices going up about 10 cents a pound. A short crop in Brazil and diminished holdings caused the advance.

FIRE in Syracuse, N. Y., the other night destroyed two large factories occupied by four firms, causing a loss of \$60,000.

MUNICIPAL elections in Massachusetts on the 4th went in favor of the Republicans.

THE big steel gun manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pa., last January proved a "miserable failure" on being tested at tested at Annapolis, Md., recently. It burst all to pieces with only 48 pounds of gunpowder. The loss of the Government was \$6,000 and that of the Pittsburgh Steel Company \$3,300.

BURGLARS in Altoona, Pa., the other morning started fires which destroyed four stores and a row of stables.

CANONCHET, ex-Governor Sprague's co lossal and famous residence at Narragansett Pier, R. I., has been sold for \$800,000. It will be used as a high-toned hotel.

THE findings of the referee in the suit at New York involving the right to use the wire motion weaving machine of the Webster Loom Company against Elias S. Higgins & Co., the carpet manufacturers, have been filed in the United States Circuit Court. They are in favor of the defendants. The plaintiffs claimed \$2,631,575 damages.

Four men and one woman committed murder of his fourteen-year-old daughter, suicide in New York City on the 6th. Three whose body was found in the lake at of the victims were German and one man and the woman were French. he had also murdered the girl's mother, as she was missing, and he had married

THE front of Henry Diehl's seven-story malt house, corner Niagara and Maryland streets. Buffalo, N. Y., fell out recently, burying Anthony Anse and Fred Meyer. Anse was rescued a few minutes after the disaster unharmed. Meyer was killed.

THE bill leasing "the Strip" to the C. S. L. S. A. has passed both houses of the THE drought still continues in Victoria. Cherokee National Council and is only Australia, but fine rains have fallen in awaiting the approval of Chief Mayes to Queensland. ecome law. The bill re-leases to the asso-

ARTIST WAKE, of the London Graphic, has been killed at Suakim by an Arab beciation the entire Strip for a period of five sieger of the town. THE strike of the Montana Union road

#### THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.-Congressman Springer stated yesterday that there was no truth in the rumor that he had accepted, in advance, several important amendments to the Oklahoma bill. He knows nothing of proposed amendments, but ex-pects to obtain the floor next week-probably Thursday-and push the bill to a vote as early as practicable. He believes the bill will pass the House and meet with the

approval of the Senate, as several alleged obstructionists in the Senate have recently informed him that they will vote for the bill.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- In the trial in the United States Court of the suit of the trustees of the Pacific car trust against the Iron Mountain railway, Amos Wheeler, secretary of the roads of the Southwestern system, was asked yesterday if he knew of the health of Jay Gould and in response he said that Gould was too sick to attend to business. He had been down only once in six or seven weeks; had been in his office not more than four times in six months, and had attended to no business in that time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. S .- While Presidentelect Harrison has been tramping over the Indiana prairies bagging quail President Cleveland has also been shooting. One of the attaches of the White House, Mr. Koeffler, knows the best hunting grounds for squirrels in this part of the country and he took the President up into a patch of woods above Bright Wood the other day and altogether they soon had a dozen squirrels, of which nine were brought down by the President.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec.S .- Secretary Adams, of the State Historical Society, has just completed a compilation of the Kansas publications received by the society. There are 721 weeklies, 9 semi-weeklies, 49 dailies, 45 monthlies, 1 bi-monthly, 4 dailies, quarterlies and 3 occasional prints. There are in the State 19 other periodicals which do not furnish copies to the society, mak-ing a grand total of 849 publications in Kansas.

woman near Lexington, Ga., the other day, three small children perished. The Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 7 .- It is known almost to a certainty that Rev. W. L. Parker, rector of Christ Episcopal Church cided that the capital of a bank invested in this city, who dis ppeared last Friday, committed suicide. He was seen on the sea wall near the river on the day of his disappearance and a hat that has been States Treasurer, is said to be suffering identified by his family as belonging to him was picked up in the river the same has sued the Government for his share of the reward for the capture of Jeff Davis.

day by boys. NEVADA, Mo., Dec. 8.—At the meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society yesterday the old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year as follows: C. Evans. of Harlem, president; L. A. Goodman, of Westport, secretary, and D. S. Holman, of Eastlake, Ala., recently. It was thought Springfield, treasurer. VALLEY FALLS, Kan., Dec. 8.-Mrs.

another woman the day he was arrested. Alice Kramer, aged about sixty years, the THE joint session of the Nrtional and wife of Jonathan Kramer, in a fit of tem-Southern Forestry congresses began at porary insanity cut her throat with a razor Atlanta, Ga., on the 5th, when Governor yesterday morning, from the effects of Gordon delivered the address of welcome. which she died within an hour.

300 feet in thickness, and is almost pe fectly pure. The process employed in bringing the salt to the surface is Between thirty-five and fifty simple. carloads of salt are being shipped daily. A MAN with a spade has recently bee terrorizing the people of Fort Scott.

WHILE the Tariff bill was under consideration in the United States Senate on the 6th Senator Plumb called attention to the paragraph as to silvered glass, and said that such glass was largely used by furniture manufacturers and was almost entirely of foreign make because the silvering of such glass in the United States was not durable. The duty, he said, added two or three dollars to the cost of a bureau. and if the article was not made here he did not see why the duty should not be reduced.

THE State Horticultural Society recently held its twenty-second annual meeting in Hutchinson. The meeting was an instructive one and a fair delegation attended. The following officers for the ensuing two years were elected: President, Hon. L. Houk, Hutchinson; vice-president, Martin Allen, Hays City; treasurer, Frank Holsinger, Rosedale; secretary, G. C. Brackett, Lawrence; trustee, Southern district, L A. Summers, Wellington.

MRS. WILLIAM ROSS, formerly a wellknown society lady of Topeka, was struck by a train near Pontiac, Ill., recently and killed. Her husband's dissipations and losses had driven her insane.

THE sheriff and his deputies made a raid pon a whisky joint in North Topeka the other morning and arrested the propri-eters, A. L. Johnson and Charles Mitchell, and locked them up in the upper story of the building. While the officials were searching the cellar for liquors the two men under arrest jumped from the second stor window, a distance of eighteen feet, and made their escape.

SECRETARY ADAMS, of the State Historical Society, has just completed a com-pilation of the Ransas publications re-ceived by the society. There are 721 weeklies, nine semi-weeklies, 49 dailies, 45 monthlies, one bi-monthly, four quarter-lies and three occasional prints. There are in the State 19 other periodicals which do not furnish copies to the society, making a grand total of 849 publications in Kansas. A PETITION was recently circulated at

Lawrence asking for the liberation of C. I. McClintock from the State penitentiary. In July, 1886, McClintock killed his wife at Wichita, after which he attempted to take his own life. McClintock was formerly a student at Lawrence and it is stated that he is insane and his friends desire his release for the purpose of placing

him in an asylum. In his forthcoming report to the Legis lature State Superintendent Lawhead will renew the suggestions in his report in regard to the plan of furnishing text books to pupils free, the district owning them and permitting the use of them by pupils under certain definite regulations. Among the advantages enumerated are, that pupils are thus supplied with books when needed; that uniformity is secured; that the system is much less expensive than any other, and that it largely increases the attendance upon the schools, especially from among the poor, who are frequently unable to purchase the necessary books.

day by boys.

begun by Dan Donohue of Chicago and lasted until the adjournment of court. o'clock yesterday morning twenty armed men succeeded in effecting an entrance to the jail here, overpowered the sheriff and This ordeal did not cause Bowles to contradict himself in the least as to the main facts in his testimony, though in several tore down the steel cage in which Withminor details he pleaded forgetfulness. erill, the murderer, was confined. The prisoner broke up his bed and w th a por-He denied very emphatically the charge sought to be made by the attorney that he tion of the frame knocked several of the had been promised immunity by the railmob down. Three shots were then fired road company for his testimony. by members of the party and Witherill fell to the floor with his shoulder shat-

#### FRIGHTENING WOMEN.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Dec. 7.-A negro, ap-parently with instincts like the Whitechapel fiend, is frightening women here. and left hanging until daylight. Witherill Three complaints have been received so far. The scene of each assault is Arsenal never said a word after being wounded! Hill. The first was committed on the and appeared most indifferent as to his daughter of Mrs. Sarah H. Adams. She fate. Harry Perdue, another murderer was lured out one night by the negro who when she was in a dark spot drew a knife and attacked her. He was frightened away. The same night the negro drew a Mrs. Bonham from her home by a tale that for life, but was pardoned a year ago. In a relative of hers had met with an accident. He attacked her with a knife but was driven off. The third case was that of State, for Silverton, with two acquaint-Mrs. Minnie Kramer, who met with similar experience.

THE STOLEN COIN RECOVERED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 8 .- The man who stole \$1,200 from a lot of com being transmitted by express from the New Orleans mint to the Washington treasury has been found and the money secured and the man released. The express superintendent located the man and found the money in a trunk in Bowling Green, Ky. The superintendent refuses to give the man's name, saying that it is his first offense: that he is of good family; that the money has been returned, and that there is no need to ge further.

STATE AID WANTED.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 8.-Governor Morehouse has just received a telegram from George Lyde, sheriff of Macon County. giving the details of the riot of the night of December 5. He said he was powerless to control the outlawry that existed and he therefore invoked the aid of the State and urged the Governor to send a sufficient force of militia to preserve the peace and protect the lives and property of the citizents. He urged that this be done at once. Governor Morehouse will take no action until he hears, from Adjutant-General Jamison.

#### FARMERS QUARREL.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 8.-In Union County Louis Gilmore and Jesse Frisble, prominent farmers, became involved in a difficulty at the latter's house and the former received a load of buckshot in the breast and died immediately. HOGAN CAPTURED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 8.-Harrison Hogan, the Indiana farmer near Jeffersonville who resisted the officers successfully Wednesday night, has been cap-tured.

### Supposed Suicide.

Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 7.-It is known almost to a certainty that Rev. W. L. Parker, rector of Christ Episcopal Church in this city, who dis ppeared last Friday, committed suicide. He was seen on the sea wall near the river on the day of his disappearance and a hat that has been identified by his family as belonging to him was picked up in the river the same tinue as heretofore. The reduction was expected to be voluntary.

Last year there was a balance of \$580,-892.56. The report is for the biennial period ended July 31, 1888.

No Change In Wages. DAGGETT, Cal., Dec. 4 .- With reference to the threatened strike of the employes of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, whose wages were affected by a reduction of ten per cent, which was to go into effect yesterday, General Superintendent Gaddes has given notice that the wages will con-

KANSAS INSTRUCTION Number of Young Persons Receiving Education and the Cost.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 4.-State Superintendent of Public Instruction Lawhead has completed the work of compiling from the reports of county school superintendents a statistical and financial summary for his forthcoming biennial report, from which it appears that 403,351 pupils are enrolled in the different schools of the State. The average daily at-tendance is 245,881. The number of teachers employed is 11,310, at an average salary of \$41.01 for male and \$33.65 for female. The value of school property is put at \$8,608; number of new schools built during the year, 714. The bonded indebtedness amounts to \$4,451,574. The total revenue for the school year just passed was \$5,265,613.18: the year previous t was \$4,595,838.05. The expenditures were \$4,703,647.84; the year previous, \$4,064,-945.49. There is a balance in hand of district treasurers amounting to \$561,966.02.

### Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

### GAIN.

Something has come; I felt it yestereve; The lark on high was singing, The happy church-bells ringing; How could I grieve?

I could not grieve. An old man weary lay; I lifted up his burden, He blessed me, and in guerdon, Mine slipped away.

It slipped away. There came a child in pain; I soothed it, and soon after A burst of April laughter Followed the rain. mag

How could I grieve? O blessed human heart! 15 That in the joy of giving Hast found the bliss of living, Up, play thy part!

Strive, and not rest! Rest here below is none. Beneath a sky o'erarching The hosts of men are marching! Angels look on.

Yet not in dark, Nor wholly sad thy way; But here in sunny meadows, There over cast with shadows, So runs our day. -Speciator.

### THE TALBOYS.

How They Unwittingly Overreached Themselves.

"A worthy young lady, and the sole support of her mother. Your needing a saleswoman at this moment seems really providential-that is, if you find my recommendation sufficient.

Thus said Rev. Mr. Rivers, smiling very benevolently upon Mr. and Mrs. Talboys, in their fine dry-goods store, in the town of Stickinthemud.

Mrs. Talboys simpered, and Mr. Talboys smirked. They rubbed their hands and glanced at each other, and replied, as with one voice:

"Oh, certainly, certainly, Dominie Rivers; what more could we want? Your recommendation - we ask no more.'

"Then I will tell dear Mrs. Chauncy to send her daughter to-morrow," said the minister, "and thank you so much."

He shook hands and departed.

His coat was old, his boots shabby, his stiff, low-crowned hat showed long wear, as he came into the sunlight; yet there are many spruce and natty clergymen not half so pleasant to look at, especially at this moment, when he felt that he had done practical good to some one, and his face beamed with kindliness.

Effie Chauncy had lost her father not long before, and the little needlework she had managed to get had not provided for the needs of the two sorrowful women, and Effie had feared that she should be obliged to leave her mother in order to support her.

When she had heard that the Talboys advertised for a clerk in their dryroods store, and were willing to take a

"Very well; for once I excuse it." "You knew we were anxious to sell hose remnants, Miss Chauncy," said said Mrs. Talboys; but remember, no Mrs. Talboys, when the woman was more of it. Your manner was very illgone. "You were officious to point out | bred."

most at the door of her own home they

came face to face with Mr. Talboys.

who had been to the butcher's to pay

a pair of chickens, dangling by their

The mean little man bowed and

meant to her filled her eyes with blind-

She did not see the face of a man she

passed on the road, or indeed the road

itself; but the man, having looked after

"You shan't cut me," he said. "I

won't allow that, Miss Chauncy.

Why, good heavens! You look ill!

What has happened? What can I do

Mrs. Talboys felt a little nervous. Was

It was Charles Dearborn.

pression on her face.

ing tears.

handy."

the flaw." Effic felt that she was insulted, but none the less would her week's wages "It was my duty, I think," said Effie. buy bread and meat. That day she

"Your duty is to us," said her emmet young Dearborn, quite accidentally on her part at least, on the way home. ployer. He turned and walked with her. Al-

Again, when a young girl who had received short change, insisted that she had offered a two-dollar, and not a onedollar note, Effie, who had carried the money to the cashier's desk, gave her his weekly bill, and was returning with testimony that the girl was right.

Another lecture followed. long, yellow legs from his right hand, "You as much as accuse me of disand a paper of sausages in his left. honesty, Miss Chauncy," said Mrs. Tal-

"Indeed, no. I am sure you thought the bill a one dollar," said Effie; "but I of Effie, and hurried home to tell his wife. took particular notice, and knew its de-On Monday Effic presented herself at

nomination." "I doubt it very much," said Mrs. Talboys. "You may possibly think you are right, but I have handled money for years. Of course, I could not contest the point with the girl unless you upheld me. That was your duty." The truth was that Mrs. Talboys had Miss Chauncy," she said. "I have given wrong change intentionally. She often did so. The rumor that had fol- Your conduct in picking up acquaintlowed them into town had not been un-

founded. "If it were not for Dominie Rivers, she should pack," the exasperated woman said to her husband; and he an-Rivers.

swered: "Why don't you make it so disagreeinsult me," said Effie. able for her that she will want to go?

I'm sure you can do it if any one can, Mrs. Talboys." His wife looked at him a little sharp-

ly, but seeing he had no idea of being sarcastic, accepted the remark as a compliment, and took the advice.

From this day Effie's life became a burden. Mrs. Talboys constantly crither a moment, turned and followed her. icised her. "You are so awkward, Miss Chaun-

cy," she would say; or again: "You are so slow."

Effie's neat black dress was not made of the strongest material, and it frayed for you?" at the elbows, and needed patching.

He drew her hand through his arm. The white threads of the cotton goods The kind words and the kinder tone, clung to it. Mrs. Talboys forbade most of all his gentle touch, overcame aprons. The shop was bitterly cold in Effie. She sobbed outright. And he winter. Mrs. Talboys forbade shawls, covering her hand with his own, led her to her mother's door and entered it as dowdy. A fine was imposed for being five minutes behind time; and Mrs. beside her. Taiboys often set the hands of the clock Three days afterward Mr. Rivers entered the Talboys' shop with his wife, ahead in order to impose it; but Effie, terrified at the loss of money, which to buy mus'in for some white cravats.

meant perhaps a glass of cream or a needful garment for her mother, kept she about to be called upon to justify her own clock by that in the store until both clocks were half an hour faster than any other clocks in the town, until Mrs. Talboys, finding that she overreached herself, since Effie's hours of duty ended at seven p. m., made the

sudden discovery that "they were fast" herself, just as the girl was putting on her hat one evening.

Effie had never met with any thing but kindness before. The blows to her self-esteem were very painful. She Rivers. never thought for a moment that Mrs.

Talboys had a motive in her criticisms: boys. but for her mother's sake she resolved to show no ill feeling; was always rewoman, she felt that it might be a spectful, strove to please, and became had only just become engaged. He a favorite with the customers. "Get Miss Chauncy to measure it for you, and you won't be scrimped in tending to win her, but she did not measure," people would say, whose know it. They are to be married on trimmings had been wont to fail them Wednesday. The Dearborns telegraph because of Mrs. Talboys' short yards, or who could not believe that they always lost some trifle from their par- saw. Such a happy ending to her cels The honest clerk helped the business. but the Talboys never guessed it. Their great hope was to fill their pockets with the little pilferings of dishonest boys. "Malaria, I think." tradespeople.

The Process Explained in a Way That Every Body Can Understand.

The first steel pen was made by an Englishman named Wise. It was cylindrical and adjusted to a bone case for pocket use, but it was too expensive as well as clumsy to come into general use. A Birmingham man, named Meyer, who had been experimenting to improve on Wise's invention, had in his employ a young man named Gillott. About the time Meyer had nearly completed his invention, his daughter married Gillott, and told him her father's secret. In consequence Gillott anticipated his father-in-law, and started a factory for making the very kind of pens the old smirked at his customer, took no notice man had spent years in devising.

How are the pens made? A sheet of the finest steel six feet long, two and a half feet wide and one-sixteenth of an the store as usual. To her astonishinch thick, is cut into strips each long ment, a long, lean youth stood behind enough to make two pens. These strips the counter, and Mrs. Talboys adare annealed by placing them in pots vanced, with a grim and forbidding exwith clayed lids and leaving them over night in the "muffler," or oven, which "I intended to send you word had is kept at an intense heat. When they you not been so unusually prompt, are cooled they are scoured with acid to remove the scales and brighten them. engaged Thomas Edwards in your place. They are then rolled to the gauge desired and taken to the cutting shop to ances in the store and flirting with be transformed into blanks by handthem in the streets would bring discredpresses. Thence they go to the piercit on the establishment. I shall mening shop, where a hand-press makes the tion my reasons to your friend, Dominie slits in the sides. After being cleaned in sawdust to remove the grease, they "You are utterly mistaken, and you go to the hardening shop and spead a second warm night in pots in the even. She managed to get out of the store Next comes the stamping room, where without showing emotion, but as she the firm name and trade mark are rehurried on the thought of what all this ceived.

Thus far they have been merely flat blanks. Now comes the transformation scene. In the raising shop they are given the semi-circular forms that makes them pens. After a brief incarceration in the oven, they are given an oil bath, shaken in a revolving colander till the drippings are removed and saved, and then wiped dry in drums with a sawdust towel. In the tempering shop a hundred gross are put in a single drum and turned slowly over a charcoal fire, a man with a long-handled ladle watching the changing color, scooping them up at the proper instant and spreading them on a cooling pan. In the scouring shops they again enslitting shop a hand-press makes the slits in the points; in the grinding shop they are treated to either a straight or cross grinding, the latter being considered preferable. The back of the pen shows readily to which process it has

herself? she wondered. But the clergybeen subjected. man was very cheerful; and his wife, The longest stay is in the polishing radiant with good humor, cried out: shop-two days-the time being spent "You must miss dear Miss Chauncy in the most intimate intercourse with very much, Mrs. Talboys. She was so the rubbish known as "pot," and in revolving drums. They emerge polished "Indeed, Thomas Edwards is born and with the sharp corners worn off for business," said Mrs. Talboys. "And the points. Then another trip is made if Miss Chauncy would do as she did!" to the tempering room, where they are "They will, however useful we may given a blue, light, dark straw, or any find them. Won't they?" said Mrs. other desirable color. Into a thin varnish of alcohol and shellac they are "She was so sly," said Mrs. Talplunged, and spread on a perforated and heated iron plate to dry, and thence "Oh, no," said the minister's wife. to the looking-over room, where girls "Mr. Charles Dearborn said that they inspect each pen, rejecting al defective ones. They are very particular to this part of the process, as a bad pen, like a bad egg, will spoil the reputation of the entire box. The final processes are counting in gross lots and boxing, when the product is ready for the trade; and after going through all these manipulations the completed pens are sold to dealers for about a third of a cent apiece. Soon after steel pens became popular. inventors went to work to discover something better. Glass, horn, tortoise-shell and other substances were tried, and the numerous experiments culminated in the gold pen with double diamond points, first made in England by Isaac Hawkins, an American residing abroad. Subsequent the same man found that iridium was about as good as the diamond, and it is now used al most exclusively. It is found in connection with gold-bearing quartz in the mines of California and Russia. Until 1844 gold pens were split with scissors and rounded up with mallet and stick. The price was then from five dollars to ten dollars a pen. After John Rendell invented machinery that would do the greater portion of the work, the price declined rapidly, and although much of the work is still done by hand, a good gold pen can be purchased to-day for from one dollar to two dollars. The

#### HOW PENS ARE MADE. PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

A TO THE DESIGN

The Latest Freak for Wealthy Patients and Scicentific Explora The latest professional fad in this city is the private hospital idea, which threatens to become a craze. Almost every eminent surgeon has one or more private houses turned into hospitals for the reception and treatment of patients who can afford to pay extensive prices. These houses, which are usually elegant dwelling houses luxurious style. The doctor has his made into an elegant reception room. The chambers and all other available

One room is set apart for the use of the ant part of the establishment is the patient, who must of course have same house. And these surgical re- knowledge. treats offer the inducement of perfect privacy to all their patrons, which is one secret of their success. As may be surmised from what has been said, many of the patients are people of means who do not wish their friends

strong reasons for secrecy. The first private hospital started in example of Baker, Burton, Reade and tablishment the diseases of women are exclusively treated, and the cost to each patient is about \$1,000 a month. There are often thirty or forty inmates, seldom less than ten or fifteen. So it will be seen this first venture was a success. If all the private hospitals for the treatment of women were of the same order, it would be a matter for public congratulation, but of the hundreds that have been opened by many doctors of doubtful schools of characters the majority are not above suspicion. Some of these private affairs are really the laboratories of human vivisectionists. More than one famous surgeon who has a hospital at his command sends the best of the hoscounter sawdust in a drum; in the pital's cases to his own establishment, where he can experiment undeterred by the supervision of human lay-trustees and other hospital officers.

A certain surgeon desired to obtain a large number of cases of abdominal section, a few years ago, and resolved to perform laparatomy whenever he could obtain a patient on whom there was the smallest excuse for this, the most difficult and deadly of all operations. He was one of the surgeonsin-chief of one of our largest hospitals, and proceeded to operate on the institution's charity patients on the slightest provocation. Before long the number of deaths from abdominal section in the hospital engaged the attention of the trustees, and the surgeon was summoned-privately, of course-before the board. After a long hearing they failed to agree as to whether or not he had abused his powers; but they agreed to forbid him in future to perform a capital operation without all the surgeons of the hospital concurred and were present. He had not yet obtained the scientific data that he desired, so resorted to the private hospital idea. He purchased a large house on Thirty-fourth street and fitted it up for a private hospital. Here he could, untrammeled. cut up his victims and obtain his scientific data. Here he sent all patients whom he could feel justified in operating on. Here he has slain his hundreds, and will slay his thousands before he gets done; then he will publish a book on abdominal surgery that will make him famous. As he is a wealthy man and can spend any amount of money to attain his ends, and works strictly within the letter of the law, nothing can stop him in his death-dealing care

### NTREPID EXPLORERS.

Astonishing Results Accomplished by Per-

The frequent disappearance and lengthened absence of such explorers as Livingstone and Stanley leads an anxious public to question the wisdom of a man's plunging into the heart of Africa without a companion. The impression seems to be that his chances for keeping up communication with the situated on Fifth, Madison or Lexing- outside world would be greater in proton avenues, are furnished in the most portion to the number of his attendants. and that companions would help him office in the library. The parlor is in the accomplishment of his main pur-

The feeling is a natural one inderooms are fitted for patients of wealth. pendent of experience; but if we review the history of explorations, we doctor's assistants, usually young medi- find the facts show that an explorer cal graduates who are glad to give succeeds best when he relies wholly their time for their living and the ex- upon himself to meet every emergency. perience obtained. The most import- It is not his personal fortunes from day to day that the public can reasonably be interested in. It is not this curiosplenty of money, and may be male or ity that the explorer is working so hard female. The complaints of both sexes to satisfy. He aims to extend outward, are treated, though not usually in the at some point, the bounds of human

The history of explorations undertaken by persons traveling alone shows astonishing results. In Africa we have the example of Livingstone, whose success in traversing an unknown region unattended. demonstrated the wisdom to know of their illness, and who have of the plan he adopted. Pointing to the same general truth, we have the

this city was that of a wefl-known others, who also accomplished great gynecologist and obstetrican. In this es- things, and contributed much to geographical science, by pursuing the same method.

In South America, Musters traveled successfully through Patagonia, depending entirely on himself. The English traveler, Shaw, reached Kashgar in Central Asia, and returned to India quite alone, having made one of the most successful journeys of his day. Not long ago Hannay traveled alone from the Irrawaddy to the Brahmapootra, through a country that is considered almost impassable on account. of the lawlessness of its inhabitants.

In the case of a person traveling through an unknown country alone, his utter helplessness and dependence on the honor of savages about him, will stand him in good stead. He is compelled to throw himself on their protection, and treat them with consideration such as a large party could not safely show. It would be interpreted in their case as meaning either cowardice or weakness. On the other hand, a large party by neglecting to show proper consideration for the people about them would wound their pride and rouse feelings of hostility.

It would also be difficult for the chiefs and others to entertain many persons for a long time, or with the same freedom they would use toward the solitary traveler. The baggage of a large company also appeals to the covetousness native to the savage breast more strongly than the little of value which the prudent explorer will take along with him .-- Youth's Companion.

EXPLOSIVE COAL DUST.

chance for her. Her sewing could be done in the evenings, and they could be together still, and good Mr. Rivers had volunteered to recommend her; and, as you see, he had done so, and had, moreover induced the Talboys to give her the wages they had given the young man who had just left them. However, the smile faded on Mr. Talboys' lips and the simper from those of Mrs. Talboys when Mr. Rivers was quite out of hearing.

"Dominie Rivers will poke his nose into every thing," said the husband. "We ought to get a girl for half."

"And I'd have told him we'd choose our own clerks, if I'd dared," said the wife: "but you know\_"

Mr. Talboys did know. Dominie Rivers, as he called him, had done him a great service. Ignoring the gossip that was afloat regarding something the Talboys had been supposed to be connected with, which did redound to their credit not as honest folk, taking them into the church and inviting them to visit him, he had been their great friend in Stickinthemud, and they understood so little of a noble nature that they fancied he would revenge himself if they offended him by refusing to take his advice. Iu reality he had merely believed them innocent people who were slandered. and had done his good work from truly store frequently, chiefly for little Christian motives. Now, though the articles needed by the upholsterswalk was long, the weather hot, and thread and curtain rings, and what not, his simple dinner waiting for him, he hurried to the widow's little cottage to chiefs for himself. give them the good news, and was well repaid by the tears of gratitude in found him talking to Effle. She frowned Effie's eyes.

Effie went to the Talboys next mornboys' sour aspects and Mr. Talboys' and not called forth by a dislike to her | for favored customers. -alas! she was a little wrong here, for the Talboys could smile when it was glance now and then at Effie's pretty advantageous to them to do so, face, as she patiently produced the and she was as a thorn in their sides \_\_\_\_\_ shoe-strings for old Sam's critical ex-\_\_\_\_ she set herself to earning her wages amination; and when at last, in leaving honestly.

At the best they were not large, and lady, she grew furious. soon she found she had more to contend with than she had feared.

"There is a flaw in this stuff, you nowoman who was about to buy a remnant | ble store!" of mering for a child's frock. "You could not cut the garment without using that piece."

not purchase.

However, there was as yet no excuse for dismissing the minister's protegee.

At last it came. The handsomest residence in town had long been uninhabited. The owner lived abroad. Now he was about to return, his family having finished their education. All the tradesmen in the place were interested, for the Dearborns lived well, and made business lively.

Workmen were busy about the place. and a son had arrived to superintend matters-a good-looking young man, who had been a child of ten when he left the place, long before the Talboys bought the store from the widow of the former proprietor.

Charles Dearborn went about the place, making himself agreeable to all. He began to drop in at the Talboys' but sometimes for stockings or handker-

Coming in suddenly, Mrs. Talboys

upon the poor girl, sent her to wait upon an old colored man who wanted a ing. It was a new life for the girl- pair of shoe-strings, and attended to not too easy, as one may fancy; but the gentleman's purchases herself, with having passed through the ordeal of her everlasting smirk, her sly glances learning the stock with credit, and hav- from beneath her pale straw-colored ing made up her mind that Mrs. Tal- eyelashes, and her continual protestation of-"To you, sir, it is only so harsh voice were natural attributes, much," as though prices were altered

> It angered her to see the young man the shop, he lifted his hat to the young

"I am shocked, Miss Chauncy," she said-"shocked-that you should be so

bold! Talking to customers of position, tice," she said, one day, to a poor a thing never allowed in any respecta-

"I knew Mr. Dearborn as a little boy," said Effie, "We often played together. He inquired for my mother, The customer thanked her, and did and spoke as an old acquaintance

would naturally do."

told my husband so. As a little boy he loved her dearly, and he came back intheir best wishes, and I think dear Mrs. Chauncy is the happiest woman I ever daughter's trials; and Charles has

promised to be a son to her. Why, Mrs. Talboys, how pale you look!" "I am not very well," said Mrs. Tal-

And Mr. Talboys grinned a ghastly grin, and said:

"How very nice for every body," from his place amongst the red flannels, where he looked as green as a cucumber, for he knew it was not "very nice" for him that his wife had insulted the woman who was to be Mr. Charles Dearborn's wife and an accepted member of the Dearborn family; and in the end indeed it proved his destruction,

for the Dearborns took their custom to good old Mr. Crutchley, who was a very honest tradesman, and who was content with fair profits, and the best people in the town followed them at once.

Carriages stood at Crutchley's door. and even black Sam took his wheelbarrow no more to Talboys' shop for shoe strings, but left it in the road before Crutchley's, where you got three for five cents, and all with good tags; and to crown all Thomas Edwards one morning robbed the till, forged his employer's name to a check to a large amount, and escaped to parts un-

known. "Poor things! I am very sorry for them," said young Mrs. Charles Dear-

born, as she one day drove with her husband past the shop where she had served, and saw the red flag, that told of a sheriff's sale, floating from its door.

"Then you must be an angel, darling," commented her husband; and hers was the only word of kindness or pity that followed the Talboys in their downfall.-N. Y. Ledger.

-The Philadelphia Times says: There are as m ny as four different types of blondes in Philadelphia-the ash, the chataigne or chestnut, the blondes dorees or golden blondes, and the "strawberry," the latter, by the way, quite numerous.

-A clergyman recently returned from a vacation spent in the North of Scotla d says the nights are so short there that there is hardly two hours of darkness. At Inverness he was able to berry, groundberry, hillberry, mounread at 11 o'clock at night without the aid of artificial light.

best gold pens are made in this country, and the exportation is quite large. -Golden Days.

### Skull Measurements.

Prof. Flower has published some further results of his researches with reference to the human skull. He states that the largest normal skull he has ever measured was as much as 2,075 cubic centimetres; the smallest, 960 cubic centimetres, this belonging to one of those peculiar people in the center of Ceylon who are now nearly extinct. The largest average capacity of any human head he has measured is that of a race of long flat-headed people on the West Coast of Africa. The Laplanders and Esquimaux, though a very small people, have very large skulls, the latter giving an average measurement of 1,546; the English skull of the lower grades shows 1,542; the Japanese, 1,486;

Chinese, 1,424; modern Italian, 1,474; ancient Egyptian, 1,454; Hindoos, 1,306. -Health Monthly.

-The well-known wintergreen plan is blessed with an abundance of names among them being checkerberry, boxberry, grouseberry, partridgeberry, deerberry, spiceberry, teaberry, redtain tea, redberry tea, ground ivy, and ground holly.

This is but one instance. There are many others. It is in these laboratories of science that most of the surgical sensations that appear in the public press originate.

There is one advantage gained by them, however: that is they are the best possible schools for the advancement of surgical science. "Talk about cutting up dogs and cats! Why, we cut up men-the worthiest animal for vivisection!" Such were the words, perhaps over enthusiastic, which the writer heard one of these students of anatomy utter .-- N. Y. Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In the Dry-Goods Store.

A lady and her little daughter were shopping. The child sat on a counterstool and watched the people coming and going. Presently she saw a lady elegantly dressed, who stopped at their counter and handed a waterproof and umbrella to the young girl in charge. "Take care of these things until ] call for them," she said in an autocratic tone. Then she sailed away.

The bright eyes of the child followed her. The little face wore a look o. distress.

"Why, mamma," she whispered, "she didn't even say please." Sooner than she expected to, the lady

> returned. "I will take my things." she said. There was some little delay in finding them.

> "I hope you haven't lost or misplaced them," she said in a severe tone to the young girl.

No. Here they were. Madame took them cooly and without a word walked

This was more than the child could stand. Leaning over so that her sweet young face come close to that of the girl clerk she said, sweetly; "Thank you!"-Detroit Free Press.

Suggestions in Explanation of Numerous Colliery Disasters.

Prof. Arnold Lupton, in a lecture delivered under the auspices of the coal mining department of Yorkshire Colliery, at Leeds, England, said that in the case of colliery explosions it had been taken for granted that fire-damp or marsh gas was the cause, and the eves of inquiry had been closed to every other cause. French mining engineers appeared to have been the first to suggest coal dust as a cause of explosions, but in 1876, Mr. William Galloway, then her Majesty's inspector of coal mines, sent a paper to the Royal Society, in which he gave the evidence of experiments and investigations, to prove that coal dust was the prime agent of destruction in colliery explosions. This paper he followed up with others. Other mining engineers then took up the inquiry; the Royal Accident Commission, Professor Abel, the Prussian Fire-damp Commission, and others, made experiments; but to Mr. Galloway belonged the chief credit of the discovery that coal dust is the main agent in coloiery explosions. The experiments and investigations proved that very fine coal dust stirred up with air was explosive in an atmosphere containing Inly one per cent of gas, a percentage too small to be detected by the ordinary methods. He then, with the aid of numerous diagrams, described a number of colliery explosions in various coal fields in Glamorganshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Durham and Scotland. He said that with the knowledge now gained it was easy to understand disasters that were incomprehensible on the asumption that fire-damp was the cause. The Parks explosion in 1866 was probably a coal-dust explosion, so was the Queen Pit, Haydock and many others. Some of these pits he had himself explored a few hours after the explosion. At Scaham Colliery the force of the explosion of coal dust was probably equal to the explosion of 90,000 pounds of gunpowder. He then proceeded to describe the cause of coal dust, and the means of laying the dust by high-pressure water jets and other means; and in conclusion states that several results were now plain: (1) That coal dust was as dangerous as fire-damp or loose gunpowder; (2) that the coal dust could be laid easily, cheaply and with economical effects, and that as a result of this not only would the death rate from colliery explosions be reduced by eighty-five per cent; but the health and comfort of the miners would be improved .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Chase County Courani

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OFTANOTAN, PALLO VINC.

#### HOW IT HAPPENED.

I got to thinkin' of her-both her parents dead And all her sisters married off, and none but

her and John A-livin' all alone there in that lonesome sort o'

way, And him a blame old bachelor, confirmden every day! I'd known 'em all from children, and their

daddy from the time He settled in the neighborhood, and hadn't ary

adime Er dollar, when he married, fer to start house

keepin' on !-So I got to thinkin' of her-both her parents

lead and gone!

I got to thinkin' of her, and a-wundern what she done That all her sisters kep' a gittin' married, one

by one, And her without no chances-and the best girl

of the pack-An old maid, with her hands, you might say,

tied behind her back! And mother, too, afore she died, she ust to jes

take on When none of 'em was left, you know, but Eva

line and John, And jes' declare to goodness 'at the young men

ust be blin To see what a wife they'd git if they got Eva-

I got to thinkin' of her; in my great affliction she Was sich a comfort to us, and so kind and neighborly-She'd come and leave her hourswork, fer to

he'p out little Jane, And talk of her own mother, 'at she'd never

see again-Mayby sometimes cry together-though, fer the

most part, she Would have the child so reconciled and happy

I ke'at we Folt lonesomer'n ever she'd put her bonnet on And say she'd railly haf to be a-gittin' back to

I got to thinkin' of her, as I say-and more and

more Td think of her dependence, and the burdens

'at she bore-Her parents both a-bein' dead, and all her sis ters gone And married off, and her a-livin' there alone

with John-You might say jes' a-toilin' and a-slavin' out

her life For a man 'at hadn't pride enough to git hisse'f

a wife--'Less some one married Evaline, and packed

her off some day !-So I got to thinkin' of her-and it happened that

James Whitcomb Riley, in Pittsburgh Bulletin.



BY JOHN R. MUSICE,

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

[ Copyrigited, 1888, by the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company.]

#### CHAPTER II.-CONTINUED

"Why didn't ye git in that piece about my boy killin' the big rattlesnake?" he asked, mewhat viciously.

"It was unavoidably crowded out," said Allen, getting out of patience. "Send in your communications earlier in the week." "Crowded out, an' that snake such a whopper!" cried the irate old man. "If yer gwine to 'low important items like that to slip, an' fill up yer paper with cookin' receipts, an' furren news about Congress. ye'll play out purty soon, I'm thinkin," and the old gentleman, in no very amiable mood, turned about and left the office.

It is not a very great exaggeration to say hat by evening on the day after the first.

write 'em 1or you; but she will be sure to ruin the paper." Next day, as Allen was in the midst of a wreck of a ruin the paper." Next day, as Allen was in the midst of news items concerning the wreck of a

steamer, he was aware of some one enter-ing his office. He looked up and discovered Miss Hopkins, the old maid school teacher, and Toney's rival as a poet. "I just thought I would call in, Mr. Gray,"

she said, smiling carefully, lest she should lose her false teeth, "and bring you some poetry. I see you had one of the effusions of Mr. Barnes' in your last issue, and I concluded that if you was in such a strait for

poetry I would bring you some myself." The editor felt bad. He assured her that he really had no occasion for poetry, but sometimes inserted a few lines if the verses

were short. "Mine are very short and so quaint."

"What is the subject?" "It is an ode to a bat found dead in a

garret. Allen thought of all subjects on earth a dead bat would be least calculated to in-

spire one with poetic thought. "Shall I read it?" she asked. She was a lady and he could not refuse to listen, so she read:

You feathery, leathery, ungainly bat, Sail 'round the room and fly in my hat,

Or haste to escape at the door. You amuse the boys, you frighten the cat, But now you are dead, poor bat, Lying on the floor. None make your shroud

None shed a tear, Unfortunate bat,

Over your bier. 'No tears be shed at this sad tale, So by its wing upon this nall Pil hang it. Only a bat,

Hung on the wall For folks to look at, And that's all.'"

This poetic effusion had the merit of rievity, and the editor thought he might ave room for it. "I think I will soon begin a serial story in

the Western Republic," said Miss Hopkins. Suppressing a groan, the editor asked her

""The Ghost of the Rock House on the Hill-Top.' "

The answer brought to the mind of the editor the mysterious house on the hill, and he asked Miss Hopkins if she knew any

"Not much," she answered; "they've been there some months, and no one knows their names. Some say that the man is a brigand, some that he is an ex-pirate, others hat he is connected with a gang of counter-

feiters or horse-thieves." "How many have they in the family?"

"I don't know. There was a white-faced woman once seen at the window, but some ne pulled her back. A few weeks ago report went about that a pretty girl had been seen through a crack in the old garden wall, but the tall man with long black whiskers came out, and in a voice of thunder drove her to the house, and the young fel-

low who saw her ran away." This gossipy old maid furnished him much news and information. Her poetic effusion was of no value, but she unconsciously gave him many items which he, unseen, noted on his memorandum book.

One evening Allen was working late in the office reading proof. All hands, save Toby, who remained to sweep, had gone home. A tall man with long black whiskers and gray eyes entered the office. His manner was so singular as to strike the new editor with surprise. His bearing indicated that he belonged to a different sphere than Turley's Point.

"I want to subscribe for your paper," he said, in a deep, mysterious voice. "What is

the subscription price for a year?" "One dollar and fifty cents." The tall foreign-looking man threw the money on The tall the table.

"What is the name and ad-"I will now read you something on spring." A spring poem usually makes the experienced editor desperate. Country edpoetry. But Toney, like all other poets, having no regard for other people's nerves,

"No 'un knows. The house had been an' the old woman was deaf and dumb. The boys used to try to git in the orchard, but the old feller came out with a gun an' swore in furren language at 'em, an' skeered 'em

so bad they wouldn't go nigh it. Then may be stolen from you." thar's been some awful sights seen thar o' nights," concluded Toby, shuddering. "What were they?" "Well, Tommy Miles said he hoped he

might drop dead if 'twasn't so. He was comin' home through the woods one night, an' thought he'd risk comin' by the rock house. When he got nigh it, he heard a awful screamin' jist like some one was bein' killed, an every winder in the house was a great blaze o' light. He said he'd swear he saw a woman standin' at a winder with wings jist ready to fly when some un pulled her back. Then old Dobbs went by there one night an' saw the blinds an' curtains all ablaze like, an' people flyin' around the

ceilin'." "Who is this man Dobbs?" "He's an old feller who lives out in the country on a farm."

" Does he drink?"

" Like a fish." I guess he had been drinking that day. which accounts for his seeing the wonder ful sights at the old house.

"He says 'twas spirits," said Toby. " Doubtless it was; but the spirits he

drank before leaving town." "Thar's others who've seen strange sights up thar, Mr. Gray," returned Toby,

after a few moments' pause. "There is some deep mystery about the house and people who live there, but when once understood you will find nothing su-pernatural about it. Why do people here object to talking about that old house on the

"Cos it's haunted," said Toby, with a shudder, "an' it drives people away from the Pint. Every body says if it hadn't a been fur that old house on the hill we'd a had a boom here long ago."

Allen dismissed Toby for the day, locked the office and went to his boarding-house, his mind full of the strange mystery of which he could learn so little.

Next day Toney Barnes entered with a smile on his face, and a bundle of manuscript under his arm. With an air of triumph, he said :

'Just let me read you what I've got here.

"I am pressed for time, Mr. Barnes," pleaded the editor. "Leave it and let me read it at my leisure."

"Oh, no, it will not take long," replied Toney, with a commanding smile. "But you don't intend reading all that to me?

" It won't take long."

"My time is very precious now. Every hour I lose this morning must Le taken from my sleep to-night."

It was useless to expostulate. A country editor can not, like the city editor, send a clerk or office boy to talk with the ambitious author who is bold enough to invade his sanctum. He usually is so unfortunate as to be acquainted with the literary aspirant, and escape from a personal interview is im-possible. Toney Barnes was certain the editor would not discover the beauty in his poetry unless the author read it himself, and gave it the proper clocutionary embelents. It was no use to argue that he lishi could not read it to every body, and that newspaper poetry is to be read and not heard; he was determined, and Allon was

forced to listen. "There are several pieces here." said the poet, with a cruel smile. " Let me see which I will read first."

Allen had no choice, and at last the author seemed to have found one that suited for a beginning, and, spreading it out on his knee,

'High up 'mid the branches Gazing at the far-off moon, In gorgeous spiendor And wisdom souemn mast,

Sittest the undisconcerted owl-"" "Hold on, Toney," cried the editor, "nover allow any thing so sublime as that to appear in a newspaper. Send it to the best pub-lisher in the land, have it copyrighted, or it

· - Contraction

THE END NOT YET.

Why Tariff-Reform Clubs Should Keep Up Their Organizations.

So wrote John G. Whittier after the

friends of tariff reform received this

In the memorable conflict between

ers succeeded for many years in con-

vincing many millions of their fellow-

petuation of a relic of barbarism, and

that the corner-stone of true freedom

was the right to hold men in bondage.

When, in 1860, the slave-holding

oligarcy refused to accept defeat at

the polls and took up arms to destroy

the Union rather than submit to the

verdict of the majority, they succeeded

in making millions of poor whites,

who were systematically degraded and

oppressed by the slaveholders and by

compelled to compete, actually take

a system which was their worst enemy,

they hazarded their lives on a thou-

sand hard-fought fields to rivet on

themselves the chains of a system of

sumed a new form. The tyrants of to-

are upheid by our present tariff laws.

They are less in proportion than were

the slave-holders of the South. They

are equally unscrupulous as to the

means which they use to perpetuate

the period of their own domination.

They are as regardless of the princi-

ples of political economy and of liberty

South. They ignore with equal indif-

statesmen. Jefferson denounced the

nearly carried it through the Legis-

lature of his own State; but those who

the perpetuity of what the fathers of

forget the principles that Clay and

Greeley advocated, and seek to per-

petuate what the authors of modern

protection believed and expected

would be temporary. By unscrupu-

lous efforts, and by prodigal expend-

iture of money, aided by old prejudices

against the South and England, they

not by the votes of the laborers who

the votes of the farmers, who, as

But in this victory they have not laid

the spirit of reform. It will not down

at their bidding. Even while they

won their victory, they were sowing

the seeds of future retribution. They

Tariff-reform clubs should keep up

They should keep the issues steadily

question as to wish it laid aside. On

the contrary, since the election, men

who in the excitement of the con-

test looked at every thing from a party

stand-point, are now willing to in-

vestigate more fully and more

fairly the great economic principles.

that underlie all sound legislation

upon financial matters. Those who

are interested in public libraries and

reading-rooms should see that they

are supplied with the best literature

on the tariff question; particularly

that which is strictly non-partisan.

They should endeavor to discuss the

questions involved in the papers

which reach the farming communi-

ties, where, as the past election clear-

In two years there will be a Con-

gressional election. There will be no

Presidential contest then to awaken

the enthusiasm of office-holders. The

ly shows, there is most need of light

less than nothing out of them.

as wero the "slave barons" of the St. Louis Republic.

tyranny and inhumanity.

year, the sixth of November.

defeat of Fremont in 1856; a defeat The sincerity went straight to the

which seemed to many of that day as President's heart. She said she had

more decisive than that which the heard he was kind to little girls, but if

freedom and slavery, 240,000 slavehold- President," said Mr. Cleveland, smil-

countrymen that the whole interest of to the publishers in Boston, with a re-

the Nation depended upon the per- quest that the remainder (for the bill

the slave labor with which they were this is true. - Chicago Herald.

up arms and fight fiercely to perpetuate in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan

The times have changed; but the robbery; it is slavery legalized. With

"irrepressible conflict" has now as- that tariff the Democratic party is at

day are the chartered monopolists who Government or in opposition, it will

ference the wisdom of their own early sons of the campaign will be lost if

system; Clay urged emancipation, and mischief which arises from the con-

swore by Jefferson and Clay forgot very sharply emphasized this year .----

our country hoped would be transient to be made Secretary of the Interior.

rather than permanent. In exactly It would undoubtedly be a good thing

the same spirit, and with equal incon- to take him into the Cabinet in some

sistency, the "tariff barons" of to-day capacity or other. His experience as

have achieved a victory at the polls; the issue between the two parties had

work for them and know them, but by it. I don't regret it. It is better to

usual, pay most of the taxes, and get principle than to win by a cowardly

have awakened a spirit of inquiry has brought them closer together and

which will continue to work. They made them more earnest in their en-

their words when they saw fit to urge N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

", Beneath thy skies, November, Thy skies of wind and rain, Around our blazing camp-fires We close our ranks again."

it frightened her quite out of her wits.

People with much older heads have

been known to do very desperate

things under similar circumstances,

but this child sent an appeal to the

President of the United States. It was

a straightforward, childish letter.

she had made a mistake in writing to

him, she hoped he wouldn't be cross.

"She may be the wife of a future

ing at the little girl's letter. Inclosing

a five-dollar note in a letter he sent it

was less than that) be put down to the

little girl's credit for future subscrip-

tions. He also wrote the child a very

pretty little note, telling her that it

was a pleasure to him to relieve her

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

not intend to be overshadowed by any-

body. What a Cabinet he will have if

-----The number of farm mortgages

and Dakota is increasing. What

would the American farmer do with-

-----The tariff of to-day is organized

eternal war, and, in possession of the

talk and work and vote.-Louisville

clares for activity as a Republican

worker as the test of fitness for office

under a Republican Administration.

This is the real Chicago platform, and

the whole party will unite on it .-

----One of the most profitable les-

men's attention is not given to the

junction, in point of time, of municipal

with general elections-a mischief

----It is said that P. T. Barnum is

a showman and the owner of Jumbo

would be of great service to an Admin-

istration which will have the Blaine

elephant to handle.-Chicago Herald.

----- "I am told that without the taria"

issue in the last campaign we should

have carried the country. That may

be true, but the time had come when

to be made and the Democrats made

be defeated battling for an honess

-----The general feeling of Democrate

in this locality is not one of despair,

and they are preparing to renew the

fight on the same platform. They feel

that they are right, and their defeat

subterfuge."-Grover Cleveland.

----Senator Farwell, of Illinois, de-

out his "home market?"-Louisville

----Mr. Harrison, it is said, does

distress. -Boston Letter.

Courier-Journal.

Courier-Journal.

The author glanced at the editor as if he half doubted his sincerity. If Ailen had not had excellent control over his feelings he could not have refrained from laughing. Toney's excellent opinion of his own talent poet blinded him. He laid the gem aside, determined to send it to Larper's, and



" HOLD ON, TONEY !"

drew another which he thought more com mon place, and read : "Oh, speak not of splendors, of sorrow and

pain Of happiness etherial, of England or Spain; Oh, tell not of anguish, your hopes or you

fears, Come to me in gladness, with laughter or

tears." "That poem is too deep; our readers would never be able to fathom it," said the editor. Not having been able to fathom it himself, Allen supposed that few at least of the Western Republic readers could.

Toney then selected two small verses of doggerel, meaningless stuff, which he called sonnets, gave them to the editor, almost freezing the blood in his veins by the announcement that he would soon have a serial story ready for the Western Republic, and left the office.

Allen suspected that the story was already written, and had been rejected by every publisher in the land. Of course Toney would insist that it was an excellent story, and that as soon as it appeared in print would take the world by storm. Having got rid of the poet, the publisher

went to assist in making up the form, when Tom Simmons entered. "I say, Mr. Gray, 1 don't think there

need be any more delay in my announcin' myself as a candidate," he said, throwing his hat on the folding-table and seating him self in a chair.

"Thar's George Strong-" "But he belongs to a different political

"It makes no difference," said Simmons

impatiently. "He's in my way and I intend to rise in spite of him. If I go to the Legis-

ture, it'll give me the inside track for Con-gress, don't ye see; and if I git in Congress

t's only a step to President o' the United States. You know when a feller gits to

goin' up there's no tellin' how fur he'll go.

To sensible natures this man's egotism was simply disgusting. In order to change

the subject Allen asked him the price ho asked for the corner building near the print-

'D'you want to buy it?" asked Simmons."

"It seems early," returned the editor. "But delays are dangerous. Some one may get ahead of me."

"Of whom are you afraid?"

party.'

States.

ing office.

"I might."

"A thousand dollars."

"I will see about i

issue of the Wstern Remblic the editor felt very much inclined to commit suicide. After a few days he learned not to worry at the follies of some people, and, besides those who annoyed him most were greatly in the minority. By catering to the vanity of the few who are ambitious to have their names in print, he preserved their favor, and did not injure his circulation. Those who were offended at being forgotten be came good natured on being remembered. The more sensible offered words of encouragement to the new editor and hoped he would succeed. The second issue had a short essay from Miss Hopkins, and a shorter poem from Toney Barnes.

Allen was hard at work on the third issue when Tom Simmons again dropped in on him with a serious look on his face.

"I say, Mr. Gray, isn't it about time you were beginnin' to shoot some fire darts into the enemy's camp?" he asked. "What do you mean, Mr. Simmons?" the

editor asked. "Isn't it time you war lettin' the enemy

know ye war here! That is, come out, show yer colors an' fire away on 'em. Give the Democrats fits. Hold 'em up to contempt and say something smart about me, ye know; that I'd make a good member of the Legislature."

"I fear it's a little too early for that. It would certainly endanger your cause.'

"D'ye think it raley would?"

"I know it."

"Then don't by any means hint such a thing."

By promising to act fair in the future he ed of the politician for the time being. diop But he was scarcely gone before Mr. George Strong entered to caution him not to be too intimate with Tom Simmons.

"He's got no standin' here, an'll ruin any business. By the way, Mr. Gray," he added, in an undertone, "it's a good bit off yet, but next election I've 'bout made up my mind to run for sheriff on the Dimicratic ticket. I expect the Western Republic to support me.

Allen Gray found himself liable to get in a position which politicians term riding two horses going in different directions at the same time. Could he support a Republican for the Legislature and a Democrat for sheriff! But he told his Democratic friend, as he had advised his Republican friend. to wait future developments. Mr. Strong smiled and said may be it was best, but took occasion to remark that of course he would not have donated a cent had he not felt assured that the paper would come to his aid in the hour of need. With jealous politicians, unskilled business advertisers and rival poets, the new editor found himself getting

into serious complications. When Strong was gone, Toney Barnes, who had been walking back and forth in front of the office window, casting anxious looks inside for the last half hour, en-tered. "Well, what is it?" Allen asked, fearing

another volley of MS.

"Wasn't that an awful piece Miss Hopkins had in the paper last week about love. I'd be ashamed to write any thing like it." "Oh, it was pretty fair.'

Well, that may do, but "D'you think so? I'd advise you to have nothing to do with Miss Hopkins' writins. She can't write any thing that will be acceptable with the public. If you want essays or stories, I'll



dress?" Allen asked, opening his subscription book.

"Sand it to X. Y. Z., post-office box 141," answered the tall stranger, and then, without another word, stalked away from the office.

"Who is that man, Toby?" the astounded editor asked, watching the receding form through the window.

"I don't know-nobody knows," Toby answered. "He's the mysterious man who lives in the big house on the hill."

CHAPTER III.

SOME DIABOLICAL VERSE-POLITICAL AMBI-TIONS.

Allea sprang to his feet and hastened to the door. Twilight shades were deepening into darkness, yet he could distinguish the outline of the tall man hurrying up the hillside road. There was something so fas-

cinating in the mystery surrounding the stranger that Allen felt a strong inclination to follow and learn more of him. "Toby, were you ever in that stone house

on the hill?" he asked.

" No, sir," Toby answered.

"What do you know about it?" "Nuthin' much," was the evasive re

sponse. "Does he often come to the village?"

"No." "Well, if you know any thing about those

people tell it to me." Toby shrugged his shoulders, cast an uneasy look about him, and said:

"'Taint much I know, and 'taint much I

want to know." "Tell me just what you do know, and all that you've heard of it.'

"I've been to the house two or three times," said Toby, in an awe-inspiring whisper. "But that's a great high wall all round it, so one can't see inside. Tommy Miles once peeped through the back-yard wall, and says he saw the prettiest girl he ever set eyes on in his life. People say they

kill folks up at that big house." "When was the house built?" asked Allen, hoping to bring the boy back from

speculation, to answer facts. "I duno," Toby answered. "'Twas long afore I was born.

"Do you know who built it?"

"No. I've beerd ma say it was built by some rich people who lived there long ago, and then left."

"How long have these people lived here,

Toby ?' "It's only been a few months since they come back the last time. They wont hev nothin' to do with us, an' we'uns don't hev

nothin' to do with 'em." "Where did they come from?"

began:

"Those beauteous, sunny days have come, The gladdest of the year, When verdant nature strews the earth With wild abundant cheer. Remain, oh lovely days, remain With all your plenteous peace, And may your roses and cauliflowers

nd song-birds never cease "How do you like that?" asked Toney, with a triumphant smile. Determined to assert his right as a critic.

Allen rubbed his aching brow for a moment and answered:

"It seems to me, Mr. Barnes, that you might be charged with plagiarism in these lines."

"Where?"

"When you say "Those beauteous sunny days have come,

The gladdest of the year.' One can not help thinking of the familiar lines

'The melancholy days have come,

"The saddest of the year."" "What other place?" asked Toney, his face growing very red.

"'Remain, oh lovely days, remain,' might be thought by some to have been stolen from 'Return, oh holy dove, return.'"

"But it's not, sir," interrupted Toney. "I am the author of those verses myself, and Watts and nobody else can claim em." "Watts is not likely to trouble himself about it, but you know, Mr. Barnes, that poets must avoid any thing that savors of

plagiarism." "I guess you are right," said the poet, feeling that he was a persecuted man.

"There is another point where the critics might attack you," said Allen.

asked Toney, beginning to "Where?" shrink himself.

"In the next to the last line there is an incongruous association of roses and cauliflowers.

"It is a blending of the beautiful and practical.'

"Roses are beautiful and cabbage useful, it is true, but there seems to se an incongruity in their association that might subject you to criticism. Besides, one blooms in the spring, and the other usually matures in autumn."

"Well, if you think that piece won't do, I'll read you one on the brooklet," said the author.

There was no escape, and Allen told him to proceed.

"Laughing, bubbling, bright and clear, Gushing, dimpling little brook,

Gurgling, murmuring, sad to hear

How you tempt me from my book; Dashing, sparkling ever on, Skipping, jumping, still you go,

Laughing, bubbling, gushing, dimpling, Flashing, whispering, groaning, simpering,

Gurgling, murmuring, still you go." "How d'you like that?" the poet asked,

giving the editor a precarious look. That's better.

'D'you really think so?"

Yes-decidedly."

"Well, suppose you use that?" "Very well," and, without further read-

Brooklet was laid aside as accepted. ing, th

Well, now, I'll read another."

"What is the title?"

" The June Apple Trec." "I don't like it."

"We can change it if you wish. This is

an elegant bit of blank ve.se which I dashed He read:

A few moments later Simmons left the office. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

## CELESTIAL MOTION.

The Fleetness of an Unaccountable and Frisky Little Moon.

The overwhelming spectacle of a vast celestial expanse studded with points of light at night is made doubly impressive when we reflect that all these points of light are suns and all are in motion. The midnight sky furnishes a perfect picture of serene repose, yet it is a field of incessant move Not one of the myriads of worlds whose light reaches us from the measureless depths is at rest. Each has its own motion and the groups in turn have theirs The moon moves around the earth, the earth moves around the sun and revolves on its axis at the same time and even the sun & not at rest. Majestic and glorious as he is to mortal eyes, he pays the same homage to some unknown object-it may be luminous or it may be dark-located somewhere in the universe, which his satellites pay to him; he is drifting in an enormous movement

carrying us along with him through space at a rate faster than the earth's motion in its orbit, but in so vast a circuit as to be im perceptible. A German astronomer, Madler, believed the star Aleyone, in the Piciades group, was the center of the universe, and that our sun and all the stars are moving around it, but this theory has yielded to another of an agnostic nature which conjectures that we are slow-ly nearing the constellation Hercules. the northern sky. At all events, we are whizzing through space at a tre-mendous rate, as ignorant of the whither as the crew of a wrecked ship driven over the ocean by wind and wave on a dark night. omets were once thought to be the fleet est travelers of celestial bodies: and it may be stated that the rush of a midnight fast mail railroad train past a way station is but a feeble, a very feeble illustration of the velocity of these couriers of the sky, as they come from the backgrounds of space. whirl around the sun, and then fly off, never, perhaps, to be heard of again. But there are objects that surpass comets almost as much as comets surpass the planets These are the "runaway stars," so called be cause we do not know what else to call them which move with a velocity that sets all our notions of swift motion at naught. The best known of these is called 1830-Groombridge, all that we know of which is that it travels ten times faster than the fleetest comet Another very puzzling celestial motion is that of one of the satellites of the planet Mars. This unaccountable and frisky little moon only eight miles in diameter, makes two circuits around its parent while the paren

makes one revolution on its axis-in irrev erent and incomprehensible defiance of the accepted nebular hypothesis, which credits a satellite with a motion not greater than that of its parent .- St. Louis Republican. subscription for about two years, the

sight is avo.ded.

Companion was sent to her regularly A FANCY in lighting a room discards head chandeliers and uses side lights. ened effects are produced by colored to lamps, and by the dim light of and gas-light irritation upon the ne

have made men observant of their deavors to procure the legislation means and plans. They have failed to which is best calculated to advance threats and predictions; and the next time they will have even less effect.

frighten their own workmen with their the interests of the entire people .--Quincy Herald.

thousand Democrats in office on the their organizations. They should lose 4th of March next,' about which I no opportunity of maintaining their know nothing, they should all be reprinciples. They have learned in the moved before the going down of the past campaign what arguments have sun on that day, and more than forty counted most on either side. They thousand Republicans appointed in know what to urge and what to refute. their stead. What the attitude of the Administration will be I have neither before the public. It is not true that opinion nor information." --- Senator J. the public is so weary of the tariff J. Ingalls, in N. Y. Independent.

-A Cincinnati man suggests that Mr. Harrison form his Cabinet of the sons of Presidents, and mentions Robert T. Lincoln, Fred Grant, Burchard Hayes, Harry Garfield and Allen Arthur for Cabinet offices. The list should include Mr. Harrison's own son, who is said to have shown considerable financial ability in the recent campaign, and who might be made Secretary of the Treasury .-- Chicago Herald.

Phelps for Tariff Reform.

William Walter Phelps was asked the other day:

"How firmly, in your opinion, will this vic-tory intreach the Republicans in power"<sup>3</sup> "Four years, certa nly, and twenty-four years if they adjust the inequalities of the tariff. If this be not done I think Democratic victory will follow in 1892."

Can it be that one of the foremost Republicans in the country confesses that the present tariff system is unjust? The Republican party has been telling the people that there is no need of tariff reform and that the workingmen are happy, prosperous and contented.

Now here comes Mr. Phelps with the opinion that reformation is needed and that unless the irregularities of the present system are adjusted the Republicans will suffer defeat in 1892. Is there one intelligent workingman in the country who can not see that the Republican party has been playing the hypocrite?-Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriol.

Thurman Writes a Letter.

The following letter from Allen G. Thurman has been received by Judge Allen Blacker, chairman of the Democratic County Executive Committee of

"COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 16.-A'len Blocker, E? Paso, Tex.-My Dear Judge: Thanks for your kind favor of the 9th inst. I regret the result of and no complaints made. In the ordi-nary course of office business a list of arrearages was placed in the hands of the paper's attorney. A very formal the paper's attorney. A very formal while I live to work for the party format the paper's attorney. A very formal despair of its ultimate success. Yours truly, "A. G. THURMAN,"

heart for the young is seen in the story that is told here. There is a little girl in Brooklyn who had the misfortune to get into debt to the Youth's Companion. She had a lenient creditor, how-El Paso County, Tex.: ever, and, though she had not paid her

fight will have to be made in the several Congressional districts, and it will be comparatively easy to concentrate effort and to carry the close districts for reform. Meanwhile, let the work of education go on. As surely

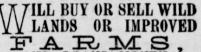
as the slow-moving conscience of the Nation at last awoke to the evils and the perils of slavery, so surely will the people at length awake to the follies, absurdities and manifold abuses of the protective system, and wipe it away .---

### Chicago Globe. CLEVELAND PAID IT.

A Little Child's Appeal Reaches a Tender and Generous Heart. President Cleveland's kindness of

ROWLAND ROBERTS. ATTORNEYS AT LAW DRS. STARKEY & PALEN' the Chase County Courant, making his administration as prudent B. U. SCHLAUDECKER, TRADE MARK , REGISTERED. and conservative as his language dur-Tos STARKEL AND PALEN JOSEPH G. WATERS ERIE\*MEAT\*MARKET. ing and since the canvass indicates, W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher he will have to give the cut direct to ATTORNEY . AT . LAW, the Anthonys and Ingalls and the Issued every Thursday. Topeka, Kansas, editor of the Chicago Tribune, and all (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton fe28-t! of that stripe, who are endeavoring to NOR ADDEROL Official Paper of Chase County. SCHLAUDECKFR & ROBERTS, Proprietors. arcuse all the old prejudices, and 1529 Arch Street. Philad'a, Pa --- Dealers in--animosities of the war. It is to be TREATMENT BY INHALATION. All Kinds of BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, SAUSAGE The Republican plurality in Ohio hoped that his old fashioned Presby-For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, ( atarrh. Hav Fave, Headache Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and al Chronic and Nervous Disorders. THOS. H. GRISHAM has decreased from 42,000 for Grant terian integrity will assert itself, and LARD, CHICKENS AND GAME and everything kept in a first to 15,000 for Harrison. control the policy of his administra-Chronic and Nervous Disorders. The compound oxygen treatment. Drs Starkey & Palen, No 1529 Arch street-Philadelphia, have been using for the last sevenicen years, in a scientific ad-justment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetized, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, class MEAT MARKET. CASH PAID FOR HIDES. tion. We hope that the extremely Repub-Office upstairs in National Bank building Senator Plumb of Kansas, by the stand which he is taking in favor of lican Legislature of Kansas will not COTTONWOODFALLS KANSAS forget that that party is pledged to Next Door North of Post-Office, the reduction of import taxes on cerreduce the legal rate of interest to 6 tain articles which are used largely by is sent all over the world. Cottonwood Falls, C. N. STERRY, per cent. builders and manufacturers, has ex-Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their treatment: Kas. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, cited the hostility of the ultra pro-tectionists, who are alarmed at the The following from Indianapolis is EMPORIA, KANSAS, Hon. Wm. D. Kelly. Congressman, Phila
Rev. V. L. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia.
Rev. Charles W. Cushing, D. D., Rochester, New York.
Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago Ilia bold manner in which the Kansas Sen-Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion. Morris and Osage connties, in the State of Kansas; in the Su-pseme Court of the State, and in the Federal ourts therein. 7-13 tf. calculated to make the average spoilsator is kicking over the party traces. In the discussion of the Senate tariff bill Mr. Plumb called attention man of the Republican pursuasion. ULIU 0 Ton have a cold, blood-curdling spasm: New YOFK.
Hon, Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ilis.
J. H. Worthington, Editor New South, Birmingham. Ala.
Judge H. P. - rooman, Quenemo, Kans.
Murs. Mary Livermore, Melrose, Mass.
Judge R S. Vorbees, New York City.
E. C. Knight, Philadelphia
Frank siddall, Merchant, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa.
Edward L. Wilson, 82 Broadway, N. Y. Ed. Phila, Photo.
F. M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Isl unds.
Alexander Ritchie, Inverness. Scotland, Mrs. M. V. Ortega, Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mexico.
Mrs. Emma Cooper, U(illa, Spanish Hon-duras, C. A.
J. Coob, Ex. Vice Cont of, Casablanca, Morocco. "The Journal which is considered a Harrison organ. in an editorial article, declares that the civil service law must be obeyed. The clean sweepers' benefit pot have a service for the state of the state of the state of the state of the service of the service area and the government building at Wichita, by contracting for iron beams, girders and joists abroad, and SO PHYSICIANS. 5 W. STONE. I. M. ZANE should not be unreasonable in their STONE & ZANE, made a motion for a reduction of the raw material which enters into the manufacturers of these articles, redemands. The Republican party is Physicians and Surgeons. pledged by its platform to civil serferring to the oppressions practiced by the iron and steel combinations in vice reform and Mr. Harrison has de-Office in Central Drug Store. clared himself in full sympathy with clared himself in full sympathy with it. It has not been altogether ignored himse f as being in favor of a thorough COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. nov12-tf even by the present administration and it would be scandelous for a Re-Republican colleagues to discipline A. M. CONAWAY, J. Cool, EX-Vice Const, Casabianca, Morocco. M. V. Asabrook, Red Bind. Cal. James Moore, Sup' Polic Blandford, Dor-setshire, England. James Ward, Bowral. New South Wales. And thousands of others in all parts of the United States. "Compound Oxygen—i:s mode of Action publican administration not to give it him will scarcely avail in keeping him silent. With his practical instincts PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, COURT PROCEEDINGS. TEACHERS' MEETING. The Chase county Teachers Asso-ciation will meet at S rong City on Saturday, December 22, 1888, at 11 a still fairer construction." Residence and office, a half mile north ot Toledo. 1y11-ff sheat. With his practical instincts Plumb has gone to the bottom of the matter, and he recognizes the fallacy of perpetuating war taxes to swell a dangerous surplus in the public treas-ury. Handicapped as he is by his political ties, he realizes the necessity FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE. Last week a man stepped up to us The District Court which convened in this city, last Thursday, has dis-posed of the following cases as follows: and said he would pay us every cent he owed us if he lived until Saturday "Compound Oxygen—i:s mode of Action a.d results," in the title of a new prochure of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to the remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred sur-prising cures in a wide range of chronic cases-many of them after being abandoned to die by other physiciaus. Will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure! o'clock a. m. DR. R. M. WILSON, PROGRAMME. The best methods of teaching lannight. We presume the man died. Another said he would pay us in a day or two as sure as he was born. The Having just returned from the Indian guage.—Paper by L. A. Lowther. Discussion by Miss Emily King and Miss Edith Hyle. State vs. Dick and Wm. Willer, Territory, will remain in our midst for of affording some measure of relief to the country by lowering the rate of taxation upon those articles which are of common use among the people. trespass; leave to nolle. several months and will guarantee a perman either lied or never was born. Yet another called and said he hoped State vs. Jim Johnson, liquor case: manent cure of all leave to nolle. State vs. Henry Judd, peace case; dismissed at defendant's cost. Stase vs. John Carnes, violating the Recitations. DINNER. to go to the devil if he did not settle of common use among the people, whereon they now pay prices for which there is no justification. This departure is in line with Plumb's keen business sagacity and his strong common sense. If he were not a Re-publican and a Kansan, he would be an ardent tariff reformer, if not an open free trader.—K. C. Star. CHRONIC DISEASES. How shall I grade my school.-Pa per, by J. A. Oursler. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN No. 1529 Arch Street. Philadelphia, Pa up his back subscription in three days. He has not showed up yet; no doubt with the exception of Rheumatism. He he has gone. One man stopped us six pharmacy law; pled guilty, and fined Discussion by Chris. Garthe and J will pay a forfeit of \$50 for any failure to M. Warren. \$25 and costs. State vs. Geo. Nimmocks, libel; leave to nolle. months ago, as we were hurrying to onre what he undertakes; he also treats Recitations. FEMALE DISEASES of all kinds. the ssene of a dog fight, and said he The evil effects of tardiness, and would pay us as soon as he got some money. The man would not lie, and State vs. Pat. and Ed. Ryan, grand now to prevent it. Paper, by D. A. larceny-stealing a cow from Al. Brandley;-change of venue granted Ellsworth. of course he has not had a cent since. We have a very long list of names Discussion by Misses Fannie North LANDS. MISCELLANEOUS. and Minnie Wagner. Correct habits of study and how can we aid our pupils in forming them. Paper, by Miss Minnie Ellis. REPORT OF THE RECENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY. that have not paid us a cent, yet the paper is isited their homes for the to Marion county, and bond of each; put at \$1,000. John W. White vs. Geo. W. Nim-mocks, libel; change of venue case Headqaurtert for Livery Rigs. past els cononthe. A list of dead beats is being prepared which will be published shortly.—Potwin Messenger. The sixth biennial report of the re-FARMS, gents, chancellor and faculty of the Livery, Feed & Sale Stable, -AND LOANS MONEY.-: COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS SP27-191 Discussion by Miss Maggie Breese State University is before us. A careful review of the report impresses us with the assurance that the regents dismissed. Pat. Ryan vs. W. W. Hotchkiss, ap-peal from J. P.; dismissed. Lee Dabney vs. Milton Gray, appeal and B. F. Wasson. Adjournment. J. C. DAVIS, Secretary. JAS. C. ATKINSON, MANACER. The reference in the Paesident's have an appreciation of the magni-tude and importance of their noble work, and the full measure of its re-You must get your rig from the Red Fron message to the congress of American NEW DRUCS. from J. P.; dismissed. W. W. Sigler vs. Edward Rryan, ac-KANSAS PATENTS. For the prices are so that all are able; Good teams for business a d others to visit; With trappings and robes and styles exnations recalls to public attention a W. W. Sigler vs. Edward Eryan, ac-count; settled. J. H. Sargent vs. W. H. Cartter note; settled. W. H. Holsinger vs. E. A. Kinne, Sheriff of Chase county, et al., injunc-tion: dismissed. KANSAS PATENTS. The following patents were granted for the week ending Dec. 4, 1888, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H.Hunter, Solicitor of Ameri-can and foreign patents, Washington D.C. project which cannot fail of important effect on our commercial relations with Central and Southern America. The practical enforcement of the More and the full measure of its fe-guirements. The University now pre-sents itself to the Legislature as a University proper, and already, young as it is, has a recognized standing among educators, in the same class with the Michine Michine Michine Charles of the fe-the practical enforcement of the quisite; Closed carriages and narrow buggies made for lovers, Open to the sun, or full stock covers; Horses well trained, and know just what to do, Either for a business trip or a Rankaboo; And the blacks and bays and sorrels Monroe Doctrine by co-operation of tion; dismissed. with the Michigan University. The S. P. Young vs. L. H. Corby, to re E. W. Allen, Seneca, washing ma-chine; Jacob Bloedel, Kansas City, regents ask only for appropriations in amount and for purpose, indispensibly necessary to the operation of the in-American countries will, in the end, regents ask only for appropriations in amount and for purpose, indispensibly necessary to the operation of the in-stitution on the present plane, and we believe that the Legislature will re-spond readily to their reasonable re-Chas. W. Potwin vs. W. H. and Duble State Stat grays, Are speedily hitched for the party that pays. jy26-tf give United States control of a non-maturally ours, but which European countries have held for many years. The deliberations of this American Congress will also have an important influence upon our future coonomic further promote the wider sale of our manufacturers in South and Central American markets. The preliminary steps that have been taken by Presi-dent Clerehand's Administratian will, no doubt, bring to the meeting at Washington during the year 1890 the Washington during the year 1890 give United States control of a trade Farrow, Rago, force pump; H. C. Notice of Application to Pur- THE OLD STONE STORE.







DR. F. JOHNSON,

OF

KANSAS ELMDALE,

The returns from this State show that Democratic losses were not in the great cities, with their varied manufacturing industries, but in agricul-tural New York. New York City, the greatest manufacturing city in the country gives the greatest Democratic gains. There are Democratic gains in Buffalo, Albany, Rochester, Elmira, Hudson, Scheneetady and other cities The heavy Republican gains are in the agricultural portions of the State, the agricultural portions of the State, in St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Washing-ton, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Tompkins and like counties. In some of the smaller manufacturing places, where Republican employers have always interfered with the political liberties of their employes, there are Republican gains attributed to that cause. On the merits of the tariff discussion, as related to manufacturers, even the somber returns of New York State show an increasing Demo-cratic strength. So far as that dis-cussion related to agricultural New York, "the potato lie" seems to have been the most successful Republican device of the semucine and its device of the campaign, and its propage of the campaign, and its pro-page of the campaign of the campaign of the campaign of the and the campaign of the campaign of the campaign of the and the campaign of the campaign of the campaign of the campaign of the and the campaign of the ca Albany Argue,

President Harrison talks as well since the election as he did before. ing busine the chair: General Chalmers, of Mississippi, called on him the other day, and in the course of conversation, told the President that all he had to ask for the South was a free election and a fair coust . F. Harrison responded giving bis first direct expression on the Southern question, and it is as require and patriotic as any ever ut-tered: "It is fallacy to recognize any such a thing as a Southern question, While I am President of the United Donald." While I am President of the United States I shall only domand the people of the whold country shall obey the laws of the nation without reference to the section in which they may live. It is an insult to me for the Southern meople to intimate that it is my desire to treat them harshly. It would also be an insult to them to anticipate that they do not expect to obey the laws as they do and shall exist." If President Harrison shall succeed in Saturday, at Mr. McFee's office."

We shall have more to say on this interesting subject soon.—Lawrence Journal, Dec. 6.

WHAT THE EDITOR HAS TO DO.

We apologize for mistakes made in all former issues and say that they were unexcusable, as all an editor has to do is: To hunt news and clean the rollers and set type and sweep the floor and pen short items and fold the papers and write the wrappers and make the paste and mail the papers make the paste and mail the papers go to the Library fund. Come and be and talk to visitors and distribute type and carry water and saw wood and read the proofs and and correct the mistakes and hunt the sheers to write editorials and dodge the bills and dun delinquents and take the cussings from the whole force and talk or sub delinquents and take the cussings from the whole force and tell our subscribers that we need money-we say that we've no business to make mis-takes while attending to these little matters and getting our living on gopher tail soup flavored with imagination, and wearing old shoes and no collar, and a patch on our pants, obliged to turn a smiling contenance to the man who tells us our paper is nt worth a dollar, anyhow, and that he could make a better one with his even shut -Ereyes shut.-Ex

#### BURNS CLUB.

Pursuant to announcement, the Burns Club met, last Saturday after-noon, in the office of Mr. Jas. McNee, in this city, and transacted the following business. President Jas. McNee in

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: James McNee. President; John Robertson, Vice-Pres.; John Frew, Secy.; Arch Miller, Treas. It was decided to celebrate the 130th Venient to take the daily. anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotland's illustrious poet, on Janury 25, 1889, and for that purpose the following committees were ap-

'Science of Education," will give one of his unexcelled readings and Shakespearean Impersonations at the Opera House, Friday evening, Dec. 14. Prof. Hamill is greeted nightly with large and delighted audiences. He is regarded as one of the best teachers of Elocution in the United States. The entertainment will be given under the auspicies of the High School, and the proceeds are to go to the Library fund. Come and be profited as well as entertained. Ad-

THE KANSAS DEMOCRAT.

One of the most valuable exchanges that reaches our table is the Kansas Democrat, published Street. at Topeka, by the Democrat Pub-

lishing Company. ight page daily paper, and first-class in every respect. Its loca-tion at the State Capital enables it to present the latest political news to its readers. Its telegraph ser-vice al 1 · · · · No person who wishes to be thoroughly informed or Kansas politics shoud he with

on Kansas politics shoud be without the Democrat.

crat Publishing Co., Topeka, Kas.

### A CREAT OFFER.

A CREAT OFFER. By reference to an advertisment in another column it will be seen that the COURANT and the Kansas City Evening News will be sent for one year to new mail subscribers together for \$3.10. This is an excellent chance and have your home paper and to secure your home paper and at the same time one of the brightest afternoon papers in the southwest at about half the regular price. Send in your orders at once.

ture and undertaking goods in Cotton-wood Falls, and will sell them cheap. Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-tf Thoroughbred Berkshire pig: for sale by for ge Drammond, on Diamond creek Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood TIDWARE. Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefert-igte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezi-aliteat. aug5-tf FARM MACHINERY & WIND

Boston brown bread, warn every Sunday morning, delivered at any part of the city, by the Chicago Bakery.

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

Oak stoves, twelve and fourteen ollars, at Gillett's hardware dollars, at oct11-tf. Store.

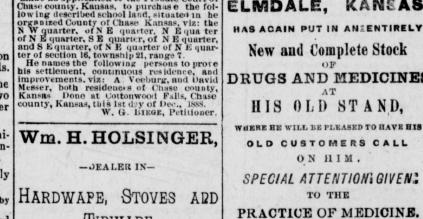
Millinery and Hairdressing done at reasonable rates by Mrs. G. Oliver. Opposite Pratt's Music Hall, on Main sep20tf

t Topeka, by the Democrat Pub-ishing Company. The Democrat is a six column, fice and residence, 1st house east of fice and residence, 1st house east of

# A GREAT OFFER.

A UTULIAT UTTIAL. A UTULIAT UTICICAL. A UTULIAT UTULIAT UTICLES. A UTULIAT UTULIAT UTICLESS. A UTULIAT UTULIAT UTULIAT. A UTULIAT UTULIAT UTULIAT. A UTULIAT UTULIAT A UTULIAT UTULIAT. A UTULIAT UTULIAT UTULIAT. A UTULIAT UTULIAT UTUL Great Southwest.

It regularly gives all the News from both home and shroad. It is bright, crisp and entertaining Sample copies will be sent on ap-plication to the publisher of this paper. Hand in your orders at once and have your home paper and metropolitan daily sent you for the comine year, Address, W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. It regularly gives all the News



MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

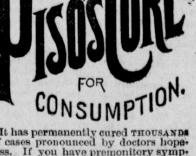
FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER, 26, 1888.

New and Complete Stock 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. LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANS, Nov. 30th, 1888. Nov. 30th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed rotice of his inten-tion to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made be-fore The District Judge or in his absence be-fore E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Ks., on January 11th,1889, viz: H E No. 7476 of William H. Jackson, Chase county, Kas., for the E ½ of NE ½ of section 24 in township 22 south of range 5, east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of said land, vis.: Isaue Smith, Robert P. North, Edgar Vin Wagner and Joseph D. Adams, all of Eurns P. O., Marion county, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register FRANK DALE, Register BEST COUGH MEDICINE, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS



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



THIS preparation, without injury, removes Frack. Ciaculare les, Liver-Moles, Pim.

Chico LAR les, Liver-Moles, Pim-ples, 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 euro-It is superior to all other preparations, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. At drag-gists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by G. C. BITTNER & CO., TOLEDO, OHIO. For Sale at CE. HAIL'S.

# HOLIDAY GOODS; HRISTMAS PRESED

BEFORE Have we made such Preparations for a Large HOLIDAY TRADE as this NEVER We have an immense stock of the Finest Novelties on the Market. When looking for Season. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS you will surely see something in our stock that will suit you, as well as making a suitable present, and at such low prices you can afford to buy.

### BIG STOCK OF MEN'S

-ILOW! PRICES

@.....

Muffleis in Silk, Wool and Cashmere. There are some very nice patterns in these goods lhis season. We have them from 25 cents to \$5.00.

- Men's White Linen Handkerchiefs,
- " Fancy Border " "
- " White Linen Hemstiched Handkerchiefs.
- " " Silk 66
- " Fancy Border Silk

And an immense atock of tinted and fancy Silk Handkerchiefs in all qualities. Men's Embroycered Velvet Slippers. Men's Morocco Slippers. Men's Fur Caps from \$1.00 to \$4.00 in all shapes.

We very often hear it said: "I want to make a present, but don't know what to get." We mention a few of the many things we have in stock. Perhaps it will help you to decide. If you do not see anything in these lists to suit you, look through our stock, and you will undoubtedly see just what you want.

We have made some Special Prices on certain lines of Boy's Suits. Our stock of Overcoats is yeu very complete.

### VELVET AND PLUSH

-GOOD-

OUALITIES.

Neckwear, in all the new Shapes and Styles. Big variety of Silk and Satin Neckwear. Big assortment at all prices.

Kid Gloves and Mittens, with fine fleece linings. Jersey Mittens and Jersey Gloves.

Fine Embroidered Silk Suspenders. Nice assortment of import. ed flannel Shirts.

We have also enlarged our Stock of Boy's Suits and Overcosts for the Holidays.



The Bause County Courant. COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, DEJ, 13, 1888.

Messers Schlaudecker & Roberts The five-year-old son of Mr. Evan will slaughter a fine Galloway heifer Jones, residing east of Strong City,

Dr. Smith, of Marion, was in town, last week, visiting his cousin, Dr. J. W. Stone. Mr. J. C. Dwelle, of Cedar Point, is building a large and commodius barn on his farm. Marian difference in the hands of my son, W. G. Hait, for a general settle-ment of all accounts, which must be by cash or otherwise by Jan. 1, 1889. His receipt will by valid by me city, was slightly burned in the face. DR. C. E. HAIT. Cottonwood Falls Dec. 12, 1888

Cottonwood Falls. Dec. 12, 1888. Married, on Sunday night, Dec. 9th



KANSAS.

KANSAS

Cloth

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

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

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

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Wood taken on subscription.

Subscribe for the COURANT. Mrs. W. W. Sanders is suffering

from quinsy. Mr. Howard Grimes, of Thurman,

was at Emporia, Friday. 'Squire F. B. Hunt has returned from a trip to Minnesota.

Miss Lizzie Lantry, of Strong City

was at Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. Albert Berry, of Strong City, was at Osage City, last week.

Mrs. S. Fred Perrigo is at Emporia visiting at Capt. C. N. Sterry's.

Mr. Charles Cosper, of Bazaar, in-tends to move to this town soon.

We need money to pay our debts; but please don't take this as dun.

Paul Byram, of the Guthrie ranch, is attending school in Strong City.

Mr. Wm. Hillert has had a large lumber room built on his premises.

City Marshal N A. Dobbing has had an addition built to his house.

Mr. Wm. Rockwood has moved into a portion of Mr. F. B. Hunt's house. Diphtheria is reported in the Prin-

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

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Palmer, of Bagaar, were down to Osage City, last

week Mr. Joe Heintz is suffering from a felon on the second finger of his left won the handsome clock rained the same city, the other night. hand

Mr. Wm. T. Hutson returned home last week, from a visit to Matfield

Messrs. W. H. Holsinger and John Malden were down to Emporia, last Friday.

9

for Christmas. Miss Jeannette Burton, of Emporia,

visited Miss Nellie Lantry, of Strong ly hurt. City, last week.

Mr. Ed. Byram, of Peyton creek, took three car loads of cattle to Kan-

sas City, last week. Judge F. Doster adjourned court. Thursday until Monday, and went to

Emporia on a visit. Mr. J. C. Tolbert, formerly of Home-stead, is now night clerk at the Santa Fe depot at Florence.

intends opening a store at Hilton, on the C., K. & W. R. R.

Sanders have just recovered from a slight attack of diptheria.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Forney, and Messrs. Leo Ferlet and Guy Johnson were down to Emporia, Friday.

Dr. F. M. Jones, of Strong City, is building a house on Elm street, in that city, south of the railroad. Messrs. J. B. Crouch and J. D. Lusk, of the Florence Bulletin, were

in town, Menday, on Business.

Born, on Tuesday, November 27, 1888, to Mrs. John McDowell, widow of the late John McDowell, a son.

Mr. W. G. Hait came in, Monday. from Tribune, Greeley county, and will remain here for a few wecks. Mr. W. T. Birdsall recived a tele-gram Tuesday, from Albany, N. Y., announci g the death of his mother.

Mrs. E. D. Replogle has a mare that

can go half way across the railroad bridge before missing a tie and fall-

Mrs. R. C. Johnston left, last Friday, for Kansas City, where Mr. John-ston is engaged in the clothing business If we did not need money we would

not be saying so; but we are not a millionare, and don't own a national bank.

Mr. Isaac Silver, of Wonsivu, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call, on Monday, and had his name added to our subscription list.

Mr. H. B. Jackson, of Bazaar, killed a dow, last Thursday, at the head of the Verdigris, in this county, that weighed 100 pounds dressed.

Mr. J. F. Perkins, of Matfield Green, was in town, Monday, on busi-ness, and his name was added to the COURANT's subscription list.

Mr. John Danielson, of Strong City, on the handsome clock raffled off by Messrs. Hagans & Fritze, druggists, in

Mrs. Matt. H. Pennell, of Colorado City, is in town visiting friends. She is stopping at Mrs. M. M. Young's, and will start back home in a day or two. Dr. Ralph Dean, of Greenwich, Sedgwick county, was in town the

Jones, residing east of Strong City, was kicked, last week, by a horse, get-ting his left ear cut and his head bad-ly hurt. Work on Presbyterian church at Cedar Point is progressing; men and teams are busy hauling stone, and we expect, ere long, to chronicle the lay-ing of the corner stone. 1888, at the residence of the bride's mother, in this city, by the Rev. Geo. W. Stafford, Mr. Wm. Clark and Miss Naomi Strickland, all of this city. The happy couple have the best wishes of the COURANT outfit in their new state of life. The Sons of Veterans elected the following officers last Monday night:

The Kansas State Board of Health has issued three treatises, one on diphtheria, one on typhoid fever and one on scarlet fever, that should be in the home of every family.

Fe depot at Florence. Mr, A. B. Emerson, of Cedar Point, intends opening a store at Hilton, on the C., K. & W. R. R. Three of the children of Mr. W. W. Sanders have just recovered from a

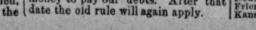
Mr. C. F. Hays, of Bazaar, took a car load of cows to Kansas City, last week, and Mr. J. M. Patterson, of the same place, took a car load of hegs; both gentlemen returned home, Thurs-

The Loyal Temperance Legion, of Cedar Point, will have a Christmas tree at the school house in that plae. Christmas eve, Dec. 24th. The chil-dren invite all to come and put their researce and the school house in that plae. A musicial clock. A silver tea set. A silver ice pitcher. A lady's gold watch

remained unconscious until 4 o'clock, Thursday morning, since which time

Married, on Sunday, December 2 1888, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Middle oreek, by 'Squire Samuel Harrison, Mr. L. M. Balch, of Washington Territory, and Miss Eunice Johnson, of Chase county, Kansas

All parties indebted to us on subscription, who will pay up all arrears and one year in advance, between now



of Strong City, 1888, at the residence of the bride's

The Sons of Veterans elected the following officers last Monday night: Captain, E. D. Forney; 1st Lieut., Hugh Kilgore; 2d Lieut., Geo. McDon-ald; Camp Council, Matt McDonald. Geo. McDonald, John C. Pettey; Delegate to Division Encampment, W. Y. Morgan; Alternate, Geo. McDonald.

McDonald. Mr. L. P. Santy, of Clements, has invented a fire-escape on which he has taken out a patent. The Scientific American, of December 1, instant, de-votes considerable space to its praise

and explaining its workings. Mr. Santy has gone to Cincinnati, so we understand, to work in this interest,

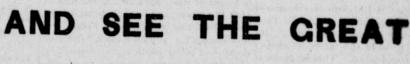
same place network of goods, a ticket which will entitle them to the first day of the starts.
both gentlemen returned home, Thursboth gent

dren invite all to come and put their presents on the tree. Leo Holz, who was so badly hurt from a fall while playing "pull-away", at noon, on Wednesday of last week, remained unconscious until 4 o'clock,

### CLOSING OUT.

The non-resident lawyers in attend-ance at this term of the District Court have been Henry Grattan, of McPher-son; S. N. Wood, of Woodsdale; I. E. Lambert and E. S. Waterbury, of Em-poria, and J. B. Crouch, of Florence. Married, on Sundar, December 2010 and 201 cost. They have 200 pairs of children's shoes, at 85 cents, retail price \$1.25. Boys' gauge coats at one dollar each Their ladies dress goods, hosiery, hats boots and shoes, clothing, and, in, fact, everything in their stock will be sold at cost price. Bring on your cash and get your winter goods at half price. sep20tf.





Variety of Goods Suitable for Holiday Presents.



COTTONWOOD FALLS.

H. F. CILLETT. 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.

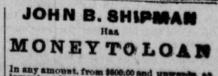
COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - - KANSAS

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMEMTS.

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

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



Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Lond

COTTONWOOD FALLS. MANSAS. apri2-lyr If you want money

ABOUT FRUIT-GROWING.

succeeds in one's own vicinity. The leading sorts of an adjoining State, or even of remote districts in our own State, may be practically useless with us. For marketing, one profitable kind is worth a dozen that can not always be depended upon. What we need more than any thing else is an apple or pear to produce a crop, if the season permit any kind to bear; and if only of medium quality that is preferable to no fruit at all. Too much prominence is usually given to beauty and high quality, and too little to regularity of bearing. Should all the desirable qualities be united in one variety, then the great bulk of the orchard should consist of this kind. But the question of profit should take precedence over all other considerations. So many misinformed people suppose it requisite to select a list that will ripen in succes-sion that the result is rarely half a crop any one season. Dealers who purchase the fruit of an orchard greatly prefer maying an advanced price when it consists of not more than one kind, or, at the outside, but two or three. The question of suitable varieties for transportation is another important factor in deciding what to plant. Those with very thin skins and fine-grained, buttery flesh, although more delicious for the desert on one's own table, are almost worthless for market. This ad-vice is especially applicable to the larger fruits, but may be applied also to berries and grapes. There are valuable small fruits ripening in succession which prolong the season and materially assist in swelling the receipts, but just here must be remembered that certain varieties endure transportation much better than others.

Select only young, thrifty trees. If offered my choice of two trees, the one large, the other small but thoroughly healthy, I should unhesitatingly take the latter, even if higher in price. The small tree will in five years equal the larger, and soon thereafter surpass it in growth and fruitfulness. Young man do not allow yourself to be misled by irresponsible dealers who offer extra-sized trees at extra prices, with the statement that such are suitable for immediate bearing. Again, success depends in a great measure upon the care bestowed on the young orchard. Never neglect to cultivate fertilize freely, the first few years at cept to their actual confederates, but a least. Young trees need a good send-off to stimulate root action, and thus fit them for usefulness at maturity. Abundant suckers at the base, small, pale foliage and short annual growth appeal to the owner for better attention, the neglect of which is the main reason why fruit-culture does not pay. Thinning the growing crop adds much to the profit and enhances the sales, even in dull seasons, when poor fruit is a drug on the market. It has been demonstrated that after thinning the re-maining fruit will so largely increase in size, and consequently in volume, that the work, the value of the fruit destroyed, and show a much larger bank account. Equally important is the proper placing of the crop on the market. Selected specimens on top of the package results in loss in the end. All fruit should be of the same grade in any one box or basket. This is imporative to secure a reputation, which in time will sell the crop without effort. It should be the aim of every orchardist to have his name on the packages a sure indication of the excellent quality of the contents, and in time this will be money in his pocket .- Josiah Hoopes, in N. Y. Tribunc.

a white sauce to pour over the fish and oysters, and cook until the oysters are A Power Which Has Been P. Are Bound to Win. The selection of suitable varieties ley over the top, and garnish with can be learned only by noting just what points of toast.

Oyster a la Poulette — Wash one quart of oysters; drain and cook until their edges curl well; then drain. Melt tablespoonfuls of flour, heat until perfectly smooth, and add one cup of hot oyster liquor; then add a cup of cream, the juice of one lemon, a little red pepper, two teaspoonfuls of salt, and a well-beaten egg. Place the oysters on a dish, cover with sauce, and sprinkle with finely chopped parsley.

Oyster Patties .- Drain one pint of oysters; heat half a pint of milk in double boiler: into a saucepan put a tablespoonful of butter with three tablespoonfuls of flour; mix well and add gradually the milk; when the sauce is perfectly smooth, season with two teaspoonfuls of salt, two teaspoonfuls of chopped parsley, three tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, a saltspoonful of red pepper, and half a teaspoonful of celery salt. Put in the cold oysters, and stir gently until they begin to puff up. Have ready in the heater a dozen small patties, into which pour the oys-ters. They are then ready to serve, and will be found to be delicious .-Christian Union.

### TRICKS OF MEDIUMS.

#### What an Old Theatrical Man Knows About Impostors in Spiritualism.

A well-known manager of traveling theatrical companies at present in New York had handed to him on the street a dodger announcing the "Death to Spiritualism" entertainment that Dr. Richthe Academy of Music Sunday evening. He laughed as he glanced it over, and then he said:

"When I was manager of a theater on the Pacific slope the advance agent of Anna Eva Fay came along and wanted to hire the house. I didn't hire that time; I wanted shares or nothing, and as I had the only theater in town he had to accept my terms. They had a big house, and afterward engaged me to manage their tour through the small towns where I controlled the houses. I had to go with the company, and in that way got my first insight into the business. I wasn't taken into any secrets of the trade at all; these mediums never give themselves away exman with half an eye could see easy enough what a humbug the whole business was. One of Anna Eva's great tricks then was the production of the spirit of some well-known person who had died in the place, and the verification of the identity by the production of its name and other particulars written on a slip of paper which some one

# MILITARY GENIUS.

All Great Generals. There is a quality that must not be ignored in any analysis of military genius. I mean the power of calculating chances. This power is much more natural to some than to others. I have known men with whom it is a second one tablespoonful of butter, add two instinct, while with others it is merely an arithmetical process, learned by book and never thoroughly effective. This, I think, is to be accounted for by want of imagination. The General who can not in his mind's eye see before him the whole scene that some projected operation will present, who can not, as it were, picture to himself in a series of mental dissolving views all the various and progressive phases of, say, an attack upon his enemy's position, lacks a natural quality which no amount of study can supply. If you can not in your own mind identify yourself with your antagonist; if you can not put yourself within his brain, as it were, and reason as he is doing at every critical moment of a campaign, and from your knowledge of men, and of him in particular, gather what he means to do, you can never be in the front rank of great commanders. A vivid imagination, allied to a cool, calculating brain, can alone insure this power to any one. The poetical, the imaginative side war can not be dispensed of with by the able General, the great leader. Wellington, in conversation long after his great achievements, said that he had spent his military life in trying to divine what was taking place behind the ranges of hills which bounded his view. He was above all things a man of sound common sense; unimpressionable, and the last man whom the world would have accredited with mond, the dentist, promises to give in a brilliant imagination. The story of his life always appears to the casual reader of history as the abnegation of poetry. And yet he must have had a large share of imagination to have enabled him to foresee his enemy's movements with that perspicuous clearness which was manifest in all his campaigns, Waterloo alone excepted. Great military genius is impossible without a combination of all these qualities, many of which are rare, even when taken singly. They must be well balanced, also, so that no one quality shall overweigh or outrun the other. No one can be omitted without leaving a weak point, a breach into which uncertainty of decision and confusion of action may penetrate to the utter destruction of the man and of all committed to his care.-General Viscount Wolseley, in Fortnightly Review.

### CHINAMEN IN WINTER.

How John Makes Himself Independent

of Floors and Carpets. The methods which the Chinaman dopts to defend himself against the cold of winter are not without a certain cent. - Chicago News. value as aids to the reading of his mind. We put wooden floors in the rooms of our houses for others to walk on as well as ourselves, we even carpet them to make walking on them more pleasant, and in winter time we provide a fire which is intended to warm the whole room and all who are in it. A Chinaman renders himself independent of floors and carpets; he puts a two-inch sole on his shoe, and thus makes sure of having a piece of floor under his own feet. In winter time he piles garment over garment upon his own back, slips little fur-line cases over his ears, and envelops his head and neck in a monstrous hood. If driven by the cold to the use of fuel, he does not light a fire for the sake of the family at large, but puts his red-hot charcoal balls into the metal vessels he uses as a footstool, and into the smaller one which he carries in his capacious sleeves for the warming of his hands. Of course, the rest of the family can do the same; and perhaps, on the whole, the Chinese method is as effective against the cold as the English, though no one with our national restless activity could consent to be thus wrapped up into helplessness even for the sake of being kept warm. A Chinaman naturally portly is a sight in the cold season, while a little child clad in his winter clothes becomes a most comical object. He can not get his arms down to his side, they stick out horizontally, and should he fall he is incapable of getting up again as an overturned turtle or mislaid sheep. However, he is Chinese, not English, so he wastes no of increase to 2 per cent. a year, it of their beds in the morning sweating, strength in vain struggles, he lies where he falls, calmly and contentedly, with his four limbs in mid-air, till some passerby thinks it worth while to pick him up. \_ "Turbans and Tails," by Alfred

# ANTIQUITY OF BAKING.

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A Prehistoric Art Practiced by the An-

The origin of baking precedes the period of history and is involved in the bscurity of the early ages of the human race. Excavations made in Switzerland gave evidence that the art of naking bread was practiced by our prehistoric ancestors, as early as the tone period. From the shape of loaves it is thought that no ovens were used at that time, but the dough was rolled into small round cakes and laid on hot stones, being covered with glowing ashes. Bread is mentioned in the book of Genesis, where Abraham, wishing

o entertain three angels, offered to "fetch a morsel of bread." Baking is again referred to where Sarah has instructions to "make ready quickly three measures of fine meal, knead it, and make cakes upon the hearth." Lot entertained two angels by giving them unleaven bread. The mere mention of unleavened bread shows that there were two kinds of bread made even at that time.

The art of baking was carried to a high perfection among the Egyptians, who are said to have baked cakes in many fantastic shapes, using several kinds of flour. The Romans took up the art of baking and public bakeries were numerous on the streets of Rome. In England the business of the baker was considered to be one so closely affecting the interests of the public that in 1266 an act of Parliament was passed regulating the price to be charged for bread. This regulation continued in operation until 1822 in London, and until 1836 in the rest of the country. The art of making bread has not vet reached seme countries in Europe and Asia. In the rural parts of Sweden no bread is made, but rye cakes that are baked twice a year and are as hard as flint. It is less than a century ago that bread was used in Scotland, the Scotch people of every class living on barley bannocks and oaten cakes. Owing to the fact that bread is sold very cheaply in Great Britain, the bakers of that country are a poorly paid class of la-borers. For years the employers made use of child labor to such an extent that parliament in 1863 passed a law making it a criminal offense to employ a young person under the age of eighteen years to work in a bakehouse between the hours of nine p. m. and five a. m. As most of the work done by bakers is in the night, this statutory law in Great Britain virtually prohibits child labor in bakehouses. In all countries of the world wheat flour is the principal material for making bread. although rye is used largely among the gether some finely pulverized, wellpeasantry in some parts of Europe. The price of bread has always followed the market price of wheat very closely,

# THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

### Constant and Rapid Growth of the Pee ples Using It.

### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Ringworms will yield to a treatment of borax. Wash with a strong solution three times a day and dust over the fine, dry powder.

-To clean brass bird cages use a tablespoon of salt and a teacupful of vinegar; beat, and apply with a piece of flannel and rub until dry.

-Skim milk and water, with a little bit of glue in it, made scalding hot, will restore black crape. If clapped and pulled dry it will look as good as new.

-To clean oil paintings, first brush them, then wash them with warm milk diluted with water; rub with a piece of flannel dipped in turpentine and then with a dry flannel.

-Where a baked or boiled fish is the substantial dish, potatoes, tomatoes and macaroni may be used. Any and all vegetables are suited to beef and mutton.

-Talk to a sick person as little as possible, especially if by his silence he indicates a desire for quiet; but wear a bright, hopeful countenance, and when you do talk, speak in as gentle and calm a tone as you can command.

-Corn Meal Loaf. -One pint of sweet milk, two pints of sour milk, three pints of Indian meal, one pint of flour, one cup of molasses, one tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of soda. Bake three hours slowly .- Albany Journal. -To prevent the ingrowth of the

nails, they should be trimmed squarely and straight across, and the angles left so long they will not be over-lapped by the bordering folds of skin. The boot or shoe should be wide and roomy at the toes, to preclude the lateral pressure

-Delmonico's recipe for coffee is to use half of the best Java with half of the best Mocha, freshly ground. Stir in eggs and shells to clear, then pour in cold water. When it boils five minutes it is cooked. Pour in a little cold water to settle, then strain and serve with rich cream.

-The points of an oyster are first, the shape, which should resemble the petal of a rose leaf. Next, the thickness of the shell; a thoroughbred should have a shell like thin china. It should also possess an almost metallic ring and peculiar opalescent luster on the inner side. The hollow for the animal should resemble an egg cup.

-The following receipt for the cementing of wood and glass is said to have the advantage over many others unless we firmly withstand the temptor in that it does not injure the most brightly polished hardwoods: Mix to- tain of defeat. dried zinc-white with clear copal varnish in such quantities as to produce a half-liquid preparation, spread this and a recent rise in wheat advanced the over the parts to be cemented, and it price of a pound loaf in Chicago 25 per | will be found that they will be joined firmly together.

-The feet can be kept warmer in cold weather by wearing a shoe with a light sole than a thick one. With the former the foot has a chance to work, thereby keeping up a circulation. This when the v

ceive much credence, but it is the fact all

BUILDING HOG PENS.

Cleanliness and Pure Air.

In building new pens or changing old

ones in which the hogs are to be kept

they are moved in this way, to be

shipped to market. Pens built in this

manner, unless set upon walls so the

Some little time ago one of our corre-

spondents reported his experience with

such a pen. He said his hogs came out

sometimes quite wet, although they

not thrive as they should. It was

ecided to tear down the old pen and

gravel, on which a tight plank floor

partition and end walls. Nine feet of

each division was used for a sleeping

cold air can not circulate beneath them.

can not be made comfortable.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Daniel Hand, of Guilford, Conn., gave \$1,000,000 to the American Missionary Association, the interest to be used for the education of negroes in the South.

-The Japanese Gazette says that "Bud thism can not long hold its ground, and Christianity must finally prevail throughout all Japan. Japanese Buddhism and western science can not stand together. They are inconsistent the one with the other.

-It is a peculiarity of sin that it makes the sinner insensible to its evils. As a surgeon administers chloroform to his patient and then amputates a limb, so Satan deadens the sinner and takes away the best part of his manhood, and the sinner knows it not .-- United Presbuterian.

-The popular preacher who draws his sermons from fiction may for a time draw people to listen to his fancies. But the preacher who draws his sermons from the Book of books is the one who draws souls to the Saviour and salvation. It resolves itself into the question: What is the preacher after, crowds or converts, fame or faith, reputation or regeneration?-Standard.

-No man is kept from study by lack of time; yet no excuse for a failure to study is more common than that of lack of time. A man who studies all the time he can study, often wants more time than there is; and if there were more time, he would use it. But the man who refuses to study because he has no time, would not study if he had nothing to do but to study .- S. S. Times.

-What the Bible will be to one's soul depends on the attitude of his soul toward the Book divine. If he believes it to be the Word of God, and devoutly reads and studies it as such, it will be to him the Book of books. If, on the other hand, he is a caviler or a skeptic. he will not be charmed with the Bible, and will hardly read it at all. There is a vast difference between these two attitudes of the mind and heart.-N. Y. Independent.

-Success in the Christian life re quires absolute promptness. Promptness in performing any religious duty makes it easy; while delay makes it a cross, and the longer the delay the heavier the cross. Promptness is also a remedy for idleness, and idleness is one of the Christians' most dangerous foes. In no place is promptness more needed than in resisting temptation, for at the very outset, we are almost cer-

WIT AND WISDOM.

-One of the first impulses of human nature is to pull down, instead of building up.

-The passionate are like men standing on their heads. They see all things the wrong way.-Plato.

-No human being can come into this world without increasing or diminishing the sum total of human happiness. -Good sense should be the test of all

### THE TOOTHSOME OYSTER.

Notes for Housekeepers Fond of Preparing Epicurean Dis

Smothered Oysters. - Into a covered sance-pan put a tablespoonful of butter, a saltspoonful of white pepper, one teaspoonful of salt, and a pinch of cayenne pepper. When hot, add a pint of oysters which have been carefully a perfectly simple matter. Of course it strained, not using the liquor. Shake the pan in order to keep the oysters from sticking. Let them cook two or three minutes, and when plump serve on toasted crackers. Navy Sauce. —Serve large raw oysters

in the shell, and dress with a sauce made of finely chopped onion, pepper and vinegar.

oysters in their liquor till plump. Salt well, and take the oysters out to get cold. To the liquor that is left add "The trick of materializing flowers nearly a pint of vinegar. Strain, and then add nearly a handful of whole pepour shakes of red pepper. Let this boil well, and just before taking from the fire add a cupful of wine. Put the cold oysters into glass jars and pour pepper to each jar.

Deviled Oysters-Wash and drain a pint of large oysters, chop them fine, and season well with cayenne pepper; also add half a saltspoonful of powdered mace. Have ready a dozen or don't believe she ever can be actually so oyster shells spread with butter. caught in one of her tricks Even First put in the oysters, then cracker when things look pretty dark for her crumbs, and so on till full; allow for she manages to slip out of the trap swelling. Have the last layer cracker somehow. For one thing, she is a crumbs, and dab each shell with a bit dreadfully sweet and pretty little of butter. Cook twenty minutes, and thing, and she can put on a most appealing look when it is necessary, and few men can withstand that. They upon each shell," maitia work

9

pon each sheft. Ovters with Fish-Take the rem- drop the subject and let her go on nants of fish left from dinner and add without giving the trick away."-N. Y. to it an equal amount of oysters; make Sun.

which the medium was thought to be size, and consequently in volume, that the net profit will pay all expenses of Sometimes they used even to recognize the handwriting.

"It was simple enough. Part of the business of the advance agent was to visit the graveyard in each town where he billed the company. From the tombstones he copied names, dates of death and other particulars, especially of recently deceased persons, or of persons who seemed to have been of some prominence in the community, He also went through files of the recent issues of the local papers and copied particulars from death notices and obituary columns. The mass of memoranda thus gathered he inclosed in an envelope and left at the hotel for Anna Eva when she came. From these memoranda names and other matters were copied upon slips of paper exactly like those the audience was to have; and the slips thus written on were concealed upon the medium's person, when she went into the cabinet. After that the substitution of the written slips for the blank ones put in by the audience was goes without saying that the tying in the cabinet was all a sham. That is so with all of them. The staples to which the ropes are fastened seem solid enough to any ordinary examination, but any one who knows the trick can pull them out without trouble. As to the hands, any one with a slender hand

can, with practice, double it up so that Pickled Oysters .- Cook one quart of it will slip out of any knot that can be

and making them float in the air before the cabinet was another strong card for per, a handful of allspice, same of cloves or less than that amount, six or seven pieces of stick mace, and three or ter of town as possible. They had very long stems, and she simply stuck them through holes in the cabinet and waved them about. In the dim light nobody could tell that they were not floating in the hot liquor over them and close the air, and the poor fools in the auditight, using in a day or two. The oys-ters are improved by adding a whole performance and carry them away as ence used to snatch them up after the sacred.

"Several bad breaks were made on that trip, but she was never really caught. Miss Fay is the cleverest woman I ever knew at the business, and I somehow. For one thing, she is a

## J. Bamford.

### Not Honest, but Frank.

An Eastern traveler gives the following account of a brief, pointed, and we think rather unsatisfactory interview with an Arab of Jebel Hauran:

"What brought you to the spring, when you saw us there?" I reked him. "To strip you," he coolly replied.

"And why did you not do it?" "Because Mahmud was with you." "But why would you plunder us? We

are strangers and not enemies." "It is our custom."

"And do you strip all strangers?" "Yes, all we can get hold of." "And if they resist, or are too strong

for you?" "In the former case we shoot them from behind trees; in the latter, we run."

"How do the people of your tribe live? do they sow or plant?'

"No, we are not slaves," said he, with much disdain.

"What do you do for a living?"

"We keep goats, hunt partridges, and steal.

"Are you all thieves?" "Yes, all."-N. Y. Ledger

In an article, "The Future of the English-Speaking races," Mr. Gladstone computes that the habitual speakers of English have increased from 15,- mer the thick sole should be worn, for 000,000 to 105,000,000 during the last it keeps the heat from striking through one hundred years, that they will num- to the foot. This is all so contrary to ber 120,000,000 by the year 1900, and at the preconceived opinions of the public the rate of increase, seven times in a that it is doubtful whether it will recentury, they will include 840,000,000 of people by the year 2000.

The increase during the last century has, of course, been due chiefly to the growth of the United States. Since 1787 our population has been multiplied Description of One That Secures Warmth twenty times, while that of the British kingdom itself has only a little more than doubled. We have increased from about 3.000.000 to more than 60,during winter, care should be taken to 000,000, and England, including all the construct them in such a way as to se-British isles, has increased from 14,-000,000 to 35,000,000. In other words. while this country contained only onefifth of the total of English-speakof some to elevate the pens about three ing people a century ago, it now contains three-fifths. that hogs fattened in such pens can be

as computed by Mr. Gladstone, must also be in the United States in chief part. If the present rate of growth, about 3 per cent. annually, should continue, our population 100 years hence would be 700,000,000, or nearly twice the present population of China. Even assuming the gradual fall of the ratio would be more than 550,000,000, and by the year 2000 out of the 840,000,000 were supplied quite liberally with bed-English-speaking people in the world ding which was changed frequently. more than three-fourths would be in The hogs appeared feverish, and did Mr. Barham Zincke, a well known

writer, astonished the world in 1883 by build another on a different plan. Walls estimating that in 100 years from that were built forty feet long and twenty time the aggregate of the English-speak- feet apart, the space between being ing races would be 1,000,000,000. Of filled with stone broken fine on top, and these he gave the United States 800,- then made level and smooth with 000,000, estimating our rate of increase at 2 per cent. annully, or a doubling of was laid. The pen was then divided the population once in every twenty- into five spaces, eight feet wide, less for five years. That would be four-fifths of the whole, while England itself would have only 70,000,000, or a very insig- and feeding place, five feet for a place nificant part of the English-speaking in which the hogs deposited their mapopulation of the world. Another com- nure, leaving the rest for a passage putation, by a continental writer, estimates our population a century hence at 700,000,000, or ten times the number that can reasonably be estimated for the the sun shone for several hours each British islands.

Whether the present rate of increase in this country continues during the next century, or whether it falls from 3 to 2 per cent, or even lower, there is no question that here is the great seat of the English-speaking race, and that England itself and all its English colonies will steadily decline in relative importance, until they become so far inferior in numbers and power as to be they were always healthy.-National completely overshadowed .- N. Y. Sun. Live Stock Journal.

way. Opposite to each a large window was placed, which gave light, and through which, in pleasant weather,

> day. A story was built above for the storage of food, which was thus always convenient for use, and enabled the work of feeding to be done much more expeditiously than when food had to be carried from a separate building.

After the hogs were placed in this pen there was no further trouble on account of their sweating as before, and

rule, whether ancient or modern; whater is dry. But when it is wet and rubever is incompatible with good sense is bers are necessary, it is better to wear false. a single-soled shoe inside. In the sum-

-There are many hours in every man's life which are not spent in anything important; but it is necessary that they should not be passed idly.

-Ordinary work will be well done only when conscience is put into it. A the same .- Shoe and Leather Reporter. high regard for the moral sense is not equivalent of genius, but it comes pretty near it.

> -Irresolution on the schemes of life which offer themselves to our choice. and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the greatest causes of all our unhappiness. -Addison.

-A man does not compliment you when he gives you some slanderous, cure warmth, cleanliness and pure air, disagreeable information and says: "I lacking either of which stock can not thought you would like to know it."be expected to thrive. It is the custom N. Y. Picayune.

-It is a great thing to know that feet from the ground, the idea being there is a Power and Wisdom which guides us and the world; and to feel The increase during the next century, more easily loaded into wagons, when that there is a Justice immense, immeasurable, irresistable, which sways the ocean of human forces .- Theodore Parker.

--- Virtue and talents, though allowed their due consideration, yet are not enough to procure a man a welcome wherever he comes. Nobody contents himself with rough diamonds, or wears them so. When polished and set, then they give a lustre. -Locke.

-So far as we have the opportunity of shaping our lives, so far we are responsible for their forms. Our lives are influenced by circumstances; but we have the opportunity of making circumstances. If we make these circumstances evil we are responsible for the sin which results

-The advice of Thomas Jefferson to every one in anger is that he should stop and silently and slowly count ten before he opens his mouth to say a word. The probability is that by this process he will cool off and hence speak more advisedly with his lips. Men often say in anger what they have occasion afterward to regret.

-Bismarck's speeches are full of such weighty words and proverbial philosophy as these political aphorisms: "Compromise is everywhere the basis of con-stitutional life;" "A great State is not to be ruled according to party views;" "He who has his hand on the moneybag has the power;" "Freedom is a luxury which every man can not allow himself;" "In a year and a half much evil may be done, but not much good;" "One is willing enough to be protected, but not to pay for the protection;" "A place never fulfils all wishes, and is never just to all rights;" "Let us learn to respect fidelity to conviction in oppo-

the United States.

#### SCOFFING AT MARRIAGE.

#### A Sensible Article on One of the Burning Questions of the Day.

The unseemly discussion which a a certain class of newspapers have been making a conspicuous feature in their columns of late of the question, "Is marriage a failure?" is simply a fresh breaking out of the old and nauseous social malady of "free love." It is amazing that any editor who has either any regard for the reputability of his journal or any respect for the welfare past six." of society should countenance the discussion of so grave a theme in the reckless and flippant style and manner in which it is treated by the class of shallow and inconoclastic writers who, in their anxiety to air their immoral sophistications, delight to exhibit their contempt for those things and institutions which reasonable and good men deem too sacred to be assailable.

The man or woman who seriously asks the question "Is marriage a failure?" is obviously disqualified, by a lack of either virtuous or proper experience, or of intelligent or thought- time." ful conviction, from answering or even discussing the question at all, the very asking of it being almost proof positive that the one asking it is of the affirmative way of thinking, and that he or she is of that way of thinking same if I wait over and go in the mornbecause of experiences, observations in', won't it?" or theories that are at least superficial. but more probably the resultants of the individual folly or viciousness of a my darter by my fust husband-she depraved nature. A married life that lives here, married to a feller by the has proved a failure because the parties name of John Smith; mebbe you know to the contract have had neither sense him? Never heard of him? Law, suz, enough, mutual forbearance enough nor morality enough to be faithful to its obligations is not a just sample of the marital institution, is not a fair never s'much as hearn tell of him! illustration of modern domesticity, Well, as I was saying, Mary Jane wants is not an exponent of the aver- me to stop over and go to prayer meetage family condition of civilized ing with her to-night an' kinder see society. It is exceptional and abnormal. A true man and a true cent to stay, but I never could abide woman, entering into the relations of that John Smith. Didn't want Mary man and wife with rational delibera- Jane to marry him in the first place, tion, with genuine affection, and with and-' high and pure motives, do not find marriage a failure. They know what have a ticket?" they are about before they enter into the intimate and sacred partnership. It is on their part not a matter of impulse, of emotion, of money, nor of to be served?" passion, but of mutual and reciprocal affection, guided and consummated by anybody's, and I don't stir from this the dictates of reason and of a thoughtful anticipation of all the possibilities if I do!" and all the contingencies that are involved in the solemn compact. Such matches are made in heaven, are heavenly in their lifelong continuance, and extend beyond this life into heaven itself.

man or the woman is a failure in his they run over that red heifer Joshua manhood or in her womanhood. It is bought of Jim Madden's widder and never a failure when the man and the then went to law cos we wanted what woman are true to themselves and to she was lawfully wuth. They didn't purpose are right. It is never a fail- I tell you they made that air old railure where true love and honor are the road talk turkey in-"-General Manlinks of unity. It is never a failure ager. where good sense and good principle lead to and control the relationship. It is very rarely a failure, in any event, Glimpses of a Terrific Contest Caught from where children are its fruitage and the family altar is the center of its daily sanctification. Those who sneer and mock at marriage are not God's people; they are Baltimore, Md.: not of those who are the best development of modern civilization; they are ually rough sea, and a stormy outlook, not illustrations either of social morality or of sound sense. They are the froth and scum that float and bubble are people of unbridled passions, sen- out: sual and selfish instincts or shallow minds. They are not the many, but the wild and reckless few. As a rule, marriage is not a failure, but quite the reverse. When it proves a failure, it noticed when a propeller first puts its is an exception to the rule, just as idiots, cranks, lunatics and moral lep- driving ahead at great speed. The comers are exceptional developments of motion in the perturbed waters was human evolution.-Chicago Journal.

### NOT IN A HURRY. Conversation Overhead at a Railroad

Station Ticket Window. Enter woman: "Is this the X. Y. & Z. ticket office?"

"It is." "Can I take the train here for Pump-

kin Hollow?" "You can in just ten minutes." "What time does the train go?"

"At 6:30." "La me! They told me up at Catch-

em & Cheatem's that it went at half

"And so it does."

"Hey!"

"The train leaves at half past six. Will you have a ticket?"

Well, I dunno, I kinder thought I'd drop down and see what time the train went out to-night, cos I'd about made up my mind to wait over and go in the mornin'. S'pose I can go in the mornin', can't I?"

"At 9:45, madam."

"Hey?"

"You can leave here for Pumpkin Hollow at 9:45 to-morrow, standard

"Law sakes-what fibbers some people is! I just asked that big French policeman outside there, and he said the mornin' train didn't go until a quarter to ten! S'pose the fare'll be the

"Just the same."

"Well, you see, Mary Jane-that's you don't say! Now that's curus, hain't it? Live in the same town with my darter's husband and don't know him; the sights. Now, it won't cost me a

"Excuse me, madame, but will you

"Well, don't be in a hurry! I was tellin' ye about John Smith and-" "But you see there are others waiting

"Well, I guess my money's as good as window until I get my ticket; now see

"Ticket? Dollar ten!" "Well, here's two dollars. I s'pose you can make the change?"

"Ninety cents. Next!"

"Well, don't be in a hurry; we'll just see if it's ninety cents! I ain't got any Marriage is a failure only when the too much confidence in railroads since each other. It is never a failure where want to pay us but twenty dollars fer the feeling and the motive and the her, but we got a jury of farmers, and

# OCTOPUS AND SWORDFISH.

a Steamer's Deck. Prof. F. Nicholls Crouch, the com-

### FARM AND FIRESIDE.

-'One egg a week will pay for the support of a hen," is the way one authority computes it. The rest is pure profit.

-Feeding corn to young stock promotes untimely fat at the perod in the animal's life when bone and growth should be secured.

-The mountain ash is a beautiful, ornamental tree for lawns and a general favorite on account of its clusters of red berries.

-Cooked cabbage, turnips or onions impart an offensive taste and smell to milk or butter kept in the same cupboard with them.

-A man on half-rations would wear out and break down much sooner than if he had been fed full rations. The same is true of a milch cow or of a work animal. There is nothing gained by starvation diet. It does not prolong but shortens life.

-Cream should never be churned fast until it has thickened some, as it is likely to become frothy, especially in cold weather, as there is more milk taken off with the cream than in warm weather, where open setting is practiced. If one is in a hurry the best plan is to make haste by churning slow at first.

-Agriculture, minus stock raising. can not be prosperous. It is as true, also, that the amount of real net profit depends upon the quality of the animals and the intelligence with which they are bred, fed and sheltered. If the farmer would be prosperous he must be a stock-raiser; further, he must be a wide awake, studious stockraiser. -- Western Plowman.

-It will cost but little to keep the surface of the ground around young trees well sprinkled with fine lime Many insects will avoid the lime, and on some soils the lime will prove beneficial. An excellent mixture for such purposes is two parts of wood ashes, one part lime, and one part coarse salt. Only a small quantity need be used at each application.

-Boiled Currant Pudding: Take a cup of chopped suet, cut from near the kidneys, half a cup of molasses, a cup and a half of milk in which a teaspoon of soda has been dissolved, three cups of flour, a little salt, one teaspoon of cinnamon, half a teaspoon of cloves, two cups of currants. Stir all these ingredients together thoroughly. Pour them into a thorougly buttered pudding mould or jeans bag and boil for three hours. Serve with a hard sauce. -N. Y. Tribune.

-When calves are given a grain ration during the fall they will eat less coarse and bulky food. Sheaf oats, cut up, will be found well adapted for them, as they will eat the chaff and straw with the grain, and all will be raised and remasticated, which will promote digestion. A little shelled corn may be added with advantage. and if a handful of linseed-oil meal be given daily it will serve to prevent constipation, and promote thrift. A calf that is in good condition when cold weather sets in can be kept growing all through the winter.

DISEASES OF POULTRY. Prevent Their Appearance by Taking Good Care of Your Fowls.

### AN ELEPHANT HUNT.

How a Brave Boy Met His Fate While Hunting in Africa. Sitting about the camp-fire on the banks of the Chobe river in Africa, Prof. J. W. Edwards heard the story of an elephant hunt that affected him more than any experience he ever passed through. Burns, a trader in

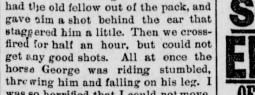
Natal, was the author of the narrative, and told it as follows: "I was trading in the interior, and

on one of my visits to Natal was importuned by George Wilson, a lad of nineteen, the son of an old schoolmate, to accompany me on one of my tours. I obtained his mother's consent and started. The boy was a brass. bright, courageous lad, and was ambitious to distinguish himself with his rifle. Early one morning in Water

Valley we saw a herd of fifteen elephantu grazing about a mile from us. We stirted them up, and, picking out

- Demonster

a fine bull with good tusks, I started to cut him off. telling George to ride behind while I charged them. Soon I



was so horrified that I could not move, but finally seeing George's attempt to extricate himself, I tried to draw the elephant's attention to me. The brute was thoroughly

enraged, however, and charged for the lad just as he was getting on his feet. Then followed one of the greatest fights between brute and man I ever saw. Off went George, the elephant after him, while I followed, firing bullet after bullet in his hide.

"All at once I saw that Wilson was lame. I leveled at once and fired, and the boy turned around and did likewise. This checked the brute for a minute, but, seeing George running again, he made a furious charge and caught up with him. Up went his

lad was dead on the ground, crushed by the blow. Not satisfied, the brute began goring the lad in a frightful manner. I rode up to the beast and sent in two shots that brought him to his knees. He tried to rise but could not, and after two or three sobs, rolled over and died. The poor lad was torn to pieces. I placed his body across my horse, chopped off the beasts tusks and rode back to camp. We buried him near the springs and piled rocks over his grave to keep the wolves from getting at it. I took the boy's watch and chain, with his wearing ap-

parel, to his mother, and I can tell you, lads, I never wish to witness such a scene again. The poor woman died a year afterward, but would never touch the profits of he trip, saying that she would take nothing that was the means of killing her boy."-American Field.

A Blessing in Disguise.

Good out of evil found a pretty illustration in the case of Hawthorne's removal from office. He was crushed by the blow, and staggered to his humble home full of bitter disappointment. No one knew him then as one of our Poultry as well as other stock are greatest-yes, the world's greatestthe room, says Conway, then came cult to cure notwithstanding the large back with an armful of wood, kindled as a specific for the different diseases, his desk, brought papers, pens and ink, and then, turning to him with a his burden, the world would never to be the case during the winter as well have known Hawthorne .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat. -In the good old days, when the before he got tired of the fun. One

Borne on the Wings of the Wind Borne on the Wings of the Wind The miasmata, or aerial germs of chills and fever and other miasmatic disease, are dis-seminated beyond the place of their origin. Protected by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, you may breathe them unharmed. Other-wise, apprehend trouble. Not only malarial infection, but rheumatism, dyspepsia, con-stipation, billousness, debility and kidney complaints are successfully controlled by the great preventive and remedy.

A SOCIABLE man is one who, when he has ten minutes to spare, goes and bothers somebody who hasn't.

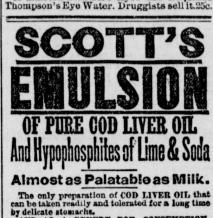
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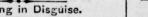
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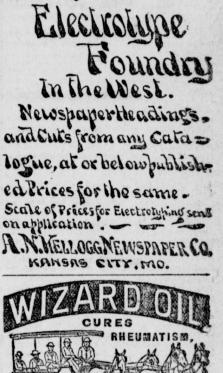
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more or less subject to disease, and as men of genius. His wife quietly left number of infallible receipts warranted a cheerful fire, drew his chair up to beaming face, said: "Now you can write your book." The result was A "Scarlet Letter," and such fame as no novelist in America before or since has attained. It was all due to his noble wife. Had she repined and added to Romans used to let wild beasts loose to devour captives, a full-grown lion would slay as many as seven people



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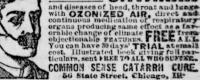
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### MATERIAL OF BOOKS.

Essays Written on Bricks, Tables of Stone, Ivory and the Bark of Trees.

If we of this stirring generation were suddenly jolted backward to the time when the art of writing consisted in painting with different kinds of ink. or when events were recorded by planting trees or throwing stones into a pile, we should begin to appreciate our current privileges. Visitors at the British Museum are often entertained by the examination of specimens of the earliest modes of writing on bricks, tables of stone, ivory, the bark of trees and the leaves of trees. In the Sloanian library is a nabob's letter on a piece of bark, about two yards long, and richly ornamented with gold. There are also several copies of the Bible written on palm leaves. The ancients appear to have written on any leaves they could find adapted to the purpose. Hence the name leaf of a book, referring to a tree, was derived. The Babylonians made their contracts of business on tiles or broken pots. The treaties between the Romans, Spartans and the Jews were written on brass. The speech of Claudius, engraved on a plate of bronze, is preserved in the town hall of Lyons, in France. There are wooden manuscripts, which must have existed prior to 1423. In the shepherd state people wrote with horns and awls; then they invented an iron bodkin. After that the stylus came into use, made sharp at one end to write with, and blunt and broad at the other for effacing and correcting. But the Romans found there sharp instruments dangerous, as vicious persons used cured the names of 482 sailors, and them for daggers. A schoolmaster was only two among them were named killed on one accasion with them in the Jack. In all his talk with them he hands of his own scholars .- Magazine never heard them use a nautical exof American History,

C

poser of the world-famed "Kathleen Mavourneen," writes as follows from

"With a strong head wind, an unus we shipped our moorings at Boston and plunged ahead on a southern passage to Baltimore, Md. In the morning after upon the surface of social life. They breakfast the forward lookout roared

"'Big fish! Weather side.'

"Directing our optics over the side, we saw a great commotion in the seething waters, in effect similar to that wheel in motion. Our steamer was amidships, where our attention was called to it by the lookout. We saw a gigantic black arm, some thirty feet in length, protruding from the sea, instantly followed by a second evidently in the act of seizing something within those grappling fangs. The creatures -pursued and pursuing-were both below the surface of the water. As these enormous claws emerged from the depths, a huge swordfish leaped into the air some five feet high, curving like a bow as it descended head and horn downward.

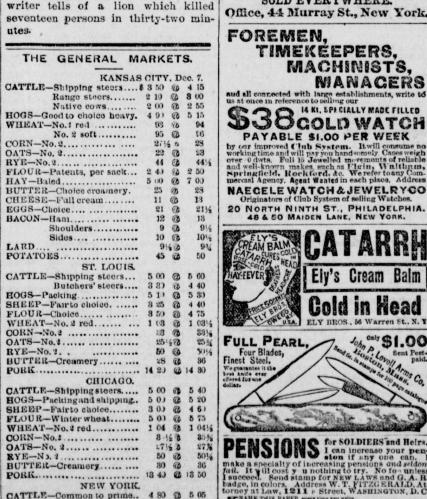
"The outline of the pursuing fish, fully seen and fully developed, was some eighteen or twenty feet in length, and in circumference it was not less than two yards over the shoulders. The pursuit continuing, it naturally drifted into the steamer's wake, and from time to time this contest for capture could be seen renewed again and again, until distance made the object invisible.

"Philosophizing on the singularity of the occurrence, we came to the conclusion it was a struggle for life between an octopus and a swordfish, the horn of the latter defending itself in the depths below its crablike antagonist; but. forced to the surface, the mammoth arms of the octopus grappled distance and every thing within reach. Consequently the means of escape was for the swordfish to spring high in the air. judiciously diving at some distance away. Of course this relation, as well as our solution of the strange cause and effect, can produce nothing but surmise and the repetition of the old saw, 'Travelers see strange sights.' "-Detroit Free Press.

-A newspaper man in Liverpool sepression.

disease with stock of any kind is diffievery poultryman who has had any experience understands that if disease gets once started among his poultry it is in a majority of cases very difficult to stamp out or cure. So far as possible the best method of management is to take all reasonable precautions to keep in good health. This will be found as during the summer. And it is a mistake to suppose that simply because cool weather has set in the risks of disease are about over until spring. A damp floor, exposure, want of food or water, or failure to provide a good supply of water regularly so that when it is supplied they drink too much, cracks in the sides of the house allowing the wind to blow directly upon the fowls, and an excess of one kind of food, are only a few causes of disease among the poultry during the winter. Lice do not usually thrive as well, yet more or less of them will be found and will need attention.

If they can be watched sufficiently so that the first appearance of disease will be noticed and taken in hand at the start, such remedies may be applied as will cure the sick fowls and stamp out the disease before it secures too strong a foothold. When the fowls stand around and 10 not seem to care whether they eat or not it is almost a sure indication that disease of some kind is making a start. While they will eat or drink, even if it be only a little, a much better opportunity is afforded for giving them medicine. After they have got to the stage that they will refuse to eat, the only chance to give them medicine is by force, so that it is a decided advantage to commence as soon as possible when disease makes its appearance. In order to lessen the risks the better plan is to separate the sick fowls and put them in a dry, warm place by themselves, and lose no time in commencing to give them medicine. A day or two will make a considerable difference in effecting a cure; it is im-portant not to delay commencing to give medicine or they may be beyond a remedy. It is quite an item too, in giving them medicine to have them NEW YORK. difference in effecting a cure; it is imtake it in their food and drink rather than to force it down them. Prevent disease if possible; but if it makes its appearance commence with a remedy as soon as possible.-American Gringe Bulletin.



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### PRESIDENT'S , MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's Recommendations to Congress.

Tariff Reform Again a Leading Feature The West Incident-Review of the Pension Laws-Public Lands Restored -Other Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .-- Congress opened at 1:30 to-day for its second session. The President's message was presented to both

President's message was presented to both bouses and read. President Cleveland opens his message to Congress by calling attention to the fact that with the expiration of the present session of Congress the first century of our constitutional history is completed. The time admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always closely kept in the course of safety, and whether we have before us a way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity. When the experiment of our Government was undertaken the chart adopted for our guidance was the Constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate, and by restraint Within the limitatio s they Fix, that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-gov-

ernment. The ec equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our insti-Lytions should not be confined to the relations of our citizen- to each other. The Government stself is under bond to the American people that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair and abso-Butely just. We view with pride and satisfacand prosperity, while only a closer scrutiny de-welops a somber shading. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness. A crowded and constantly increasing urban pop-ulation suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pur-

We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturerers are no longer solely the re-ward of sturdy industry and enlighted foresight, but they result from the discrimi ating favor of the Government and are largely built upon un due exaction from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and pow-erful, while in the other are found the toiling

Corporations which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people are fast becomin the servants masters. Still congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from the conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citi-cens if the present stars of our prozens te inquire at the present stage of our pro-gress how the bond of the Government made with the people has been kept and performed. Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our litizens to the necessities of its economical ad ministration, the Government persists in exacting from the people millions which, unap-plied and useless, lie dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger at-tending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of busi-

Under the same laws by which the results are produced the Government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of living of our people and to be taken from our con sumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority. The people must be tax d for the support of the Government under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our citizens give inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose, and for the bene-fit of a favored few, the Government under a pretext of an exercise of its taxing pow-er, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law. The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles, in those for whose ben-efit it is permitted, all patriotic love of country and substitutes in its place selfish greed and

large sums are expended for public buildings and other improvements apon representations scarcely claimed to be related to public needs and necessities. The extent to which the consideration of such matters subordinate and postpone action upon subjects of great public importance but involving no special, private or partisan interest should arrest attention and lead to reformation. A few of the numerous illustrations of this

condition may be stated: The crowded condition of the calendar of the

Supreme Court, and the delay to suntors and de-nial of justice resulting therefrom, have been strongly urged upon the attention of the Congress, with a plan for the relief of the situation roved by those well able to judge of its mer-While this subject remains without effective consideration, many laws have been passed providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts at places to suit the convenience of loc a itles or to lay the foundation of an application for the erection of a new public building.

Repeated recommendations have been sub-mitted for the amendment and change of the laws relating to our public lands, so that their spoliation and diversion to other uses than as homes for honest settlers might be prevented. While a measure to meet this conceded necessity of reform remains awaiting the action of the Congress many claims to the public lands and applications for their donation in favor of States and individuals have been allowed.

A plan in aid of Indian management, recom-mended by those well informed as containing valuable features in furtherance of the solution of the Indian problem, has thus far failed of legislative sunction, while grants of doubtful expediency to railroad companies, permitting them to pass through Indian reservations, have greatly multiplied.

The propriety and necessity of the erection of one or more prisons for the confinement of United States convicts and a post-office building in the National capital are not disputed, but these needs yet remain unanswered, while scores of public buildings have been erected where their necessity for public purpose is not apparent.

A revision of our pension laws should be made, which would rest upon just principles and provide for every worthy applicant. But while our general pension laws remain con-fused and imperfect, hundreds of our private pension laws are annually passed which are the sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization.

Appropriation bills for the support of the Government are defaced by items and provis-ions to meet private ends and it is freely as-serted by responsible and experienced parties that a bill appropriating money for public in-ternal improvement would fail to meet with favor, unless it contained items more for local and private advantage than for public benefit.

These statements can be much emphasized by an ascertainment of the proportion of Federal legislation, which either bears upon its face its private character or which, upon examination, develops such a motive power. And yet the people wait and expect from their chosen representatives such patriotic action as will advance the welfare of the entire countryand this expectation can only be answered by the performance of public duty with unselfish pur-

Our mission among the nations of the earth and our success in accomp i-hing the work God has given the American people to do, require of those intrusted with the making and execuhas given the American people to do, require of those intrusted with the making and execu-tion of our laws, perfect devotion, above all other things, to the public g od. This devotion will lead us to strongly resist all impatience of constitutional little to the formation of the strong s constitutional limitations of Federal power and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of Federal legislation into the domain of State and local jurisdiction upon the plea of subserving the public welfare.

The preservation of the partitions between proper subjects of Federal and local care and regulation, is of such importance under the Constitution, which is the law of our very ex-istence that no consideration of expedience or sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful ground. We have undertaken to dis-cover and proclaim the richest blessings of a free Government with the Constitution as our guide. Let us follow the way it points out. It will not mislead. And surely no one who has taken upon himself the solemn obligation to support and preserve the Constitution can find justification or solace for disloyalty in the excu-e that he wandered and disobeyed in search of a better way to reach the public wel-

fare than the Constitution offers. What has been said is deemed not inappro-priate at a time when, from a century's height we view the way already trod by the American people and attempt to discover their future paths. The seventh President of the United States – the soldier and statesman and at all times the firm and brave friend of the people – in vindication of his course as the protector of the popular rights and championship of true American citizenship, declared: "The ambition which leads me on is an anxious

which is essential to the good understanding of the two Governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self-respect of the Govern-ment of the United States. The usual interchange of communication has since contin through her Majesty's legation in this city.

The President calls attention to the eed neasures to prevent the destruction of seals in Behring's sea: for a survey of the Alaskan boundary, to prevent new complica-tions with England: for measures to alleviate loss of life and property on the great lakes, especially a concession from Canada allow-ing American vessels to go to the assistance of wrecks in Canadian waters, as Canadian ves-les on eillowed to come into aurs. sels are allowed to come into ours; the protection of citizens of French origin from demands for military service when they return to France the return to German steamship lines of inter est upon tonnage illegally exacted. The Presi est upon tonnage illegally exacted. The Presi dent calls attention to our relations with Samoa; says the fund to recompense Chinese citizens for injuries received in this country awaits acceptance by China, and the exclusion of this class will probably prevent repetition of such troubles Japan still wants our good offense in balance here stabilish her right to comoffices in helping her establish her right to con trol her own commerce; the establishment of consulates in Corea is recommended; the United States is looking after her citizens in Hayti, but is endeavoring to main-tain proper neutrality: the treaty tain proper neutrality: the treaty with Hawaii having been extended calls up the commercial importance of a sub-

marine telegraph to Honolulu. A commercial treaty should be concluded with Maxico and appropriation made for a pre-cise relocation of our boundary with that coun-try. The Mexican Government shows a very friendly spirit in its co-operation in the main-tenance of peace along the international bound.

tenance of peace along the international bound-ary. The President then calls attention to our relations with Central and South American States and the claims of certain of our citizens against Chili, Ecuador and Venezuela As authorized by the Congress, preliminary

steps have been taken for the assemblage at this capital during the coming year of the rep-resentatives of South and Central Amer'can States, together with those of Mexico, Havti and San Domingo, to discuss sundry important monetary and commercial topics. Excepting in those cases where from reasons of contiguity of territory and the existence of a border line incapable of being guarded, reciprocal commercial treaties may be found expedient, it is believed that commercial policies inducing freer mutual exchange of products can be most advantageously arranged by independent but co operative legislation. In the mode last mentioned the control of our taxation for revenue will be always retained in our hands, unrestricted by conventional agreements with other

#### Governments. IMMIGRATION.

With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores and the facilities of modern travel abuses of the generous privileges offered by our naturalizati n laws call for their careful revision. The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizenship can now be obtained has induced a class, unfortunately large, to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absolved from alleg-iance to their native land and yet by a foreign esidence to escape any just duty and contribu tion of service to the country of their proposed adoption. Thus while evading the duties of citizenship to the United States they may make prompt claim for its national protection and demand its intervention in their behalf. International complications of a seri-ous nature arise and the correspondence of the State Department discloses the great number and complexity of the questions which have been raised.

Our laws regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revised and the institution of a central bureau of registration at the capital is again strongly recommended. By this means full particulars of each case of naturalization in the United States would be secured and properly indexed and recorded, and thus many cases of spurious citizenship would be detected and unjust responsibilities ould be avoided.

The maritime powers have also been invited to confer in Washington in April next regarding uniform rules for the security of life and property at sea.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE. The reorganization of the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our National interests. The number of existing principal consular offices is believed to be greater than is at all necessary for the conduct of the public business. I repeat the recommendations here-tofore made by me that the appropriation for the maintenance of our diplomatic and consular

The Secretary recommends the suspension of the further coinage of silver, and in such recom-mendation I carnestly concur. THE ARMY.

THE ARMY. The Secretary of War reports that the army, at the date of the last consolidated returns, con-sisted of 2,180 officers and 24,549 enlisted men. The actual expenditures of the War Depart-ment for the fical year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to \$41,165,1-7.07, of which sum \*9, 58,-514 69 was expended for public media including 514.63 was expended for public works, inclu-river and harbor improvements.

I earnestly request that the recommenda-tions contained in the Secretary's report, all of which are, in my opinion, calculated to inof which are, in my opinion, calculated to in-crease the usefulness and discipline of the army may receive the consideration of the Congress, among these the proposal that there should be provided a plan for the examination of officers to test their fitness for promotion is of the ut-most importance. This reform has been before recommended in the reports of the Secretary, and its expediency is so fully demonstrated by the argument he presents in its favor that its adoption should no longer be neglected.

adoption should no longer be neglected, The death of General Sheridan in August last was a National affliction. The army then lost the grandest of its chiefs. The country lost abrave and experienced soldier, a wise and discreet counselor, and a modest and sensible man. Those who in any manner came within the range of his personal association will never fail to pay deserved and willing homage to his greatness and the glory of his career, but they will cherish with more tender sensibility the loving memory of his simple, generous and

### considerate nature.

THE NAVY. The report of the Secretary of the Navy demonstrates very intelligent management in that important department and discloses the most satisfactory progress in the work of re-constructing the navy made during the past year. Of the ships in course of construction, five, viz.: The Charleston, the Baltimore, the York, the Vesuvius and the Petrel have in that time been launched and are rapidly approach-ing completion. The Philadelphia, the San Francisco, the Newark, the Bennington, the Concord and the Herreshoff torpedo boats are all under contract for delivery to the depart-

ment during the next year. The progress already made and being made gives good ground for the expectation that these eleven vessels will be incorporated as part of the American navy within the next twelve months.

The report shows that, notwithstanding the large expenditures for new construction, and the additional labor they involve, the total ordinary or current expenditures of the de-partment for the three years ended June 30, 1888, are less by more than 20 per cent, than such expenditures for the three years ended June 30, 1884. The various steps which have been taken to improve the business methods of the Dena tment, are reviewed by the Secreof the Depa tment are reviewed by the Secre-tary. The purchasing of supplies has been consolidated and placed under a responsible bu reau head. This has resulted in the curtailment of open purchases, which in the years 1884 and 1885 amounted to over 50 per cent. of all the purchases of the department, to less than 11 per cent.: so that at the present time about 90 per cent. cf the total departmental purchases are made by contract and after competition. As the expenditures on this account exceed on an average of \$2,000,000 annually, it is evident that an important improvement on the system has been inaugurated and substantial economies

introduced. THE POST-OFFICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General shows a marked increase of business in every branch of the postal service. The number of post-offices on July 1, 1888, was 57,376, an increase of 6,124 in three years and of 2,210 for the last fiscal year. Free delivery offices have increased from 189 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, to 858 in the year ended June 30, 1888. In the railway mail rervice there has been increase in one year of 198 routes, and in the number of miles traveled per annum an increase of 150,795,917.48. The estimated increase of railroad service for the year was 6,060 miles. but the amount of new ilroad service actually put on was 12,764.50 miles.

The volume of business in the money order division including transactions in postal notes, reached the sum of upwards of 143 millions for the year. During the past year parcel post con-ventions have been concluded with Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Hondurus and Mexico and are now under negotiation with all the Central and South American States. The in-crease for correspondence with foreign countries during the past three years is gratifying and is especially notable and exceptional with the Central and South American States

statutes of 1887, and the opinion is expressed that under such a firm and vigilant execution of these laws and the advance of ideas opposed to the forbidden practices, polygamy within the United States is virtually at an end. Suite instituted by the Government under

Suits instituted by the Government under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, for the termination of the corporations known as the perpetual Emigrating Fund Company and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints have resulted, in a degree, favorable to the Government, declaring the charters of these corporations forfeited and escheating their property. Such property, amounting in value to more than #800,000 is in the hands of a receiver, pending further proceedings, an appeal having been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

PUBLIC LAND MATTERS.

PUBLIC LAND MATTERS. In the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which will be laid before you, the condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs connected with that Department and its operations during the past year are fully exhibited. But a brief reference to some of the subjects discussed in this able and interesting report can be here made, but I recommend the entire report to the attention of Congress and trust that the sensible and valuable recommendations it contains will secure careful considera-

tion. I can not too strenuously insist on the im portance of proper measures to insure a right disposition of our public lands, not only as a matter of present justice but in forecast of the consequences to future , generations. The broad, rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long preserved by nature to become her untrammelled gift to a people civilized and free upon which should rest, in well distributed ownership, the numerous homes of enlighten equal and fraternal citizens. We came to Na tional possession with the warning example in our eyes of the entail of inequities of landed preprietorship which other countries have per-mitted and still suffer. We have no excuse for the violation of prin-

ciples, cogently taught by reason and example, nor for the allowance of pretexts which have sometimes exposed our land to colossal greed. Laws which open a door to fraudulent acquisi-tion or an administration which permits the rapacious seizure by a favored few of the expanded areas that many should enjoy-are ac-cessory to offenses against our National welfare and humanity and can not be too severely con-

lemned or punished. It is gratifying to know that something has een done at last to redress the injuries to our people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless waste of National domain. That over eighty million acres have been wrested from illegal usurpation, improvident grants and fraudulent entries and claims must afford a and profound gratification to right feeling citizens as it is a recompense for the labors and struggles of the recovery. Our dear experience ought sufficiently to urge

the speedy enactment of measures of legisla tion which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the uses of actual husbandry and genuine homes. Nor should our vast tracks of so-called desert land be yielded up to the monopoly of corporations or grasping individuals as appears to be much the tendency under the existing statutes. The lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a problem of great moment how more wisely for the public good that factor shall be furnished. I can not but think it perilous to suffer either those lands or the sources of their irrigation to fall into the hands of monopolies which by such means, may exercise lordship over areas dependent on their treatment for productiveness.

Aircady steps have been taken to secure ac surate and scientific information of the conditions which is the principal basis of intelligent act on. Until this shall be gathered, the course of wisdom appears clearly to be in a suspension of further disposal, which only promises to create rights antagonistic to the common in-terest. No harm can follow this cautionary conduct. The land will remain, and the public good presents no demand for hasty disposses sion of National ownership and control.

I commend also the recommendations that appropriate measures be taken to complete the adjustment of the various grants made to the States for internal improvements and of swamp and overflowed lands as well as to adjudicate and finally determine the validity and extent of the numerous private land claims. All these are elements of great injustice and peril to the settlers upon the localities affected, and nov that their existence can not be avoided no dut is more pressing than to fix as soon as possible their bounds and terminate the threats of trouble which arise from uncertainty. THE INDIANS. tinues to improve and the proofs multiply that the transforming change so much to be desired, which shall substitute for barbarism enlightenment and civilizing education, is in favorable progress. Allotments in severalty have been made on some reservations, until all those en tilled to land thereon have had their shares assi ned, and the work is still continued. As soon as possible community in land should cease, by opening up such as remain unallotted settlement. Contact with the industrious and successful fr will perhaps add a healthy emulation which will both instruct and stimulate. But no agency for the amelioration of this people appears to be so promising as the ex-tension urged by the Secretary of such com-plete facilities of education as shall at the the earliest possible day embrace all teach-able Indian youths of both sexes and retain them with a kindly and beneficent hold until their characters are formed and their faculties The Apache Indians at Mount Vernon bar racks, Ala., are being well cared for and their children carefully educated, and there is no good reason why they should be returned to the reservation. They should be kept in restraint. PENSIONS. The number of pensions added to the roll during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, is 60,252, and increase of pension was granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolls during the year for various causes, and at the close of the year the number of pensioners was 452,557. Of these there 806 survivors of the war of 1812, widows of those who served in were 10,787 that war; 16,060 soldiers of the Mexican war and 5,104 widows of said soldiers. One hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid to these beneficiaries, ranging from \$2 to \$416.66 per month. The amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was \$78,775,851.01, being an increase over the pre-ceding year of \$5,308,280.22. The expenses atthe maintenance and operat on of the Pension Bureau during that period was \$3,262, 524.67, making the entire expenditures of the bureau \$82,038,386.17, being 211/2 per cent, of the gross income and nearly 31 per cent. of the to tal expenditures of the Government during th I am thoroughly convinced that our general pension laws should be revised and adjusted to neet, as far as possible in the light of our experience, all meritorious cases. The fact that ne hundred and two different rates of pensionsare paid can not in my opinion be made sistent with justice to the pensioners or to the Government, and the numerous private pen sion bills trat are passed, predicated upon th imperfection of general laws, while they increase in many cases existing inequality and injustice, lend additional force to the recommendation for a revision o of the general laws on this subject. The laxity of ideas prevailing among a large number of our people regarding pensions is be coming every day more marked. The principles upon which they should be granted are in danger of being altogether ignored, and already pensions are often claimed because the appli-cants are as much entitled as other successful applicants, rather than upon any disabil-ity reasonably attributable to military service. If the establishment of various precedents be continued, if the granting of pensions be not divorced from partisan and other unworthy and irrelevant con-elderations and the bonorable name of variars siderations, and the honorable name of veteran unfairly becomes by these means but another term for one who constantly clamors for the aid of the Government there is danger that injury will be done to the fame and patr otism of many whom our citizens delight to honor, and that a prejudice will be aroused unjust to meritori-ous applicants for pensions,

develop the processes, enlarge the results and augment the profils of American husbandry. It has collected and distributed practical information, introduced and tested new plants, abacked the provided the state of checked the spread of contagious diseases of farm animals, resisted the advance of noxious insects and destructive fungue growths and sought to secure to agricultural labor the highest reward of effort and the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of the year show that the season of 1888 has been one of medium production. A generous supply of the demands of consumption has been assured and a surplus for exportation, moderate in certain products and bountiful in others, will prove a benefaction alike to buyer and grower.

Four years ago it was found that the great cattle industry of the country was enda and those engaged in it were alarmed at the rapid extention of the European lung plague of pleuro-pneumonia. Serious outbreaks existed in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, and in Tennessee animals affected were held in quarantine. Five counties in New York and from one to four counties each in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were elucated with Maryland were almost equally affected. With the great danger upon us and with the con-tagion already in the channels of commerce; with the enormous direct and indirect losses already being caused by it, and when only prompt and energetic action could be success ful, there were in none of these States any laws authorizing this department to eradicate the malady or giving the State officials power to cooperate for this purpose. The depart-ment even lacked both the requisite ap-propriation and authority. By securing State co-operation in connection with authority from Congress, the work of eradication has been pressed successfully and this dreaded disease has been extirpated from the Western States, with the exception of a few restricted areas which are still under supervision. The danger has thus been removed and trade and commerce have been freed from the vexatious State restr ctions which were deemed

necessary for a time. An exhaustive study has also within the same eriod been undertaken of the subject of food adulteration and the best analytical method for determining it. A part of the results of this work has already been published by the department, which, with the matter in course of preparation, will make the most complete treatise on that subject that ever has been published in any country. The department seeks a progressive development. It would combine the discoveries of science with the economies and amelioration of rural practice. A supervision of the endowed experi-mental station system recently provided for, is a proper function of the depart-ment and is new in operation. This super-vision is very important and should be wisely and vigilarity directed to the end that the pe-cuniary aid of the Government in favor of in-telligent agriculture should be so applied as to result in the general good and to the benefit of all our people, thus justifying the appropria-tions made from the public treasury.

During the past four years the process of dif-fusion as applied to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and sugar cane has been introduced into this country and fully perfected by the experiments carried on by the department. This process is now universally considered to be the most economical one, and it is through it that the sorghum sugar industry has been established upon a firm basis and the road to its future success opened. The adoption of this diffusion process is also extending in Louistans and other sugar producing parts of the country and will probably be the on y method employed for the extraction of sugar from the cane.

The Government's relations with land grant roads are taken up and the District of Columbia affairs treated at length. The President con cludes:

The consciousness that I have presented but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants occasions no fear that any thing omitted is not known and appreciated by the Congress upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalt of a great Nation and a confiding people. As public ser-vants we shall do our own duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our intentions, maintain unsullied our love of country, and with unselfish purpose strike for the public od. GROVER CLEVELAND. Washington, Dec. 3, 1888.

MOURNED AS DEAD.

Beturn of a Man Who Had Been Lost Sight Of For Twenty-five Vears. HELENA, Ark., Dec. 4 .-- What proves to be a most interesting and romantic story of the return to-day of a man who has been mourned as dead for a quarter of a century has just come to light. The here of the story is an old man named Andrew J. Joyce, who is new seventy-five years of age. His whereabouts was discovered by the merest chance. The beginning of the story dates back to the late war. the beginning of the war he resided in Marietta, Ga., and was possessed of quite a number of slaves and was quite prominent. He left his place of residence with quite a number of negroes, whom he disosed of and converted the proceeds of the sale into tobacco. From that time to the present his friends had not heard of him. It was thought that he had met a band of guerrillas, who had killed and robbed him of his possessions. Judge F. J. Humphries, of this city, and clerk of the Circuit Court, yesterday received a dingy-looking letter from New Orleans, stating that the writer's name was A. J. Joyce, and that he had just gotten out of a Cuban prison, where he had been imprisoned since 1867. He further stated that he had written hundreds of letters to his friends and relatives and never received a reply, and that the only way he learned of the Judge's where abouts was through the means of an old newspaper, in which he noticed that he had been re-elected as circuit clerk of this county. In his letter Joyce says he became a blockade runner during the war and made four successful runs, and on the fifth he was captured; that he operated with the son of an ex-Governor (Wells). He did not state how he became imprisoned. Judge Humphries as soon as he received the letter telegraphed to a Mr. Roberts, of Tyler, Tex., a son-in-law of Joyce, stating that their father-in-law was still living. Steps were immediately taken to have him provided for. A letter from Tyler, Tex., received to-day, says that he is now there with his daughter, who has long mourned him as being dead. Joyce has a son and daughter in this county, also a son-in-law. A peculiar feature connected with the first letter received from him, after such an absence, was that the first sentence in the letter related to the last circumstance that his friends and relatives remember in connection with his disappearance, namely, the sale of a certain lot of negroes. He begins by telling that he sold the negroes, and from that he branches off on other subjects. He has been weakened in mind and body by his engthened confinement.

When to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws there shall be added the discontent of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purpose of our Government, dependent upon the patriotism

Government, dependent upon the patriotism and contentment of our people, is endangered. "Communism is a hateful thing, and a menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweaning cupidity and selfishness which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of op-pressed poverty and toil, which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild

sorder the citadel of rule. He mocks the people who proposes that the Government shall protect the rich and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor? Any intermediary between the people and their amment, or the least delegation of the card and protection the Government owes to the humblest citizen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameless imposition.

A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws uld be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present condi-tions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship; of all who realize that in this justice and equality our Governunent finds its strength and power to protect the citizen and his property; of all who believe that the contentwho believe that the content-competence and comfort of many ment, accord better with the spirit of our institution than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few; of all who appreciate that the forbearance and fraternity among our people, which recognize the value of every American Interest are the surest guaranty of our national progress, and of all who desire to see the pro ducts of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world, with re sulting restoration of American commerce. Existing evils and injustices should be honestry ed, boldly met and effectively rem died. There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan is perfected, fair and conservative towards existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the neces-saries of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of free raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor. The cause for which the battle is waged is confined within lines clearly and dis-tiactly defined. It should never be compromised.

It is the people's cause. It can not be denied that the selfish and pri wate interests which are so persistently heard when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive manner with our tariff laws, are related to, if they are not responsible for, the sentiment largely prevailing among the people that the General Government is the fountain of individual and private aid; that it may be expected to relieve with paternal care the distress of citizens and communi-ties and that from the fulness of its treasury it should, upon the slightest possible pretext of promoting the general good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals: nor can it be denied that there is a growing assumption that, as against the Government and in favor of private of private claims and interests, the asual rules and limitation of business principles and just dealing should be walved.

These ideas have been unhappily much en-couraged by legislative acquisscence. Relief from contracts made with the Government is asily accorded in favor of the citizen, as the failure to support claims against the Govern-ment by proof is often supplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the Govern-ment and the poverty of the claimant. Gratuities in the form of pension are granted upon no other real'ground that the needy condition of the applicant, of for reasons less valid, and therefore declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person whose con-tinuance in such function would destroy that

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desire and a fixed determination to restore to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge: to heal the wounds of the Constitution and to prevent its violatio To persuade my countrymen, so far as I muy, that it is not in a splendid government supported by powerful monop-olies and aristocratic establishments that they will find happiness or their liberties pro-tected, but in a plain system, void of pompprotecting all and granting favors to none, dis pensing its blessings like the dew of Heaven unseen and unfelt save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a Government the genius of our people requires -such an one only under which our States may remain for ages to come united, prosperous and

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The President announces that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility and at peace with all the Nations. Foreign relations have been strength ened and improved by performance of individual good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, commerce and reciprocity and extradition of criminals.

The Fisheries question has not been satisfactorily adjusted, but since March 3d, 1887, no cases have been re-ported to the Department of State wherein complaint has been made of unlawful ported or unfriendly treatment by Canadian authori-ties in which reparation was not promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the United States Consul-General at Hali ax. I continue in the opiaion that the treaty of February last, which ailed to receive the approval of the Senate did supply "a satisfactory, practicable and final adjustment, on a basis honorable and just to both parties, to the difficult and vexed queswhich it related," and having subse quently and unavailingly recommend ed othe gislation to Congress which I hoped would suffice to meet the urgency created by the rejection of the treaty, I now again invoke the earnest and immediate attention of the Congress to the condition of this important question as it now stands before them and the country, and for the settlement of which I am deeply solicitous.

The West incident is treated as follows: "Near the close of the month of October last occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain, with as little delay as possible, a new personal chan-nel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with the Correspondent of Great British with the Government of Great Britain. The correspondence in relation to this incident will in due course be laid before you and will disclose the unpardonable conjuct of the offi-cial referred to in his interference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the Presidential election then near at hand and also in his subsc tion then near at hand and also in his subse-quent action, superadding impugnment of the Executive and Senate of the United States in connection with important questions now pend-ing in controversy between the two Govern-ments. The offense thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Grant Britain constituting a grass breach of Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the

purely domestic affairs and essential sove-reignty of the Government to which the envoy was accredited Having first fulfilled the just demands of international comity, by affording full opportunity for her Majesty's Governmen to act in relief of the situation. I considered prolongation of the subject to be unwarranted and therefore declined to further recognize the

tarial or unofficial fees which our representa tives abroad are now enabled to treat as per-sonal perquisites should be forbidden: that a system of consular inspection should be instituted, and that a limited number of secretaries

of legation-at large should be authorized. THE WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL

Preparations for the centennial celebration on April 30, 1989, of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States at the city of New York have been made by a voluntary organization of the citizens of that locality, and believing that an opportunity should be afforded for the expression of the in terest felt throughout the country in this event. I respectfully recommend fitting and co-operative action by Congress on behalf of the people of the United States

THE TREASURY. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the total ordinary revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, amounted to \$379,266.074 76, of which \$219,091,174.63 was received from customs duties and \$124, 96,871.98 from internal taxes. The The

total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, by \$7,862,797.10. The ordinary expenditures of the iscal year ending June 39, 1888, were \$259,653, 53.67, leaving a surplus of \$119,6 2,116.09. The decrease in these expenditures as com pared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was \$8,278,221.31, notwithstanding the payment of more than \$5,000,000 for pensions excess of what was paid for that purpose in the latter mentioned year. The revenues of the Government for the year ended June 30, 1888, ascertained for the quarter ended Sep tember 30, 888, and estimated for the re nainder of the time, amount to \$177,000, and mainder of the time, amount to \$11,000, and the actual and estimated ordinary expendi-tures for the same years are \$273,00,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$104,000,000. The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890, are \$377,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same time are \$275,767,488.34, showing a surplus of \$101,234 511.66. The foregoing statements of surplus G them. not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of th ing fund act, amounting to more than \$47,000,000 annually. The cost of collecting the customs rev-enues for the last fiscal year was %.44 per cent.; for the year 1883 it was 3.77 per cent. The excess of internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year over those collected for the year ended June 30, 1887, was \$5,489, 174.26, and the cost of collecting this revenue decreased from 3.4 per cent. in 1857 to less than

3.2 per cent. for the last year. Bonds of the Government not yet due have been purchased up to and including the 30th day of November, 1888, amounting to \$94,700,400. the premium paid thereon amounting to \$17,508,613.08. The premium, added to the principal of these bonds, represents an nvestment yielding about 2 per cent. interest for the time they still had to run, and the sav ing to the Government represented by the dif ference between the amount of interest at ference between the amount of interest at is per cent. upon the sum paid for principal and remium and what would have paid for interest at the rate specified in the bonds if they have run to their maturity is about \$27,165,000. A first sight this would seem to be a profitable and sensible transaction on the part of the Govern ment, but as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury the surplus thus expended for the pur hase of bonds was money drawn from the people in excess of any actual need of the Gov-

ernment and was so expended rather than allow it to remain in the treasury. At the close of the fiscal year ended June 37, 1887, there had been coined under the compu sory Silver Coinage act \$266,988,280 in silver do \$500,504,310 of which were in the hands o the people on the 30th day of June, 1888. Ther had been coined \$299,709,730, and of this 855,829, 303 was in circulation in coin and \$200.327.876 in silver certificates, for the redemption of which silver dollars to that amount were held by the

matter exchanged with these countries is com-mercial in its character this increase is evidence of the increased business relations with The practical operation of the parcel post convention so far as negotiated has served to

ulfil the most favorable prediction as to their benefits. In January last a general postal convention was negotiated with the Dominion of Canada, which went into operation March 1 and which practically makes one postal territory of the United States and Canada. Under it mer chandise parcels may now be transmitted through the mails at fourth class rates of post-

It is not possible here to touch even the leading heads of the great postal establishment to illustrate the enormous and rapid growth of the business and the needs for legislative readjustment of much of its machinery that it has out-grown. For these and valuable reccommenda-tions of the Postma ter General attention is invited to his report. A department whose revenues have increased from \$19,772,0.0 in 1870 to \$52,7 0.600 in 1888, despite reduction of post-

age which have enormously rejuced rates of revenue while daily increasing its business de-mands the careful consideration of the Congress as to all matters suggested by those familian with its operations and which are calculated to increase its efficiency and usefulness.

Of the total number of postmasters 54,874 are of the fourth class. These, of course, receive no allowances whatever for expenses in the service, and their compensation is fixed by per centages on receipts at their respective offices. This rate of compensation may have been and probably was, at one time, just, but the stand-ard has remained unchanged through the several reductions in the rates of postage. Such reductions have necessarily cut down the com-pensation of these officials while it undoubtedly increased the business performed by them Simple justice requires a mention of this sub-ject to the end that fourth-class postmasters may receive at least an equivalent to that which the law itself fixing the rate intended for

Another class of postal employes whose con dition seems to demand legislation is that of clerks in post-offices, and I call especial attention to the repeated recommendations of the Postmaster-General for their classification. Proper legislation of this character for the relief of carriers in the free delivery service has been frequent. Provision is made for their promotion: for substitutes for them on vaca promotion, for substitutes for holidays, and limiting their hours of labor. Seven million dollars has been appropriated for the current year to pro-vide for them, though the total number of of-fices where they are employed is but 355 for the most fixed ways in the metiment of more are for past fiscal year, with an estimated increase for

the current year of but forty, while the total appropriation for all clerks in offices through-out the United States is \$5,950,000. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. The transactions of the Department of Jus-tice for the fiscal year ended June 3), 1888, are contained in the report of the Attorney-Gen-eral, as well as a number of valuable recom-mendations, the most of which are repetitions of those previously made and ought to receive consideration. It is stated in this report that though judgments in civil suits amounting to \$552,021.18 were recovered in favor of the Gov-ernment during the year, only the sum of \$132,

931 was collected thereon; and that though fines, penalties and forfeitures were imposed mounting to \$541,898 43, only \$1 9,648.42 of tha sum was paid on account thereof. These facts may furnish an illustration of the sentiment which extensively prevails that a debt due the Government should cause no in-

It also appears from this report that though prior to March, 1885, there had been but six convictions in the Territories of Utab and Idaho under the laws of 1862 and 1882, punishing polygamy and unlawful cohabitation as crimes, there have been since that date nearly six hurdred convictions under the laws and !

#### AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture has continued withdrew he with a good measure of success in its efforts to posed union.

A Fearful Long Wait. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 4.--A courtship of thirty-five years' standing was ended vesterday by the marriage of two wellknown people of this county, Joshua Shipe, Esq., and Miss Margaret Douglass. Mr Shipe was twenty-five years of age and the bride of yesterday ten when they became engaged. Mr. Shipe had a maiden sister who opposed the match and Miss Douglass' mother objected too. Several times since a match would be arranged only to be broken off by the conniving of relatives. Miss Shipe died the other day at the age of seventy, and Mrs. Douglass withdrew her objections to the long pro-