

Wichita County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XV.

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

NUMBER 11.

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 committee was appointed to wait on the President and a recess for half an hour taken. Upon re-assembling the committee reported that the President would immediately communicate with the Senate on the message which was then received and read and the Senate adjourned. The House met at noon with eighty-eight members absent. The Senate was informed of the President's message. A committee was appointed to wait on the President and a recess for 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 reports in the Senate on the 4th a number of bills were introduced, one being for the construction of two steel dams to be armed with heavy dynamite guns. The Union Pacific bill went over and the tariff bill was taken up for consideration. Pending the reading further consideration was postponed and the bill went over for the day. Adjourned. In the House, after the presentation of department reports and various petitions, Mr. Dingley, of Maine, called up the bill appropriating \$4,000 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 on the table, which motion was lost by a strict party vote. The Senate bill was then read for amendment and pending consideration 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 introduced. Mr. Springer asked for the consideration of his bill for the admission of Dakota, 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 settlement 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 1867, and being a 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 resolution was offered by Senator Butler extending the Presidential term to six years. Adjourned. The House, after routine business, 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 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 Niagara Company was the only business considered. At the evening session ten pension bills passed and the House adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
SENATOR GIBSON has introduced a bill for the establishment of a bureau of health with a commissioner in charge and a health commissioner 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 COLQUHOUN and Representative Barnes, of Georgia, called on the President recently and invited him to attend the August 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 WHEELER has ordered three more vessels to Hayti, instructed to demand the release of the steamer Haytian 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 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.

BURGERS in Altoona, Pa., the other morning started fires which destroyed four stores and a row of stables.
CANONCHET, ex-Governor Sprague's colossal 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 suicide in New York City on the 6th. Three of the victims were German and one man and the woman were French.
The front of Henry Diehl's seven-story mail 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 unhurt. Meyer was killed.

THOMAS THOMPSON, of Rockport, Mass., a pensioner of the war of 1812, died recently, aged nine-four.

The ferry boat Maryland, of the New York & New Haven railroad, which conveys cars by water to other railroads, was burned to the water's edge in the Harlem river the other night, together with several railroad cars.

By the will of Rebecca E. Robertsou, which was offered for probate at New York recently, the residue of her estate after various minor bequests is given to establish a home for enabling poor families to have brief summer outings free of expense. The bequest amounts to \$500,000.

AFTER four days of intense suffering without food or drink and lashed to the deck of the schooner Ebel M. Davis was rescued Thanksgiving day and brought to New York. Three were drowned in the hurricane of November 29.

HEHRMAN, one of the men charged with attempted robbery and murder of Phil Daly, the sporting man, in a New York 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 Secretary of State Seward, died at Florida, N. Y., recently, aged eighty.

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 giving the Indians a barbecue dinner.

The official canvass of Nebraska is: Harrison 108,425, Cleveland 80,552, Fisk 8,429, Streeter 4,236.

The leading plug tobacco manufacturers of the United States held a secret conference in Cincinnati on the 4th.

By a collision between two trains on a curve near Youngstown, O., the other morning, one man was killed, two fatally injured and a fourth badly hurt. Both engines and ten cars were wrecked.

INCENDIARIES set fire to Woods, Jenks & Co.'s lumber yards in Cleveland, O., recently and five acres of saved timber were destroyed, causing a loss of \$60,000.

The attempt to consolidate the Federated Miners with the Knights of Labor at Columbus, O., was reported a virtual failure on the 5th.

FOUR Chinese highbinders are dead as the result of their recent factional fight at Portland, Ore. Another was also reported dying.

"OLD HUNCH," of Chicago, has been robbed of \$700,000 by an ex-clerk whom he had trusted.

The stage from Mendocino to Ingrams, Cal., was robbed recently, supposed for a large amount.

The widow of the millionaire Snell, who was murdered by Tascott in Chicago last February, has increased the reward for the arrest of the murderer to \$50,000. There was a report on the 5th that Tascott had been arrested, which report Snell's son-in-law Stone was inclined to believe.

ABOUT 2,000 squatters, principally Poles, in the vicinity of the High bridge, St. Paul, Minn., are to be evicted. Some have been living there twenty years.

The bill leasing "the Strip" to the C. S. L. S. A. has passed both houses of the Congress. The bill is now in the hands of the President awaiting the approval of Chief Mayors to become law. The bill re-leases to the association the entire Strip for a period of five years for the sum of \$200,000 per annum.

The strike of the Montana Union road has been settled. Master Mechanic Ross, whose discharge the engineers demanded, was laid off and the engineers returned to work.

E. GRUMBACH, a fur dealer of Duluth, Minn., has disappeared leaving debts running well up into the thousands.

The Board of Trade of Great Falls, Mont., has taken the first step toward a statehood movement in Montana.

Two small boys of Owatonna, Minn., were drowned the other day while skating.

SECRETARY EVERETT, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, now in Cleveland, O., denies the truth of the report that a meeting of all kinds of railroad employes would be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., early in January.

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 Illinois: For President—Harrison, 570,473; Cleveland, 348,272; Fisk, 21,630; Streeter, 7,090. Harrison's plurality, 22,291. For Governor—Fifer, 367,890; Palmer, 355,313; Harts, 19,915; Jones, 5,364. Fifer's plurality, 12,547.

By a collision in the suburbs of Chicago the other morning, between a long Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago freight train, drawn by three engines, and a switch engine, all four engines were ruined and several box cars demolished. Loss, \$50,000.

The Miners' Progressive Union completed its organization at Columbus, O., on the 7th by the adoption of a constitution and election of officers.

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 worse.

GENERAL.

The steamer Haytian Republic has been released.

The German war ship Carota has captured a slave show off the coast of Zanibar.

Riots have occurred at Rennes, France, among the workmen. Troops were sent to quell disturbances.

By the wrecking of the British steamer Hartlepool at Egersund, Norway, recently seventeen of her crew were lost.

DON DOMINGO OLIVA, criminal judge for the district of La Cathedral, Havana, Cuba, recently received an infernal machine in the shape of a writing desk. In trying to open it his wife was seriously wounded by the explosion which followed.

The Russian railway officials have been ordered to observe the same ceremony to ward off Queen Natalie, of Servia, as is shown in Grand Duchess.

The Portuguese Government announces a blockade of the Portuguese coast in East Africa.

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

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

The *Boletín*, the organ of the postal authorities of Mexico, brings serious charges against the American postal authorities, accusing them of negligence and carelessness and sending mails on long routes.

A REPORT was current on the 6th that Jay Gould had obtained a controlling interest in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. The report was discredited at Boston, but considerable speculation prevailed about it in New York and Chicago.

The English Derby winner, Ormonds, was 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 from Blanc Sablon to the coast of Scotland or Ireland.

A STRONG shock of earthquake was felt at various points about Quebec on the 7th, but no damage was done.

REV. DONALD McDONALD, of Harbor Grace, N. P., has been appointed to the Archbishopric of Toronto.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the French Boulangists are receiving funds from Russian Chauvinists.

It is reported that in various districts of Ireland, in Limerick especially, the distress among the agricultural laborers is enormous. Many are asking to be assisted to emigrate to Buenos Ayres.

OWING to a dispute at a recent meeting of the Paris Municipal Council, two of the members—M. Menorval, a Boulangist, and M. Chauvigny, an irreconcilable—found a duel. The weapons used were swords and M. Chauvigny received a wound in the arm.

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. A drought still continues in Victoria, Australia, but fine rains have fallen in Queensland.

ARTIST WAKE, of the London *Graphic*, has been killed at Suakim by an Arab besieger of the town.

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 expects 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. 8.—While President-elect Harriss has been trumping over the Indiana prairies bagging quail President Cleveland has also been shooting. One of the attaches of the White House, Mr. Koefler, 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 although they soon had a dozen squirrels, of which nine were brought down by the President.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 8.—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 quarterly and 3 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.

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 disappeared 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 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 Springfield, treasurer.

VALLEY FALLS, Kan., Dec. 8.—Mrs. Alice Kramer, aged about sixty years, the wife of Jonathan Kramer, in a fit of temporary insanity cut her throat with a razor yesterday morning, from the effects of which she died within an hour.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

T. J. ELLIOTT, of Brown County, recently presented the Agricultural College with a 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 \$28,456.91. 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 \$5,949. 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, transfers 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 excavations 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 439,402 bushels, and average of 22 bushels to the acre. Of corn she had 72,706 acres, producing 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. Taylor, Edwards County; secretary, Mrs. Mary Ludlow, McPherson; treasurer, J. E. Williams, Ness County. Four hundred members were in attendance.

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

At the National Exposition, in progress at Atlantic City, Wyandotte County, Kansas, carried off the second prize. The same exhibit was made at the Kansas City Exposition.

PEANUTS are said to be yielding seventy bushels 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 Matlock Dry Goods Company at Arkansas City, is reported to be a defaulter to the amount of \$9,500. He is supposed to have joined the Canadian colony.

HUGH TIFFANY, a young man of Atchison, was recently arrested for forgery.

SECRETARY MOORE, of the State Board of Agriculture, who has been in Hutchinson to secure statistics relating to the salt industry, reports a wonderful degree of 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 contemplated. The Hutchinson salt deposit is from 200 to 300 feet below the surface, is 80 feet in thickness, and is almost perfectly pure. The process employed in bringing the salt to the surface is very simple. Between thirty-five and fifty carloads of salt are being shipped daily.

A MAN with a spade has recently been 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. Allen, Hutchinson; vice-president, Martin Allen, Hutchinson; secretary, Frank Holsinger, Rosedale; secretary, G. C. Brackett, Lawrence; trustee, Southern district, L. A. Summers, Wellington.

MRS. WILLIAM ROSS, formerly a well-known 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 upon a whisky joint in North Topeka the other morning and arrested the proprietors, 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 story window, a distance of eighteen feet, and made their escape.

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, one bi-monthly, four quarterlies 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 Legislature 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 among the poor, who are frequently unable to purchase the necessary books.

SUGAR FRAUDS.

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

Informers 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 Westmead and her cargo of sugar which arrived here from Java last Monday consigned 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 colored in Java, where very fine quality of sugar is made, which coloring made it look like sugar of a lower grade and subject to a less amount of duty. This is the largest seizure ever made in this port and the first cargo of 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. Vannice, 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 stole some articles of jewelry and a purse, immediately afterwards starting 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 dead body of Mr. Vannice in the bottom of the buggy. The body indicated that a terrible struggle had taken place. It is surmised that the tramp seized him, secured 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 Bauroisen's money and under his instructions. They were all identified by Bowles, who had named the witnesses stand in direct examination. The cross-examination was begun by Dan Donohue of Chicago and lasted until the adjournment of court. This ordeal did not cause Bowles to contradict himself in the least as to the main facts in his testimony, though in several minor details he pleaded forgetfulness. He denied very emphatically the charge sought to be made by the attorney that he had been promised immunity by the railroad company for his testimony.

FRIGHTENING WOMEN.
COLUMBUS, S. C., Dec. 7.—A negro, apparently with instincts like the White-chapel fiend, is frightening women here. Three complaints have been received so far. The scene of each assault is Arsenal Hill. The first was committed on the daughter of Mrs. Sarah H. Adams. She was turned out one night by the negro 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 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 Mrs. Minnie Kramer, who met with a similar experience.

THE STOLEN COIN RECOVERED.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 8.—The man who stole \$1,200 from a lot of coin 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 go 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 outburst 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 citizens. 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 Frisbie, 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 captured.

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 disappeared 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 day by boys.

KANSAS RAILROADS.

Annual Report of the State Railroad Commissioners.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 4.—The sixth annual report 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 workings 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 845 1/4. This makes the total mileage 8,799. 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 the corresponding drawbacks. The multiplication of railroads beyond the point where the volume of business is sufficient to yield remunerative revenues to companies charged with their operation and maintenance must necessarily become, to some extent, a mortgage on the future. Since 1885 the conditions for the rapid development of business in Kansas have not been favorable.

The reports for the year to the Commissioners show that of the mileage in the Kansas systems, 2,012 were operated at a net loss of \$78,623.40. In addition to this, 4,307 miles, while earning sufficient to meet operating expenses and taxes, failed to earn their interest charges.

The aggregate amount of deficit in interest earnings was \$5,129,567.77 for the year ended June 30, 1888. The total gross earnings were \$74,022,045.65—less by \$1,693,904.41 than the like earnings of the previous year. The total expenses, taxes, interest and dividends, were \$22,898,237.14, making the payments in excess of receipts \$3,847,556.51. The total amount of dividends paid by all companies was \$8,388,953.63. The Santa Fe paid in dividends \$4,717,929.75, the Missouri Pacific \$2,189,731.88, and the Fort Scott \$561,924.

The operations of the Santa Fe are shown to have reached a colossal scale. The report covers 3,022.75 miles of main and leased lines. The total amount of its common stock issued to June 30 was \$70,000,000, an increase of \$10,928,750. The bonded debt amounted to \$69,965,000 at that date. The total cost of construction and equipment reported June 30, applying to 4,768 miles, was \$176,555,596.68, the average cost per mile being \$37,028.89. The freight tonnage increased during the past year but the earnings from this source diminished more than half a million dollars.

Passenger traffic received an increase, as compared with 1887. The excess of expenses, taxes and payments over earnings for the year was \$8,517,290.11. The total amount of lands received by the company from its Congressional land grant was 2,928,865 acre feet. 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.
COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Dec. 8.—At four o'clock yesterday morning twenty armed men succeeded in effecting an entrance to the jail here, overpowered the sheriff and tore down the steel cage in which Witherill, the murderer, was confined. The prisoner broke up his bed and with a portion of the frame knocked several of the mob down. Three shots were then fired by members of the party and Witherill fell to the floor with his shoulder shattered. He was immediately carried a short distance from the jail and strung up to a telegraph pole, without resistance, and left hanging until daylight. Witherill never said a word after being wounded and appeared most indifferent as to his fate. Harry Perdue, another murderer confined in the jail, was not molested. In 1872 Witherill murdered his employer, a sheep man named Wall, living in Elbert County. He was arrested and sentenced for life, but was pardoned a year ago. In September he started from Ironton, a small town in the southern part of the State, for Silverton, with two acquaintances. He arrived at Silverton with the teams belonging to the sheepman, but the men were never seen or heard of. There was 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 McCain, 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 Denver where he attempted to sell the teams that belonged to McCain and was arrested. McCain's body was found a week later between here and Pueblo buried in the sand.

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 attendance 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 \$5,698; number of new schools built during the year, 714. The total revenue for the school year just passed was \$5,265,618.18; the year previous it 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 \$551,996.92. Last year there was a balance of \$389,892.56. 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 employees 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 Gaddis has given notice that the wages will continue as heretofore. The reduction was expected to be voluntary.

GAIN.

Something has come; I felt it yesternoe; 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.

How could I grieve? O blessed human heart! 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 overcast with shadows, So runs our day.

-Spectator.

THE TALBOYS.

How They Unwittingly Overreached Themselves.

"A worthy young lady, and the sole support of her mother. Your needling 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 Stickinthead.

Mrs. Talboys smirked, 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. Chauncey 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 kindness.

Effie Chauncey 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 dry-goods store, and were willing to take a woman, she felt that it might be a 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 not redound to their credit as honest folk, taking them into the church and inviting them to visit him, he had been their great friend in Stickinthead, 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. In reality he had merely believed them innocent people who were slandered, and had done his good work from truly Christian motives. Now, though the walk was long, the weather hot, and his simple dinner waiting for him, he hurried to the widow's little cottage to give them the good news, and was well repaid by the tears of gratitude in Effie's eyes.

Effie went to the Talboys next morning. It was a new life for the girl—not too easy, as one may fancy; but having passed through the ordeal of learning the stock with credit, and having made up her mind that Mrs. Talboys' sour aspects and Mr. Talboys' harsh voice were natural attributes, and not called forth by a dislike to her—alas! she was a little wrong here, for the Talboys could smile when it was advantageous to them to do so, and she was as a thorn in their sides—she set herself to earning her wages honestly.

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

"There is a flaw in this stuff, you notice," she said, one day, to a poor woman who was about to buy a remnant of merino for a child's frock. "You could not cut the garment without using that piece."

The customer thanked her, and did not purchase.

"You knew we were anxious to sell those remnants, Miss Chauncey," said Mrs. Talboys, when the woman was gone. "You were officious to point out the flaw."

"It was my duty, I think," said Effie. "Your duty is to us," said her employer.

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

Another lecture followed. "You as much as accuse me of dishonesty, Miss Chauncey," said Mrs. Talboys. "Indeed, no. I am sure you thought the bill a one dollar," said Effie; "but I took particular notice, and knew its denomination."

"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 given wrong change intentionally. She often did so. The rumor that had followed them into town had not been unfounded.

"If it were not for Dominie Rivers, she should pack," the exasperated woman said to her husband; and he answered:

"Why don't you make it so disagreeable 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 sharply, 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 criticized her.

"You are so awkward, Miss Chauncey," she would say; or again: "You are so slow."

Effie's neat black dress was not made of the strongest material, and it frayed at the elbows, and needed patching. The white threads of the cotton goods clung to it. Mrs. Talboys forbade aprons. The shop was bitterly cold in winter. Mrs. Talboys forbade shawls, as dowdy. A fine was imposed for being five minutes behind time; and Mrs. Talboys often set the hands of the clock ahead in order to impose it; but Effie, terrified at the loss of money, which meant perhaps a glass of cream or a needful garment for her mother, kept 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 never thought for a moment that Mrs. Talboys had a motive in her criticisms; but for her mother's sake she resolved to show no ill feeling; was always respectful, strove to please, and became a favorite with the customers.

"Get Miss Chauncey to measure it for you, and you won't be scrimped in measure," people would say, whose trimmings had been wont to fail them because of Mrs. Talboys' short yards, or who could not believe that they always lost some trifle from their parcels.

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 tradespeople.

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' store frequently, chiefly for little articles needed by the upholsterers—thread and curtain rings, and what not, but sometimes for stockings or handkerchiefs for himself.

Coming in suddenly, Mrs. Talboys found him talking to Effie. She frowned upon the poor girl, sent her to wait upon an old colored man who wanted a pair of shoe-strings, and attended to the gentleman's purchases herself, with the everlasting smirk, her sly glances from beneath her pale straw-colored eyelashes, and her continual pretention of—"To you, sir, it is only so much," as though prices were altered for favored customers.

It angered her to see the young man glance now and then at Effie's pretty face, as she patiently produced the shoe-strings for old Sam's critical examination; and when at last, in leaving the shop, he lifted his hat to the young lady, she grew furious.

"I am shocked, Miss Chauncey," she said—"shocked—that you should be so bold! Talking to customers of position, a thing never allowed in any respectable store!"

"I knew Mr. Dearborn as a little boy," said Effie. "We often played together. He inquired for my mother, and spoke as an old acquaintance would naturally do."

"Very well; for once I excuse it," said Mrs. Talboys; but remember, no more of it. Your manner was very ill-bred."

Effie felt that she was insulted, but none the less would her week's wages buy bread and meat. That day she met young Dearborn, quite accidentally on her part at least, on the way home.

He turned and walked with her. Almost at the door of her own home they came face to face with Mr. Talboys, who had been to the butcher's to pay his weekly bill, and was returning with a pair of chickens, dangling by their long, yellow legs from his right hand, and a paper of sausages in his left.

The mean little man bowed and smirked at his customer, took no notice of Effie, and hurried home to tell his wife.

On Monday Effie presented herself at the store as usual. To her astonishment, a long, lean youth stood behind the counter, and Mrs. Talboys advanced, with a grim and forbidding expression on her face.

"I intended to send you word had you not been so unusually prompt, Miss Chauncey," she said. "I have engaged Thomas Edwards in your place. Your conduct in picking up acquaintances in the store and flirting with them in the streets would bring discredit on the establishment. I shall mention my reasons to your friend, Dominie Rivers."

"You are utterly mistaken, and you insult me," said Effie.

She managed to get out of the store without showing emotion, but as she hurried on the thought of what all this meant to her filled her eyes with blinding tears.

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 her a moment, turned and followed her. It was Charles Dearborn.

"You shan't cut me," he said. "I won't allow that, Miss Chauncey. Why, good heavens! You look ill! What has happened? What can I do for you?"

He drew her hand through his arm. The kind words and the kinder tone, most of all his gentle touch, overcame Effie. She sobbed outright. And he covering her hand with his own, led her to her mother's door and entered it beside her.

Three days afterward Mr. Rivers entered the Talboys' shop with his wife, to buy muslin for some white cravats. Mrs. Talboys felt a little nervous. Was she about to be called upon to testify herself? she wondered. But the clergyman was very cheerful; and his wife, radiant with good humor, cried out:

"You must miss dear Miss Chauncey very much, Mrs. Talboys. She was so handy."

"Indeed, Thomas Edwards is born for business," said Mrs. Talboys. "And if Miss Chauncey would do as she did!"

"They will, however useful we may find them. Won't they?" said Mrs. Rivers.

"She was so sly," said Mrs. Talboys.

"Oh, no," said the minister's wife. "Mr. Charles Dearborn said that they had only just become engaged. He told my husband so. As a little boy he loved her dearly, and he came back intending to win her, but she did not know it. They are to be married on Wednesday. The Dearborns telegraph their best wishes, and I think dear Mrs. Chauncey is the happiest woman I ever saw. Such a happy ending to her 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. Talboys. "Malaria, I think."

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.

Carrriages 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 unknown.

"Poor things! I am very sorry for them," said young Mrs. Charles Dearborn, 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 many as four different types of blondes in Philadelphia—the ash, the chataigne or chestnut, the blondes dorces 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 Scotland says the nights are so short there that there is hardly two hours of darkness. At Inverness he was able to read at 11 o'clock at night without the aid of artificial light.

HOW PENS ARE MADE.

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 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 inch thick, is cut into strips each long enough to make two pens. These strips are annealed by placing them in pots with clayed lids and leaving them overnight in the "muffler," or oven, which is kept at an intense heat. When they are cooled they are scoured with acid to remove the scales and brighten them. They are then rolled to the gauge desired and taken to the cutting shop to be transformed into blanks by hand-presses. Thence they go to the piercing shop, where a hand-press makes the slits in the sides. After being cleaned in sawdust to remove the grease, they go to the hardening shop and spend a second warm night in pots in the oven. Next comes the stamping room, where the firm name and trade mark are received.

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 encounter sawdust in a drum; in the slitting 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 been subjected.

The longest stay is in the polishing shop—two days—the time being spent in the most intimate intercourse with the rubbish known as "pot," and in revolving drums. They emerge polished and with the sharp corners worn off the points. Then another trip is made to the tempering room, where they are given a blue, light, dark straw, or any other desirable color. Into a thin varnish of alcohol and shellac they are plunged, and spread on a perforated and heated iron plate to dry, and thence to the looking-over room, where girls inspect each pen, rejecting all 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 almost 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 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, box-berry, grouseberry, partridgeberry, deerberry, spicberry, teaberry, red-berry, groundberry, hillberry, mountain tea, redberry tea, ground ivy, and ground holly.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

The Latest Freak for Wealthy Patients and Scientific Explorations.

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 outside world would be greater in proportion to the number of his attendants, and that companions would help him in the accomplishment of his main purpose.

The feeling is a natural one independent of experience; but if we review the history of explorations, we find the facts show that an explorer succeeds best when he relies wholly upon himself to meet every emergency. It is not his personal fortunes from day to day that the public can reasonably be interested in. It is not this curiosity that the explorer is working so hard to satisfy. He aims to extend outward, at some point, the bounds of human knowledge.

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 of the plan he adopted. Pointing to the same general truth, we have the example of Baker, Burton, Reade and others, who also accomplished great 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 Brahmaputra, 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 interposed 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.

NTREPID EXPLORERS.

Astonishing Results Accomplished by Persons Traveling Alone.

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EXPLOSIVE COAL DUST.

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 eyes 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 colliery explosions. The experiments and investigations proved that very fine coal dust stirred up with air was explosive in an atmosphere containing only 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 assumption that fire-damp was the cause. The Paris 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 Seaham 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 Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

I got to thinkin' of her—both her parents dead and gone
And all her sisters married off, and none but her and John
A-livin' all alone there in that lonesome sort of way,
And him a blame old bachelor, confirmer every day!
I'd know 'em all from children, and their daddy from the time
Er settled in the neighborhood, and had'n't ary adime
Er dollar, when he married, fer to start house-keepin' on—
So I got to thinkin' of her—both her parents dead and gone!

I got to thinkin' of her, and a-wunder 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 Evaline and John,
And jes' declare to goodness 'at the young men must be blime
To see what a wife they'd git if they got Evaline!

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 housework, fer to look out little Jane,
And talk of her own mother, 'at she'd never see again—
Maybe sometimes cry together—though, fer the most part, she
Would have the child so reconciled and happy-like 'at we
Felt lonesome'n ever she'd put her bonnet on
And say she'd rally haf to be a-gittin' back to John!

I got to thinkin' of her, as I say—and more and more
I'd think of her dependence, and the burdens 'at she bore—
Her parents both a-bein' dead, and all her sisters gone
And married off, and her a-livin' there alone with John—
You might say jes' a-tollin' and a-slavin' out her life
Fer a man 'at had'n'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 way.

—James Whitcomb Riley, in Pittsburgh Bulletin.

ALLEN GRAY;

The Mystery of Turley's Point.

BY JOHN R. MUSICK,
AUTHOR OF "WATER BROWNSFIELD," "HELEN LAKE," "BANKER OF THORFORD," AND OTHER STORIES.
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CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.
"Why didn't ye git in that piece about my boy killin' the big rattlesnake?" he asked, somewhat 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 yer paper with cookin' receipts, an' funny 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.

write 'em for you; but she will be sure to 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 entering 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 said so," 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 inspire 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,
So by thy wings upon this wall
I'll 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 brevity, and the editor thought he might have 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 title.

"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 thing of the people who inhabited it.

"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-convict, others that he is connected with a gang of counterfeiters 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 one pulled her back. Her pretty fashion 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 table. "What is the name and address?"

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"No 'un knows. The house had been vacant, except two old people stayed there and kinder tuk keer of it. The man was cross an' wouldn't talk nuthin' but French, 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' skinned 'em so bad they wouldn't go nigh it. Then there'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' just like some one was bein' killed, an' every window in the house was a great blaze of light. He said he'd swear he saw a woman standin' at a window with wings just ready to fly when some one pulled her back. Then old Dobbs went by there one night an' saw the blinds an' curtains all a-blowin', an' people flyin' around the ceiling."

"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 wonderful sights at the old house."
"He says 'twas spirits," said Toby.
"Doubtless it was; but the spirits he drank before leaving town."
"That'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 supernatural about it. Why do people here object to talking about that old house on the hill?"
"Oss it's haunted," said Toby, with a shudder, "an' it drives people away from the place. Every body says if it hadn't a been far that old house on the hill we'd 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'm pressed for time, Mr. Barnes," pleaded Allen. "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 be 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 occupied with literary aspirants, and escape from a personal interview is impossible. 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 declamatory embellishments. It was no use to argue that he could not read it to every body, and that newspaper poetry is to be read and not heard; he was determined, and Allen 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, said:
"I will now read you something on spring."

A spring poem usually makes the experienced editor desperate. Country editors, especially, have a horror of spring poetry. But Toney, like all other poets, having no regard for other people's nerves, began:
"Those beautiful, sunny days have come,
The gladdest of the year,
When verdant nature strews the earth
With wild and bountiful cheer,
Remain, oh lovely days, remain
With all your pious peace,
And may your roses and cauliflowers
And 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?"
"In those you say
"Those beautiful 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.
"Where?" asked Toney, beginning to 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 be 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.

"High up 'mid the branches
Gazing at the far-of moon,
In gorgeous splendor
And wisdom solemn mair,
Sitteth the undiscoversed owl—"
"Hold on, Toney," cried the editor, "never allow any thing so sublime as that to appear in a newspaper. Send it to the best publisher in the land, have it copyrighted, or it may be stolen from you."

The author glanced at the editor as if he half doubted his sincerity. If Allen had not had excellent control over his feelings he could not have refrained from laughing. Toney's excellent opinion of his own talents as a poet blinded him. He laid the gem aside, determined to send it to a paper, and drew another which he thought more common place, and read:
"Oh, speak not of splendors, of sorrow and
Of happiness eternal, of England or Spain;
Oh, tell not of anguish, your hopes or your fears,
Come to me in gladness, with laughter or
"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, I don't think there need be any more delay in my announcing myself as a candidate," he said, throwing his hat on the folding-table and seating himself in a chair.

"It seems early," returned the editor.
"But delays are dangerous. Some one may get ahead of me."
"I say, Mr. Gray, I'm afraid!"
"That's George Strong—"
"But he belongs to a different political party."

"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 Legislature, I'll give me the same track for Congress, don't ye see; and if I get in Congress it's only a step to President of the United States. You know when a feller gets to goin' up there's no tellin' how far he'll go."
To sensible natures this man's egotism was simply disgusting. In order to change the subject Allen asked him the price he asked for the corner building near the printing office.

"D'you want to buy it?" asked Simmons.
"I might."
"A thousand dollars."
"I will see about it."
A few moments later Simmons left the office.

CELESTIAL MOTION.

The Fleetsome 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 movement. 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 the sun in its axis at the same time and even the sun is 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 imperceptible. A German astronomer, Madler, believed the star Alcyone, in the Pleiades 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 slowly nearing the constellation Hercules, in the northern sky. At all events, we are whizzing through space at a tremendous rate, as ignorant of the whither as the crew of a wrecked ship driven over the ocean by wind and waves on a dark night. Comets were once thought to be the fleetest 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 "cometary stars," so called because 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 parent makes one revolution on its axis—in irreverent and incomprehensible defiance of the accepted nebular hypothesis, which credits a satellite with a motion not greater than that of its parent.—St. Louis Republic.

A FANCY in lighting a room discards head chandeliers and uses side lights. Good effects are produced by colored lamps, and by the dim light of an and gas-light irritation upon the no sight is avoided.

THE END NOT YET.

Why Tariff-Reform Clubs Should Keep Up Their Organizations.
Beneath thy skies, November,
Thy skies of wind and rain,
Around our blazing camp-fires
We close our ranks again."
So wrote John G. Whittier after the defeat of Fremont in 1856; a defeat which seemed to many of that day as more decisive than that which the friends of tariff reform received this year, the sixth of November.

In the memorable conflict between freedom and slavery, 240,000 slaveholders succeeded for many years in convincing many millions of their fellow-countrymen that the whole interest of the Nation depended upon the perpetuation 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 oligarchy 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 the slave labor with which they were compelled to compete, actually take up arms and fight fiercely to perpetuate a system which was their worst enemy, they hazarded their lives on a thousand hard-fought fields to rivet on themselves the chains of a system of tyranny and inhumanity.

The times have changed; but the moral place, and read:
"Oh, speak not of splendors, of sorrow and
Of happiness eternal, of England or Spain;
Oh, tell not of anguish, your hopes or your fears,
Come to me in gladness, with laughter or
"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.

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"If there will be more than forty thousand Democrats in office on the 4th of March next," about which I know nothing, they should all be removed before the going down of the sun on that day, and more than forty thousand Republicans appointed in their stead. What the attitude of the Administration will be I have neither opinion nor information.—Senator J. 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 victory trench the Republicans in power?"
"Four years, certainly, 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.) Patriot.

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. The sincerity went straight to the President's heart. She said she had heard he was kind to little girls, but if she had made a mistake in writing to him, she hoped he wouldn't be cross.

"She may be the wife of a future President," said Mr. Cleveland, smiling at the little girl's letter. Inclosing a five-dollar note in a letter he sent it to the publishers in Boston, with a request that the remainder (for the bill was less than that) be put down to the little girl's credit for future subscriptions. He also wrote the child a very pretty little note, telling her that it was a pleasure to him to relieve her distress.—Boston Letter.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—Mr. Harrison, it is said, does not intend to be overshadowed by anybody. What a Cabinet he will have if this is true.—Chicago Herald.

—The number of farm mortgages in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Dakota is increasing. What would the American farmer do without his "home market"?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—The tariff of to-day is organized robbery; it is slavery legalized. With that tariff the Democratic party is at eternal war, and, in possession of the Government or in opposition, it will talk and work and vote.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Senator Farwell, of Illinois, declares 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.—St. Louis Republic.

—One of the most profitable lessons of the campaign will be lost if men's attention is not given to the mischief which arises from the conjunction, in point of time, of municipal with general elections—a mischief very sharply emphasized this year.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

—It is said that P. T. Barnum is to be made Secretary of the Interior. It would undoubtedly be a good thing to take him into the Cabinet in some capacity or other. His experience as a showman and the owner of Jumbo would be of great service to an Administration which will have the Blaine elephant to handle.—Chicago Herald.

—"I am told that without the tariff issue in the last campaign we should have carried the country. That may be true, but the time had come when the issue between the two parties had to be made and the Democrats made it. I don't regret it. It is better to be defeated battling for an honest principle than to win by a cowardly subterfuge."—Grover Cleveland.

—"The general feeling of Democrats 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 has brought them closer together and made them more earnest in their endeavors to procure the legislation which is best calculated to advance the interests of the entire people.—Quincy Herald.

—"If there will be more than forty thousand Democrats in office on the 4th of March next," about which I know nothing, they should all be removed before the going down of the sun on that day, and more than forty thousand Republicans appointed in their stead. What the attitude of the Administration will be I have neither opinion nor information.—Senator J. J. Ingalls, in N. Y. Independent.

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

The Republican plurality in Ohio has decreased from 42,000 for Grant to 15,000 for Harrison.

We hope that the extremely Republican Legislature of Kansas will not forget that that party is pledged to reduce the legal rate of interest to 6 per cent.

The following from Indianapolis is calculated to make the average spoilsman of the Republican pursuor have a cold, blood-curdling spasm: "The Journal which is considered a Harrison organ, in an editorial article, declares that the civil service law must be obeyed. The clean sweepers should not be unreasonable in their demands. The Republican party is pledged by its platform to civil service reform and Mr. Harrison has declared himself in full sympathy with it. It has not been altogether ignored even by the present administration and it would be scandalous for a Republican administration not to give it a still fairer construction."

Last week a man stepped up to us and said he would pay us every cent he owed us if he lived until Saturday night. We presume the man died. Another said he would pay us in a day or two as sure as he was born. The man either lied or never was born. Yet another called and said he hoped to go to the devil if he did not settle up his back subscription in three days. He has not showed up yet; no doubt he has gone. One man stopped us six months ago, as we were hurrying to the scene of a dog fight, and said he would pay us as soon as he got some money. The man would not lie, and of course he has not had a cent since. We have a very long list of names that have not paid us a cent, yet the paper has visited their homes for the past six months. A list of dead beats is being prepared which will be published shortly.—Potwin Messenger.

The reference in the President's message to the congress of American nations recalls to public attention a project which cannot fail of important effect on our commercial relations with Central and Southern America. The practical enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine by co-operation of American countries will, in the end, give United States control of a trade naturally 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 economic legislation, by so modifying it as to further promote the wider sale of our manufacturers in South and Central American markets. The preliminary steps that have been taken by President Cleveland's Administration will, no doubt, bring to the meeting at Washington during the year 1890 the representatives of all the Governments of South and Central America and of Mexico, Hayti and San Domingo.

The returns from this State show that Democratic losses were not in the great cities, with their varied manufacturing industries, but in agricultural 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, Schenectady and other cities. The heavy Republican gains are in the agricultural portions of the State, in St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Washington, 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 sinner returns of New York State show an increasing Democratic strength. So far as that discussion related to agricultural New York, "the potato lie" seems to have been the most successful Republican device of the campaign, and its promoters have reason to ask Col. Matt Quay, instead of returning to Pennsylvania the funds which his committee is reported to have left over to divide it among the potato men.—Albany Argus.

President Harrison talks as well since the election as he did before. 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 count. Mr. Harrison responded giving his first direct expression on the Southern question, and it is as square and patriotic as any ever uttered: "It is fallacy to recognize any such a thing as a Southern question. While I am President of the United States I shall only demand the people of the whole 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 people 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

making his administration as prudent and conservative as his language during and since the canvass indicates, he will have to give the cut direct to the Anthonys and Ingalls and the editor of the Chicago Tribune, and all of that stripe, who are endeavoring to arouse all the old prejudices, and animosities of the war. It is to be hoped that his old fashioned Presbyterian integrity will assert itself, and control the policy of his administration.

Senator Plumb of Kansas, by the stand which he is taking in favor of the reduction of import taxes on certain articles which are used largely by builders and manufacturers, has excited the hostility of the ultra protectionists, who are alarmed at the bold manner in which the Kansas Senator is kicking over the party traces. In the discussion of the Senate tariff bill Mr. Plumb called attention to the fact that a considerable saving of the State Capitol at Austin, Tex., and the government building at Wichita, by contracting for iron beams, girders and joists abroad, and made a motion for a reduction of the raw material which enters into the manufacture of these articles, referring to the oppressions practiced by the iron and steel combinations in this country. Senator Plumb declares himself as being in favor of a thorough revision of the tariff, and the threat which has been made by some of his Republican colleagues to discipline him will scarcely avail in keeping him silent. 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 treasury. Handicapped as he is by his political ties, he realizes the necessity 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, 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 Republican and a Kansan, he would be an ardent tariff reformer, if not an open free trader.—K. C. Star.

REPORT OF THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The sixth biennial report of the regents, chancellor and faculty of the State University is before us. A careful review of the report impresses us with the assurance that the regents have an appreciation of the magnitude and importance of their noble work, and the full measure of its requirements. The University now presents 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 Michigan University. The regents ask only for appropriations in amount and for purpose, indispensably necessary to the operation of the institution on the present plane, and we believe that the Legislature will respond readily to their reasonable request. Hitherto, our University has received a less amount of appropriation than any western State institution of learning, with the possible exception of Colorado, and has been accepted as maintaining a higher grade of instruction than any one of them. We are certain that the members of the Legislature soon to assemble, will find in these pages, arguments to justify them in making proper support of an institution whose work has been so successful, whose outlook is so bright, and whose ardent friends are found in every county of the State.

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 and talk to visitors and distribute type and carry water and saw wood and read the proofs and correct the mistakes and hunt the sheers to write editorials and dodge the bills and dun delinquents and take the earnings from the whole force and tell our subscribers that we need money—we say that we've no business to make mistakes 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 countenance to the man who tells us our paper is not worth a dollar, anyhow, and that he could make a better one with his eyes shut.—Ex

BURNS CLUB. Pursuant to announcement, the Burns Club met, last Saturday afternoon, in the office of Mr. Jas. McNece, in this city, and transacted the following business. President Jas. McNece in the chair:

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: James McNece, President; John Robertson, Vice-Pres.; John Frew, Secy.; Arch Miller, Treas.

It was decided to celebrate the 130th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotland's illustrious poet, on January 25, 1889, and for that purpose the following committees were appointed:

On Arrangements and Finance—Jas. McNece, J. W. McWilliams, Arch Miller, Wm. Drummond, Matt McDonald.

On Programme—John Madden, Jas. Robertson, Alex. McKenzie, S. A. Brees, F. P. Cochran, Geo. W. Weed, W. A. Morgan, Claude Makin, L. A. Lowther, D. Biggam.

On Invitations—John Frew, W. E. Timmons, Wm. Stewart, Wm. Brodie, W. P. Martin, M. A. Campbell, James Dickson, Robt. Brash, Neil Campbell, Wm. McGehee.

Organists—Geo. W. Weed and Miss Hansen. Piper—Hugh Jackson. Adjourned to meet at 2 p. m., next Saturday, at Mr. McNece's office.

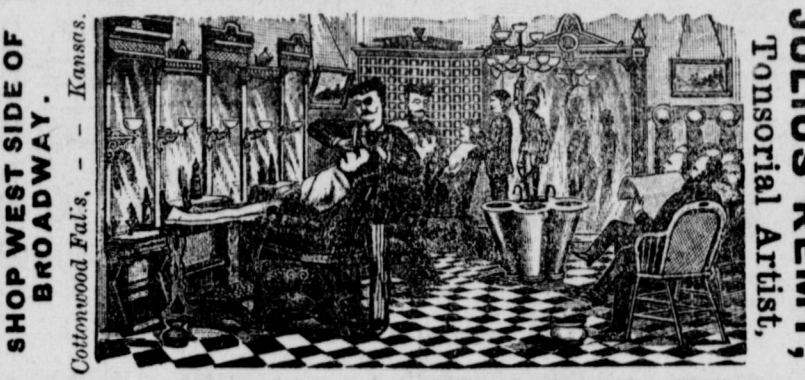
B. U. SCHLAUDECKER,

ROWLAND ROBERTS.

ERIE MEAT MARKET.

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

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



COURT PROCEEDINGS.

FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE.
The District Court which convened in this city, last Thursday, has disposed of the following cases as follows: State vs. Dick and Wm. Willer, trespass; leave to nolle. State vs. Jim Johnson, liquor case; leave to nolle. State vs. Henry Judd, peace case; dismissed at defendant's cost. State vs. John Carnes, violating the pharmacy law; pled guilty, and fined \$25 and costs. State vs. Geo. Nimmoeks, libel; leave to nolle. State vs. Pat. and Ed. Ryan, grand larceny—stealing a cow from Al. Brandley—change of venue granted to Marion county, and bond of each; put at \$1,000. John W. White vs. Geo. W. Nimmoeks, libel; change of venue case dismissed. Pat. Ryan vs. W. W. Hotchkiss, appeal from J. P.; dismissed. Lee Dabney vs. Milton Gray, appeal from J. P.; dismissed. W. W. Sigler vs. Edward Bryan, account; settled. J. H. Sargent vs. W. H. Cartter note; settled. W. H. Holsinger vs. E. A. Kinne, Sheriff of Chase county, et al., injunction; dismissed. S. P. Young vs. L. H. Corby, to recover money; settled. New England Mortgage Security Co. vs. Ignatius Mitchler, et al., foreclosure; Sheriff's sale confirmed. Chas. W. Potwin vs. W. H. and Rhoda Shaft, foreclosure; Sheriff's sale confirmed. State vs. Eph Benbow, stealing cattle, as we go to press the jury are out with the case.

TEACHERS' MEETING.

The Chase county Teachers' Association will meet at Strong City on Saturday, December 22, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. PROGRAMME. The best methods of teaching language.—Paper by L. A. Lowther. Discussion by Miss Emily King and Miss Edith Hyle. RECITATIONS. How shall I grade my school.—Paper, by J. A. Oursler. Discussion by Chris. Garthe and J. M. Warren. RECITATIONS. The evil effects of tardiness, and how to prevent it. Paper, by D. A. Ellsworth. Discussion by Misses Fannie North and Minnie Wagner. Correct habits of study and how can we aid our pupils in forming them. Paper, by Miss Minnie Ellis. Discussion by Miss Maggie Brees and B. E. Wasson. Adjournment. J. C. DAVIS, Secretary.

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 American and foreign patents, Washington D. C. E. W. Allen, Seneca, washing machine; Jacob Bloedel, Kansas City. Draft attachment for harness; S. F. Farrow, Lawce, force pump; H. C. Smith, Lawrence, carpenter's trestle.

WANTED.

Clear, or lightly encumbered farms to exchange for choice Kansas City property. A. J. GUINEROU, 64 Sheldley Building, Kansas City, Mo.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. Gillett has the best stoves on the market, which he will sell from two to four dollars less than any other house in the county. oct11-ff. Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap. Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-ff. Thoroughbred Berkshire pig for sale by George Drammona, on Diamond creek. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantiert alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialitaet. aug5-ff. 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 dollars, at Gillett's hardware store. oct11-ff. Millinery and Hairdressing done at reasonable rates by Mrs. G. Oliver. Opposite Pratt's Music Hall, on Main Street. sep20-ff. Doctor Otterman practicing physician. SPECIALTY ELECTRICITY, office and residence, 1st house east of Eureka house. eowk5t29. Jas. L. Otterman, M. D., in addition to a general treatment for the cure of diseases, makes a specialty of electricity. Consultation free. Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. eowk5t29.

THE KANSAS DEMOCRAT.

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

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOSEPH G. WATERS
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Topeka, Kansas.

(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton (623-4)

THOS. H. GRISHAM

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office upstairs in National Bank building
COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS
102-11

C. N. STERRY,

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

PHYSICIANS.

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

A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Residence and office, a half mile north of
Toleado. jyl1-11

DR. R. M. WILSON,

Having just returned from the Indian Territory, will remain in our midst for several months and will guarantee a permanent cure of all

CHRONIC DISEASES,

with the exception of Rheumatism. He will pay a forfeit of \$50 for any failure to cure what he undertakes; he also treats FEMALE DISEASES of all kinds. OFFICE, in Newman Block, Strong City, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Headquarters for Livery Rigs. Livery, Feed & Sale Stable, JAS. C. ATKINSON, MANAGER. You must get your rig from the Red Front Stable. For the prices are so that all are able; good teams for business a d others to visit. With trappings and robes and styles exquisite. Closed carriages and narrow buggies made for lovers. Open to the sun, or free stock covers; Horses well trained, and know just what to do. Either a business trip or a Rankabog; And the blacks and bays and sorrels and grays. Are speedily hitched for the party that pays. jyl3-11

Notice of Application to Purchase School Land.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will, on the 14th day of December, 1888, make an application to the Probate Court of Chase county, Kansas, to purchase the following described school land, situated in the organized County of Chase, Kansas, viz: the N 1/2 quarter, of N E quarter, of N E quarter, of S E quarter, of S E quarter, of S E quarter of section 16, township 21, range 7. He names the following persons to prove his settlement, continuous residence, and improvements, viz: A. Veberg, and David Messer, both residents of Chase county, Kansas. Deed at Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, this 1st day of Dec., 1888. W. G. BIEGE, Petitioner.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

—DEALER IN—
HARDWARE, STOVES AND
TIRWARE,
FARM MACHINERY & WIND
MILLS,
Wood and Iron Pumps,
PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND
FITTINGS,
W. H. HOLSINGER,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
1a5-11

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 26, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Friday, January 12, 1889, viz: H. E. No. 5291 of David Korwin, Strong City, Kansas; for the N 1/2 and S 1/2 of N W 1/4 and N E 1/4 of S W 1/4 of section 20, township 18, range 9, east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Philbrick, of Kanyon, Chase county, Kas; Jas. Pearson, of Strong City, Chase county, Kas; Sam. Straily Howels, Strong City, Chase county, Kansas; Zacharis Campbell, of Strong City, Chase county, Kansas. JOHN L. PRICE, Register.

A GREAT OFFER.

The publisher of the COURANT takes pleasure in announcing that he has made arrangements by which he can offer the COURANT and THE KANSAS CITY EVENING NEWS together for one year for \$3.10. This is only about half the regular price of the two papers. THE EVENING NEWS is published every day in the year except Sunday, and is one of the brightest papers in the Great Southwest. It regularly gives all the News from both home and abroad. It is bright, crisp and entertaining. Sample copies will be sent on application to the publisher of this paper. Hand in your orders at once and have your home paper and metropolitan daily sent on for the coming year. Address, W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, he experiences, be experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily effected by correspondence. 100 editions have been issued, sent post-paid, at an address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. F. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 105 Spruce St. Printing House Sq., New York.

DR. STARKEY & PALEN'S
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
DRS. STARKEY & PALEN
COMPOUND
NOT A DRUG

1529 Arch Street, Philada., Pa.
TREATMENT BY INHALATION.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

The compound oxygen treatment, Drs. Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, have been using for the last seventeen years, in a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetized, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer the following names of well-known persons who have tried their treatment: Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, Congressman, Phila. Rev. V. L. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia. Rev. Charles W. Cushing, D. D., Rochester, New York. Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.

J. H. Worthington, Editor New South, Birmingham, Ala. Judge H. F. Thomas, Quenemo, Kans. Mrs. Mary Livermore, Melrose, Mass. Judge H. S. Vorhees, New York City. F. C. Knight, Philadelphia. Frank Siddall, Merchant, Philadelphia. Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa. Edward L. Wilson, 522 Broadway, N. Y. Ed. Phila. Photo. F. M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands. Alexander Ritchie, Inverness, Scotland. Mrs. M. V. Orrego, Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mexico. Mrs. Emma Cooper, Ullin, Spanish Honduras, C. A. J. Coob, Ex-Vice Consul, Casablanca, Morocco. M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bank, Del. James Moore, Sup't Police, Grandford, Dorsetshire, England. James Ward, Bowral, New South Wales. And thousands of others in all parts of the United States.

"Compound Oxygen—is made of Action and results," in the title of a new brochure of 200 pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to the remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure!

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

J. W. MCWILLIAMS'
Chase County Land Agency
RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE
LANDS.

WILL BUY OR SELL WILD
LANDS OR IMPROVED
FARMS,
—AND LOANS MONEY.—
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
1887-1891

NEW DRUGS.



THE OLD STONE STORE.

DR. F. JOHNSON,
OF
ELMDALE, KANSAS

HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY
New and Complete Stock
OF
DRUGS AND MEDICINES

AT
HIS OLD STAND,
WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS
OLD CUSTOMERS CALL
ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN
TO THE
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb18-11

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANS.

Nov. 20th, 1888. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on January 12th, 1889, viz: H. E. No. 7476 of William H. Jackson, Chase county, Kas., for the E 1/2 of N E 1/4 of section 24 in township 22 south of range 5, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Isaac Smith, Robert F. North, Edgar Wm. Wagner and Joseph D. Adams, all of Birds P. O., Marion county, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register

BEST
COUGH
MEDICINE,
PISO'S CURE
FOR
CONSUMPTION.

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

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

For \$10 at C. E. HALL'S

COMPLEXION
DR. HEBBARD'S
VIOLA-CREAM

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

For \$10 at C. E. HALL'S

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LOW PRICES.

E. F. HOLMES

GOOD QUALITIES.

HOLIDAY GOODS; CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

NEVER BEFORE Have we made such Preparations for a Large HOLIDAY TRADE as this Season. We have an immense stock of the Finest Novelties on the Market. When looking for 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

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

- Men's White Linen Handkerchiefs.
- " Fancy Border "
- " White Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
- " " Silk "
- " Fancy Border Silk "

And an immense stock of tinted and fancy Silk Handkerchiefs in all qualities. Men's Embroidered 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 very complete.

VELVET AND PLUSH

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 imported flannel Shirts.

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

E. F. HOLMES, The One Price Clothier, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1888.

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.	10 in.
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$5.00	\$5.50
2 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50
3 weeks	2.25	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00
4 weeks	2.75	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50
5 weeks	3.25	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00
6 weeks	3.75	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50
7 weeks	4.25	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00
8 weeks	4.75	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50
9 weeks	5.25	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00
10 weeks	5.75	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50
11 weeks	6.25	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00
12 weeks	6.75	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50
13 weeks	7.25	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00
14 weeks	7.75	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50
15 weeks	8.25	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00
16 weeks	8.75	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50
17 weeks	9.25	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00
18 weeks	9.75	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50
19 weeks	10.25	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00
20 weeks	10.75	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50
21 weeks	11.25	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00
22 weeks	11.75	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50
23 weeks	12.25	13.00	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00
24 weeks	12.75	13.50	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50
25 weeks	13.25	14.00	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00
26 weeks	13.75	14.50	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50
27 weeks	14.25	15.00	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00
28 weeks	14.75	15.50	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50
29 weeks	15.25	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00
30 weeks	15.75	16.50	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50
31 weeks	16.25	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00
32 weeks	16.75	17.50	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50
33 weeks	17.25	18.00	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00
34 weeks	17.75	18.50	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50
35 weeks	18.25	19.00	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00
36 weeks	18.75	19.50	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50
37 weeks	19.25	20.00	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00
38 weeks	19.75	20.50	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50
39 weeks	20.25	21.00	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00
40 weeks	20.75	21.50	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50
41 weeks	21.25	22.00	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00
42 weeks	21.75	22.50	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50
43 weeks	22.25	23.00	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00
44 weeks	22.75	23.50	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50
45 weeks	23.25	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00
46 weeks	23.75	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50
47 weeks	24.25	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50	29.00
48 weeks	24.75	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50	29.00	29.50
49 weeks	25.25	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50	29.00	29.50	30.00
50 weeks	25.75	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50	29.00	29.50	30.00	30.50

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Wood taken on subscription.
 Subscribe for the COURANT.
 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, intends 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 Pringle 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 Bazaar, were down to Osage City, last week.
 Mr. Joe Heintz is suffering from a felon on the second finger of his left hand.
 Mr. Wm. T. Hutson returned home, last week, from a visit to Matfield Green.
 Messrs. W. H. Holsinger and John Maiden were down to Emporia, last Friday.

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 commodious barn on his farm.
 Messrs. Schlaudecker & Roberts will slaughter a fine Galloway heifer for Christmas.
 Miss Jeannette Burton, of Emporia, visited Miss Nellie Lantry, of Strong City, last week.
 Mr. Ed. Byram, of Peyton creek, took three car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week.
 Judge F. Doster adjourned court, Thursday until Monday, and went to Emporia on a visit.
 Mr. J. C. Tolbert, formerly of Homestead, is now night clerk at the Santa 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 slight attack of diphtheria.
 Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Forney, and Messrs. Leo Perlet 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, Monday, 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 weeks.
 Mr. W. T. Birdsall received a telegram Tuesday, from Albany, N. Y., announcing 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 falling.
 Mrs. R. C. Johnston left, last Friday, for Kansas City, where Mr. Johnston is engaged in the clothing business.
 If we did not need money we would not be saying so; but we are not a millionaire, 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 cow, 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 business, and his name was added to the COURANT's subscription list.
 Mr. John Danielson, of Strong City, won the handsome clock raffled off by Messrs. Hagans & Fritze, druggists, in the same city, the other night.
 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 Greenwiche, Sedgwick county, was in town the

latter part of last week, and had some job work done at the COURANT office.
 While lighting a fire at her home in Hartland, the other day, with coal oil, Miss Perry Watson, formerly of this city, was slightly burned in the face.
 The five-year-old son of Mr. Evan Jones, residing east of Strong City, was kicked, last week, by a horse, getting his left ear cut and his head badly 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 laying of the corner stone.
 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.
 Married, in Emporia, November 22, 1888, by Judge Parrington, of Emporia, Mr. Adrien O. Young, son of Mr. W. M. Young, of Cahola creek, to Miss Charity Marsh, of Emporia.
 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 hogs; both gentlemen returned home, Thursday.
 Mr. W. P. Martin and Capt. Hurst brought in five car loads of cattle from New Mexico, Monday, and sold four car loads of them to Mr. B. Lantry, and one car load to Mr. J. H. Murock.
 At the last Meeting of the I. O. O. F., of Strong City, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. W. Easter, N. G.; J. F. Kirk, V. G.; Albert Berry, Secy.; G. K. Hagans, Treasurer.
 Mr. Scott Dennison, of Strong City, having just completed a barn, 40x100 feet, for Mr. Joseph Shaw, on Fox creek, went to Clements, last week, to build a barn, 30x80 feet, for Messrs. L. P. Santy & Co.
 The Loyal Temperance Legion, of Cedar Point, will have a Christmas tree at the school house in that place, Christmas eve, Dec. 24th. The children 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, Thursday morning, since which time he has been improving.
 The non-resident lawyers in attendance at this term of the District Court have been Henry Grattan, of McPherson; S. N. Wood, of Wooddale; E. Lambert and E. S. Waterbury, of Emporia, and J. B. Crouch, of Florence.
 Married, on Sunday, December 2, 1888, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Middle creek, 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 and January 1, 1889, can do so at the rate of \$1.50 per year, as we need money to pay our debts. After that date the old rate will again apply.

My books are in the hands of my son, W. G. Hait, for a general settlement of all accounts, which must be by cash or otherwise by Jan. 1, 1889. His receipt will be valid by me.
 Dr. C. E. HAIT, Cottonwood Falls, Dec. 12, 1888.
 Married, on Sunday night, Dec. 9th, 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: Captain, E. D. Forney; 1st Lieut., Hugh Kilgore; 2d Lieut., Geo. McDonald; Camp Council, Matt McDonald; Geo. McDonald, John C. Pettey; Delegate to Division Encampment, W. Y. Morgan; Alternate, Geo. 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, devotes considerable space to its praise and explaining its workings. Mr. Santy has gone to Cincinnati, so we understand, to work in this interest, but how he will handle the business he had not decided on leaving home.
 The officers of McDonald Post G. A. R., Strong City, elected at a recent meeting are: C. L. Maule, P. C.; Chas. Hagans, S. V. C.; Matt McDonald, J. V. C.; D. C. Ellsworth, Adj.; Joseph Wotring, Q. M.; Dr. Hedinger, Surx.; K. D. Lee, Chaplain; Geo. W. Newman, Officer of the Day; Philip Spencer, Officer of the Guard; Thomas McDonald, Delegate to State Encampment; Geo. W. Newman, Alternate. The installation will take place the last Monday in this month.
 From the present time to the first day of January, R. L. Ford will present to every customer, who buys from him one dollar worth of goods, a ticket which will entitle them to a chance in one of the following articles:
 A musical clock.
 A silver tea set.
 A silver ice pitcher.
 A lady's gold watch.
 The drawing will take on the first day of January, and the holder of the lucky ticket will have his or her choice.
CLOSING OUT.
 J. S. Doolittle & Son, wishing to close out their stock of goods within the next sixty days, and to take a rest, will sell without any regard to cost. They have 250 pairs of children's shoes, at 35 cents, retail price \$1.25. Boys' gaiter 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.

Go To Loose's

AND SEE THE GREAT

Variety of Goods Suitable for Holiday Presents.

Go To Loose's,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

H. F. GILLETT,
 SUCCESSOR TO
CAMPBELL & GILLETT,
 DEALER IN
Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of
COOKING & HEATING STOVES
 In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated
WOOD - MOWER
 And the best make of
Agricultural Implements and Machinery.
STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE.
 Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET
 IN CLEMENTS.
E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.
 Hams, Bacon and bologna always on hand.
 Choice corned beef. Highest cash price paid for hides.
 apr13-1yr

JOHN B. SHIPMAN
 HAS
MONEY TO LOAN
 In any amount, from \$50.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm land. Call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Loan Office, in the Bank building.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.
 If you want money
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MARTIN HEINTZ,
Carpenter & Builder,
 Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.
 jan25-11

ABOUT FRUIT-GROWING.

Suggestions for Beginners—Requisites That Are Bound to Win.

The selection of suitable varieties can be learned only by noting just what 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 anything 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 succession that the result is rarely half a crop any one season. Dealers who purchase the fruit of an orchard greatly prefer paying 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, but very flesh, although more delicious for the desert on one's own table, are almost worthless for market. This advice 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 thoroughly and fertilize freely, the first few years at least. Young trees need a good sod-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 drag on the market. It has been demonstrated that after thinning the remaining fruit will so largely increase in size, and consequently in volume, that the net profit will pay all expenses of 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. Select specimens on top of the package results in less loss. All fruit should be of the same grade in any one box or basket. This is imperative 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.—*Journal Hoopes, in N. Y. Tribune.*

THE TOOTHLESS OYSTER.

Notes for Housekeepers Fond of Preparing Epicurean Dishes.

Smothered Oysters.—Into a covered sauce-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 strained, not adding 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.

Pickled Oysters.—Cook one quart of oysters in their liquor till plump. Salt well, and take the oysters out to get cold. To the liquor that is left add nearly a pint of vinegar. Strain and then add nearly a handful of whole pepper, a handful of allspice, same of cloves or less than that amount, six or seven pieces of stick mace, and three or four 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 the hot liquor over them and close tight, using in a day or two. The oysters are improved by adding a whole 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 so oyster shells spread with butter. First put in the oysters, then cracker crumbs, and so on till full; allow for swelling. Have the last layer cracker crumbs, and dab each shell with a bit of butter. Cook twenty minutes, and serve in a napkin with a round of lemon upon each shell.

Oysters with Fish.—Take the remnants of fish left from dinner and add to it an equal amount of oysters; make

a white sauce to pour over the fish and oysters, and cook until the oysters are plump. Sprinkle finely chopped parsley over the top, and garnish with points of toast.

Oyster a la Poulette.—Wash one quart of oysters; drain and cook until their edges curl well; then drain. Melt one tablespoonful of butter, add two 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 oysters. 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 Impositors 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. Richmond, the dentist, promises to give in the 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 except to their actual confederates, but a man 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 its name and other particulars written on a slip of paper which some one in the audience had inserted through a slit in the cabinet. It made the countrymen get right down on their knees and groan when they saw those blank slips come out with names and dates of which the medium was thought to be absolutely ignorant written on them. 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 a perfectly simple matter. Of course it 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 it will slip out of any knot that can be tied or out of the smallest size of handcuffs.

"The trick of materializing flowers and making them float in the air before the cabinet was another strong card for Miss Fay. We used to buy the flowers of some florist as far away from the center 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 air, and the poor fools in the audience used to snatch them up after the performance and carry them away as 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 don't believe she ever can be actually caught in one of her tricks. Even when things look pretty dark for her she manages to slip out of the trap somehow. For one thing, she is a dreadfully sweet and pretty little thing, and she can put on a most appealing look when it is necessary, and few men can withstand that. They drop the subject and let her go without giving the trick away."—*N. Y. Sun.*

MILITARY GENIUS.

A Power Which Has Been Possessed by 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 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 of war can not be dispensed 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; unimpressible, and the last man whom the world would have accredited with 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 outweigh 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 Wolsey, in Fortnightly Review.*

CHINAMEN IN WINTER.

How John Makes Himself Independent of Floors and Carpets.

The methods which the Chinaman adopts to defend himself against the cold of winter are not without a certain 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 winter, 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 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 J. Sanford.*

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 asked 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.*

ANTIQUITY OF BAKING.

A Prehistoric Art Practiced by the Ancient Egyptians and Hebrews.

The origin of baking precedes the period of history and is involved in the obscurity of the early ages of the human race. Excavations made in Switzerland gave evidence that the art of making bread was practiced by our prehistoric ancestors, as early as the stone 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 to 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 unleavened 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 yet reached some 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 oat 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 laborers. 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 peasantry in some parts of Europe. The price of bread has always followed the market price of wheat very closely, and a recent rise in wheat advanced the price of a pound loaf in Chicago 25 per cent.—*Chicago News.*

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Constant and Rapid Growth of the People Using It.

In an article, "The Future of the English-Speaking Races," Mr. Gladstone computes that the habitual speakers of English have increased from 15,000,000 to 105,000,000 during the last one hundred years, that they will number 120,000,000 by the year 1900, and at the rate of increase, seven times in a century, 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 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 60,000,000, and England, including all the British Isles, has increased from 14,000,000 to 35,000,000. In other words, while this country contained only one-fifth of the total of English-speaking people a century ago, it now contains three-fifths.

The increase during the next century, 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 of increase to 2 per cent. a year, it would be more than 550,000,000, and by the year 2000 out of the 840,000,000 English-speaking people in the world more than three-fourths would be in the United States.

Mr. Barham Zincke, a well known writer, astonished the world in 1883 by estimating that in 100 years from that time the aggregate of the English-speaking races would be 1,000,000,000. Of these he gave the United States 800,000,000, estimating our rate of increase at 2 per cent. annually, or a doubling of the population once in every twenty-five years. That would be four-fifths of the whole, while England itself would have only 70,000,000, or a very insignificant part of the English-speaking population of the world. Another computation, 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 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 completely overshadowed.—*N. Y. Sun.*

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 teaspoonful 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 in that it does not injure the most brightly polished hardwoods: Mix together some finely pulverized, well-dried zinc-white with clear copal varnish in such quantities as to produce a half-liquid preparation, spread this over the parts to be cemented, and it 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 of course applies only when the weather is dry. But when it is wet and rubber soles are necessary, it is better to wear a single-soled shoe inside. In the summer the thick sole should be worn, for it keeps the heat from striking through to the foot. This is all so contrary to the preconceived opinions of the public that it is doubtful whether it will receive much credence, but it is the fact all the same.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

BUILDING HOG PENS.

Description of One That Secures Warmth, Cleanliness and Pure Air.

In building new pens or changing old ones in which the hogs are to be kept during winter, care should be taken to construct them in such a way as to secure warmth, cleanliness and pure air, lacking either of which stock can not be expected to thrive. It is the custom of some to elevate the pens about three feet from the ground, the idea being that hogs fattened in such pens can be more easily loaded into wagons, when they are moved in this way, to be shipped to market. Pens built in this manner, unless set upon walls so the cold air can not circulate beneath them, can not be made comfortable.

Some little time ago one of our correspondents reported his experience with such a pen. He said his hogs came out of their beds in the morning sweating, sometimes quite wet, although they were supplied quite liberally with bedding which was changed frequently. The hogs appeared feverish, and did not thrive as they should. It was decided to tear down the old pen and build another on a different plan. Walls were built forty feet long and twenty feet apart, the space between being filled with stone broken fine on top, and then made level and smooth with gravel, on which a tight plank floor was laid. The pen was then divided into five spaces, eight feet wide, less for partition and end walls. Nine feet of each division was used for a sleeping and feeding place, five feet for a place in which the hogs deposited their manure, leaving the rest for a passage way. Opposite to each large window was placed, which gave light, and through which, in pleasant weather, the sun shone for several hours each 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 they were always healthy.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

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 "Buddhism 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 Presbyterian.*

—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 cavalier 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 requires 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 unless we firmly withstand the tempter at the very outset, we are almost certain of defeat.

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 rule, whether ancient or modern; whatever is incompatible with good sense is false.

—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 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, disagreeable information and says: "I thought you would like to know it."—*N. Y. Picayune.*

—It is a great thing to know that there is a Power and Wisdom which guides us and the world; and to feel that there is a Justice immense, immeasurable, irresistible, 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 constitutional life." "A great State is not to be ruled according to party views." "He who has his hand on the money-bag 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 fulfills all wishes, and is never just to all rights." "Let us learn to respect fidelity to conviction in opponents."

SCOFFING AT MARRIAGE.

A Sensible Article on One of the Burning Questions of the Day. The unseemly discussion which 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."

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 thoughtful 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 because of experiences, observations or theories that are at least superficial, but more probably the resultants of the individual folly or viciousness of a depraved nature.

Marriage is a failure only when the man or the woman is a failure in his manhood or in her womanhood. It is never a failure when the man and the woman are true to themselves and to each other. It is never a failure where the feeling and the motive and the purpose are right. It is never a failure where true love and honor are the links of unity. It is never a failure where good sense and good principle lead to and control the relationship.

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.

NOT IN A HURRY.

A Conversation Overheard 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 Pumpkin Hollow?" "You can in just ten minutes." "What time does the train go?" "At 6:30."

"Excuse me, madame, but will you have a ticket?" "Well, don't be in a hurry! I was telling you about John Smith and—"

OCTOPUS AND SWORDFISH.

Glimpses of a Terrific Contest Caught from a Steamer's Deck. Prof. F. Nicholls Crouch, the composer of the world-famed "Kathleen Mavourneen," writes as follows from Baltimore, Md.

"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."

A newspaper man in Liverpool secured the names of 492 sailors, and only two among them were named Jack. In all his talk with them he never heard them use a nautical expression.

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 period 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.

—Agriculture, minus stock raising, cannot 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.

—When calves are given a grain ration during the fall they will eat less coarse and bulky food. Sheaf cuts, 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 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.

Poultry as well as other stock are more or less subject to disease, and as disease with stock of any kind is difficult to cure notwithstanding the large number of infallible receipts warranted as a specific for the different diseases, every 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 to be the case during the winter as well 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.

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 do 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 important 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 take 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 Grange Bulletin.

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 imported 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 bright, courageous lad, and was ambitious to distinguish himself with his rifle. Early one morning in Water Valley we saw a herd of fifteen elephants grazing about a mile from us. We started them up, and picking out a fine bull with good tusks, I started to cut him off, telling George to ride behind while I charged them. Soon I had the old fellow out of the pack, and gave him a shot behind the ear that staggered him a little. Then we crossed for half an hour, but could not get any good shots. All at once the horse George was riding stumbled, threw him and falling on his leg, I was so horrified that I could not move, but finally seeing George's attempt to excite 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 trunk, and a moment after the poor lad was dead on the ground, crushed by the blow. Not satisfied, the brute began going 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 beast's 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 apparel, 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 the 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 greatest—yes, the world's greatest—men of genius. His wife quietly left the room, says Conway, then came back with an armful of wood, kindled a cheerful fire, drew his chair up to his desk, brought papers, pens and ink, and then, turning to him with a beaming face, said: "Now you can write your book." The result was "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 his burden, the world would never have known Hawthorne.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods including CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, BUTTER, EGGS, BACON, LARD, POTATOES, and various types of flour and grain.

Borne on the Wings of the Wind The miasmata, or aerial germs of chills and fever and other miasmatic diseases, are disseminated beyond the place of their origin. Protected by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, you may breathe them unharmed. Otherwise, approach trouble. Not only malarial infection, but rheumatism, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, 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.

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY. Brown's Bronchial Troches have for many years been the most popular article in use for relieving Coughs and Throat troubles.

BASELINE is often like the plating on spoons—when it wears off it shows the brass.

CONSUMPTION may be avoided by the timely use of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

A WHITE lie—watered milk.—Durlington Free Press.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it, 25c.

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