Commty

Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS. Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1888.

NUMBER 10.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

HON. MICHAEL HENRY HERBERT, British charge d'affaires at Washington, was married recently to Miss Belle Wilson, a rich

New York girl. PENSION COMMISSIONER BLACK has prepared a statement showing that of the 15,000 estimated cases where widows under the act of June 7, 1888, were entitled to arrears of pensions from the time of their husbands' deaths, 14,502 cases have been filed and settled.

SECRETARY WHITNEY, following his usual custom since he has been at the head of the Navy Department, presented to each of the employes of the department a fine turkey for their Thanksgiving day dinner. It took 400 to go around.

THE Presidentattended union services at Assembly Church, Washington, Thanksgiving morning.
SECRETARY WHITNEY'S annual report

on the condition of the navy has been presented to the President. A NUMBER of Post-office Department offi-

cials, anticipating the expected orders of dismissal after March 4, are making arrangements to engage in other business. A CONTRACT has been signed with Com-missioner Black for the use of the pension building in Washington for the inaugural

A DRUNKEN man recently fired a shot at the pugilists Kilrain and Mitchell while they were attending Kiernan's Theater, Washington. No one was hurt. His object could not be ascertained.

THE EAST.

By the explosion of a keg of powder in George Palmer's store at Scranton, Pa., the other evening, Bertha Palmer, aged ten, was killed and her father fatally in-

JAMES K. KELSO, ex-chief of police of New York City, and chief of detectives at the time of the Nathan murder, died re-

cently. THE New York police have proof that duel with pistols was fought in Central Park the other night; that one of the combatants was wounded; that the affair was about a lady, and that the lady tried to warn the police that the duel was to be fought, but her letters were received too late to prevent the meeting. The names of the parties were unknown.

THE ale and porter brewers of New York and New Jersey have decided to lock out all their union men because of the continued boycott on Stevens' brewery in New

THE regular ticket of the New York. Lake Erie & Western railway was elected without opposition in New York City.

THE steamship Allentown foundered in the recent gales off Cohassett, Mass. The crew of eighteen men were drowned. The vessel belonged to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

THE bronze bust of John Mc the dead tragedian, was unvailed at Mount Moriah cemetery, Philadelphia, on the 28th in the presence of many noted actors and others

THE proposed lockout of the ale and porter brewers of New Jersey has been avoided, the men having agreed not to contribbute in any way to a boycott.

A CASE of yellow fever in the person of a recent arrival from Jacksonville, Fla., was found on the 28th in a crowded tenement house in New York City.

AT a meeting of the directors of the Keely Motor Company in Philadelphia all differences were said to have been settled THE wife of General W. T. Sherman died

GARDNER, the chief of the opium smug glers of Ogdensburg, N. Y., has been

found guilty on six counts. A FORMAL tender of the position of chief marshal of the inauguration parade at Washington on the 4th of March has been made to Governor Beaver, of Pennsyl-

vania. THE insurance suit against Genera Daniel E. Sickles by a widow named Cave was tried in New York on the 28th. Th jury found that under the contract the widow was entitled to \$2,259 more than had been paid her, which verdict Sickles was willing to accept.

A STORY was current in New York that the trunk line rate cutting troubles, which have occupied so much attention of late. were merely a bluff to scare the railroad men from a projected movement for an increase of wages.

MARY CONNELL, aged forty-two, fell or was thrown from a fire escape of the tene ment house, 101 Greenwich street, New York, and was instantly killed during a general fight which followed a Thanksgiving orgie among a number of her relatives and friends at that place.

THE dismasted vessel Amanda Morrison has been towed into Provincetown, Mass., and run aground on the flats. The body o a man about sixty years of age has been taken from the wreck, and has been identified as Captain Daniel Morrison, of

Jordan's Ferry, Nova Scotia. THE officers and crew of the Haytien Republic have arrived at New York, having een sent home by the American Consul.

DURING Thanksgiving celebration by the Hudson Guards at Manhattan Park, New York, the explosion of a can of powder caused severe injuries to three men and resulted in a fire which destroyed the shooting pavilion. Louis Mudbauk was badly wounded by the accidental discharge of a musket.

THE Boughton acid works near Titusville, Pa., was destroyed by fire on the 30th. Loss, \$75,000.

THE New York Sun is authority for the statement that prominent Democratic veterans in various parts of the country are well satisfied with the Grand Army and will not join the Indiana revolt.

Six men were buried in a trench while working on a sewer recently in Philadelphia. One was killed and another fatally injured. The rest escaped.

SELLINGER & Co., dealers in glassware and owners of the Mutual Glass Company of New York and Pittsburgh, have been closed up. Their liabilities are said to be \$150,000.

THE coal mines along the Monongahels river in Pennsylvania were shut down for an indefinite period on the 1st. THE WEST.

SUES & UHENDORFF, tobacconists of Chicago, assigned recently with \$50,000 liabilities and \$37,000 assets. Cause, slow col-

SAMUEL H. CATHCART, alias H. P. Harris, alias Smith, alias Carpenter and alias Blissert, a noted forger wanted all over the country has been arrested in Chicago. THE Republican plurality for Governor in Michigan was 17.130. The pluralities on the rest of the State ticket were from 21,-

570 to 23,937. THE Anarchist Turners of Lakeview, Ill., deny that at their recent entertainmen they trampled on the American flag and flaunted the red banner.

By the explosion of a shotgun near Jef-fersonville, Ind., the other day an unknown man was killed and William Arnsdale and his son and a young man named Middleton were badly hurt.

THE round-house of the Omaha road, at Spooner, Wis., was destroyed by fire the other day, seven engines being de-

stroyed. Loss, \$60,000.
MINISTER JACOB T. CHILD sailed from San Francisco for Siam on the 28th.

The dead body of Anna Ellen Neal, aged nineteen, who disappeared from Cumminsville, O., November 6, has been found in a creek near Cincinnati. She

had probably committed suicide.

The total vote in Iowa (official) was 404,135, divided as follows: Republican, 211,518; Democratic, 179,877; Union Labor, 9,105; Prohibition, 3,550. Harrison's plu-

DIPHTHERIA was reported prevalent to an alarming extent in and about Hoopestown, near Danville, Ill.
THE great Sibley will contest closed with

the decision of the Supreme Court at Lan-sing, Mich., in favor of Mrs. Anna Louisa Fisk, of Detroit, whereby she will receive \$500,000 and \$20,000 allowance for attorney's fees.

THEAnarchists celebrated Thanksgiving day at Thalia Hall, Chicago, by denouncing God for permitting social misery on the earth.

A DUST explosion at Stenglein's furniture factory, Saginaw City, Mich., re-cently, caused the serious injury of two men. Another man was reported buried in the ruins. Loss, \$20,000.

The elevator at Green's siding, on the

Northern Pacific railroad, Casselton, Dak., burned the other night. Loss, \$50,000. THE Stenglin furniture factory at Sagnaw City, Mich., was destroyed recently by an explosion of wood dust and the

owner and his fireman were badly burned. Loss, \$30,000.

A CRANK signing himself "Knife Stab" and claiming to be a pal of "Jack the Ripper" has been writing to the police in Minneapolis, Minn., that he will serve the

dissolute women of that city as they were served in Whitechapel. MRS. ANNIE JESTER and her grown daughter were taken out and whipped the

other night by White caps near Sardinia, Ohio. A CORRESPONDENT at Columbus, Ind., telegraphs that Will Schrieber, teller of fled to Canada after robbing the bank of

\$8.500. ANOTHER disastrous fire broke out in the Calumet and Hecla mine, Michigan, on the morning of the 30th. Eight miners were in the part reported on fire, of whose es-

cape no hope existed. A CARELESS boy caused an explosion of natural gas in Wabash, Ind., recently and was badly hurt. The mains were injured and great excitement created in the

ONE man was fatally and another badly burned and the business portion of the village of Larabelle, Ill., destroyed by

recently. Loss, \$25,000; insurance August Linke and John Albin, miners, vere crushed to death in a mine at Olney,

Ill., recently by a cave-in. THE Wisconsin official vote for President was 354,664, an increase of 34,776 over 1884. Harrison's plurality was 21,271, a gain of 6,591 over Blaine's. Governor Hoard's plurality was 20,265, as against 8,718 for Rusk in 1886. The Prohibition vote was 14,277, against 7,656 in 1884. The Labo vote was 8,552, against 18,518 in 1884.

THE Electoral vote of California, as announced by the Secretary of State was as follows: Harrison, 124,809; Cleveland, 117,729; Fisk, 5,716; Curtis, 521.

THE Dayton (O.) Plow Company has assigned with \$90,000 assets and unknown

liabilities. THE canvass of the Oregon vote shows the following as the official figures: Harrison, 33,293; Cleveland, 26,524; Fisk, 1,677; Streeter, 363; scattering, 61. Harrison's plurality was 6,769, while at the last Presidential election Blaine's plurality

was 2.256. JOHN HENRY MEYER, who robbed and killed Ranchman John Lowell last March, was hanged at Placerville, Cal., on the

THE SOUTH

THE expected motion for an injunction in the West Virginia cases was not made in the State Supreme Court on the 27th. KILLING frosts are reported from West-

ern Florida and Southern Alabama. A RIOT took place recently on an attempt of the police to quell a negro disturbance at Savannah, Ga. Two policeman and another man were seriously hurt and a

WAYMAN SUTTON, awaiting execution at Wytheville, Va., for the murder of Peter Harvey, was rescued by an armed band the other night. There was some presumption that he was innocent, another man, who escaped, sending a letter that he had committed the crime.

SEVEN new cases of fever were reported at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 29th, of which five were white and two colored. There were no deaths.

A DISPATCH from Little Rock says Post-office Inspectors Nelson and Pettegrew have arrested J. H. Snowden, deputy postmaster at Center Ridge, for syste matically robbing the mails. tions run back several months and amount

GOVERNOR LEE of Virginia has issued proclamation offering \$1,000 for the arrest of the masked men who rescued Wayman Sutton, the condemned murderer, from the Wytheville jail the other night.

THE official vote of Kentucky was: Cleveland, 183,800; Harrison, 155,134; Fisk, 5,225; Labor, 622; Belva Lockwood, 2.

GENERAL. M. HERTENSTEIN, president of Switzer-

land, who underwent the amputation of his right leg because of disease of the arteries, is dead. THIRTY-FIVE foreign Jews who failed to leave Kieff, Russia. after the general edict of expulsion, have been arrested. The

alized the townspeople. The prescription ware and flint bottle manufacturers are working to get up a syndicate or pool similar to that of the

charge against them was that they demor-

window glass manufacturers. THE high price of butter is rumored in certain quarters to be due to a combine to force the sale of oleomargarine.

NEWSPAPERS in the Cuban sugar districts report that the prevailing drought is injuring the cane. The anticipated crop, it is expected, under the circumstances will be decreased considerably.

THE steamer Nova Scotian reported a stormy passage from Liverpool to Halifax. THE Canadian Parliament will meet January 21 next.

THE British House of Commons has passed the Ashbourne Extension act by a vote of 202 to 141.

THE French steamship Panama reports an unknown vessel lost one hundred miles off the Delaware coast during the recent

AFTER a conference with Cardinal Rampolla and the Russian envoy, the Pope proposes to establish diplomatic relations with Russia, a Russian Minister being sent to the Vatican, but no Nuncio to St. Petersburg.

At a recent council meeting of the Brit-ish Medical Society a resolution was passed deprecating the publication of the details of the late Emperor Frederick's sickness as a violation of professional confidence. In consequence of this resolution Sir Morell Mackenzie sent in his resigna-

W. E. Owens, the well known horse trainer, died at Toronto, Ont., recently of inflammation of the lungs. His name was familiar on every race course in America. R. G. Davis, member of the British Parliament for Kennington, London, has been arrested for maladministration of his uncle's estate.

THE strike of the coal miners in various districts of Belgium has ended. THE Russian Government is about to create a department of railways to fix tar-

iffs and classify freights. THE prosecution of Deputy Numa Gilly for libelling members of the French Budget Committee has been authorized by a committee of the Chamber of Deputies

It is said that the Emperor Frederick's original diary is in the possession of Queen Victoria.

THE Spanish Cortes was opened on the 30th by Premier Sagasta. There was no speech from the throne. It is rumored in Berlin that the New Guinea Company has offered to sell its territory to the German Government

for 4.000,000 marks. Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended November 29 numbered retaries or others interested send at once the First National Bank of that city, has | 232, compared with 296 the previous week nd 244 the corresponding JAY GOULD recently endeavored to induce President Cable, of the Rock Island, to enter the railroad trust which he was forming. Mr. Cable said he was afraid the trust would fail of the object intended and possibly might provoke another outburst of animosity against the roads. He, nowever, promised to give the matter

further consideration. THE LATEST.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 1 .- The coroner's jury holding an inquest over the bodies of W. H. Phipps and J. H. Flinn, two men killed in a collision on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad- on Monday, concluded its investigation last night and returned a verdict charging Operator C. A. C. Wood, at this point, with care essness. The verdict says that neither of the two roads was directly responsible for the accident. Mr. Wood has disappeared and his whereabouts are unknown. It has not yet been decided whether an effort will be made to find him

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 1 -At 12:30 vesterday morning seven business houses in the village of Lamonte, twelve miles west of Sedalia, were burned to the ground, Loss, \$8,000. The fire started in livery stable, communicated to Evans' grocery, Winfrey's confectionery, Smith's neat market, Coffee's saloon, Alsbaugh's harness shop and Collier's carpenter shop. Evans was insured for \$600. No insurance on the others as far as can be learned About a month ago the row of buildings on the opposite side of the street burned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- The treasury disbursements have been unusually large during the month of November, the pension payments alone amounting to \$22, 000,000 In consequence of this it is estimated at the department that the public debt statement will show an apparent increase of \$11,500 since November 1 instead of the usual monthly reduction. There is, of course, no advance in the debt itself. merely a reduction in the cash in the treasury available for the payment of the

LAMAR, Mo., Dec. 1 .- A collision of two freight trains on the Gulf road at the depot Thursday night resulted in the demoition of two engines and several cars and a loss to the company of probably \$8,000. One of the trains was standing on the track awaiting the other when the latter, composed of nineteen loaded cars arrived and plunged into it. The rails were covered with sleet and the brakes of the moving train, which was coming down s heavy grade, had no effect. The train hands jumped and saved themselves.

Beloit, Kan., Dec. 1.—The Northwestern

Kansas Teachers Association is holding a three days' session here. Three hundred teachers are in attendance and great interest is manifested. Lieutenant-Governor Riddle addressed a large audience Thursday and the opera house was filled last night to listen to Judge Tourgee's "Give Us a Rest."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1 .- While a gang of laborers were digging a trench for a sewer yesterday afternoon the bank caved in and six of the men were buried. John Lumbon was dead when taken out, and Dominic Dieble was so badly crushed that Topeka recently and discussed the changes he is not expected to recover. The others escaped with broken arms and legs. The injured were taken to the hospital for first-class cities.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE State Historical Society has in thirteen years collected over forty-eight thousand volumes of books, pamphlets and newspaper files and manuscripts, pictures and relics of history without number. It gathers up every thing printed in Kansas, and a vast amount of historical and scientific matter besides. It has 5,775 volumes of Kansas newspaper files, including those first issued in Kansas Territory, and published through all the earliest years of the Territory and State.

JOHN CONNORS, a Wyandotte county farmer reputed to be worth \$150,000, some weeks ago made his will, leaving his property to his children. Some time after he disappeared from home. A few days later a letter was received from him stating that he was in St. Louis and that his children would never see him again. He is sixty-eight years old and his family feared that he had become deranged in mind.

Two days before Thanksgiving Governo Martin granted pardons to F. J. Powell, Richard Townsend, Frank Mayer, James Woolver and Milton Lyons, convicts in the State penitentiary. Powell was sen-tenced in February, 1887, to two years for forgery, committed in order to provide for his family; Townsend was sentenced from Nemaha County, in 1886, for burglary and robbery for ten years; Mayer for ten years from Montgomery County in 1887 for manslaughter; Milton Lyons was sentenced for twenty-one years from Elk County in 1881 for manslaughter, and Woolver was given five years in Leavenworth in 1886 for forgery. The Board of Pardons had passed upon and recommended a pardon

A suit similar to the celebrated Hillman insurance case has been commenced in the United Circuit Court for Kansas. Mrs. Caroline E. Staiger and her children, all of whom reside in Leavenworth, have commenced an action against the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, for \$16,000 on the life of David Staiger, the plaintiff's husband. At the same time suit was commenced against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, for \$5,000. Staiger took out one policy in 1871 and the other in 1880 and the petitions set forth that he died on June 13, 1887, but the insurance companies refuse to pay the amount of the claims. Both companies allege that Staiger is not dead; that his body has not been seen by any one, and that his wife is attempting to defraud them of the amount

of the policies.

The official footings of the returns reelved by the Secretary of State show that Streeter, Union Labor candidate for President, received a total vote of 37,750 in Kansas, and Fisk, Prohibition candidate,

received 6,765 votes. The State Board of Agriculture has sent out blanks to eleven towns to be filled up with information as to the amount of salt already manufactured, number of hands employed, etc. It is requested that f any other places are engaged in the salt to Secretary M. Mohler at Topeka for a blank, so that they may be properly rep resented in the forthcoming biennial re-

THE footings of the official vote made by the State Board of Canvassers showed that the highest vote cast for a Republican Elector was 182,904; highest for a Democratic Elector, 102,745; highest for a Union Labor Elector, 37,787; highest for a Prohibition Elector, 6,779. For Governor, Humphrey received 180,431 votes: Martin, 107. 282; Elder, 35.816, and Botkin, 6,432. For Lieutenant Governor, Felt received 182, 041 votes; Frasius, 102,940; Todd, 38,063, and Finley, 6,434. The vote for other State officers was about the same as that cast for Lieutenant Governor. The total vote of the State was 330,215, an increase of 64.838 over the total vote cast at the

Presidential election four years ago. THE south-bound passenger train over the Southern Kansas railroad went through a bridge three miles north of Baldwin City the other morning. Two passenger cars and the mail car went down and were upset. Several persons were reported in-

A FARMER from Comanche County recently arrived at Wichita and told a harrowing tale of how a vigilance committee had notified parties to leave the State, the informant being one of the notified. failed to tell why their room was considered better than their company.

AUGUST STATT, superintendent of the street railway at Hutchinson, recently eloped with the wife of a prominent citizen. He drew on the railroad company for one month's salary in advance and took funds belonging to the company. The husband of the woman secured a warrant for the arrest of the eloping couple.

THE stories of suffering, starvation, etc. telegraphed as afflicting the people of portions of Southwestern Kansas, are emphatically denied by prominent citizens of Finney County. They declare that in that section of the State "an English company is rapidly building an irrigating canal ninety-eight miles long to supply three hundred miles next year of as fertile soil as ever the sun shone on." and that "fields set in alfalfa clover have netted \$35 to \$40 clear profit this year. Crops of twenty to thirty five bushels of corn are not unusual without irrigation. The markets abound with vegetables of all sorts, of most superior quality and size, at moderate prices The demand for alfalfa hay is eager and unlimited, even from St. Louis, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn., while other products find profitable markets in Colorado mining amps."

PENSIONS granted Kansas veterans on Washington Siriah, of Burt James McDonald.of Leavenworth: Edward Segmon of Sedan; S. H. Barnard, of Lansing; John McCoy, of Wichita; William T. Wright, of Sylvia; Joshua Stevens, of Fontana; Scott Boler, of Kansas City; John Reynard, of Greenleaf; William J. Miller, of Council Grove; Joseph Litchfield, of Sylvia; William D. Banner, of Vining; Philo D. Cody, of Glasco; Richard Brellier, of Zionville; Louis D. Huff, of Osborne, and Charles O. Wheaton, of As-

Saria.

COMMITTEES from the Councils of all the cities of the first class in the State met at

THE G. A. R. SCHISM.

A Meeting of Dissatisfied Veterwas Formulate a Programme—A Denial.
Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 29.—A meeting was held to-night at the Hendricks Clab rooms by some three score Democratic G. A. R. veterans; at which am organization was perfected, known as the Democratic Soldiers' and Sailors' Veteran Association of Indiana. The organization is the result of the revolt against the G. A. R. The object of the new association is set

forth in the following preamble to their

constitution and by-laws:
"The purpose of this association shall be to inculcate the true principles of patriotism and love of country and to foster and maintain true Democratic principles in the administration of the Government, both State and National, and secure a pure, simple and efficient administration of the same and to resist with all our might any and every encroachment upon the constitutional rights and liberties of the people; to preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which should bind together those who, as soldiers, sailors and marines, united to suppress the rebellion and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead; to aid in every possible way all persons who have been honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the United

States, and to secure for them preferment and promotion in the civil service." After the adoption of the constitution the following officers were elected: President, R. A. Taylor; secretary, W. C. Tarkington; treasurer, L. C. Daniels; vicepresident, Samuel C. Green. Under the constitution the entire management of the association is placed in the hands of an executive board. George W. Koontz was slected chairman and was given power to appoint the other members of the board, which he will do by naming one man from each Congressional district and two from

the State at large.

Colonel J. N. Walker, assistant Adjutant-General of the G. A. R., department of Indiana, and the executive officer of the order of the State, stated that no application for withdrawal of membership from the G. A. R. had been made to him, and that he was the officer to whom such applications had to come. So far from the Inliana department decreasing its membership, the applications for permits for special musters to initiate new members had doubled within the past two weeks. During the late campaign the membership increased 300 in the very heat of the contest and the roll just returned for the last quarter showed a membership of over 25,-000. If any dissatistaction was threatened for supposed political or other causes, neither he or Department Commander General A. D. VanOsdol were aware of it. He denied that the G. A. R. had in any way been turned into a political machine and said that the visit of veterans here during the campaign was not a manifestation of their political views.

A LOVE TRAGEDY.

Mary Ella Ray Strangled by Her Lover

ceived in this city yesterday morning of the finding of the dead body of Miss Mary Ella Ray on the roadside a short distance from her home, about eight miles south of the city, and of the suicide of Godfrey Korbe, the young man suspected of the

The body of the girl was discovered in a small ravine one mile south of the house. A small stream passes through this ravine. About sixty feet from where the body of the girl lay was found a man's hat, white collar and black glove. A few feet from the spot tracks were found at the bank of the stream, and a limb was found broken from a small tree that was upon the bank. Near the body of the girl was found a two bladed knife. There was no blood on the

Inquiry was made as to the whereabouts of Korbe and it was said he was under arrest at the house. Ex-Sheriff Hill and Deputy Sheriff Diehr had been to the house and joined those who stood guard over Korbe. But before the dead body of the girl had arrived. Korbe was a corpse. He had taken his own life; and from the symptoms it was thought that he had swallowed poison and thus sealed forever his own lips, from which the sequel to this terrible

tragedy would never be told. Coroner Atkinson made a close examination of the body of the girl and found no evidence of foul action whatever.

The verdict of the coroner's jury was that Miss Mary Ella Ray came to her death at the hands of George Godfrey Korbe by strangulation on the night of November 28. In the case of George Godfrey Korbe the verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by his own hands.

It was learned from the family that George Godfrey Korbe and Mary Ellen Ray left the house Wednesday in a buggy for Nevada, intending to return home fore dark. There was no suspicion that any trouble would occur, as the young man and girl were apparently the best of friends.

A BOLD RESCUE

A Man Under Sentence of Death at Wytheville, Va., Rescued by His Friends WYTHEVILLE, Va., Nov. 30 .- A band of armed men wearing masks broke open the jail here at three o'clock yesterday morning and rescued Wayman Sutton, under sentence of death, which was to have been executed to-day, for the murder of Peter Harvey. The jailer's statement is that a party of men ent there and demanded admittance, which he refused. They thereupon broke the door open with a sledge hammer and the front hall was immediately filled with masked men armed with doubled-barreled guns and pistols. They covered him with a dozen guns and demanded the keys to the cells, which he refused, whereupon they searched his private apartment and found them in his sewing machine. After securing Sutton they locked up some of the guards in his cell and left for the west end of the

1887, and the evidence, all of which was circumstantial, pointed to Wayman Sutton and his father-in-law, Morgan Pendleton, as the perpetrators of the deed. He was convicted and all appeals had

EIGHT MEN PERISH.

Arother Dissistrous Fire at the Calumet and Hecla Mine.

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. R.—Fire was discovered at the eighth level of Ns. 3 shaft of the Calumet branch of the Calumet and Hecla mine yesterday morning. A large party of men were working at the time of the fire which, when discovered, had-made such headway that the smoke was-terribly dense, and their lives were in-great danger. All made a rish for the surface, but eight men are missing. That

they are dead is certain. The min's location was completely covered with the dense smoke, and the fire looks worse than did the last, but being pearer the surface it is believed the dam-

age financially will not be so great. The company made the most desperate efforts to control the fire and to try to resthe case were bopeless. The men were all

married but two The fire will act affect the product of the mine materially and it will be kept up to the limit imposed by the French syn-

dicate. Chris Rule, one of the miners who were at work in the fourteenth level of No. 2 shaft, says that about eleven o'clock last night he saw and and smelled smoke and at once called the attention of others to it. Charles Sarson and Henry Burkineynki, who were thoroughly familiar with the Calumet branch of the mine, at once started up the ladder as far as the tenth level and then went south to the main shaft and rode up to what is called the grand sixth level. They then crossed to No. 3 shaft where they saw the shaft all ablaze. The bed plank and neill timbers, top. bottom and sides, looked as if they had been burning some time. Burkineyniki at once went to the walve of the water pipe, opened it, straightened out the hose and was ready to fight the fire at the risk of his life, but there was no water there. He says, however, that had there been water it would have helped matters none. Seeing this, Sarson, who had a narrow escape at the former fire, led the way back to the main engine shaft and warned the men to turn

back. He piloted the way for them to No. 5 shaft and then came to the surface. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of the eight men who are missing. Over 100 men were in that portion of the mine at the time, but escaped. The missing men are Joseph Masaler, Antonio Kessler, Joe Vandertilt, Andrew Hausen and two

others, names not known. DEFENDING THE G. A. R.

Commander-in-Chief Warner Speaks on the

Reported Defections.
CHICAGO, Nov. 30. — At the banquet given him by Chicago posts Major Warner, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, spoke briefly, and referred to the reported defections in While Out Buggy Riding in Vernon County, Mo.

NEVADA, Mo., Nov. 30.—Word was re
Hary Ella Ray Strangled by Her Lover Indiana and that of General Palmer in Illinois. "And I say it here," continued the Commander-in-Chief with emphasis, "no matter how high any man is who says to the contrary, that this organization is not circumscribed by sectarianism or partisan feeling. Let me say. here that the platform of the Grand Army is broad enough for every good citizen to stand upon. We recognize that we fought for freedom-freedom of thought of speech, and of the press-and we will stand elbow to elbow in defense of our comrades in the exercise of their functions, whether we agree on questions involving these principles or not, But though you wear this badge, and many of you have purchased freedom at a. dear price, you should not live in the past. You must discharge your whole duty in the present as citizens. Your badge represents the unity of principles on which your organization was founded-fraternity, charity and loyalty. As long, comrades, as this country shall remain faithful to the principles for which we fought, so long shall the right of every American citizen be respected before the law. And the comrade who can not stand upon this platform is entitled to our profound sym-

pathy, for he has read wrong the lessons. of the Grand Army of the Republic." Ex-Commander-in-Chief Fairchild said that the ones who had joined the organization through selfish motives had all left. it, thank God. They found it didn't help jod their social standing, nor their business, nor secure their political advancement. They discovered long ago that the Grand Army man who attempted to use the oronger a Grand Army man. .

GOULD AND HIS TRUST.

He Fails to Convert the Rock Island Mag-

New York, Nov. 30.—Mr. Jay Gould pent the greater part of his Thanksgiving day in missionary work. He devoted two hours trying to convert President R. R. Cable, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, to a belief in the big railway trust by which it is proposed to remedy all the evils and demoralization that abound now in the shape of rate cutting wars. Mr. Cable stated plainly the weakness he saw in Gould's propositions and pointed out objections that he believed would be raised by anti-monopolists as rallying cries for further legislation adverse to the railroads. He told Mr. Gould frankly that he was far from convinced that a trust such as is proposed, could be operated for any long time, or even while operated be equal to the tasks prescribed for it. When the two magnates parted, however, Mr. Gould was reassured by receiving President Cable's promise to give the subject further consideration with a view to its acceptance and indorsement if possible.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 30.—The discovery was recently made by the postal authorities in Ottawa that a number of registered letters either at or en route to this city had been stolen or had gone astray. The money they contained was chiefly sent from the West to Ottawa. It is said that not only were registered letters stolen, but a whole mail that came by the Grand Trunk railroad is missing. When the robbery took place is a mystery. The matter had been kept quiet until now. An investigation is in progress.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIM MONS, Editor. POTTONWOOL FALLS - KANSAS

THE HILLS O' SOMERSET.

'Mongst the Hills o' Somerset Wisht I was a-roamin' yet! My feet won't get usen to These low lands I'm trompin' through. Wisht I could go back there, and Wisht I could go back there, and Stroke the long grass with my hand, Like my school-boy sweetheart s hair Smoothed out underneath it there! Wisht I could set eyes once more On our shadders, on before, Climbin', in the airly dawn, Up the slopes 'at love growed on Natcherl as the violet 'Mongst the Hills o' Somerset!

How 't 'u'd rest a man like me Jes fer 'bout an hour to be Up there where the mornin' air Could reach out and ketch me there!-Snatch my breath away, and then Rense and give it back again Fresh as dew, and smellin' of The old pinks I ust to love, And a-flavor'n' ever' breeze With mixt hints o' mulberries And May-apples, from the thick Bottom-lands along the creek Where the fish bit, dry or wet,

Like a livin' pictur' things All comes back; the bluebird swings In the maple, tongue and bill Trillin' glory fit to kill! In the orchard, jay and bee Ripens the first pears fer me, And the "Prince's Harvest," they Tumble to me where I lay Clean fergot is time, and care, And thick hearin', and gray hair-But they's nothin' I ferget Mongst the Hills o' Somerset!

Middle-aged—to be edzact, Very middle-aged, in fact,— Yet a-thinkin' back to then, I'm the same wild boy again! There's the dear old home once more, And there's mother at the door— Dead, I know, fer thirty year, Yet she's singin' and I hear.
And there's Jo, and Mary Jane,
And Pap, comin' up the lane!
Dusk's a-fallin'; and the dew,
'Pears like it's a-fallin' too— Dreamin' we're all livin' yet
'Mongst the Hills o' Somerset!

-James Whitcomb Riley, in Century.

The Story of My School at Grasshopper Corners.

ZEKE RUGGLES.

I was a girl of only nineteen years when I left my father's house to become a teacher in a country district school. I do not suppose that I was particularly clever, but I knew enough to teach country boys and girls of a generation ago; neither do I for a moment imagine that I was remarkably pretty or beautiful, though I think I poscessed a fair share of comeliness and, at any rate, felt no uneasiness on that score.

Upon my first morning at the primitive school-house I found myself surrounded by some thirty or more boys and girls of a variety such as one might naturally expect to find in a rural district some twenty years since. They were of all ages from seven to seventeen, and were none of them particularly apt or bright scholars-save one.

In a corner, near the door, and the farthest from my desk, sat an old-lookme his name and other information. so that I might classify him properly. I noticed that he had a bright eye, and, although dressed clumsily enough, was a pleasant lad to look upon; but he was intensely bashful.

and drooped his eyes. Almost in a whisper he said:

"Yes," said I, "but your full name?" Before he could reply some precoteered:

"It's Zeke, marm, Zeke Ruggles!" I silenced the smart speaker and again turned to my eldest scholar.

"Give me your Christian name, please, so I can enter it on the reg-

"Hezekiah Ruggles."

"Ruggles, ma'am."

"It wasn't much of a name-at least, so I thought at the time.

I taught school at Grasshopper Corners from late fall until early summer, and then I commenced to make preparations to go home for a needed rest. By that time I had learned a good deal of Zeke Ruggles.

His father was the village blacksmith. who made a fair living, and, appreciating the lack, of education in himself. desired his boy to learn as much as possible. Zeke proved a very attentive scholar, and, although he was not possessed of a prodigious intellect or lightit would be necessary for him to procure a teacher of greater erudition than

ally he was a splendid specimen of huwas the antipodes of his physical per-But, "per contra," he drank, smoked and chewed tobacco to excess, and, while he could talk of very little but Ruggles was much older and far more himself and his horses, he profusely interspersed such talk with the coarsest of coarse language.

As I have said, more than once this not very (to me) attractive individual thoughts of both of us-I mean his inhad forced his company upon me, and, although when I was called upon merely Friday. At last he arose to take his to passively endure his society, I had

most decidedly refused. One day he came down to the school-house. It was four his visit. I began to summon the necessary courage to meet him when I should

pated his next move. The door opened and Mr. Slatt, gorgeous in a light suit of store-clothes, set off by an emerald-green necktie, marched up to my desk. He did not so much as remove his hat, but, with a familiar wave of his hand, said in a loud

"Howdy-do, Miss Brooks? Nice day, this, ain't it! Guess you won't say 'No to a spin behind my team, eh? Most of the girls are only too anxious to ride in my buggy, and I suppose you're no dif-ferent to the rest of 'em?"

Then, turning to the boys and girls, who, with one or two exceptions, watched and more or less admired, with wide open eyes and mouths, he jerked one thumb toward the door and shouted: "You kids can clear out! It's time

for you to go home, anyway." I was astonished, but retained enough of my senses to countermand this rude and unauthorized order. It required a bold stroke on my part, but I proved

equal to the occasion. "The scholars will keep their places until school is properly dismissed," I said. Aside, to Mr. Slatt. I added:

"If you wish to speak to me, kindly take a chair for a few moments. When the children are gone I shall be at lib-

With an oath, uttered under his breath, the fellow sat down, and I proceeded to dismiss the school.

When I thought all were gone I took my own hat and wrap and commenced to move toward the door.

"Well!" came in that rude and sulky voice from Slatt. "Are you going with me, or ain't you?"

"Mr. Slatt," I replied, with as steady a voice as my failing courage would permit, "do you think for a moment that any lady would accept such an invitation as you have accorded me? No, sir. Good afternoon."

We were then at the school-house entrance, and, I stepped forward to pass to the road, Slatt planted himself just outside the door-way and, taking my arm with a strong grip, shook me roughly. By this time he was in a terrible passion, and it was in disjointed sentences that he shouted:

"Ah! I'm not gentleman enough for you-you with your city style and notions-you would prefer not to see me -don't want to speak to me, eh? But you shall see me-you shall speak to me-you shall-"

But as he bent forward evidently intending by sheer force to kiss me, a fist came between my face and his; half stunned by a telling blow between the there. And this was not because I neveyes. Job Slatt lay helpless upon the ground.

Turning quickly to note my deliverer, beheld-Zeke Ruggles! And albeen teaching school Ihad looked upon Certainly I made no effort to call to ing lad of perhaps eighteen years. He him as a boy-as a poor country lad mind my good friend, the cripple; slowly the tired head turned upon the was the last whom I called upon to give unversed in the ways, the ideas and the whether I would or no, his pleasant, passions of the world—I saw then, in an instant, what no true woman could have failed to perceive, that Zeke was older than his years, that he was a man. with all the feelings, instincts and passions of a man. I do not think I over-"Will you tell me your name?" I step the bounds of womanly modesty asked. The lad glanced at me shyly when I say that I then knew, just as well as though he had declared it in so many words, that Ruggles was not merely prompted to assist me by an ordinary sense of chivalry, which might have led him to interfere in behalf of cious youngster in petticoats volun- any woman persecuted by a brutal man. He was influenced by a double passion; for, as in one instant his eyes gleamed with a deep and dangerous hatred of Slatt, the next they were lighted with a tenderness which I, with my woman's instinct, fully comprehended could possess only one meaning for him and for me. And in that instant I felt sorry.

The next moment I heard Zeke speaking:

"He is not seriously hurt Miss Brooks. You go home as quickly as you can, and, though it is more than he deserves, I will stay and see him safely

in his carriage." So I left them. What passed between those two I never learned; only I do know that during the two or three weeks that I remained at Grasshopper Corners I was never again annoyed by so much as a word from Job Slatt.

It was two days after my adventure ning rapidity, he applied himself so dili- at the school-house, and a Sunday evengently to his studies that I began to fear ing, when Ruggles came up to the he would soon reach a point where house where I boarded. He was not a frequent caller, but on a few occasions he had come up to the house and I had played on the old-fashioned piano for I had been annoyed more than once his amusement. He always asked me by a young man named Slatt. Physic- to do so, and I invariably complied, much as I would have done for any of manity; morally and intellectually he my scholars. But in all my acquaintance, it seems to me, I never failed to fection. Not yet thirty, he owned the treat him as a boy, forgetting that Zeke finest farm in the county, drove a span Ruggles was very nearly as old as my-of thoroughbreds and attempted to ape self, and that I had passed my twentieth the city boys in his dress, which was birthday. Perhaps it was our relative always very loud in color and style. positions in the school which blinded me; but I certainly ought to have known, what was really the fact, that

> An hour or two passed as usual, and my visitor made no reference to what must have been uppermost in the terference in my behalf on the previous fused. leave.

thoughtful than most lads of his years.

ness. It was so fair and pleasant that you left us, an' he's been reading books I sauntered down the long garden patho'clock on a lovely afternoon in spring, way to the gate. There Ruggles stop-and I was about to dismiss the scholars. From my desk I could see him through the window as he hitched his team, and that memorable moment two days besunset lighting up his face, which, until nary to my eyes.

"Miss Brooks," he said, "I am half leave the school, but I scarcely anticisorry that I was of some service to you the other evening. Not that, either," he stammered, as a blush suffused his face. "Of course I am glad to have been of ever so little use, but I am sorry the necessity arose. You see, I am afraid you will think I wish to take advantage of that. But it is not so. You are going away soon, and perhaps will never come back to the Corners. Well, I can not let you go without telling you this-I love you. Ah, Miss Brooks, don't, please don't be angry. I know very well that I am only a poor, me to go to the Corners. stupid country boy-homely and lame into the bargain. I don't ask you for any thing in return, and don't expect it. You will go away and be admired and loved, perhaps, by handsome and clever men in the city-and you will seldom think of the Corners and your old scholars. Yet I would like you sometimes to remember that I, Zeke, love you.'

It all seemed like a strange, quaint dream. Long minutes passed by, during which the stars came out one by one ere I woke to consciousness of the fact that Zeke still stood there expecting me to say something. Even then I could only find a few words, which I felt were poor enough and all too meager for the warm-hearted boy.

"I am sorry, very sorry, that this is so," I said. And, as I noticed the expression-half wistful, half disappointedwith which he eyed me, I added, quick-

"Were you a millionaire-handsome and clever-it would make no difference to me, Zeke. I am proud of our acquaintance, for you are a good friend of mine, and I can never repay your goodness to me. But that you should care for me, other than as a friend, I am sorry."

And I was sorry as I watched -him walk sadly and slowly down the road until the darkness hid him from my sight. And long afterward, in a large city school and at my father's quiet home, I never thought of the lame foot, of the rough country clothes, or of the shy awkwardness of the boy Zeke-but always I remembered the wistful look on his manly face, as, lit up by the glow of the sunset, my lover told me of his love. And I was sorry.

At the end of the school term I left Grasshopper Corners to take a position in one of the Rochester city schools though each recurring vacation I spent at my old home. But though my father's house was within a day's drive of the Corners, I somehow never went er gave any thought to the friends of my apprentice days. Try as I would I could never for many consecutive moments avoid sad memories of a day though, during all the months I had which had passed and gone for me. nen countenance was ever before m eyes; while in my ears there evermore rang the words which I once spurned: "I don't ask you for any thing in re-

turn, but I, Zeke, love you." Truly in my experience I was proving that sometimes, at least, "absence makes the heart grow fonder." Always in the heart, now, was an aching void, an almost painful longing which nothing could satisfy. I knew, too well, that my heart's truest happiness I had left behind on that Sabbath evening at Grasshopper Corners. I had years, and was spending my summer vacation with my parents. One lovely morning I arose quite early and went out into my mother's pretty flower garden. While there, gathering fragrant blossoms for the breakfast table, I was accosted by a man, who would not have seemed old had it not been for the haggard expression of woe and misery upon had alighted from an antique buggy which looked as weary and travelstained as himself. I thought somehow in the least surprised to hear him address me by name. He approached me slowly, hat in hand, and in a voice which trembled with emotion.

"Meb be you don't remember me, marm, but you'll not have forgot Zeke?

I knew the man then; he was old Ruggles, the Grasshopper Corners blacksmith, my former pupil's father. "Surely," I replied, as I took the old

well. But as I said the words I knew that he was not well. I felt that something dreadful had overtaken him. For in that moment of anxiety, as I waited for the old man's reply, while a hundred possibilities flashed through my brain and wrung my heart-then and there I bestewed upon Zeke Ruggles. But anxious as I was I could not suppress some compassion for the tired father. I pressed him to come into the house and eat some breakfast, but he re- press.

pany him to the village dances I had had not yet quite given way to dark- has been studying real hard ever since ace of killing him.

and crowding his brain with lawyer larnin' and he's took his 'xamination at Albany an' he's been admitted to the bar. But he's paid a big price for it all. He's sick of brain fever, miss, an' I rightly guessed I was the object of fore, had appeared so plain and ordi- I sadly fear he will never be his old self. All the time he talks of you, an' at last I says to myself: 'I'll find her an' ask her to come over an' see Zeke, if so be she might do the poor lad some good.' An' here I am, an' oh, my dear, please humor a poor old fellow, won't you? Do, now, come and say a cheery word to my boy. May be it'll be no use at all, and then, again, it may

> dearp It needed not the earnest words of the old man, nor the tears which coursed down his rough cheek to prevail upon

> I started in a few minutes, my father driving me and old Mr. Ruggles. It was a long ride, nearly twenty miles, but we reached the blacksmith's modest home soon after noon.

> Before very long I was ushered into the sick chamber, where upon an oldfashioned bed, beneath a white coverlet, lay my champion.

> But how changed! How wan and thin the cheeks, how listless the eyes. I bent over the poor fellow and kissed the feverish brow, though he could not tell that I did; his reason had left him and he was quite unconscious of his surroundings.

> I stayed for some minutes in the room and once I heard the lips of the sick man murmur my name-"Anna." Zeke did not recognize me.

Down stairs I saw the doctor, whom

gles. The crisis will come in the next twenty-four hours, and if we can not rouse him from this delirium I shall fear the worst. He thinks much of you, and I think would recognize you much quicker than any one else. Forgive an old man, my dear, for seeming meddlesome, but the poor fellow's whole soul was bound up in you, and his mind dwells upon no one and nothing else. This evening when it is cool and quiet come up again to the room. You used to sing to him, I think; try that."

I did try it. When the evening shades were beginning to fall across the curtain of the little bed-chamber where Zeke lay, I seated myself by the bedside and took the sick man's thin hand in mine.

There was one song I used to sing to Zeke-one of his favorites-though I had not paid much heed to the words in the old days. Now, however, their tull meaning and sweetness became anparent, and quite naturally, if some what sadly, I softly sang the verses. But no sign of recognition came from Zeke until I reached the refrain:

"Oh, Laddie, oh, Laddie, oh, Laddie,
I can never love but thee;
Until death shall part you have won my heart,
You are all the world to me."

Then I felt a slight pressure of the wan hand which rested in mine, and pillow, while a tender smile lighted up the weary, wandering eyes. The crisis had come, and that night it was past.

Zeke Ruggles did not die, for I have been his happy wife for many years. H. S. Atkinson, in Detroit Free Press.

Women in Poultry Culture. It is a gratifying fact that the poultry industry is attracting many women to it. Our poultry associations have many lady members, and many have won prizes at our exhibitions. Woman, by her gentleness and large stock of pabeen away from the Corners just two tience, is best fitted to care for the flocks. Many a woman suffering from the ill-effects of close confinement indoors is recovering her health and cheerfulness in this interesting and pleasing occupation. The time is coming when hosts of women of America will vie with their French sisters in controlling the poultry culture of the land. Woman has asserted herself and his face. I did not exactly recognize has forced an acknowledgement of her him, though there was something fa- ability. Not a profession, trade or callmiliar about the old gentleman, who ing exists in which women are not included. Chicago has even its women blacksmiths. Every place is open to woman. She is embracing it, and sucthat I ought to know him, and was not cess for her is sure; for in any business where attention to detail in small things is an imperative demand woman excels man .- American Poultry Journal.

Keep Old Dress Waists.

A dress-maker, in talking about her profession, said: "If what I say were all carefully followed husbands would not have to pay such heavy dress-makers' bills. When dress waists are past wearing they should be ripped to pieces, the lining washed and ironed all rolled man's hand in mine and led him to a up together and put away until they are wanted at some future time. They seat on the porch, "and I hope Zeke is may be used in a variety of ways. They may be sewn together again and worn under a jersey, or they can be cut down for the children to wear, and then they will always furnish odd pieces for general repairing, It is always well to look over condemned garments and cut out all pieces in good condition. comprehended beyond the shadow of a doubt that the one great love which a Always cut off buttons and buckles and woman can know for one man I had place them in a box assigned for these articles. Some day they will furnish you with those little things that many have to go out and pay ten cents or a quarter for."-N. Y. Mail and Ex-

-A Texas man was fired at and the "No, thank you, marm, you're very bullet was turned aside by a pack of kind, but I couldn't eat a bite for think- cards in his breast pocket. As it was a tried not to offend him, every time he invited me to drive with him or accom- light of a sweet and fresh June evening all about it, miss. You see, Zeke, he be said that the ball came within an

WILD WESTERN KICKS.

Significant Extracts from a Recent Issue of the "Arizona Kicker."
SUED FOR LIBEL.—Our genial sheriff. Bill Mayes, dropped in us the other day to subscribe for a copy of the Kicker to send to a friend in Vermont, and to speak words of cheer and encouragement in regard to our enterprise. Before he left he incidentally served papers on us in libel suits as

follows:
 The Widow Hockins
 \$10,000

 Jack Hines
 20,000

 Colonel Johnson
 10,000

 Mrs. Smithers
 15,0

 Scattering
 75,000
 All the above suits were the result

ease his poor sick mind an' satisfy the of a few truthful paragraphs in a reeverlasting craving. Will you, my cent issue, and while not exactly expected, are not unwelcome. We don't think a newspaper amounts to shucks until it has half a dozen libel suits on the docket, and we don't believe that any editor will get up and hump himself until he realizes that he has got to raise two hundred thousand dollars in cash inside of a year. Friends, Romans! Come and see us.

EXPLANATORY.-Last week we advised our friends to give the cold shoulder to a traveling theatrical company which advertised a week's engagement at Root Hog or Die Hall, and after playing to empty benches for two nights, the company slid out of town, though not before the leading man, the villain, the juvenile, the first old woman and Clara Vere De Vere, the heroine, had stoned the Kicker office and dared us to come forth in the still night and be mangled to a pulp. Let this be a warning to other theatrical companies. No free tickets were left at this office in this case. In fact, the had known during my residence at the Kicker was coolly ignored. It will be wise in all others to come and see us "Ah, Miss Brooks," he said, kindly, at once. We want at least six dead-"this is a serious time with poor Rug- head tickets to front seats, and in case we don't get 'em the show is going to prove a bad financial failure. This office is the place to get date lines and dodgers, and this paper is the proper medium to advertise in.

> Some Suggestions. - In the coming county and city elections it is desirable that good, clean men be put in the field as candidates. We have considerable spare time on our hands, and if nominated for and elected to the office. of county clerk we should hope to fill the place to the satisfaction of the public. We are satisfied that we would also make a good mayor. We could give that office our attention for two hours per day, and we believe we know the needs of the town and how to satisfy them. If we are elected register of deeds we promise that the office shall be mopped out every Saturday, and those who have business with us will find us always in cheerful humor. It looks well to see a leading journalist holding positions of trust and respect. They invariably make the best office-holders. We throw out these few suggestions in all candor, and have no doubt they will be acted upon to the best interests of the party and the public. They either will be or the party will hear something drop. BOUND FOR THE GALLOWS .- We at-

tended church the other evening in | in hot fat. company with Hank Rifer's oldest girl. Sarah. When the contribution box was passed we intended to chip in a quarter, but got hold of a dollar by accident. After the services we went to Deacon Jaggers, who runs the box, and requested seventy-five cents rebate. He refused to make it, saving that the Lord never allowed discounts or rebates. The deacon being this sort of a man, the Kicker does not hesitate to record the fact that he broke jail at Akron, O., twelve years ago, and is still wanted in that State for bigamy. We have been keeping still on him because we were trotting Sarah about, and because the deacon claimed that he was doing work for the Lord in this locality. We have given Sarah the shake, and we shall now stand the deacon out to public view in a way which will make him anxious to move before Christmas .-Detroit Free Press.

CORRUPTED NAMES.

The Great Difference Between Their Spelling and Propunciation. Some of the contractions and corrup-

tions of place and personal names in Britain are to the American at once bewildering and amusing. Several, or probably most, of what follow have already appeared, but, at the risk of repeating even "a twice-told tale," we cull the following from our scrap and note book: Cholmondeley we find pronounced Chumley; Marjoribanks, Marchbanks; Wemys, Weems; Hair-stones. Hastings; Eyre, Air; Geoffry, Jeffrey; Colquhoun, Cohoon; Urquhart, Urkart or Urkurt; Dyllwyn, Dillun; Waldegrave, Walgrave; Cockburn, Coburn; Mainwaring, Mannering; Cowper, Cooper; Froude, Frood; Knollys, Knowles; Gower, Gor; Meux, Mews; Kerr, Carr; St. Clair, Sinkler; Bourne, Burn. Place names fare no better. Thus we have: Pontefract, Pumfret; Blythe, Bly; Abergavenny, Abergenny; Kirkendbright, Kircoobri; Derby, Darby; Pall Mall, Pell Mell; Rotherhythe, Redriff; Glamys, Glams; Gladyss, Glads. Even the historic Smithfield becomes, in the mouth of the native Londoner, Smif fle; Carlisle is locally Caryl; Penrith. Peerith, and Edinburgh, "our own romantic town," becomes Embro, while Sevenoaks threatens to be known as Snooks. The Scotch Kilconquhar is first translated into Kinnucher, and, finally, into the noted Kennaguhair or Kennawhere; Cockburnspath passes through Coburnspath into a final Coppersmith, while the finely sonorous Druidhall degenerates into the plebeian Droodle--Notes and Queries

HOME AND FARM.

-Roast turkey with cranberry sauce or an acid jelly should be served with potato croquettes, peas, tomatoes and scalloped oysters.

-Stewed cucumbers, corn, lima beans, peas and tomatoes may be served with almost every kind of meat, but never serve corn with poultry and game; it is too suggestive.

-For membranous croup or an attack of asthma take a little tar and turpentine, place it in a cup on top of the stove or some live coals. A dense smoke will be emitted which will bring relief to the sufferer.

-- Orange Pancake: One pint of warm milk, add one tablespoonful of melted butter, one pint of flour, two eggs beaten stiff, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and juice of one orange. Bake on griddle. Butter and sweeten .-Good Housekeeping.

-The pigs will gain the fastest in a pasture of fresh grass. It is unnatural and unprofitable to confine pigs in a pen or a naked yard. The yard is not so bad as the pen, but the field is the hog's realm.

-A writer who has given attention to the matter of feeding sheep states that the best ration he ever knew was composed of equal parts, by weight. of corn, oats, peas and millet, to every fifteen bushels of which one bushel of flaxseed should be added, and the whole ground together. It fattens sheep very rapidly.

-Quince Snow: Quarter five fairlooking quinces and boil them till they are tender in water, then peel them and push them through a coarse sieve. Sweeten to the taste and add the whites of three or four eggs. Then with an egg whisk beat all to a stiff froth and pile with a spoon upon a glass dish and set away in the ice-box,

unless it is to be served immediately. -If the old crooked rail fence is dilapidated and a nuisance, no time should be lost in setting the needed posts and using the rails in a straight fence, each length going half as far again as where the rails are placed in zig-zag order. If only a few rails are used, a barbed wire at the top makes an effective barrier, not liable to blow over or form

deep snow banks behind it. -Soft soap and good sand, together with lye made from wood ashes, and vigorous applications with the scrubbing brush are the best implements with which to scour the floor and tables and the woodwork of the room if it is unpainted. All paint requires a little more careful handling, and can be wiped down with woolen cloth, wrung out of water in which a little soap or lye has been dissolved.

-Anchovy Cakes: Take a dozen anchovies, scrape them clean, remove the bones and put the flesh into a mortar with half the weight of the fish in fresh butter, a tablespoonful of scalded, finely-minced parsley and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Pound these ingredients to a perfectly-smooth paste and spread this between small rounds of stale bread. Press the rounds firmly together, then brush the cakes entirely over with beaten egg and fry

REPAIRING BARNS

A Few Suggestions Which May Prove Valuable to Many Farmer

A barn improperly repaired is often better left alone. Too little attention is generally given to light and ventilation. All know the consequences of improper ventilation, but the necessity of light is not so generally understood. or if known is not appreciated. Grass. for an apparent illustration, does not do well in shady places; it has a sickly look and is unhealthy. A close observer can notice the same general appearance in animals, especially in calves and colts deprived of light. Plenty of light is necessary for the most perfect development of almost all animals. To say that too little light in a barn is the cause of considerable lameness among horses is putting it rather mildly. Take an animal from a dark stall, lead him to the door upon a bright sunshiny day when the ground is covered with snow. Immediately hitch him up. Take a drive of several miles, and during all this time observe the actions of the animal closely. If he does not make some misstep, stumble over or hit his foot against something, especially if he is reined up tight, it will be a miracle. If you would know the full effects or the exact feelings, try it on yourself. Stay in a dark room for several hours, then go out into the bright sunlight when the ground is covered with snow, but do not shade your eyes. A person once having tried the experiment will thereafter see that his driving horse, at any rate, will have a sufficient amount of light.

The stables can be very easily arranged so that each animal will get at least a part of the light of one window. But better still, the light should be such as to make the whole stable equally bright. The alterations will, of course, depend upon the building. Another essential point is the subject of drainage, which too often is the cause of impure air and many diseases of the feet, as well as of the system generally. It must be further remembered that a healthy colt is naturally full of mischief, and if he gets half a chance is very liable to get tangled up in the mangers or divisions between stalls if these are not properly adjusted. Even the old reliable animals, when not at work, will get into trouble sometimes if the stables are not properly repaired. A little foresight in the planning and repairing of barns may do much in preventing serious accidents .- Orange

Thase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

How can the day look glad with all its shining How can the soul give up without repining,

Through the long hours our sorrow walks beside

us,
And never lets us go;
Where is the secret shade in which to hide us,
And fly the touch of woe?

While busy life roars on with din and bustle,

We, all the autumn day,
Keep musing still how light the dead leaves
rustle,
Above the cherished clay?

And when the night counts o'er her starry num-

ber, Sleep visits not the door; We wake to think of eyes, sealed fast with slumber Till night shall be no more.

Of voices we but hear in recollection Lips once so warm with love, Ears that until the morn of resurrection, Nor speech, nor sound, may move.

Thus the low sense clings with its constant

weeping, Clings eager in its pain, To the low spot where its beloved lie sleeping. And dead its joys remain.

But when the soul can break the heavy fer That binds it to the earth,

It views, with faith triumphant, visions better, The country of its birth.

In that bright realm, baptized with life immor tal, The absent ones appear;

Their songs faint echoed from the Heavenly portal, Half dream we that we hear.

From day to day the light of Heaven is clearer And hope more patient grows,
As with unresting steps our feet draw nearer
Unto the journey's close;

Unto that home where, loving, waits to greet Full many an angel fair; Oh, shall we, wondering, as its glories meet

ALLEN GRAY: The Mystery of Turley's Point.

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

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CHAPTER I. THE FIRST ISSUE.



I N the midst of thos verdure-crowned hills on the banks of the Missouri, nestling among the dales and forests, like a timid thing wishing to hide from the busy world, is a small village, which, for sake of con-Turley's Point. It is a river town, and yet the river can scarce be seen from its streets: and many times the boats which still oc-

casionally plow that muddy stream pass by without catching a glimpse of the dull, sleepy little hamlet. The town is in a valley, or rather lap of land, among high hills, with just a narrow, oblique the broad bosom of the river to view, and is one of the quietest places in the whole world. A small brook glides by the village, with just murmur enough to lull one to repose; and from the streets the notes of the quail can be heard, accompa-nied by the tapping of the woodpecker, just as they were a century before the foot of the white man trod their sacred haunts.

Turley's Point was in a state of helpless decay. Long before the days of railroads, it being a steamboat landing, seemed to evince some signs of prosperity, and had grown and thrived, but when the railway began to usurp and absorb river naviga tion, Bentonville, a rival town eight or ten miles below, having secured one of these modern highways of traffic, began at once to prosper at the expense and detriment of Turley's Point. Men having business in-terests at the latter place adopted various means to rouse the drooping energies of the Point, but their most herculcan efforts could not generate even an embryotic boom. Slowly but surely it was going down, and something was done to revive its business interests it was only a question of time when the village would be entirely de-

"We must advertise, we must advertise, Tom Simmons, an ambitious politician and property owner, often declared. The question of advertising was given serious consideration by the leading citizens of this moribund village. After mature delibera-tion, it was decided that Turley's Point must have a weekly newspaper, which was to be a rival of the Bentonville Gazette. Tom Simmons was appointed one of a committee of five to find a suitable person to manage such an institution, and in a few weeks reported that by making some donations to the enterprise, they could secure a young man with some experience and capital, who was willing to undertake the precarious business of establishing a paper at Turley's Point.

Early one summer morning one of those lonely steamers, which still occasionally wander up the Missouri, like the ghost of its former glory, sounded the whistle and rang the bell when opposite the Point, and gracefully swung into the landing. The stage-plank was thrown out, and a young man about four and twenty years of age walked ashore. It was Mr. Allen Gray, the prospective editor of the new paper It was not for lack of home talent that an editor had been imported to Turley's Point. The village was not without its literary There was Toney Barnes, the poet, and Miss Leethy Hopkins, the poetess, essayist, novebst and general "literarian," and many others capable of managing a weekly newspaper; but as neither of these persons possessed the required capital, it was necessary to find some one that did.

Allen Gray had completed his education,

and had had some experience as a news-paper man. At the time he came in conpaper man. At the time he came in contact with Tom Simmons he was looking about for a suitable location to publish a weekly newspaper. This was his first visit to Turiey's Point, and he was bringing his press, cases, chaises, rules, fonts of type and all the manifold paraphernalia of a country printing office with him. Tom was at the landing to meet the

While the steamboat hands were carrying the presses, fonts of type and boxes ashore Tom had taken the new editor's arm and was conducting him up the ascent to the village, all the while commenting on the golden opportunities that awaited the new

To Allen the prospect seemed any thing but encouraging; but he was young and full of hope, and determined to make a vigorous battle for a position in the Western

"This is your office," said the volumble Mr. Simmons, as they passed in front of an old, dilapidated building, which had at one time been used as a general store. "There is plenty of room here for your presses and every thing. This is the best we can do now, but when your business grows, you

know, we can build an office to suit it."

By this time the news had spread all over the village that the new editor had arrived, and the little town, for the first time in years, took on something like excitement Toney Barnes hastened to the building which was to be the newspaper office, for an introduction, and as soon as it was possibl for him to do so, secretly informed the new publisher that he was a poet, and would have one of his effusions in the very first issue of the new paper. Allen hadn't been long enough in the newspaper business to feel the thrill of horror which an older editor would at coming in contact with a local poet. Then Miss Leethy Hopkins, the ancient maiden, was next to seek an introduction, and astound the new publisher with the fact that she was a versatile writer. She wrote stories, "poems in rhyme or blank verse," tragedies, comedies, essays, and, in fact, every thing from an epic to a humorous paragraph. Miss Hopkins devoted her leisure hours, when not engaged in literary work, to teaching the village school. She was tall and slender, her nose was on the Hebraic plan, her small eyes seemed to glare triumphantly through her glasses, as she astounded the new editor with her multifarious accomplishments.

Nothing could be done that day except get the press and material into the building, which was to serve as office, press-room, composing-room and general storage and mailing-room. A table at the front entrance was to serve as the editor's desk, and he had three chairs and one bench donated him by the good citizens. That after-noon several of those persons who had donated sums to the new enterprise met the editor in his office to discuss the future of the proposed publication.

"The first thing to be decided on is a name," said Tom Simmons, familiarly seat-ing himself on the table. "I have a name to propose," said Toney.

'Call it the Rainbow.' Though he tried to gravely consider all advice, the new proprietor smiled. The name would certainly not be a telling one, but Tom Simmons, who had political ambitions, said:

"That won't do, Toney; let's call it Turley's Point Republican."
"No, no," interposed Mr. Strong, another capitalist, who had donated fifteen dollars to the concern; "that'll not do at all. Bet-

ter not giv' it a name that 'ud indicate a political paper. This is to be an independ-ent organ, fur the upbuildin' o' Turley's Pint, an' we must be very keerful what name we giv' it." "What'd you suggest, George?" asked

Simmons. "The Star o' Turley's Pint." "Or the Turley's Point 'Star' would be more euphonious," put in the poet. "Neither of those are suitable," said the

new publisher. "Call it Turley's Point Express then,"

suggested Strong.
Objections, however, were found to that. Then Mr. Sinimons, whose ambition soared out beyond the narrow confines of Turley's Point, suggested that some broader nat

"Don't nave Turley's Point in it at all," he said. "Call it by some name that will go out all over the West, and bring in glory to Turley's Point."

This seemed sensible, and a hundred in applicable titles were at once suggested, but almost instantly discarded. At last the new editor was appealed to as the proper person to name the paper, it being

"If you want a general name, one euphonious, and at the same time dignified and sweeping, call it the 'Western Republic,'" he said.

The name seemed to suit every one Toney Barnes thought it sufficiently poetic; Miss Hopkins, who was present, declared it romantic. It was sufficiently broad for the expanding ambition of Mr. Simmons, and practical enough to suit the capitalist Strong, therefore the Western Republic was agreed upon. Allen selected from the large display wood type on hand the heading. With the aid of the foreman, Ike Hatchett, and printers' devil, Toby Smith, he pro ceeded to put the office in shape. The villagers crowded in the room and about the windows to gaze in astonishment at the imposing stones, the cases, fonts of type, hand-press and "jobber," wondering what "goin' to be done with all them

things.

Next day every thing was in shape ready for business. The editor had clipped some appropriate articles from the few exchanges which he had induced the publishers to send him in advance, and the foreman was putting them in type. Toby, the apprentice, was standing on a box in order to be high enough to reach the case, with a stick in his hand, trying to acquire the art of putting type into it. He was putting the letters up-side down, the lower ends of the type out, making spaces with em quads, in fact doing all sorts of odd things which only a beginner at printing can. Allen Gray was writing his salutatory, a task not so easy as The manner in which some may imagine. a new editor introduces himself to the pub lie is very important. If he pleases public



"WELL, YOU'VE GOT STARTED?" fancy, success is assured; but if he fails to

do this, he might have to struggle for weeks to overcome the bad impression his introduction to the public made.

The opening address is always read with a great deal of care. In it the editor makes his pledges to his readers, and the average reader seems more anxious to know what those pledges are than to see that they are

new editor, who was to revive Turley's kept.

Point and bring back its pristine glory. "Well, you've got started," said Mr.

Simmons, entering the office just as the new editor had his delicate task fairly under way. "I just dropped in here because I knew you were alone, and thought it would be well to give you a little advice. I know more about this place than you do, by a blamed sight. That's all flummy-diddle what Strong said yesterday against this bein' a political paper. The Republicans have a majority in this county, and Strong knows it, but he's a Democrat and can well afford to say the paper shouldn't be political. Pitch right into politics, say I. An' now while I'm on this pint, Mr. Gray, I've got a secret to tell ye-though ye must keep it to verself."

"What is it?" "I'm goin' to run for the Legislature next election, and o' course I expect my town paper to support me. I wouldn't give a cent for it, if I hadn't been sure it would."

Allen assured the ambitious politician that there was plenty of time to consider the matter, and, every thing being equal, the Western Republic would favor a home

plenty o' 'em, and we brought ye here to fight 'em,' said Simmons, and then, lowering his voice to a mysterious whisper, he added: "There's another thing I wanted to mention to ye. You've noticed that old rock house on the hill, didn't you?"

"Yes," answered the new editor, now re membering the chateau or castle-like building which stood silent and apparently deserted on a hill about three-fourths of a mile from town.

"Well, don't say any thing about it, keep away from it. It's a mystery which no one ought to meddle with."
"Is it inhabited?" Allen asked, laying his

pencil down by the side of his manuscript.
"Yes, but keep away from there. Less one can have to do with it the better. We



"I'VE GOT A FEW LITTLE PIECES HERE."

don't want that thing stirred up any more," and shaking his head mysteriously, the astute politician left the office.
"What in the world does he mean by the mystery attached to that old stone house on

the hill?" the new editor asked himself. "It looks as if it might be an old French chateau that had been built during the days of Charlemagne, and inhabited ever since by ghosts. Is there a mystery con-nected with it?" For the moment he had forgotten his salu-

tatory, and was sitting with his head bowed on his hand, when Mr. George Strong suddenly entered the office, and uncere-moniously seating himself opposite the edi-"I'm very glad I've found you alone: I

want to give you a hint or two. Yer a young man, an' though ye may know a good deal o' the world, ye don't know nuthin o' Turley's Pint." "I am thankful for any advice you may

choose to give, Mr. Strong," returned the new editor. "I guess ye noticed how I sawed off Ton

Simmons yisterday. He's a politician, and a Republican. O' course he wanted this to be a Republican paper, but ye see Turley's Pint is in a Dimicratic county, and it this county. The Western Republic is to be run in the interest o' Turley's Pint, an' it can be run best without bein' political."

The new editor was inclined to agree with Strong, who, having considerable property in the town, would be materially be by the upbuilding of Turley's Point.

"It is too early to shape the future policy of this paper, Mr. Strong," said the editor. "My idea from the first was to publish an endont newspaper."

"That's the idee exactly. Well, I guess I won't stay here an' bother ye any l on't stay here an' bother ye any longer."
"By the way, Mr. Strong," said Allen, 'who lives in that old stone house on the Mr. Strong, turning on the young editor a look of astonishment and terror,

answered: "Mr. Gray, you'd better not inquire. Let that matter rest. Don't mention the old house, don't go near it. We want the thing to die out if it kin. It's a cuss to Turley's Pint, and least said the better." Without attempting any further explanation he, too, went out, leaving the new edtor more interested than ever. He sat a few moments wondering what that remarkable mystery could be, and then, bethinking himself that his salutatory was not fin-ished, seized his pencil and resumed his

Again the door of his dingy office was darkened. It was Toney Barnes who entered with a roll of MS. under his arm and the smile of a successful poet on his face. "I've got a few little pieces here that I want to read ye," he said, dropping down upon a seat by the editor's side.

"Leave them to be read at my leisure," said the editor.

"No, no; you can't understand it half so well as if I read it myself. Now just listen ere." He unrolled some manuscript, of which he was evidently very proud, and putting one foot on the table, tilted his chair backward and began:

"THE WAIL OF THE SWAMP SPIRIT."

"In that dark deep green old woo. Where evening shadows fall, Where the giant oaks have stood, Stately, grand and tall; Where the shiny toad is sitting

On his stool by nature made; Where the twilight hues are flitting There you see, at twilight gloamy,

From the dark green swamps arise, A ghastly form of dewy vapor, With cheeks of death and hollow eyes-"How much more of that have you?" interrupted Allen.

There are fifty-six pages in all." "You had better bring it out in book form.' "I thought I would first run it in the

"But our paper is not copyrighted, and some unscrupulous publisher might steal this from you.'

became alarmed, and, closely rolling his manuscript as if he feared the precious treasure might be taken from him, hurried home to lock it up. Smiling at his successful ruse, Allen finished his salutatory and, gathering ap what news he could about the

was made up. Miss Hopkins sent her regrets that, owing to a spell of neuraigia, she would not be able to prepare any thing for the first issue, but she would be on A common error in planting fruit

hand without fail for the second. was wicked enough to mentally thank that spell of neuralgia. After the form had been made up and planed down, it had to be unlocked to insert the startling intelli-gence that Mrs. Smith had gone to visit her narried daughter. Mrs. Josie Stone, at

Pipkinsville, four miles away.

For the last time the form was locked up, planed down, put on the press, and the first issue of the Western Republic run off and sent to the world.

CHAPTER II. THE NEW EDITOR'S TRIALS-A MYSTERIOUS SUBSCRIBER.

Allen Gray had done all that under the circumstances could be done to make the first issue of the Western Republic bright, spicy and newsy. He was now to realize that an editor's trials were not all before the issue of his paper. Toby, the carrier, went out to deliver the paper to the people in the immediate vicinity of the office. He was as faithful in the performance of his duty as the average carrier on his first trip; but he had not returned half an hour before Mr. Scott, another capitalist in the town, who had given five dollars to have the paper established, and in addition sub-scribed for one copy, burst into the office, his face dark as a thunder-cloud. In a voice of repressed anger he cried:
"Why didn't you send me a paper? Your

confounded boy went right by my store an' never said turkey. If this is the way I'm to be treated I want my money back."

Allen, a little confused at the angry merchant, tried to mollify him, and hoped it

would never occur again. "It's his first trip, Mr. Scott; I assure you he will learn better soon. The boy over-

ooked you." "Humph! overlooked me, did he? I suppose I'm an insignificant sort of feller to be overlooked by a ragged, bare-footed,

stub-toed printer's devil. am 199 Allen learned the folly of telling men they had been forgotten. One does not wish to seem so unimportant as to be forgotten, and to forget one is at best a lame excuse. Allen assured the merchant it copies and promised him a personal menion in his next issue. The new editor was in the midst of an article when Mr. Cross the produce and grocery man, came in with a paper in his hand and fury in his eyes.
"See here," he roared, in a voice like an angry bull, "you've made a thunderin' blun-

" What is it?" "Don't you see you've spelt eggs with two g's?" said the backwoods merchant.

der in our ad.

Well, isn't that correct?" "No, it's not. If you don't know how to spell you'd better quit tryin' to run a newspaper. I looked at a label which came on one o' my boxes from St. Louis, and eggs was spelt with one 'g.'

"The label was wrong; here is the way Webster spells it." And Allen turned to his dictionary. The grocer stood scratching his head and swore that either Webster or the man who made out the label was wrong, "That ain't all neither, the ad's wrong,"

"In what respect? Let me see the adver tisement," said Allen, almost out of patience He took the paper and read: "The highest prices paid for eggs, butter and poultry at the cheap grocery store of Cross Brothers.' What is wrong about that?'

"I don't want no poultry." "You certainly said so."
"I jest wanted to buy chickens."

"Well, are not chickens poultry?"
"O' course they are, but poultry mean more. It means geese an' ducks an' turkeys an' pigeons. I only want chickens. Be-sides, you had the ad way down there in a corner where no un'll ever see it. Can't you put it in the center o' the first page?"

"No, it would destroy the beauty of that page," said the editor, "but I will change it next week to suit you, and send you a pro of it; your ad shall have a good position. It would be difficult to say whether Allen rance of some of these backwoods business men. Ere long he thought he began to see some of the causes of the downfall of Tur-

Again the editor was busy with his article. when the door opened once more, and an old farmer, wearing a broad-brimmed hat, entered the office.

TO BE CONTINUED.

ABUSING THE DOCTOR. A Chapter on the Selfishness of Chron

"I have established a rule never to go to see a patient at night unless I feel fully satisfied that the case requires immediate at-tention," said a well-known physician. Many doctors would gladly adopt the above decision, but they hesitate for various rea sons. Some are just starting out in life, others find the build up of a lucrative practice such slow work that an assumpti independence on their part is not to be many sacrifices that a physician can ever hope to have his claim to independence rec

Many people are constantly inviting dis r, instance, a supper of fried oys ters, hot biscuit, rich cake and strong tea or coffice will, in nine cases out of ten, ruin who is in the habit of gorging himself with highly-seasoned food late in the day will probably spend a great portion of his life regretting that he did not heed the warning when his overtaxed stomach cried "Hold,

enough! Fancy a tired, worn-out physician plodding through a blinding snow-storm or driz zling rain at midnight to attend an individual who, doubled up with cramps and parched with fever, imagines that he will surely die.

The doctor places his hand upon the patient's wrist, examines his tongue, then, with an expression of disgust upon his countenance, which he can not conceal, scribes a dose of oil, orders a warm bath and rest.
"I would advise you to eat very little

rich, heavy food. If you keep on abusing your stomach in this way I will not answer for the consequences," says the doctor, in

a tone of annoyance.

The patient, with lamb-like docility, promises immediate reform, and while his body is racked with pain and his throat parched with fever he vows to live on oat-meal, dry toast and "cambric" tea henceforth and forever. Recovery from the "spell" usual ly renders the individual entirely oblivious to good resolutions, and ere long he is again called upon to pay the penalty of indiscre

As the doctor tramps or drives ward through the storm we can not blame him for lapsing into a state of mind similar to that of the druggist who is aroused at twelve o'clock on a cold winter morning by a man who wanted to buy a-postage stamp.—Good Housekeeping.

"MOTHER," said a little Scranton student of natural history, "do frogs go to Ireland in the winter time, when every thing is local columns.

There were some advertisements to go in the paper, several clippings, and the form reply.

The paper is a several clipping to fill the froze up?" "No, my dear; why do you ask such a question?" "Because teacher says they always hibernate in winter," was the

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

Promising Orchards Sacrificed to Policy of Close Planting.

rees is in setting them too closely, especially apple trees. The South suffers more from this practice than any other section. The reasons for this suicidal policy are ignorance of natural laws governing the growth of vegetation, the persistence and persuasiveness of canvassers who wish to sell as many trees as possible, and the ambition to have many varieties on a small plat of ground. The evil effects are not perceptible at first. While the trees grow apidly and the roots are comparatively small no bad results are apparent. But when the trees have come to the bearing age, the result disappoints and disheartens all who are led into this fatal blunder. In the South, where the warmth and sunshine demand more moisture and plant food to sustain the tree during a long period of growth, together with fruit production, trees and vines should be set so as to avoid the robbery of either moisture or plant food from one tree by another. Where trees or vines are planted so closely skin which will remain till a new one that the roots interlace each other, the forms underneath, and thus a sore is effect during a protracted drought is avoided. disastrous.

A promising orchard of three hundred trees, the property of a neighbor sugar, and sponge cake, and cracker of mine, just beginning to bear, on tucked all about the wires, while the which the owner realized \$900 last season, was sacrificed to this close-plant with dirty water that no bird with reing policy. The trees, which one year ago showed evidence of health and vigor, have assumed a sickly appearance. Cutting out every alternate tree, with a liberal dressing of fertilizers, will together two cupfuls of dry sponge save the orchard if the owner has the cake crumbs and two cupfuls of boiling intelligence and nerve to do it at once. milk. When nearly cold, add the yelks But what a loss to the soil, this produc- of four eggs beaten stiff, one cupful of tion of one hundred and fifty trees grated cocoanut, one cupful of sugar, which can only be "cut down and cast one teaspoonful of rose water and one into the fire." And the "survival of glass of sherry. Bake, and spread with the fittest" will be set back two years the whites of four eggs beaten stiff, at least by this plan of planting and two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, then thinning an orchard. The apple one-half a cup of grated cocoanut, one tree demands a rich moist soil. If teaspoonful of lemon juice. these conditions are furnished, it assumes large proportions and gives im- stand the necessity of keeping their mense yields. Why, then, dwarf, starve sewing-machines, their wringers, breadand mutilate? Is it not better to have kneaders and choppers well oiled and five thrifty trees producing fifty bush- scrupulously clean in all their "bearels of healthy fine fruit than fifty trees ings." Dust settles on them, the oil with fifty bushels of wormy, knotty, gets thick and old, and though the magnarly specimens fit only for chines will go well for a time they soon pigs and thieving vagrants? break down; a particle of dust will wear In the latter instance the soil is steel and diamond. The time spent in taxed to produce the wood of fifty trees instead of five. The cost of purchasing, planting, etc., all contributes toward swelling the contrast in the amount paid out. In the first, instance you will be butter the size of an egg; mix with rewarded with satisfactory results; in milk very soft and bake quickly; split

bearing. The same results comparatively, though not so rapidly, manifest themselves with regard to the vine. Too close planting will sooner or later result disastrously. The proper distance for setting apple trees is from thirty to forty feet; for the grape not less than fourteen to eighteen feet for vigorous growing vines. Of course, methods of training, root-pruning, top-dressing, etc., will modify these figures with regard to grapevines, but better have them too far apart than too closely crowded. - American Agriculturist.

RAT EXTERMINATION.

Persistent Warfare the Only Way to Get

Rid of the Pest. On a farm where there is a good supply of buildings, and especially if they are somewhat old, it is, as a rule, very difficult to keep the place clear of rats. As they will do considerable damage if left alone it is necessary, as far as pos- the body will convert the stored fat sible, to keep up a constant warfare against them.

traps set to catch them, and their re- heat when used for service is dissipated fusal to eat food especially prepared for or lost, and this is a constant process. them, rats are very intelligent, and old What the farmer should do is to save as rats that have eluded various attempts to destroy them seem to get very wary, vert it into fat. and are difficult to exterminate. Ferrets, if they can be properly cared for so as to keep them around the barn or outbuildings, will generally keep a place a current of air, no matter how small. clear of the pests; as they can go anywhere that a rat can get through.

Traps of various kinds will answer as

an aid to keep them down, but enough will generally escape to keep up a good supply. The same may be said of of different kinds is placed in every available run, they may be driven away from the premises. They are a suspicious animal, and when a persistent effort is made to get rid of them by poisoning, they will to vary the material that is used to mix little sugar and molasses added, small to pass over the stock during the winter. pieces of meat with a small amount of strychnine placed inside, bread with old butter or grease spread on and either arsenic or strychnine sprinkled over it will often tempt them to eat a sufficient quantity to kill them in this way if care is taken to place a small quantity in every place that shows any course, to cover up so that stock will and it is economical, therefore, to have not be liable to get hold of the poisoned the buildings warm. Another point to food. If they have got well established. it will hardly answer to make one attempt to get rid of them and then quit. The only plan that will be of any practical value is to keep up a persistent entirely rid of them, and it will be mal, more stock can be kept, which not economical to commence as soon as they make their appearance, and not wait until the place is entirely overrun with of the farm depends .- Philadelphia Recthem. - St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-New laid eggs have a pearly, semitransparent shell, a little rough to the touch, and are heavy in proportion to their size. As they grow stale they de-

crease in weight. -Grease can be taken from silk with magnesia, or a little powdered French chalk, or by ironing under a porous bit of brown paper, or by either benzine or chloroform. - Christian at Work.

-Disagreeable moisture of the hands may be overcome by rubbing the hands several times a day with the following mixture: Tincture of belladonna, half an ounce; eau de cologne, four ounces.

-Crystal Icing. -One cup of very fine sugar, two tablespoonfuls of water. the white of one egg beaten to a froth. Boil the sugar and water together, remove from the fire and stir in the white of an agg, mixing it well. Apply to the cake at once.-Christian Union.

-When you let the water out of a blister run the point of the needle under the skin a little space away from it, and push it along just under the skin till you penetrate the blister. This will let the water out without breaking the

-Canaries are often famished for fresh cool water. You see bits of drinking cup will be empty, or filled spect for itself will touch. Have a bath tub too that is large enough to spread its wings and splash.

-Cocoanut Sponge Pudding.-Stir

-A great many women do not undercleaning and oiling machines before

using them is well invested. -Fruit Biscuit .- One quart flour, three tablespoonfuls baking - powder, the latter there will be disappointment, in two or three parts; butter one of loss of time and money and a failure to these parts; put on a layer of strawberrealize when your orchard comes in ries that have been a little crushed, with sugar; add a few spoonfuls of cream; lay on the other part butter and add another layer of strawberries. If the cake is in three parts make three layers of the berries. This is a good rule

for any fruit cake. - Albany Journal. FARM BUILDINGS.

Advantages Incident to Keeping Them Warm in Winter. Warmth in winter is only created by

warming the buildings can be conveniently used without risk of damage and increased cost of labor. The bodies of the animals are the stoves and the food the fuel. The better the protection afforded the animal the less food required to promote warmth. In addition to the warmth created the animal must be supplied with food for growth and fat. When more food is given than required for bodily warmth the surplus heat is stored in the body in the shape of fat, and when the heat is insufficient into heat and eliminate it off in the shape of the warmth so often noticed Judging from their ability to shun when entering a stable. All energy or much of this heat as possible and con-

It is not the open side of the stable that causes the loss of heat, but the motion of the air. Every time there is it carries off the warmth by putting the air of the stable in motion. The animals usually make the stall very warm by the heat from their bodies but a small current of air coming down on the upper part of the body may cause the poisons. There is one advantage, how- animal to take cold and become ill. In ever, with poisons, and that is if the view of these facts, it seems as if there work is kept up and poisoned food would be an advantage in plastering the barns and stables, not so much with the view of adding to the warmth of a building containing a large herd, but in order to close all cracks and crevices, or by using tarred felt the walls may be made close. Ventilation can then be prooften leave the place. A good plan is vided in some convenient manner, but no system of ventilation will be perfect with the poison; eggs and meat with a or safe that permits cold daughts of air

There is a great saving of food when the buildings are warm and comfortable. The annual loss of stock food through the agency of cracks in the walls of stables in this country is large. and it would be a surprise if a true estimate could be given. The annual saving of this loss would more than pay signs of their presence, taking care, of for all the repairs made to buildings. be considered is that the health of the animals is promoted and there is less liability of disease, and consequently a greater production of meat, milk and butter. With warmth, and the requirewarfare against them until the place is ment of a smaller ration for each anionly adds to the profits, but also to the manure heap, upon which the fertility

it takes. A man who will not pay for his paper is a positive incubus on the community in which he lives.—K. C. News.

It is a matter of history that William Henry Harrison was so hounded by office seekers that his death one month after his inaugration was directly traceable to their presistence. The grand-son, Benjamin Harrison,

The London Times waxes long and boisterous over what it terms "old Cleveland's discomfiture." It says all England is rejoicing over the defeat, and says it in a very insulting way. This clinches the Republican lie that England favored Cleveland, vice versa.

"We havetbeen accused," writes a great deal of crow lately. To brand regarded as a delicacy, and it is doubtful whether we would stick at of us all."

comes a reformer almost before he knows it. The day he discovers that on the consumer falls all the burden on the consumer falls all the burden of taxation, his vote is forever lost to the protectionist. History shows that the Democratic party never languishes under defeat. It is in the field again before the foe has ceased celebrating victory, and always with an issue. It is in the field to-day with tariff reform for the watchword, and intelligence of the country on its side. Defeat has only served to show its strength, and from now until 1892 the work of recruiting will go bravely forward.—Florence Bulletin.

The Wichita Eagle insists that the struggle to day in Missouri is one between the prairies and the wooded bottoms. The open, busy prairie, is bound to prevail against the Democratic aborigines of the log cabin along the creek banks. The only counties in Kansas which will ever be dom-inated by benighted Democracy are the counties whose creek bottom and timber inhabitants are in the majority. The enterprise and wealth of Illinois were born of her free, open prairies; her ignorance, superstition and slothfulness alone are to be found in her southern wooded and bottom sections. — Republican Exchange.

Yes; and isn't it curious how this thing works in different States? For instance, the enterprise and wealth of Kentucky, Tennessee and the Virginlas were born of their river and creek bottoms, while their ignorance, superstition, slothfulness and Repblicanism are to be found in their mountains where if a person should fall down he would roll scarcely ten feet before hitting sgainst a tree or a stump.

If you are in doubt as to what Magazine to take during the coming year, it would seem that a one that combines a dozen Magazines in one would fill the bill, and the beautiful Christmas number of Demorest's Monthly, that has just arrived, proves to us that this fact is accomplished It is a marvel. In the first place it contains two beautiful large Christmas Cards in water-colars, that can be detached and sent to friends. Then you are taken on a trip to New York City, the article is so handsomely illustrated that you can imagine your self on a visit to the metropolis. "A voyage through space" takes us to the moon, and in the numerous fine illustrations we see its mountains, craters, and valleys. Further on we are treated and valleys. Further on we are treated an original Christmas Carol, and after a feast of good articles and stories appropriate for the season, we reach the departments. "How to Have a Beautiful Complexion," in the Sanitarian Department, should be read by ewerybody, men as well as women; and if anyone is in doubt what to give anybody for Christmas, the host of suggestions and illustrations on the licans take in dealing with this questions. It is a great people who rule themselves.

The example stands in the glowing presentment before the other govern-

She Chase County Courant, subject will enlighten them. This is tion and the effects of such legislation not one-tenth of the marvelous 20 upon the country the wisdom of his cents' worth, the illustrations alone Cents' worth, the illustrations alone counting over one hundred, and every topic interesting in the family circle seems to be covered; not the least of which is the fine display of the latest fashions, while the W. C. T. U. Department is particularly interesting this month. For \$2.00 per year, you really get amusement and instruction for the whole family. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 4th Street, N. Y.

IS IT BEST?

Benj. Haraison is President of these United States for the next four years. The American people have at the ballot box decided for the change. From their verdict there is no appeal Whether they have decided wisely or not time alone can determine. There are a good many voters in the country will do well to bear this fact in mind. and not enough readers and thinkers. The issue was fairly presented on our side at least. We had the best of the argument on our side. The opposition presented but a tissue of misrepresentations and deception. It seems as if the mass of voters hardly know what is best for their own interests. But then, that Irish vote, you know, what is best for their own interests. must be had, lie or no lie.—Johnston Party ties are too strong to break from. How the agricultural States from. How the agricultural States which are all in debt would still cast their votes to uphold a tariff which Kansas editor, "cf having to eat a benefits the manufacturers of the east only and from which they derive no keen a regard as to his whereabouts this as a calumny would give but returns is somewhat of a stumper to feeble expression to our sentiments. us. Their vote says they are satisfied We have eaten nothing for four days, with a high protective tariff, trusts which our wife can prove. As a matter of fact a crow just now, would be right. We venture to say that if the platforms were changed Harrison would still be elected. We are proud the feathers. Hanger makes slaves of our retiring President. Grover Cleveland will still live in the hearts Among the cases tried the past week the case of E. Stoffels vs. The State Insurance Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, attracted perhaps, the most attention. The Stoffels property which burned last year, was insured in three companies. Two companies settled, but the above company, as is scheresteristic of it, hung out and had given by the case of the American people long after Harrison is forgotton. He was above party, he thought more of being right and of being the President of the whole people and he sacrificed office for principle. Democrats can point to the grand man and his administration with pride. These is not a blot of the American people long after characteristic of it, hung out and had tion with pride. There is not a blot to be sued for the amount of the in-surance. After a fair and impartial trial judgement was rendered against the company. From its manner of doing business it should be kicked out of the State by the superintendent of insurance. No decent agent here will handle its business at this point. It has an unsavory record and the people should know the truth about it. Their adjuster for the district is a bulldozer of the lowest order.—Burlington Independent, Nov. 30th.

There was not time to educate the people fully. It takes time to wean a people from party. They will some day see that he was right and regret the verdict they have brought in against a man that was worthy of, and Try as they may the Republicans deserved better treatment at their can not disprove the fact that the iscan not disproye the fact that the issue of tariff reform is stronger now than before the election. Already the thousands of voters fear, through the admission of Republican organs, that they were misinformed on the great question at stake, and they will now proceed to study it. This is exactly what the advocates of reform desire. The man who brings average intelligence to the study of the tariff between the force hands. Grover Cleveland is great even in defeat. He goes down but the party he represents and the principles live and will triumphantly vindicate him and them. Our eampaign for '92 commences now. The Republican party will have no opposition. They will alone be responsible. act. It behooves them to beware how succeeded in blinding and snaring into their protection net. The people will see in whose interest they voted. at their hands when least expectedtime only. Grand in nothing but de- to miss. ception and promises. Democracy still lives and will always be a stumbling block which they can not hew from the path. Enjoy your victory

> hereafter in '92 .- Wa Keeney Tribune. ESTIMATES OF THE MAN.

> tion against the masses. There is a

It is interesting to read the various estimates formed of Grover Cleveland by the newspaper press of the country, prompted by his defeat for a re-election to the Presidency. The independent papers, with rare exceptions, place him alongside the most eminent men who has ever filled the Presidential chair, while the more partiasn Republican papers cannot find language strong enough to express their contempt for him. It is too soon yet to write the history of Grover's administration. We can the better judge of the wisdom of his course when we have had an opportunity to contrast it with what is to and Master Crawford also furnished come after him as well as that before. Judged by the administrations that have immediately preceded his, no fair minded man will question but that, in point of efficiency in the administration of the affairs of the various departments, honesty and economy in the expenditures of the pub- A COVERNMENT OF THE PEO lic money and the exercises of a sturdy independence and a fearless disregard to mere clamor of the interested lobyists, in the discharge of his is that so great a contest as that of official duties. He rises above any of yesterday should have progressed so his predecessors. His idea of right was peacefully. the only controlling principle with Twelve millions of voters, reprehim and he never stopped to ask as to senting sixty millions of people, conthe policy of any contemplated course. This was noticably true with reference the question who should govern them; to the tariff question. He saw the and, all along the line, from Main to money being wrung from the people Texas, and from Florida to Oregon, and piled up in the national treasury, there was a calm, quiet, manly reand believing that the proper solution spect for the good of society, and the of this question was the reduction of rights of all. the burdens upon the people, he Neither the modern nor the ancient struck out boldly in favor of such reduction without reference to the effect | magnificent exhibition of a great peo-When we see what action the Ropub- The example stands in the glowing

upon the country, the wisdom of his course will be more easily judged.

independence and fearless course in believe that he will go down in his- right.-Cincinnati (O.) Enquirer. tory as one among our greatest Presidents .- Emporia Democrat.

POINTS ABOUT PROFAMITY.

The shocking prevalence of profanity on our streets of late by the small boy, as well as by the men, is a matter of public concern, and if parents have no control of their children, and men have no self-respect, the police power of the city should be compelled to make a clean sweep of to its readers. Its telegraph sorthese offenders. The Chicago Journal makes the following remark upon this wishes to be thoroughly informed disgusting indulgence: "Can not on Kansas politics should be withsomething be done to prevent the unnecessary use of profanity in places where it is apt to fall upon ears whose delicacy makes it abhorrent to them? It is an unfortunate fact, but a fact, nevertheless, that the average American is very apt to swear upon very slight provocation, and without too at the time, either. But at the same brings a blush of consternation to his cheek when he finds that his too venturesome expletives have shocked the turesome expletives have shocked the ears of the women he had no idea were in hearing distance. The lesson does him no good, however, for he is sure to be caught in the same way within a week. This much for the evil that I would call attention to is Mexico. Three men are to rule this tion of the city think it the proper caper to belch forth as they prowl up and down the leading thoroughfares after nightfall. They appear to think that the only way to afford emphasis to an assertion is to interlard it with a string of oaths, and that without the affairs;" and what are you going to do villianous words their friends would about it? not give them a hearing. The consequence is that one can not escort a involutary auditor of enough profanity to make a bald headed, unswearing man's hair curl. There D. C. would appear to be no remedy either, shall pronounce proper provocation, be made a penitentiary offense. But

TEACHERS' MEETING

The meeting of the Teachers' Asso ciation at Clements on Saturday night, they trifle with the people they have Dec. 1st, was a very interesting one. We think that these meetings will soon become (if they are not already,) so interesting that all teachers and too late, but justice will be meted out persons interested in this work of education, will consider them a rare The Grand (Id Party triumphs for a treat, one which they can not afford

During the last four years there has been a revolution in the tone and character of these associations. Teechers seeing the need of better training but beware how you cater your legisla- are quick to embrace the opportunity of the improvements in the art and science of teaching.

School boards and patrons are doing much to awaken an interest in these meetings. This was readily seen by the meeting held at Clements on the evening of the 1st. The school-house was filled to overflowing, about onethird of the teachers in the county were present and the programme was carrid out with the exception of the subject assigned to J. A. Oursler, which was postponed until the next meeting. The discussion on the various subjects was spicy and animated. Miss Byram and Miss Alice Green each gave a recitation. The Clements choir furnished good music for the occasion, Miss Cleo Ice presiding at the organ. Uncle Joseph Crawford some excellent music on the violin and organ. The people of Clements and vicinity furnished entertainment for all, and if every teacher in the county had been present there would have been enough (for all) and some

The fact which citizens of the Un ited States should most be proud of

tended at the ballot-box to determine

world can show a parallel to this

ments of this globe. They may learn from this how a great nation of intelliintrust supreme power to its people. Wrong they sometimes are, demogogic they occasionally are misled by designing leaders they frequently are-but always they gather wisdom from their own errors, and are swift to right them. In the long run they stamp on cunning and do honor to truth and

THE KANSAS DEMOCRAT.

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

lishing Company.

The Democrat is a six column, eight page daily paper, and firstclass in every respect. Its location at the State Capital enables it to present the latest political news viceala ... No person who out the Democrat

time his innate sense of gallantry three dollars; Weekly, one dollar

THE RAILROAD VRUST. This is what Jay Gould desires the HARDWAPE, STOVES ADD corporations owning one-half the railroad mileage of the country to do: From one gigantic trust. The territory involved stretches from Chicago to semi-respectable swearer, who only the Rocky mountains, from Wyoming the Rocky mountains, from Wyoming to the uttermost boundary of New to the uttermost boundary of in the avalanches of profanity that enormous territory, manage this vast the youthful 'toughs' in every sec- property in the ordinary matters; a is to make laws. And rates are expected to go up from 25 to 35 per cent. as a starter.—Topeka Journal

And yet the Republicans have their President and both Houses of Congress, and "these trusts are private

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents were granted lady along half a block of a crowded for the week ending Nov. 27, 1888, street without knowing that she is the reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H.Hunter, Solicitor of American and foreign patents, Washington

J. H. Eden and G. E. Guthrie, Eskunless swearing except on what a jury ridge, folding desk; J.C.Fisher, Beloit, grain cleaner; R. W. Fuller, Little River, fence; J. A. Jacobs, Atchison, I have heard that legislators swear, illuminated flying target; L. M. Reed. Burrton, stalk cutter; C. M. Sandberg and C. D. R. McPherson, cultivator; W. H. Wiley, Stockton, grapple.

Notice for Publication.

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

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 the District Judge, or in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court at Cottonwood Fails, Kansas, on Friday, January. 4th, 1889, viz: H. E. No. 5201 of David Kerwin, Strong City, Kansas; for the Ny, and S Ej of N Wij and N Ely of S Wij of section 30, 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 Kenyon, Chase county, Kas; sas; Sturdy Bowels, Strong City, Chase county, Kansas; John L. Price, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KANS, \ Nov. 30th, 1888. \
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed rotice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before The District Judge or in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Ks., on January 11th, 1889, viz: H E No. 7476 of William H. Jackson, Chase county, Kas., for the E ½ of N E ½ of section 24 in township 22 south of range 5, cast.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, vis.: Isaac Smith, Robert

FRANK DALE, Register.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Ragraving MAILED FREE. Address, P. O. Box 1819, S. V.

leadaches, Sick Headache, Verugo.

lyspepsia, Bilions Stomach.

lyspepsaed or Painful Periods.

Volue, Congl., Difficult Breathing.

sait Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.

Rheumatism, Rheumatio Pains.....

Pever and Ague, Chills, Malaria...

lites, Blind or Bleeding....

phthalmy, or sore, or weak Eyes...

OMEOPATHIC

No. Vitus' Dance...1.0 ited Sore Throat .5 ns. & Kruptions .5

Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil Cures Piles.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' from this how a great nation of intelligent, thinking people can peacefully Chase County Land Agency RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE LANDS.

WILL BUY OR SELL WILD LANDS OR IMPROVED FARMS MONEY.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN

MONEYTOLOAN

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, If you want money

Notice of Application to Purchase School Land.

out 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 dollar; six months, three dollars; Weekly, one dollars.

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 W quarter, of N E quarter. S E quarter, of N E quarter of N E quarter. S except the settlement, continuous residence, and improvements. viz: A. Veeburg, and David Messer, both residences of Chase county, Kansas, this 1st day of Dec., 1888.

W. G. BIEGE, Petitioner.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER, Lumbego Rhoumati

-DEALER IN-

Stings, Bunions. TIPWARE. Corns,

FARM MACHINERY & WIND

MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND

FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS



l am going to Bauerle's, in Strong City, where you can get a good lunch at any hour of the day or night, youst DRUGS AND MEDICINES on der corner.

Our Little Men and Women

1889

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

Mrs. M. F. Butts has written n new story in twelve parts extitled PATCHY AND HIP-PITY-HOP. It will have a dozen delightful tallenge neutron.

full-page pictures.

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

count of them.

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

There will be stories of home and foreign life, games, spoits, some Western floral wonders, little "pieces to speak," and seventy five full page pictures, besides no end of smaller ones. Twelve times a year, and all-for only \$1.00. Sample copy 5 cents. D. LOTHROP COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS

FACTS YOU CAN BET ON. That the oldest and largest tobacco factory in the

That this factory makes the popular and world-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for first-class chewing tobacco.

That this factory was established as long ago as That last year (x886) it made and sold the end quantity of 27,982,280 lbs. or fourteen thou-sand tons of tobacco.

That this was more than one-seventh of all the tobacco made in the United States nowithstanding that there were 966 factories at work. That in the last 2x years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over Forty-four million seven hun-dred thousand dollars (\$44,700,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue Taxes.

That the pay-roll of this factory is about \$1,000, 000.00 per year or \$20,000.00 per week. That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives.

That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other factorie have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despai now try to attract custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price.

That this factory nevertheless continues to incres its business every year. That this factory belongs to and is operated by

Yours, very truly,
P. LORILLARD & CO.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

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



BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liment

CURES Scratches, Sprains, Strains, Stitches Stiff Joints. Backache, Galls, Sores, Spavin

Burns,

Scalds.

Eruptions Hoof Ail, Swinney, Saddle Galla

Cracks. THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accompilates for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustary Limiment is found in its universal applicated 2. Everybody needs such a medicine.
The Enumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for generalfamily needs that Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work

The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Pieneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable

The Steamboat man or the Boatman need It in liberal supply affoat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him

The Stoke-grower needs it and will need it so thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railrond man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the ploneer. The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once. Keepa Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Itsimmediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

NEW DRUGS.



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS HAS ACAIN PUT IN ANSENTIRELY

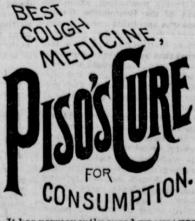
New and Complete Stock

HIS OLD STAND,

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE WIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

ON BIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN: TO THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.



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



Ciaculare les, Liver-Moles, Pinples, Black-Heads, Sunburn and Tan. A few applications will render the most stubbornly red skin soft, smooth and white. Viola Cream is not a paint of powder to cover defects, but a remedy to cure.

It is superior to all other preparations, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction. At dreggists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by a TOLEDO, OHIO.

For Sele at CE. HAIT'S.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAR. THURSDAY, DEJ. 6, 18.8

W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop. No fear shall awe, uo favor sway; Hew to the line, let: he chips fall where they

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

1	lin.	2 in.	3in.	5in.	% col.	1 col.		
-								
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.U		
2 weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	7.00	18.00		
8 weeks		2.50	3 00	4.50	8.25	15.00		
4 weeks		3.00	3 25	5.00	9.50	17.00		
months .	3.00	4 50	5 25	8.50	14.00	25.00		
& months	4.00	6 00	7.50	11 00	20.00	82.50		
6 months	8.50	9.00	12.00	20.00	82.50	55.00		
1 year	10.00	18.00	24.00	35.00	55.00	85.00		

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Wood taken on subscription.

Subscribe for the COURANT. Dr. C. E. Hait is in Topeka on busi

Mr. A. D. Rilae is clerking at th Central Hotel.

Mr. Z. T. Lillard, of Newton, was in town, Tuesday.

Mr. W. S. Romigh went to El Dorado, Monday night.

Mr. E. D Forney spent Thanksgiving day at Newton.

Mr. M. M. Young left, Monday, for 1 Mo., last week. Colorado City, Col.

A well is being dug at Dr. C. E. Hait's tenement house. A Prescyterian Church has been

organized at Clements. The Methodist Church cleared \$103

on the Tank Kee lectures.

The Gray Bros. sold their two jacks to Texas parties last week.

Mr. J. P. Kuhl is quite ill. with inflmamation of the bowells.

Mrs. A. Ferlet, of the Union Hotel. was down to Emporia, Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Jont Wood, of Her

rington, were in town, last week. James Fenn, of Cedar Point, has

gone to Winfield to attend college.

Miss Lizzie Lantry, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week. Mr. A. F. Wells has accepted the

position of stewart at Central Hotel. Mrs. C. M. Frye and son, Neal, have returned from their visit at Chetopa.

Mr. John Kelly, of Sharp's creek. has gone to California for the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon McHenrey, of Matfield Green, were in town, Tues

Mrs. Bradburn, of Strong City, arrived home, Saturday, from a visit in

Iowa. R. L. Ford, the watch-maker, carries a large assortment of musical instru-

Mr. Rob't Kelley, of Matfield Green

is building an aedition to his resi-A bell weighing 1,000 pounds has

been ordered for the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Judge C. C. Whiston, of Elm-

dale, returned, last week, from a visit at Burlington. Messrs. Smith & Cartter have put a

row of hitching post in front of their grocery store. Mr. B. F. Talkington, the general

town, Monday. Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Ferlet, of Galvestou, Texas, are the happy parents

of another son. for Colorado, to purchase cattle to

fe ed this winter. Mr. W. H. Holsinger has resigned the third page. the office of Mayor to take the County

Commissionership. Mr. Virgil Simmons, of Ulster coun-

ty, N. Y., is visiting friends and relatives in this county. Mr. T. H. Grisham has moved his

law office into one of the rooms in Hillert's shoe factory. Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, re

ceived over 300 head of cattle from New Mexico, last week. Mr. A. Hinkle has left Magdalena

N. M., and is now located at Neosho Falls, Woodson county.

Mr. M. R. Dinan has been appointed postmaster in Strong City, vice Mr. J. L. Cochran, resigned.

The A. O. U. W., of Strong City, will give a supper and entertainment may come before the Club. to-morrow (Friday) evening.

Mr. S. D. Breese, who is clerking for Mr. Ben. F. Talkington, at Mathield Green, was in town, Monday.

Mr. John McCallum went to Counoil Grove, last week, and bought 105 and dollars, and the COURANT conhead of hogs for Mr. B. Lantry.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wheeler, of Pratt county, was visiting friends and giving night, November 29, 1888, at rel atives in this county last week.

not begin in this city until to-day.

R. L. Ford, the jeweler, is receiving his holiday goods, of which he has ordered a large and well selected stock.

Mr. T. B. Johnston returned home, Saturday, from Madison, where he had just completed putting in a creamery. Mr. Lou Balch, of Washigton Territory, formerly of this county, is here

on a few weeks' visit with old friends. Mr. R. Hofman, who moved from Strong City to Muncie, Indiana, has a position at the slaughter house in that

If we did not need money we would Miss Nettie Cartter, who is attend-

Thanksgiving with her parents east of

Mr. Adam Hann arrived here, last week, from Topeka, and has assumed the position of cook at the Central

Mr. R. A. Stroud, of Kansas City. was in town, last Friday, on a visit to his old school-mate, City Marshal N A. Dobbins.

Mrs. Dr. W. P. Pugh and her daughter, Mrs. Hattie Dart, returned home. last Thursday, from their visit in North Carolina.

Mr. James O'Bryne, of Strong City, gave up his position as brakeman on Each township in the State is entitled the C. K. & W., and went to Sedalia, to one delegate, and every county seat

Mrs. B. U. Schlaudecker left, Sunday, for a visit at her old home at Erie, Pa., and also in hopes of im- ments for hotel accommodations at proving her health.

County Treasurer A. M. Breese being unable to write because of the interested, and this county should be catarrh in his right hand, his wife is assisting him in his office.

Mr. S. A. Perrigo and his son, Mr.S. Fred Perrigo, and their families have moved into the Harvey house, on Kaw street, between Friend and Pearl.

Mrs. Geo. Jernigan, of Kansas City, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Simmons. Mr. Jernigan has sold his restaurant in Kansas City. Thanksgiving Day was duly celebrated in this city, by the usual un-

ion services at the Presbyterian church, and the eating of turkey, etc. Mrs. Geo. W. Hill, and children, of Strong City, left Saturday night for Colorado City, Col., where the parents of Mrs. Hill (Mr. and Mrs. J. N, Nye) are now living.

Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 29, in water closet, and the Sheriff took Cottonwood Falls, Edward King, Esq., hand-cuffs off him for that purpose, of Morris county, and Miss Mary Hildridge, of Chase county.

Mr. L. Seamans and wife, of Shelby. ville, Ill., while on their way to California, last week, stopped off here for a few days, to visit Mrs. G. E. Finley,

the sister of Mr. Seamans. There will be between 10,000 and 12,000 head of western cattle fed in this county, this winter, at an average cost of \$10 per head; there is plenty

of feed in the county for that purpose. Mr. Thadeus Scribner, of Pawnee county, was in town, a few days ago, visiting his old friend Mr. W. F. lightmire. He was on his way to Freenwood county, where he has a

Mr. R. C. Johnston has located at Kansas City, and Mrs. Johnston and son, will make a visit to Pebody and merchant at Matfield Green, was in then go to Kansas City, where their household goods will be shipped in the

This week we begin the publication of a very interesting continued story, Mr. J. C. Farrington left, last night, entitled, "Allen Gray; or the mystery Mystery of Turley's Point," by John R. Musick, which will be found on

Miss Alice Taylor, who had been visiting at her brother-in-law's, Mr. James Clark, on the Cottonwood, east of town, returned to Ottawa, Saturday, where she is keeping books for a mercantile establishment.

There was a prize figtht, Thanksgiv ing afternoon, on the north side of the river, between Johm Brown (colored), of this city, and Sam Black, of

Nee's office, at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon next, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as

We understand that Mr. Harmon gratulates them on their good fortune.

the resieence of the bride's mother, by half price.

Owing to a pressure of business in the Rev. Geo. W. Stafford, Mr. C. Ol-Marion county, the district court will sen. of Idaho Territory, and Miss Carrie Strickland, of this city. The happy couple will start for Idaho, Monday.

While the school boys were playing pull-away," at noon, yesterday, Lee Holz fell, striking the back of his head against a rock, which made his nose bleed very badly. He was picked up senseless, and carried to his home. Dr. J. W. Stone was sent for and gave him medical attention.

The preliminary examination last week, of Eph. Benbow, charged with stealing a cow from Mr. Fred Pracht, of Middle creek, was held in Strong The Hermits had a dance in Music City, last week, before 'Squire C. W. Hall, Friday night. Mr. Geo. B. Car- Jones, and Benbow was bound over son has been elected treasurer of the to the District Court in the snm of \$800. E. W. Brooks, the principal witness for the State who testified not be saying so; but we are not a he had been employed in the theft by millionare, and don't own a national Benbow, was ordered under arrest and also put under \$800 bail.

From the present time to the first ing Bethany College, Topeka, spent day of January, R. L.Ford wil present to every costumer, who buys from him one dollars worth of goods, a ticket which will entitle them to a chance in

one of the following articles: A musicial 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.

There will be a Farmers' Convention held at Wichita, beginning at 10 held at Wichita, beginning at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday, December | 30 11, 1888, in the Board of Trade rooms. to three. Reduced railroad rates may be secured by applying to local agents. The Board of Trade has made arrangespecial rates. It will be a convention in which every farmer in the State is represented in it.

On the Eriday night before the election the store of Mr. E. F. Holmes was broken into through the back window, and robbed of about one hundred dollars' worth of clothing and other goods and suspicion pointed to E.C. ("Brick") Pomeroy as the burglar, but his arrest, for some cause. was delayed for several days, and on the night of the election Pomroy took his departure from here and went to Carmile., Ill., from whence he wrote the sheriff a letter, and the sheriff started to that place, Tuesday of last week. and had the sheriff of that county arrest Pomeroy, and the stolen goods were found. Sheriff Kinne then started back here with the prisoner Married, by Judge C. C. Whitson, Pomeroy made an excuse to go to the and while there Pomeroy hoisted the window and jumped from the train. thus making his escape. The Sheriff got back home Sunday night.

BEST ARCUMENT OF ALL.

When we come to argue and legin to fler evidence, it is then we secure convict-on. So you see why we believe your atti-ude towards Compound Oxygen will be

ion. So you see why we believe your attitude towards Compound Oxygen will be friendly:

"compound Oxygen is better in the house than the best physician. "A. S. Brown, "MEDIA, Pa., March 30, 1887, Media News," "My wife was relieved from insomnia by Compound Oxygen. "Rev J. S. Beasley, "SUMPTER, S. C. March 23, 1888," "Compound Oxygen did me so much good good as a revitalizer. "Mary A. Black, "Golden, Cot. July 6, 1888."

"Compound Oxygen entirely relieved me of dyspepsia. "Mrs. Louise Buckner, No. 125 'vest 34th Str., New York City, N. Y." Send for the brochure of 200 pages, our quarreriv review, Health and life containing the results of Compound Oxygen in cases of consuption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, rheumatism neuralgia and all other complaints of a chronic nature. All of our publications will be forwarded free of charge to any one addressing Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 Arch Street Philadelphis, Pa.

THE LEADING FARM PAPER.

The Kansas farmer, now in its 26th year, improves with age. It contains 20 pages, and stands at the head of western farm journals. It is in the hands of men who graduated in the schools of the farm; old Kansasn who believes in the State and who believe in developing all our possibilities. The Kansas Farmer is abroad guage journal which aims at the education of farmers and their families; from the plow to the platform, from the pall to the parlor. The perfect farmer is an educated gentleman, and bis wife and children are graceful companions are good and pure. This stalwart old friend of the people believes in building up everywhere the best and the strongest men and women, and in making the farm a fountain of good things. It is not only a teacher of farm work and farm methods, but it is an ecucator in state-craft.

Published Weekly at Topeka, Kansas, at the reduced price of \$1 00 a year. Sample copy free. Address Kansas Farmer Co.

By special arrangement the Kansas Farmer is clubbed together with the Courant. THE LEADING FARM PAPER.

Letters remaining unclaimed in Cottonwood Falls, postoffice December 1st, 1888;

Strong City, with soft gloves, resulting in a victory for the Cottonwood Falls man, on the third round.

There will be a meeting of the Burns Club held in Mr. James Mc

Burns Club held in Mr. James Mc

There will be a meeting of the Burns Club held in Mr. James Mc

Burns Club held in Mr. James Mc

All the above unclaimed Jan. 1st, 1889, will be sent to the dead letter office. Please say advertised when inquiring.

L. P. Pugh, P. M.

CLOSING OUT.

J. S. Doolittle & Son, wishing to close out their stock of goods within Pipper and his brother, of Cottonwood the next sixty days, and to take a township, have just received word that an uncle of theirs had died leaving them, by will, two hundred thousand dollars, and the Courant conboots and shoes, clothing, and, Married, in this city, on Thanksgiving night, November 29, 1888, at
the resieence of the bride's mother, by

Go To Loose's

SEE THE GREAT

Variety of Goods Suitable for Holiday Presents.

Go To Loose's,

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

KANSAS



H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

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

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

WOOD -:- MOWER

And the best make of

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STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE, Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

and the goods: but near Slater, Mo., COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.



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Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, NEW YORK. The above combination is a splendid chance to get our paper and DEMORRET'S MORTHLE at 8

LECTURE ON EDUCATION.

Recitations and Shakespearean Impersonations.

Opera House, Friday eve., Dec. 14. Prof. S. S. Hamill, author of the 'Science of Education," will give one of his unexcelled readings and Shake-

spearean Impersonations at the Opera

House, Friday evening, Dec. 14. Prof. Hamill is greeted nightly with large and delighted audiences. He is regarded as one of the best teachers of Elocution in the United States. The entertainment will be given under the auspicies of the High School, and the proceeds are to go to the Library fund. Come and be profited as well as entertained. Admission, 25 cents; children under 12, 15 cents; reserved seats 10 cents; extra tickets for sale at Johnston & Kirkar's Drug Store. Tickets are also Kirker's Drug Store. Tickets are also sold by pupils of the school.

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. Brown & Roberts have all the furni-

ture and undertaking goods in Cotton-wood Falls, and will sell them cheap. Brown & Roberts have the only feb16-tf hearse in the county. Thoroughbred Berkshire pig; for sale by George Drummond, on Diamond creek.

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

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 oct11-tf. Millinery and Hairdressing done at reasonable rates by Mrs. G. Oliver. Opposite Pratt's Music Hall, on Main

ATTORNEYS AT L

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Having just returned from the Indias Cerritory, will remain in our midst fer everal months and will guarantee a per-

CHRONIC DISEASES.

with the exception of Rheumatism. He will pay a forfeit of \$50 for any failure to onre what he undertakes; he also treats' FEMALE DISEASES of all kinds,

GF OFFICE, in Newman Block, Strong
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MISCELLANEOUS. Headquurtert for Livery Rigs.

JAS. C. ATKINSON, MANAGER. You must get your rig from the Red Front Stable. Stable,
For the prices are so that all are able;
Good teams for business and others to visit;
With trappings and robes and styles exquisite;
Closed carriages and narrow buggies made for lovers,
Open to the sun. or full stock covers;
Horses well trained, and know just what to

do, Either for a business trip or a Bankaboo; And the blacks and bays and sorrels and grays,
Are speedily hitched for the party that pays.

jy20-16

BABYLAND, '89.

This is the one magazine in the world the combines the best amusement for Babie and the best help for mothers.

Emilie Poulsson will contribute the stories of some of BABY'S BENEFACTORS being the sale of the flax and how it furnished lines for ba y; of the lamb, the toy maker, etc. Many pictures by L. J. Bridg-BABY BUNTING'S NEIGHBORS, verses and pictures both by Margaret Johnson, will tell about the strange Babies of different nations.

Dainty stories, tender poems, gay fingles, pictures besutifu', pictures funny, will fill each number. Large tyle, heavy paper, pretty cover, twelve times a year—and fill for only 50 cents. Sample copy 5 cents.

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For Consumption, Asthma, Brouchit Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Ilay Fever, Headael Debittey, Rheumatism. Neuralg in and Chronic and Nervous Disorders. The compound oxygen treatment. Dre. 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 pertable that it

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

refer to the following named well-knews persons who have tried their treatment:

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J. H. Worthington, Editor New Senth, Birmingham, Als.

Judge H, P. Vrooman, Quenemo, Kans.

Mrs. Mary Livermore, Melrose, Mans.

Judge R S. Vorhees, New York City.

E. C. Knight, Philadelphia.

Frank siddail, Merchant, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa.

Edward L. Wilson, 832 Broadway, N. Y. 24.

Phila. Photo.

F. M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwick Islands.

Alexander Ritchie, Inverness Scotland, Mrs. M. V. Ortega, Freentillo, Zacatecto, Mexico.

Mrs. Emms. Cooper, Utilia, Snanish Rome.

Mexico.
rs. Emma Cooper, U:illa, Spanish Honduras, C. A.
Coob, Ex-Vice Consul, Casablance, Morocco.
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DRS. STARKEY & PALEN No. 1529 Arch Street. Philadelphia,

THE TARIFF BILLS. The Difference Between the House Senate Messures.

The Treasury Department has just issued a complete set of comparative tables showing the amount of revenue collected during the past fiscal year. and the amount which would have been collected upon the same importations if either the Mills bill or Senate tribute bill had been the law. The summary by schedules is as follows: Existing Senate Mills bill. bill. TARIFF SCHEDULE.

\$6,033,000 \$4,658,000 \$3,667,000 7,588,000 7,308,000 6,607,000 22,524,000 22,422,000 14,991,000 Me tals...... Wood and wo 1,503,000 1,566,000 389,000 enware..... Sugar and mo 57,145,000 27,841,000 46,884,000 lasses Cigars, tobacco 9,127,000 7,107,000 9,127,000 11,383,000 11,626,000 9,460,000 Provisions..... Wines, liquors, 7,681,000 8,054,000 7,681,000 Manufactures of 12,081,000 12,814,000 11,808,000 Flax, hemp and 9,499,000 8,853,000 4,431,000 Wool and wool-35,629,000 40,828,000 16,951,000 Silk and silk 15,540,000 15,940,000 15,540,000 1,145,000 1,220,000 1,142,000 14,258,000 13,167,000 12,502,000 Books, papers,

All previous comparisons have been for the fiscal year 1887: the above is for the fiscal year 1888. The total revenue from imports last year was \$211,113,000. The importations being the same, it would have been \$182,- exist elsewhere and which is so full of danger 393,000 under the Senate Tribute bill that to correct it the fundamental laws m and \$160,682,000 under the House Re-

cigars and tobacco, wines and liquors and silks. The Senate bill reduces the totals only in the chemical, glass, metal, sugar, cigars, flax and sundries schedules, and increases the totals under each of the other seven schedules. The most marked and characteristic differences are in the metals. sugar and wool schedules. In the metals schedule the Senate bill makes a reduction of only \$100,000 in the total, while the Mills bill makes a reduction of over \$7,500,000. In the wool schedule the Senate bill makes an increase of \$4,700,000 in the total, while the House bill makes a reduction of nearly \$18,700,000. On the other hand, in the sugar schedule the Senate bill makes a reduction of \$29,-300,000, while the House bill makes a reduction of only about \$9,800,000.

These points illustrate the general difference between the two bills. The duties on metals and woolens are highly protective. To speak more correct-ly, they are mainly for tribute. They take about \$58,000,000 a year from the people for the use of the Government. They take at least four times as much, or \$232,000,000, from the people to enwich manufacturers and to sink in unprofitable enterprises. Under the Senate bill they would take about \$63,-000,000 from the people for the use of the Government, and a good d than four times as much, or probably not less than \$260,600,000, for tribute. On the other hand, the duties on sugar are mostly for revenue. They take for the use of the Government about \$57,-000,000, or nearly the same as the duties on metals and wool and woolens, and not more than one-tenth of that sum, or \$5,700,000, for tribute. The Senate bill proposes to relieve the people of a revenue burden of \$29,-300,000, and a tribute burden of \$2,-

930,000. the revenue burdens on metals and memorandom of the wages he is now woolens to \$32,000,000, and the tribute getting it might be an interesting burden to \$128,000,000. On sugars it matter to refer to four years hence, proposes to reduce the revenue burden when Republican promises and Reto \$46,400,000, and the tribute burden publican performances will again be

BUGARS. Revenue. Tribute... 27,841,030 \$353,625,100 \$211,040,000 Totals Here is a difference of over \$142,-500,000 in revenue and tribute together. and a difference of over \$130,000,000 in the tribute exaction. This difference between the two bills is character-

istic. It illustrates the difference between the tariff for revenue party and the tariff for tribute party.

The summary above given from the tables of the Treasury Department comes very far short of exhibiting the abominations of the Senate bill, which are to be seen in the details far more than in the totals. When these de-tails are received, the Globe will serve up some more striking illustrations of

sonable taxation for public purposes, and the party of "robbery under the forms of law."—Chicago Globe. AN ABLE ADDRESS.

differences between the party of rea-

Governor Gordon Makes a Strong and Patriotic Inauguration Speech Governor John B. Gordon was inaugurated for his second term of office at Atlanta, Ga., the other day. After referring to the continued growth of Georgia and the South under Democratic rule, and the harmony between

the races. he said: the races. he said:

The responsibility of the States for the character of the Federal Administration is greater than the average voter is prone to admit, and the responsibility of each individual State, like that of the individual citizen, is in proportion to its prominence and approach to leadership. Georgia could not, therefore, if she would rid herself of the grave responsibility which attaches to the position which she has achieved and which is so freely accorded.

In Spain the child's face is swept with a pine tree bough.—Manchester Courier.

her as one of the conspicuous States of the American Union. I will not undertake to predict the policy that will be pursued toward the South when the triumphant party shall have gathered into its hands all the powhave gathered into its hands all the pow-ers of the legislative and executive de-partments of the Government. None of the reciprocal rights of her people can justly be abridged by any changes in the Federal Admin-istration. In this connection my sense of ob-ligation to this confiding and patriotic people compels me to declare my profound conviction that no overwhelming or crushing calamity will or can befall them. I can not believe that alienation and strife is to be the lasting neritage from our unhappy war, notwithstanding the melancholy fact that some of the leaders of the successful party, with great abilities and in high places, seek year by year to estrange the sections and embroil the races. I do not believe that the return of the Republican party to power in this era of prosperty and peace means, or can mean, the enactment of farce bills and the enslavement of the States. In his American Republic and the reigning political party proposes but the sovereign people disposes. Passions may cry aloud for Federal intervention in the affairs of States, but the omnipotent flat of a lofty patriotism which sways the heart of the American people will surely condemn it. If there be one principle of government dearer than all others to Amerigovernment dearer than all others to American freedom it is the independence, equality and freedom of the States. This is the central thought of our political faith; it is the keystone in the arch of the constitution, and when that is destroyed the doom of the constitution and freedom is sealed. When the independence and constitute of the States are stronger. ence and equality of the States are struck down the Republic falls.

O, no, the strangulation of the States by Fed-

eral intervention will never be tolerated by the American people. What possible excuse could be given for interference by the general Government in the affairs of Georgia that would not also justify interference with any State in the and \$160,682,000 under the House Reform bill. The internal revenue collected was \$124,823,000. Under the Senate bill it would have been \$94,-247,000 and under the House bill \$107,-443,000. The additions of the Senate bill to the list would have caused a reduction of \$5,705,000; those of the House bill \$19,880,000. House bill, \$19,880,000.

It will be seen upon examining the table that the House bill makes reductions in every schedule except cigars and tobacco, wines and liquors and silks. The Senate bill reduces the great conservative masses of our Northern countrymen would cause even the most incon-considerate of leaders to turn from the brink of such a precipiee? Take courage, then, in the thought that our interest is their interest, our prosperity tacir prosperity, our State freedom their State freedom, and that, whatever be the demands of partisan leaders, the day has long since passed when the American people can calmly contemplate the destruction of this Union by destroying the equality of the States that compose it. We owe it to ourselves and to our children; we owe it to both races whose interests are linked by immutable decrees to a common destiny; we owe it to each and all of our sister States; we owe it to the vital principles of our free institutions, to renew our vows of fidelity and of unfaltering support of a Union of equal and independent States.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

-What's the matter with Grover Cleveland for 1892? He's all right .-Chicago Herald.

The election of the representatives of the high-tax party does not -Milwaukee Labor Review.

-Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, should at once recall the fact that his distinguished grandfather was worried to death by office-seekers within one month after his inauguration .-Cincinnati Enquirer.

.--President Cleveland is a thoroughly honest man, but a poor politician. He could have elected himself and said: had he resorted to the ruses and stratagems adopted by his antagonists .-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

- Of course we will now have a grand exposition of Civil-Service reform, touching which we have heard so much from Republican party organs. As we understand the Republican idea of Civil-Service reform, it lies in kicking out Democrats and putting in Republicans with all possible speed .-Kansas City Times.

-If every working-man who cast The House bill proposes to reduce his vote for Harrison would make a

> emotional" than Garfield, an abler leader than Hayes, and a greater statesman than Grant, and promises, with all his wonderful qualities, to leave a record behind him second only to that of Lincoln. The author of this tribute must badly want a foreign mission or a post-office. - Philadelphia Record.

> -Now that the bitterness of defeat is wearing off, the Democratic party, and the Union also, can truly estimate Mr. Cleveland's merits and ability. He was not a man to awaken great enthusiasm; he was not a man with hosts of political friends and followers; above all, he was not a politician, framing his administration so as to advance either his own personal interests, or those of the party; but he was a firm, determined, courageous and patriotic Chief Magistrate.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

> -Keep your eye on Senator Blair, of New Hampshire. His opportunity has come. He has a genius for reducing the surplus, and nothing now stands in the way of his successful introduction of spendthrift methods into the management of our National finances. His attention should be called to the fact that the Sioux Indians stand greatly in need of silk pockethandkerchiefs, and that there are

GENERAL GRANT'S WIDOW. She Tells How She Welcomed Mrs. Hayes to the White House.

"When the time came for us to leave

Washington my heart was broken. When Mr. Hayes was elected I invited Mr. and Mrs. Hayes to come directly to the White House, but they refused. On the Sunday previous to the inauguration I gave a dinner for them, so that Mrs. Hayes would not feel a stranger. The dinner was lovely and every thing was arranged splendidly. There were seventeen of my own family at the dinner and a large number of prominent guests and the Legation and Cabinet officers. I shall never forget Mrs. Haves when she entered. The large doors was thrown open and the General and I advanced to meet them. She was walking by Mr. Hayes, but did not hold his arm. She was dressed in white silk and her dark hair combed smoothly over her ears. Her soft, black eyes shown like diamonds and her cheeks were as red as roses. I took her hand in mine-it trembled a little-and said Welcome, Mrs. Hayes, to the White House', and then my guests surrounded us and she was soon at home. After dinner the Chief Justice administered the oath of office to Mr. Hayes in the parlor. On Monday I did not go to the inauguration, because I was busy burning old letters and papers that my father had owned, some bearing the date of 1800. I had seen two inaugurations, those of the General, and I did not care to see any more. I had a lovely luncheon ready for them on their return, and I also ordered the dinner and breakfast for the following morning, so Mrs. Haves would not have that worry the first thing. Then I told the steward he must go to Mrs. Hayes for orders after that. After dinner, as was still hostess, I said to Mr. Hayes: Shall we return to the parlor?' and he gave me his arm and Ulysses took Mrs. Hayes. When we got into the parlor I said: 'I hope, Mr. Hayes, that you will be as happy here as we have been for eight years,' and then I said 'Good-bye,' and we drove away. I told Ulysses as we were driving away that I had intended to say to Mr. Hayes what General Buckner said to him when Buckner vacated Fort Donelson, 'My house is yours,' but I forgot it. Ulysses just put his arm around me and said he was glad I had not. All the servants who had served me during our term gathered in the hall to say farewell, and they were crying and I cried with them. After two weeks of hourly festivities, I might say, we left Washington on a special train. My car was filled with flowers, and after we had been escorted to it a Senator made a speech thanking me for so successfully filling the position of mistress of the White House. by any means settle the tariff question. Then another Senator, a dear friend of mine, said it was wrong that we should ever leave it, and somehow I began to think it was. They went out and left me, and I began to cry. All my pentup feelings burst forth at one bound. and, as I tell you, my tears would have floated the ship of State if gathered in a reservoir. I cried for easily forty "Why, Julia, my dear, what "'I feel like a waif, Ulysses,' I sob-

bed; 'I have no home.' "Never mind, we will soon have another one. Remember what a relief it is to me to be released from that position. Now we can do what I always wanted to do-visit Europe, and maybe travel around the world before we re-

"And so he cheered me, and I never felt domestic care afterward. It washed itself away in the flood of tears."-Nellie Bly, in N. Y. World.

turn.

WHEN CHERUBS COME. Quaint Superstitions of the Old World r Newly-Born Bab

Among Vosges peasants children born at new moon have their tongues better hung than others, while those born at the last quarter have less tongue, but reason better. A daughter born during the waxen moon is always preco-

A pair of tongs or knife put in the cradle will satisfy the Welsh mother as to her child's safety. The knife is also used in parts of England.

A small bit of red ribbon is all the Roumanian infant requires to secure it from harm, while the Esthonian mother attaches a bit of asafetida to the child's neck. Garlic, salt, bread and steak are first put in the cradle of a new-born child in Holland. A sufficient preventive for an Irish babe is a belt made of woman's hair

In lower Brittany, on the birth of a child, neighboring women at once take it in charge, wash it, crack its joints and rub its head with oil "to solder the cranium bones." It is then wrapped up in a tight bundle and its lips moist ened with brandy "to make it a full Breton.

In modern Greece, the mother, before putting the child in its cradle, turns three times around before the fire while singing her favorite song to ward away evil spirits.

In Scotland, it is also said that to rock the empty cradle will insure the coming of other occupants for it.

If you rock the cradle empty,
Then you should have babies plenty.
The Swedish mother puts a book under the head of the new-born infant. that it may be quick at reading, and puts money into the first bath to guarantee its possession in the future.

AN EXILE'S STORY. The Mental Tortures Endured by a Once

Promising Russian Author.

To me perhaps the most attractive and sympathetic of the Tomsk exiles was the Russian author Felix Volkhofski, who was banished to Siberia for life in 1878, upon the charge of belonging to a society that intends, at a more or less remote time in the future, to overthrow the existing form of government. He was about thirty-eight years of age at the time I made his acquaintance, and was a man of cultivated mind, warm heart and high aspirations. He knew English well, was familiar with American history and literature, and had, I believe, translated into Russian many of the poems of Longfellow. He spoke to me with great admiration. I remember, of Longfellow's "Arsenal at Springfield," and recited it to me aloud. He was one of the most winning and lovable men that it has ever been my good fortune to know; but his life had been a terrible tragedy. His health had been shattered by long imprisonment in the fortress of Petropavlovsk; his hair was prematurely white, and when his face was in repose there seemed to be an expression of profound melancholy in his dark brown eyes. I became intimately acquainted with him and very warmly attached to him; and when I bade him good-bye for the last time on my return from Eastern Siberia in 1866, he put his arms around me and kissed me, and said: "George Ivanovitch, please don't forget us! In bid-

ding you good-bye, I feel as if some

thing were going out of my life that

would never again come into it." Since my return to America I have heard from Mr. Volkhofski only once. He wrote me last winter a profoundly sad and touching letter, in which he informed me of the death of his wife by suicide. He himself had been thrown out of employment by the suppression of the liberal Tomsk newspaper, the Siberian Gazette; and his wife, whom I remember as a pale, delicate, sad-faced woman, twenty-five or thirty years of age, had tried to help him support their family of young children by giving private lessons and by taking in sewing. Anxiety and overwork had finally broken down her health, she had become an invalid, and in a morbid state of mind, brought on by unhappiness and disease, she reasoned herself into the belief that she was an incumbrance, rather than a help, to her husband and her children, and that they would ultimately be better off if she were dead. A little more than a year ago she put an end to her unhappy life by shooting herself through the head with a pistol. Her husband was devotedly attached to her; and her death, under such circumstances and in such a way, was a terrible blow to him. In his letter to me he referred to a copy of James Russell Lowell's poems that I had caused to be sent to him, and said that in reading "After the Burial" he vividly realized for the first time that grief is of no nationality; the lines, although written by a bereaved American, expressed the deepest thoughts and feelings of a bereaved Russian. He sent me with his letter a small, worn, leather matchbox, which had been given by Prince Krapotkin to his exiled brother Alexander; which the latter had left to Volkhofski; and which Volkhofski had in turn presented to his wife a short time before her death. He hoped, he said, that it would have some value to me, on account of the association with the lives of four political offenders, all of whom I had known. One of them was a refugee in London, another was in exile in Tomsk, and two had escaped

ment by taking their own lives. I tried to read Volkhofski's letter aloud to my wife: but as I recalled the high character and lovable personality of the writer, and imagined what this last blow of fate must have been to such a man-in exile, in broken health, and with a family of helpless children dependent upon him-the written lines vanished in a mist of tears, and with a choking in my throat I put the letter

the jurisdiction of the Russian Govern-

and the little match box away. The Tsar may whiten the hair of such men as Felix Volkhofski in the silent bomb-proof casemates of the fortress, and he may send them in gray convict overcoats to Siberia; but a time will come, in the providence of God, when their names will stand higher than his on the roll of history, and when the record of their lives and sufferings will be a source of heroic inspiration to all Russians who love liberty and their country. - George Kennan, in Century.

Not Very Particular.

Mrs. Shopper-Let me see something in dress goods. Mr. Tape-Yes'm; what kind can I

show you? Mrs. Shopper-Oh, I'm not particular at all. It's only for a kind of knockabout dress that I want it. Most any thing will do. But, of course, I don't want it too light or too dark, something about medium. No. I don't want a stripe, I never wear stripe. Something in-No, I don't think I'd care for a plaid, and the checked piece is of rather better quality than I'd like for such a dress. I'd like something at from fifty to sixty, or, perhaps, sixty-five cents a yard. No, I don't want any thing with a polka dot in it, nor a tricot, nor serge, nor cashmere. I'd rather not have a solid color at all. No, that piece is hardly as good as I'd like, although I'm really not at all particular about it, as it is to be worn for common; still. I think I'll just run over to Ribbon & Satten's and see what they have .-Detroit Free Press.

-It is said that 70,000,000 codfish are caught annually off the Newfoundland

HOW TO COOK OYSTERS. Appetizing Ways in Which to Prepare the

Toothsome Bivalve. So long as the month has an "r" in it, oysters are considered in season, and many lovers of the plump white bivalve have them almost constantly on their tables from September until May. Some variations from the ordinary style of cooking may be acceptable to some who are tired of stewing and frying

On a cold raw evening nothing will be more appreciated for tea than a plate of nicely grilled oysters. If this is a favorite dish, it is well to keep a soapstone griddle for the express purpose, but a skillet or frying-pan will answer. The oysters must be drained perfectly dry, this being one of the secrets cf success. Ten hours is not too long to let them stand in the colander, after allowing a stream of water to run on them, and wiping them carefully with a thin cloth. When they are ready to be cooked, have the griddle perfectly warmed through, and grease it slighly with fresh butter. Lay on the oysters and, as fast as they brown, turn them with a spoon, not a fork, as piercing lets out the juice. Serve on a very hot dish with a small piece of melted

Broiled oysters are served in the same manner, and are delicious, if wiped dry with a napkin, seasoned with pepper and salt and broiled on a wire-folding gridiron, which should be frequently turned.

A colored cook, famous for her panned oysters, prepared them in this manner: Drain the oysters, then wash and wipe them dry. In a shallow dripping-pan melt a large lump of butter, without allowing it to brown. Throw in the oysters and shake and stir them constantly until they are sufficiently cooked; then lay them on slices of toast, arranged in a dish beforehand. It is better to do a few at a time, and send them to the table by relays, so that the toast may not become sodden.

Oyster friessee is another tempting dish. The liquor is boiled, carefully skimmed and thickened with butter and flour to the consistency of gravy. The proportions are about one large tablespoonful of butter to a scant one of flour. This must be stirred in very slowly, to prevent its becoming lumpy. Season with a trifle of mace and chopped parsley; then add the oysters, and stir constantly until they appear to be well cooked through.

An oyster omelet is quickly prepared. Beat six eggs to a light froth. Add half a cup of cream, salt and pepper. Pour into a frying-pan, with a tablespoonful of butter, and drop in a dozen large oysters. Fry a light brown. Double

over and send to the table immediately. For oyster patties, make a rich puff paste and set on ice. Strain the oysters and boil them with a little of their own a trifle of cream. Roll out the crust of our personality. And the strength and line small tins with it. Place three of our personality is its gifts and or four oysters in each, with a little graces .- S. S. Times. juice. Cover with a top crust, glaze with an egg, and bake in a quick over.

Deviled oysters is a dish too highly seasoned to find favor with many, but e give the recipe in case some would like to try it: Put a layer of raw oysters in a deep pan; then a layer of bread crumbs, black and red pepper. salt, butter, mustard and vinegar mixed together. Alternate the layers until the pan is full. Bake and serve with sliced lemon. - American Agriculturist.

AN HISTORIC SPOT. The Steps of the Old Treasury Building in New York City. The choice of the Treasury building

as a favorite place for popular demonstrations of one kind and another, by the way, seems now to be in universal favor. Prestige is lent to the locality, no doubt, by the colossal statue of Washington, placed on the front steps a few years ago by the Chamber of Commerce. But it was not always so. In former years the old Merchants' Exchange, now the Custom House, had precedence on such occasions. More than one distinguished statesman made "the greatest effort of his life" on the steps of that now quite venerable-looking edifice. It was there that Daniel Webster, some forty years ago or more, made his famous speech on the New England fishery question, which was agitating the public mind, promising his fellow-citizens that the Administration (of which he was then a part) would "stand by the fisherman, hook, bob and sinker." It was there also that the Hungarian patriot, Kossuth, made his first public appeal for "material aid" in his country's struggle with Austria It was there, likewise, that "the Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglass, delivered

one of his fiercest phillipics against the then slave-holding power, which was seeking to extend the "peculiar institution" into free territory acquired by the Mexican war. A few years later Mr. Lincoln's great finance minister. Mr. Chase, from the same place, made his appeal to our merchant princes for financial aid to enable the Government to defend the constitution and maintain the Union. But that was about the last of the great orators and the great orations on the Custom House portico. During the war there were many memorable occasions of the kind, but the scene was shifted to the more convenient white granite building at the corner of Nassau street, and there it will probably remain as long as it is overshadowed by the august figure of the Father of his Country .- N. Y. Letter.

-A turkey gobbler at Darlington, S. C., sat upon some guinea fowl eggs, hatched a brood of chickens, and took proper care of them.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-Education must embrace a knowledge of God and a knowl dge of his law, which teaches all that is known of truth and justice. - School Journal.

-When we turn to Christianity we find encouragement to prayer and we learn that Christ is sufficient and willing to supply all our need. - Christian Inquirer.

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

-A clear head, a keen penetration enriched with the stores of an overflow. ing memory; a happy way of putting things, rising at times to sheer brilliancy of statement; a poetic insight, a gifted imagination—these mental graces crown and clothe our personality with strength and power.

-Read the Bible when you are fresh and wide awake; when the brain is clear and you are not pressed for time. Read it as the only book on earth that has dropped down from Heaven, as your directory for life and your guide to immortality, and it will become a new book to you altogether .- Rev. J. Thain Davidson.

-Bring thy children up in learning and obedience, yet without outward austerity. Give them good countenance and convenient maintenance according to thy ability; otherwise thy life will seem their bondage, and what portion thou shalt leave them at thy death, they will thank death for it, and not thee. - Lord Burleigh.

-Sin is a very simple word, but it is a very awful thing. A little child could spell the word; but no one, not even the angels that dwell in Heaven, could explain the thing, or tell the evils it has wrought. It is a deadly tree, whose fruit and whose shadows have filled the world, and from which everybody has suffered .- Our Young People.

-Our public schools are organized and maintained to fit the child for the fulfillment of his duty as a citizen. But duty is founded on obligation, and obligation on justice. Now, justice is the basis of morality, and, joined with truth, gives us all that is known as religion. Society depends for its existence on truth and justice. Education must therefore embrace both, if civilized society is to exist and civilized government to endure.

-We all have our weak points, but there are few of us who have not also our strong points. God has not overlooked any one of us. There is no personality framed entirely out of weaknesses. We all have been given our talents. It is these in which our main strength lies. Whatever of power and influence-whether for good or evil-we liquid. Stir in butter, pepper, salt and acquire over our fellows, is by the use

WIT AND WISDOM.

-The first years of man must make thinks can never be wise.

-A man of sense finds much less difficulty in submitting to one who is wrong-headed than in attempting to set

him right. -Don't despise systems of thought that other men have elaborated because you can not place yourself at once at their point of view.

-Men get into grooves of working and thinking so that they become almost automatic. And the tendency is, when a habit is formed, for one to yield more and more to its influence. It is specially true of a bad habit.

-Times of general calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt is elicited from the darkest storm .- Colton.

-Perfect freedom is perfect knowledge of and perfect obedience to perfect law. There can be no freedom without law, without obedience to law. Evil habit takes away freedom. Conditions surround us that make freedom of the body possible. Remove these conditions and freedom is no longer ours .-The Advance.

-A life spent in brushing clothes. and washing crockery, and sweeping floors-a life which the proud of the earth would have treated as the dust under their feet; a life spent at the clerk's desk; a life spent in the narrow shop; a life spent in the laborer's hut may yet be a life so ennobled by God's mercy that for the sake of it a king might gladly yield his crown, -t'anon Farrar.

-The besetting sin of most men is impatience; unwillingness to wait until their experience bears fruit, or their thought has traversed the whole field of fact, before arriving at a final- conclusion. This has always been the besetting sin of men. They have constituted themselves arbiters and sat in judgment on the universe when their knowledge included only a few facts and very small field .- Christian Union.

-I hold that every rich man should bring his son up to a trade or such a business training as he himself, received. I count it as one of the sad signs of demoralization in civilization to see young men going down town in the morning (if noon may be called morning) in their coupes, to alight at the door of some of our exchanges, there to play, to make believe at business, by dabbling in stocks; to their own ruin. perhaps; certainly to their demoralization. If a man wishes to curse his son. I see no better way than to let him take this course. - Rev. R. Heber Newton.

Helene Rogermere sat upon the silken divan in the palatial residence of her father, the plumber, on Fifth avenue. Beside her, his cow-lick drooping gracefully over his alabaster brow, sat Roe Reginald Rosecranft, the poet and litterateur. The night was waning. Through the parlor window shone fair Luna, about three-quarters full, at times coquetishly dodging behind a fleecy cloud as she carried on a nocturnal flirtation with Jupiter. 'Twas a fit hour for the communion of souls. Roe Reginald's attenuated arm encircled the tapering waist of Helene, and her fair head rested upon the shoulder of his thredbare coat. Roe was uneasy.

"Is thy soul restless this night, my love? Has the divine afflatus seized thee in its inexorable grasp? Gaze upon yonder effulgent orb and methinks in her quiet beauty thou shalt find surcease of sorrow, love."

And still the poet was restless. "Will no word of mine relieve thee, dearest?" said Helene.

"Hardly," was the reply in a hoarse, cadaverous tone. "Words will not suf-

Then Helene leaned over her poetlover and pressed a burning kiss upon his alabaster brow. Looking into the azure depth of his soulful eyes with an arch smile she queried:

"Will kisses suffice, love?" "Alas, no," was the heart-broken re-

ply, for these are evanescent." Shall we walk upon the balcony, dearest?" whispered Helene, in mel-

lifluous accents. "Alas! no, my love; I am too weak," murmured Roe Reginald, with a consumptive sigh.

Helene was perplexed. "Tell me truly," she pleaded, "hast thy love for Helene grown cold? Has

another usurped my place in thy affections? Art weary of me, love? Speak, I implore you!" Driven to frenzy by these piteous ap-

peals, Roe Reginald leaned over the fair woman soon to be his bride and clasped her to his breast in a passionate embrace.

"Would'st thou know," he hissed between his clenched teeth, "what it is that gnaweth at my vitals which no poetry, no kisses, no love, no moonlight, no affection can assuage? Then list, and I will tell thee." Roe Reginald Rosecranft, the poet,

placed his thin and trembling lips close to the shell-like ear of his inamorata, and in a tremolo-pizzicato voice shriek-

"I'm hungry. Have you got any cold ham in the house."-N. Y. Evening Sun.

THE FORGETFUL BOY. How His Mother Attempted to Fortify His

Illy-Developed Memory. Mrs. Verbosity wanted a package of yeast powder the other day.

"Oh, dear," she sighed, "I shall have to send Willie after that yeast, and he has such a bad memory! I do declare, I never saw such a forgetful child in my life. He torments the soul out of me. Every time I send him to the store he brings back something I didn't send

Then raising her voice, she called:

'Willie!'

"Yes, ma." "You come here this minute; I'm in a great hurry. I want a yeast cake down to the store, and I don't want you to forget what I send you for. I don't want baking powder, same as I had yesterday, but a yeast cake. One of them tin-foil cakes, Willie."

"Yes, ma." "Did you hear what I said?"

"No, ma." "Oh, you do try my patience so.

Come here this minute.' The boy appears.

"Now, I want a yeast cake-how came that mud on your coat? You're been playing in the dirt again; I'll tell your father when he gets home. It's not baking powder I want. Turn your coat collar down. Now don't you come home with nutmegs, like you did yesterday, nor with cinnamon, like you did the day before, when you were told to get citron. Your coat is buttoned wrong. Don't you forget, now."

The boy escaped to the street, when the anxious and pains-taking matron called out from the window:

"Now, don't you stop to play with those Mantrangialo boys, like you did last week, and keep out of French's back yard-do you hear? It's yeast you're going for, not turnips, nor carrots, nor any kind of vegetables-I got them this morning you know. Remember, you've got a bad memory, and don't-

But the boy was out of hearing. He brought back a can of preserved

He had a bad memory.-Pittsburgh

A Complete Success.

Young Mr. Waldo (to Miss Breezy) What are your views, Miss Breezy, in regard to the question, Is marriage a failure?

Miss Breezy (of Chicago)-Why, I can't speak from experience, of course, Mr. Waldo, but I have a very dear friend who was married a year ago. and she has found it a delightful suc-

Mr. Waldo-She is happy, then? Miss Breezy-Oh, very, Mr. Waldo. Clara draws fifty dollars a week alimony.

-Fifty gallons of whisky were drunk on a recent Saturday in the prohibition town of Newport, Tenn. None is shipped there, and it can only be obtained on the prescription of a licensed physician. A local paper thinks some-

FEEDING AS A SCIENCE.

Management of Laying Hens and the Treatment of Over-Fed Hens.

It costs something to learn, and yet the expense of learning might be saved if poultrymen would only stop to think. The first point is to determine what the hens need, for their needs are exactly in accordance with what you intend the hens to accomplish. Some persons feed their hens as though there was only one systematic method to be followed, when in fact there are several modes, all depending upon what you wish the hens to do. If a hen is fed to enable her to accomplish a certain purpose, it is extravagance to feed her in a manner to prevent her fulfilling the object sought. Yet this is done every day, and on nearly all farms in this country. The hen is like the milch cowwhen not producing something the the ancient capital of Burmah. food is diverted to flesh. When the cow is dried off she more readily befat cow, fat sow, or fat mare is an indifferent breeder, and so is the fat hen. Every farmer knows that if he fed his cows exclusively on corn-meal. without hay, they would become worthless. First they will fatten, and next that is too concentrated. The milk flow would gradually cease, and loss added. would be the result. The hen is no for the market. The two classes do

simply interfere with each other. The old routine of corn and wheat for the hens is gradually being abandoned, and with the advent of pure ald upon Chinese benevolence, shows breeds a more advanced system of feed- that it is very generally practiced. ing is being practiced. Chemistry has Whenever great floods or famines ocalready demonstrated that the egg is our great soup kitchens are estabcomposed of certain materials, and lished. There are societies to pro. that foods are of variable com- vide coffins for those who can not buy position. Such being the case, them, for gathering human bones the p ultryman is now enabled to se- which have become exposed and givlect foods that contain the substancer ing them suitable burial, for distribmostly required, and by varied feeding uting plasters and drugs, and for prehe can secure better results than by senting "virtue books." the old haphazard manner. With the use of certain breeds, and feeds adapted to the purpose, the hens can be the cultivation of date and wheat he made to lay from the time they are been substituted for that of rice, a r matured until the season arrives when markable improvement has take they must moult. The incubating place in the climate of the count fever can be entirely avoided by around Bussorah. He says that "the judicious feeding, as has been done by experiment, or hens can be so fed that gave its name, is now comparative they will lay but few, if any eggs. The old plan is extravagant, as it permits of feeding such material as is not universal, are now no lenger see only wasted by reason of not being re- The northwest wind, which revails quired, but because there is also a loss the hot weather, instead of being of eggs when any other food than that moist and clammy, as it used to be, demanded is allowed. There is no now dry and hot.

mystery about it. for all the art to be -Queen Louisa gained is that of simply feeding food of a variety, making grass or bulky food the main reliance, with a small proportion of grain to balance it, instead of feeding grain exclusively.

When hens are overfed, some that have a tendency to fatten quickly will and the Czarina of Russia. She is said become fat sooner than others, and yet, to have a great influence over her If they are in the yard with the laying hens, they will eat just as much, and self in the direction of peace, and is RYE—No.2. become fatter. The hens that are laying will then have to produce all the profit, and often the whole flock is condemned as unprofitable because onehalf of them are non-producers, though the others may be among the very best layers to be found. The fat hens do the layers an injustice and injury, and should be taken out to be allotted a location where they can be put into "training service," which means that they should be so sparingly ted that they will be only too glad to work and scratch for the few grains they receive, and in so doing reduce themselves in flesh and get into laying condition again. Feed less grain and more bulk. It matters not what it is, provided the hens are kept busily at work and are in good health. A good hen should never be idle. When she runs to you for food it is just the time she should not receive it .- Rural New Yorker.

FARM APHORISMS.

Agricultural Wisdom and Wit in Homeopathic Doses. Kind treatment is an equivalent to

The greatest enemy of agriculture is

ignorance.

The mule is hardy and handy, if not handsome. If you would have your boys profit

-frayed at the edges and very thin Growing a boy on the farm is a

mighty good foundation preparation for him for any honorable business. There is this difference between the poor and the good farmer: One complains of the bad seasons, the other

rejoices in the good seasons. Two horses of one kind will do as much work as four horses of another kind, and it ought not to be hard to determine which is the more profit-

When a man comes half a mile to borrow a hoe or a fork, you may depend on his coming some day to borrow money, but never coming to pay

it back. The farmer candidate may not give you as much taffy as the city man before election, but he is more apt to consider your interests after he is

elected Perhaps it can't be remedied, but it is, nevertheless, a pity that the creature flattered by the nod of a politician casts a vote that counts as much as the ballot cast by a true man. - American Agriculturist.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

.-The Japanese army is now 150,000 strong. It will be 600,000 before long. -Some medical men in England attend their patients at the rate of two and a half pence a week.

-The King of Denmark, who makes punctuality a hobby, is called Christian the Precise by his subjects.

-The Crown Prince of Greece is liberal in his ideas of statecraft, and mingles with the people in a democratic fashion.

-King Otto of Bavaria now imagines himself a black cat, and spends much of his time in the effort to capture mice. -The title of Earl of Ava, the sec-

ond title of the newly-created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. was taken by special command of the Queen. Ava was -Owing to the common non-ob-

servance of laws of cleanliness and comes fat than when in full flow of health in Madrid, that city, although milk, and when the hen is not laying it has a costly system of sewerage, is she, too, readily becomes fat. A the most unhealthy place of its size in the world, the death-rate being 45 in 1.000.

-Drawing-mom cars from the United States have been placed on the Chilian railway between Valparaiso and Santiago. It is found to be very difficult they will suffer indigestion from a dier to prevent passengers from smoking in them, although a smoking car has been -Some disagreeable facts appeared

more fitted for an exclusive grain diet in the investigations of labor matters than the cow. A distinction must be by the royal commission in London. made between hens that are intended It was shown, among other things, for layers and those being prepared that the magnificent embroidery of Queen Victoria's carriage-cushions had not belong in the same yard. They been worked by a cripple living in a garret, and paid barely sufficient to keep off starvation.

-An article in the North China Her-

-The British Consul at Bussorah, on the Persian Gulf, states that since malarious fever, to which Bussora rare; and sallow complexions and we looks, which several years ago we

-Queen Louisa of Denmanu. who called the "mother-in-law w h Europe," has remarkable gifts of fa cination and diplomacy, and h brought up her children well, having personally attended to the education of her daughters, the Princess of Wales and the Czarina of Russia. She is said to have a great influence over her said to be one of the "most successful peace-makers of our generation."

ANCESTORS FOR SALE.

A Complete Set of Forefathers Put Up at Auction in London.

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OATS—Western mixed. 31 to CORN—No.2. the latter as beauties in their time, down to the present helder of the title. It was the most brilliant opportunity ever offered for a suddenly-made rich man, who was in doubt as to the identity of his grandfather, to buy a readymade ancestry of the purest blood. The most curious development of this unique exhibition was that the portraits of the ladies were valued at from ten to twenty times more than those of the men. While the Cabinet Minister of Lord High Admiral was prized at say \$1,000, his wife, if by Sir Joshua Reynolds or Gaissborough, might be valued at \$50,000.

"Some of these ancestors had served as Admiral against the Spanish Arby your mistakes, don't repeat them. | mada, as Generals under Marlborough, Some farming is like an old jacket and as gallant officers at Waterloo, and the ladies had stood high in the favor of Queen Elizabeth, and been famous favorites at the court of Queen Anne. They were all arrayed in the costumes of their several periods, which best showed their rank and importance, and died in the belief that they would forever hold their places in the family gallery which would be continued until the end of time. It vividly recalled that incident in one of Gilbert & Sullivan's operas where the recent purchaser of an estate, pointing to a collection of old tombstones and monuments, says: 'These are my ancestors, I paid for them.' The one subject which an American, if he is wise, never starts on the other side is the question of ancestry. The nobility of all the countries of Europe reckons any family parvenu which had not worn spurs, crests and title before our American revolution, and whether we are of yesterday or earlier does not in terest them. This sentiment has its compensations, because an American man or woman is valued at his or her own merit, and not on account of the distinction of some remote ancestors." -Chauncey Depew, in N. Y. World

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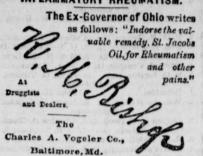
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1. Doubtful. 3. John P. Alderson D. Doubtful. 3 John D. Alderson, D. Wm. L. Wilson, D. 4. James M. Jackson, D.

WISCONSIN.
Lucion B. Caswell, R. 6. Charles B. Clark, R. 2. Charles Barwig, D. 7. O. B. Thomas, R. 3. R. M. Lafollette, R. 8. Nils P. Haugen, R. 4. L.W. Van Schaick, R. 9. Myron H.McCord, R. 5. Geo. H. Brickner, D. RECAPITULATION.

States. Alabama Arkansas..... California Connecticut..... Delaware..... Illinois..... Indiana Iowa Kansas Kentucky. Louisiana..... faine..... Mississippi Missouri

Nevada..... New Hampshire..... New Jersey..... New York.... North Carolina.... Rhode Island South Carolina..... Tennessee Texas 11 Virginia...... West Virginia..... Visconsin..... 162 161

AN ATLANTIC STORM.

Blizzard on the New England Cc t— Several Vessels Wrecked—The Store / £x-

tends Westward. Boston, Nov. 26,—A flerce northeas wly gale has raged since Saturday night. Snow fell yesterday, changing to sleet last evening. About six inches of snow has allen in Eastern Massachusetts an I is drifting badly. Shipping in the har ors has suffered considerably. Wires are down in all directions. A gale and h avy snow is reported at Brattleboro, Vt., and n New Hampshiro. The storm at S lem is the worst for years, and the wires are so much mixed up that the electric light has been shut off to prevent danger of accidents. The sloop yacht, Narragansett and an unknown schooner are ashore prar

Forest river.
In Springfield snow fell to the depth of five inches, followed by hail, and is so solidly packed as to impede traffic. Wires re do wn and communication nearly suspended. Passenger trains are from one to hree hours late and freight trains have been taken off.

At Gloucester the storm was the heariest since the blizzard last March. It is reported that two unknown schooners have been dashed on Norman's Woe and that only one of the men aboard has the; far been rescued. The coaster Medford was wrecked in the harbor by the brig Alice being driven into her.

At Rutland, Vt., the fall of snow has een seven inches.

Much damage has been done on tae north shore. The Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad was badly washed out midway between the Narrow Gap Hotel and the Point of Pines, stopping through

traffic. At Crescent Beach several cottages have been undermined and some of the hotels threatened. The Winthrop shores have felt the force of the storm, and a number of buildings between Point Shirley and Winthrop Highlands have been demolished. A washout on the Winthrop and Shore roads prevents the ran-ning of trains. The storm is the worst ever known on this part of the north shore and danger is feared from the incoming tide

At New Haven, Conn., the wind reached fifty-one miles an hour-the highest ever recorded there-and several inches of snow fell. Travel on the Shore line is stopped by the breaking of the drawbridge at Lyme. Many vessels bave put in at that port for shelter. THE STORM AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov 25 .- The first . now storm of the coming winter, which was raging in this ci'y and along the seal oard of New England and the Middle States yesterday, has been of blizzard vigor. As night came on sleet and hail followed the snow and the ice particles, like sharpened points, rendered streets pedestrianism im-possible without suffering. In the harbor and lower bay ships drawed their anchors, under the force of the fierce tempest, one ship having nearly collided with the fever plagued ship Boston while drifting out to ea. She and others that had been torn from archorage were towed to safety by tugs. A pilot boat was unable to hold to anchorage and sought a pier. Off Staten Island, near Sailors' Snug Harbor, acanal poat loaded with coal was sunk and s brick laden schooner went to pieces, her crew escaping. In this city the mercury stood at 28 degrees at midnight.

The storm brought in an extraordinary tide with tremendous seas, at Atlantic City, N. J. Much damage has been done along the ocean boulevard, a part of which has been washed away with a number of small frame buildings. The wind was

blowing forty-five miles an hour. A dispatch from Lewes, Del., says: The American bark Moro Castle, bound from Philadelphia for San Francisco with 610 tons of coal, arrived at the Delaware breakwater Saturday night shortly befor midnight. At nine o'clock vesterday morning the bark's cables parted and she was driven onto the breakwater, where she went to pieces. The crew were safely

OFF THE COAST OF MAINE. PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 26 — Captain Trundy, of the United States life saving station reports: "No vessels sighted since Last night we saw several running for shelter, as we supposed. The Lord help any thing off the coast to-night." Captain Trundy added that it had been the worst day he ever experienced.

At Portland headlight the scene wa strikingly grand. Over and over again the waves reached a point never touched before, except in the great storm last winter, when a monster wave started one of the buildings from its foundation.

Shot at a Dance. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 24 .- James McCarty, one of a semi-outlaw family of Sarpy County, shot and fatally wounded George Williams at a dance last night. Both men were farmers.

REVENUE REPORT.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue-Increase of Receipts-Estimate

of Expenses. WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 .- Hon. Joseph S. Mil er, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has nade an elaborate report to the Secretary of the Treasury of operations of that service durthe Treasury of operations of that service during the fiscal year ended June 30 last. The total receipts were \$124,3.6,475—an increase of \$5,489,174 over those of any year since 1883, when they aggregated \$144,553,345. The receipts were also \$4,326,475 more than the estimates. The estimated receipts for the current fiscal treasures and \$100,000 for the current fiscal treasures. year are \$125,000,000 provided no changes are made in the existing rates of taxa-tion. The withdrawais for consumption during the year were as follows: Spirits distilled from apples, peaches and grapes 886,107 gallons; other spirits, 70,673, 379 gallons: fermented liquors, 4,680,219 ba rels; cigars, 3,844.736.659; cigarettes, 1,882,786,-100; snuff, 743,699 pounds; tobacco, chewing and smoking, 201,925,613 pounds; oleomargarine, 22,667,755 pounds. This shows a large increase as compared with the previous year. The cost of collection of internal taxes was \$3,978.283 less than 3.2 per cent of the amount collected.
The cost of collection for the previous year was 3.46 per cent. of the amount collected. hundred and eighty-one persons have be rested for revenue violations; property to the value of \$132,744.35 has been reported for ure, and \$73,619.14 for assessments for unpaid taxes and penalties, and 518 illicit stills were seized, resulting in the death of one officer and the wounding of another.

Tobacco and its manufactures yielded \$30. 362,431 revenue, against \$30 108,867 the preceding year; spirits \$69,309,166, against \$65,839,321 in 1887, and fermented liquors \$23,824,218 last year, against \$21,922,187 the year before. The revenue from oleomargarine during the past year amounted to \$96,664,139, and for the nonths in 1886 and 1887 when the tax was first placed it aggregated 723,918. The production of tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes during the year as compared with the previous year is stated as follows: Tobacco, pounds, 201, 905, 964; snuff, pounds. 743,699; total tobacco and snuff, 109,362,362—increase over last fiscal year, 2,863. 031; tobacco and snuff exported, 13,504,2:7; total production for fiscal year 1887, 220,228,4:4; total production for fiscal year 1888, 222,866,9:9; total increase over fiscal year 1887, 2,638,375. Cigars, number, 3,844,725,650; cigarettes, number, 1,862,-725,100 total taxed, 5,*07,451,75); increase over last fiscal year, 334,642,107. Cigars, exported, 143,625: cigarettes, exported, 180,7 9 800: total product for fiscal year 1887, 5,514,640 903; in-

crease, 709,268,209. The number of distilleries registered during the year was 3,994, and the number operated 3,646, and the number of grain distilleries registered was 1,30%, of which 1,029 were operated an increase over the previous year of 140 in the number registered and of sixty in the number operated. There were 2.684 fruit distilleries stered and 2.867 operated, a decrease of 1,3.2 of the number registered and 1,319 in the number operated.

The quantity of spirits (70,279,466 gallons) produced and deposited in distillery warehouses during the year is less than the production (77, 831,599 gallons) of the year 1887 by 7,552,193 gallons. There was an increase
amounting to 4,827,569 gallons in the production of alcohol, rum, gin, pure, neu-tral or cologne spirits and miscellaneous and a decrease amounting to 12,37,866 gallons in the production of bourbon whisky, rye whisky and highwines. The quantity of spirits (70,741,811 gallons) withdrawn, tax paid, from distillery warehouses during the year is more than the quantity (66, 183, 303 gallons) withdrawn from distillery warehouses during the year 1887 by 4,353,008 gallons. If the quantity (2,633,792 gallons), as stated by the chief of the bureau of statistics, of exported domestic spirits reported during the year upon payment of a cus-toms duty equal to the internal revenue tax be added, the quantity virtually withdrawn from distillery warehouses during the year is found to be 76 177,603 gallons, or 4,777,655 more than during the year 18 7, including the 2,216,645 gallons reimported and tax paid during that year. There was a net decrease of 709,708 gallons in the quantity of spirits withdrawn for export as

compared with the previous year. The aggregate amount of taxes collected from tobacco during the year was \$30.652,431. This amount includes internal revenue taxes paid by stamps on imported manufactured tobacco snuff, cigars and cigarettes, and is an increas of \$554.3:4 over the collections from this source for the previous year. The export account shows a decrease in manufactured tobacco of 224,700 pounds, a decrease in the number of eigars exported of 462, 425, and an increase in the number of cigarettes exported of 40,834,500. The number of cigars imported during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, was 84,203,780. The value of the manufactured tobacco import

The Commissioner devotes considerable spa in his report to the subject of oleomargarine and includes reports by the analytical chemist and the microscopist, copies of laws relating to oleomargarine now in force in European coun tries and copies of letters and reports as to countries having no seecial laws on the subject of oleomargarine, but having general laws re-lating to food adulteration. The quantity of oleomargarine produced from November 1, 1886, the day on which the law took effect, to June 30, 1888, was 56.020,154 pounds; lost or destroyed, 69.709 pounds; remaining in factory June 30 last, 315,900 pounds. There were 1.575,293 pounds of oleomargarine in the United States June 3) last, of which 315.90) pounds were in the hands of the manufacturers. 239,333 pounds in the hands of the wholesale dealers and 1,000,nds (estimated) in the hands of the tail dealers.

The estimated expenses of the internal reve nue service for the fiscal year ending June 30 1890, including salaries and expenses of officers and employes, stamps, paper, the detection of violations of law, etc., aggregate \$4,135,250. This also includes an estimate of \$10,000 for enforcing the act to prevent the manufacture and sale of adulterated food in the District of Co-

THE UNCERTAIN HOUSE.

The Republicans Appear to Have a Bare

Majority at Present. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.-Senators and members are arriving daily and by the end of the week a full attendance is expected of members of both branches, some of whom have been absent from the city since August, when the House was finally reduced to less than a quorum and the Senate was left in hardly a better condition. Congressman Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, arrived last night and reoccupied his old quarters at the Riggs. He was besieged by a host of newspaper men but declined to be interviewed at this iuncture.

No change has occurred to determine the certainty or uncertainty of the political preponderancy of the Fifty-first House, and both Democrats and Republicans claim a majority which nothing but the official canvasses and certificates of the Governors of the various States can settle. opinion seems to obtain, however, that on the face of the returns the Republicans have a bare majority, but this may be changed in favor of the Democrats by the official count.

Governor Guy.
GAINESVILLE, Tex., Nov. 26.—Governor Guy, of the Chickasaw Nation, passed through the city on his way to Tisho-mingo from Muskogee, I. T., where he had been looking after his Gubernatorial in-terests. He said while here that he will, on his return home, take charge of the Chichasaw Government and attend to the executive duties of the Nation regardless of the consequences, and that he had been legally elected Governor; and he intends o assume the Gubernatorial responsibilities at once, notwithstanding there is great danger of his being assassinated any moment after he takes charge of the tribal affairs. Byrd and his party have left the capital.

STEAMER LOST.

The Steamer Allentown Lost With all on Board During the Recent Storm

Boston, Nov. 28 .- About two o'clock Sunday afternoon a number of people in the village of Cohassett heard the sound of a steamer's whistle and last night an immense amount of wreckage came ashore at Sandy cove and on Sandy beach, the marks upon which indicated conclusively that the wrecked vessel must have been the fine Philadelphia coal steamer Allentown, while several life preservers and some of the other wreckage was stamped with her name. She was an iron boat of 1,283 tons burthen, built and owned in Philadelphia. She cleared from Philadelphia early last Wednesday morning for Salem with 1,660 tons of coal. She was commanded by Captain Odiorne and had crew of eighteen men. She was one of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's line of colliers.

Huge timbers, spars, cabin furniture, fine inside furnishings, chairs, life preservers and other articles appertaining to a steamer's outfit, and many of them stamped with the word "Allentown," were seen in the breakers off shore and found scattered along the water front to-day.

Captain Nathaniel W. Treat, one of Cohassett's oldest seafaring men, and from whom the first intimation of the disaster came, said that in his opinion the vessel had foundered, either on sea ledges or on the grampus, which are long sunken ledges lying about three miles from the nearest point of the mainland. If such is the case the vessel must have gone down with all on board within a very few minutes after striking.

Summer cottages and similar structures on the water front at Cohassett are wrecked and their ruins line the beaches. Many of the beautiful drives to the summer res idences are washed away or badly gullied or covered with wreckage. The heaviest damage to property is along Crescent beach between Green hill and Gun rock. There is not a single one of the cottages there that does not bear mark of the terrible force of the storm. Some of them were lifted from their foundations and carried back several feet. The total loss will reach many thousands of dollars. At the Atlantic House the damage by water to carpets and ceilings is estimated at \$5,-

The schooner Susan P. Thurlow, Captain Tabbutt, of New York, from Philadelphia for Portland, Me., with 650 tons of coal, parted both chains off Bass river at five o'clock Sunday afternoon and went ashore on Southwest Ground, off Hyannis, and bilged. The vessel and cargo will probably be saved.

G. A. R. DISSENSION.

Democratic Veterans in Indiana Propos Starting a New Organization.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 27. - About 1,200 Democratic members of G. A. R. posts scattered over the State assembled in the capitol building last night in secret meeting, at which it was resolved that every Democratic member of the G. A. R. should abandon the order, and all present pledged themselves to withdraw their posts.

Adjutant-General Kountz presided. name and a constitution for the new order proposed by the Democratic veterans were dopted. The new order is to be charitable and non-political in character. Another meeting will be held to-night and on Wednesday evening there will be a public mass meeting in the city hall, when the reasons for deserting the G. A. R. will be given and the principles and objects of he new order laid before the public. Adjutant-General Kountz says similar meetngs will be held all over the State within

Mr. Kountz said last evening that he had letters from men all over the State indicating that the movement is National. Among the letters received was one from John A. Worman, secretary of the Democratic societies of Pennsylvania, promising that every Democratic soldier in Pennsylvania will leave the Grand Army of the Republic. The president of the societies who ran against Beaver for Governor is at the head of the movement in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kountz says that but few Indiana Democrats have attended the Grand Army meetings since the election because all posts have been holding meetings ratifying the election of Harrison and Hovey. It is pretty generally believed that Congressman Matson is at the head of the movement, but so far he has made no public statement. It is known that he feels very sore because the Grand Army of the Republic as an organization worked against him, and his friends here say that he will follow the example of General Palmer, of Illinois.

NON-COMMITTAL.

The President-Elect Writes a Letter to a Southern Correspondent.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Nov. 28 -The Green ville Daily News, prints a letter recently received by its editor from General Harrison. It was written in reply to a letter urging that Southern commercial interests would be relieved from obstruction caused by doubts and fears regarding the Southern policy of the coming Administration eneral Harrison would make some general assurances of his purpose to follow a conservative course toward the South, and is as follows:

A. P. Williams, Esq., Greenville. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 14 .- My Dear Sir: Your letter of N vember 10 has been received. I am not ready to make any public utterance upon any public question. Every day I am solicited by special correspondents of the press to speak upon this subject or that, but I have invariably declined, an to your appeal for some expression upon the question that interests you I must for the present make the same answer. understand that you have yourself been satis fied with the expressions made by me in my public utterances to visiting delegations during the campaign. When the surprise and disappointment which some of your people have felt over the result has passed away and they give some calm thought to the situation, I think they will be as much surprised as I am that they should in thought or speech impute to me unfriendliness toward the South. The policies in legislation advised by the Republican party. I believe, are wholesome for the whole country, and if those who in their hearts believe with us upon these questions would act with us some other questions that give you local concern would ettle themselves. Ver truly yours, BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Railroad Commissioners Restrained. DES Moines, Iowa, Nov. 28.—Judge Brewer, of the United States Circuit Court, vesterday enjoined the State Railroad Commissioners from putting into effect their new schedule of rates in what is known as the Dubuque, Davenport and Burlington cases, adopted November 3. He fixes the hearing on the question of the injunction at St. Paul December 11. The preliminary restraining order was issued from Topeka on application of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago, Burdington & Quincy roads. The Commissioners at once stopped proceedings which they had begun for suits against railroads for violation of this turn away the tide of immig.ation coming schedule and will wait for the hearing.

MRS. W. T. SHERMAN DEAD.

The Wife of General Sherman Dies Somewhat Unexpectedly. New York, Nov. 28,-Mrs. Sherman, wife of General W. T. Sherman, died at

ten o'clock this morning at her home on Seventy-first street. Mrs. Sherman slept quietly during short

periods last night, but at eight o'clock it became evident that she could live but a few hours. General Sherman was notified and he and his children who live at home -Rachel, Lizzie and Tecumseh-were at the bedside when Mrs. Sherman breathed For nearly five years Mrs. Sherman has

been suffering from heart trouble and about three weeks ago her malady assumed a serious aspect. Dr. C. T. Smith, of the regular army, was called in by the General and through his efforts the trouble was somewhat overcome. But on Sunday Mrs. Sherman partook of something that did not agree with her and in the evening the serious symptoms of her illness reappeared and she was hurriedly put to bed. On the advice of Dr. Smith, General Sherman called in another physician and during the night he sent for Dr. Pepper, the eminent Philadelphia physician. Despite all the efforts of the medical men, Mrs. Sherman continued to grow worse apparently sinking steadily and at seven o'clock last evening her condition became so alarming that General Sherman was advised to telegraph to all his children to come to New York at once. Dispatches were accordingly sent.

General Sherman was almost prostrated last evening. He and his wife have been married thirty-eight years and grew up as children together in Lancaster, O., where Mrs. Sherman was born sixty-four years ago. Her father was the celebrated Thomas Ewing, Senator, Representative and Cabinet officer, and the mother was a Miss Boyle, and it is from her that Mrs. Sherman inherits her rigid Catholic faith for which she has become noted.

PANIC IN A SCHOOL

Serious Panie in a St. Louis School-A Num-

ber Seriously Injured. St. Louis, Nov. 29.—At the Blair school yesterday the steam heating apparatus got out of order and the rattling in the coils, coupled with escaping steam, alarmed the children, who fearing an explosion started for the door. Miss Bettina Krebs, the teacher in charge, got to the door first and prevented a stampede. Scarcely had order been restored, how-ever, when the noise in the steam pipes was repeated with increased violence before Miss Krebs could reach the door a second time the terror-stricken children had gained the hall. The faithful teacher was borne to the floor and trampled upon, sustaining serious injuries.

The excitement spread to room No. 10, just opposite, presided over by Miss Clara Stickle and the children became unmanageable there. The shuffling of feet and hissing of escaping steam spread the panic to room 14. Miss Marie P. Miller's, and she, too, was thrown from her feet and trampled upon. The janitor appeared on the scene and did rough but heroic work in preventing the children from trampling

each other to death. A pupil in room No. 5 raised the cry of fire and the pupils made a rush for the hall. Miss Cullen, the teacher, with commendable presence of mind and heroic efforts, quelled the disturbance and in a

brief period order was restored. Two teachers, Miss Miller and Miss Krebs, were badly injured by being trampled upon and seven pupils were injured, Birdie Wickens so badly trampled upon that she had to be removed on an ambulance; Annie Dodge, severely injured internally and externally bruised; Annie Myers, head badly gashed on stone steps; Emma Delendorff, left arm broken; lda Klostermeyer, Australia Stroch and Elsie McBride, badly bruised, but not seriously injured.

KANSAS CONCLUSIONS.

Finish of the Official Canvass of the Late

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 29.—The State Board of Canvassers concluded the canvass of the vote of Kansas yesterday. The highest vote cast for a Republican Elector was Elector, 102,745; the highest for a Union Labor Elector, 37,787; the highest for a Prohibition Elector, 6,779. The total vote of the State was 330.215, an increase of 64.838 over the total vote of the last Presidential election. The Republican plurality in 1884 was 64,276; this year it is 80,159.

The vote for Governor was: Humphrey, Republican, 189,431; Martin, Democrat, 107,282; Elder, Union Labor, 35,816; Botkin, Prohibitionist, 6,432. For Lieutenant-Governor, Felt, Republican, has 182,041; Frasius, Democrat, 102,-

940; Todd, Union Labor, 38,063; Finley, Prohibitionist, 6,434. The other candidates for State officers

received about the same vote as that cast for Lieutenant-Governor.

The seven Republican candidates for Congress are elected by pluralities as follows: First district, Morrill, 6 243; Second district, Funston, 9,663; Third district, Perkins, 11,540; Fourth district, Ryan, 15,015; Fifth district, Anderson, 8,501; Sixth district, Turner, 11,146; Seventh district, Peters, 15,318.

Of the 40 State Senators the Republicans elect 39 and of the 125 members of the House of Representatives all except 4 are Republicans. The Legislature will re-elect Senator Plumb by a practically unanimous vote.

A Kansas Vigilance Committee. WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 29.-Fred Smith, farmer from Comanche County, who arrived here yesterday, declares that a band known as the Kansas vigilance committee visited a number of citizens Monday night and instructed them to leave the State. Two brothers, Isaac and Joe Raymond, who had a ranch, were taken by force from their dugout, carried some miles and put down on the prairie with instructions to leave the State and they have not been seen since. Smith himself was called upon by a committee consisting of fifteen members and told in an emphatic manner to leave by the last of this month. In answer to questions he failed to give any reason for such procedure.

Indians Attacked with Leprosy OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 28. - Word has been eceived that the Chinese lepers in British Columbia have communicated their terrible malady to the Indians, who in that province number 50,000. Senator McInnes, M. D., from British Columbia, states that out of the total Indian population of the province, which he places at 40,000, he believes that there will not be 5,000 living in a quarter of a century as a result of the leprosy. The Columbia authorities have for several years been officially informed of the presence of the Chinese lepers, but took little or no action against them, fear ing that the agitation of the subject would

THE EASTERN STORM.

Terrible Experience of Seamen During the Late Storm on the Atlantic Co Bravery of a Life-Saving Crew.

Boston, Nov. 27 .- The terrible effects of Sunday night's storm are everywhere manifest along the coast. Although the loss of life already reported is large, it would have been still greater but for the brave efforts of Captain Joshua James and his volunteer life-saving crew of Hull, who are credited with saving twenty-eight persons from variously disabled vessels. Sunday a large three-master went broadside on the beach at Hull. Captain James and his men rushed for the Hunt gun, breeches buoy and lifeboat of the Massachusetts Humane Society at Stony Beach, and after strenuous efforts succeeded in bringing ashore the crew of nine men from the schooner, which proved to be Cox & Green from Philadelphia for Chelsea with coal. The vessel is now fast breaking up.

Another vessel was discovered on the rocks about an eighth of a mile further up the beach, but farther from the shore thau the other. Hurriedly rushing their apparatus to the most available location they found the distance was too great to allow the use of the breeches buoy and the surf boat was quickly manned. The waves were tremendous and it was only after a hard and persistent struggle that the vessel was reached. The boat was at last brought under the vessel's bow and the crew of eight men swung themselves into it. The return to the shore was a perilous trip, the boat filling several times, but it was finally thrown on the beach among the rocks by a huge wave and entirely smashed. Fortunately the water was shallow and the occupants waded ashore.

The volunteer life savers continued their patrol of the beach and at daybreak sighted a third vessel ashore about a half mile northeast of the Abbott. She could not be reached by the breeches buoy, and as their surf boat had been demolished, the tireless men started for the Strawberry Hill station, four miles away and returned with the humane society's boat. This with-stood the huge breakers and landed the crew of seven men. This schooner was the three master Bertha F. Walker, from Philadelphia for Boston, also coal laden. The crew were in the rigging several hours before they were rescued. Captain West-gate and Mate Thomas were swept overboard and drowned by the heavy seas. Captain Westgate belonged in Berkley, Mass. The Walker will be a total wreck.

Not satisfied with the work already accomplished, Captain James and his band of twelve started for Atlantic Hill, seven miles down the beach, where two more vessels were reported ashore. Here they were joined by Captain James Anderson, of the humane society, and Captain George H. Brown, of the Government station at North Scituate. Their efforts were directed to the rescue of five men who could be seen clinging to the rigging of one of the vessels. The sea was running higher than ever known before at this point, and it was thought impossible to reach the wreck with the surf boat. The Hunt guns were brought into use and two lines were almost simultaneously fired across her foretop by Captains Anderson and Brown. The men in the rigging eagerly seized the line and the hawser was pulled ashore; but just as the buoy was about to be sent out the line was rendered useless. At this critical moment three young men of Co-hasset named Ainslie, Antonio and Salvador manned a small dory and at great peril attempted to clear the line. In this they were unsuccessful. The surf boat was then put out on its third perilous journey. The waves were enormous, at times lifting the boat as high as the maintop of the disabled schooner, but the brave crew never faltered and at last reached the vessel's stern. As quickly as they were within hailing distance a nearly exhausted seaman crawled out from under a urled sail on the mizzenton and tiously down the shrouds. Captain James threw him a line, which he fastened around his body, jumped into the sea and was rapidly drawn into the boat by strong and willing hands. A desperate attempt was then made to force the surf boat forward to the foremast, but the waves would beat it back, and for nearly an hour they struggled before they succeeded in reaching and holding their desired position. The men in the rigging were terribly exhausted, and it was a difficult undertaking for them to descend, but one after the other, four of them, got down in safety, jumped overboard, and, like the first, were drawn into the boat. It was then discovered that the fifth sailor in therigging was a corpse, and his body was left in its icy resting place.

COLLISION IN COLORADO. Fatal Railpoad Collision on the Denver &

Rio Grande.
DENVER, Col., Nov. 27.—A fatal accident occurred on the Denver & Rio Grands track at a little station named Husted, fif-teen miles north of Colorado Springs, yesterday morning, by which two men were killed and several fatally injured. The Rock Island uses the track of the Rio Grande from Colorado Springs to Denver. The Salt Lake express on the Rio Grande pulled out of Palmer's Lake eight minutes ate, and was thundering down the "dithirty miles an hour. One mile south of Husted the track makes a sharp curve, on turning which the engineer was horrified to see a rapidly approaching Rock Island express. The engineers and firemen of both trains jumped, and a moment after the engines came to-gether, telescoping the cars of both trains, and rendering them a mass of broken timbers and iron, upsetting a stove in the Rio Grande baggage car, which set fire to the train, and before it could be extinguished three cars were consumed, but, fortunately, no one was imprisoned in them. On investigation, it was found that two train men were killed, W. H. Phillips, express messenger, and J. H. Flynn, baggage master, both of the Rock Island. The wounded are: Martin Munroe, engineer of the Rio Grande, a slight fracture of the skull and badly hurt internally, will probably die; Joseph Berry, engineer of the Rock Island, head cut and badly bruised; Henry Smith, fireman, badly scalded and cut. The fireman of the Rio Grande train received fatal injuries. Several others were more or less injured, but not seriously. The responsibility, it is

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 26.—The unprecedented number of 240 Chinese persons landed at Vancouver, B. C., gives rise to the belief that two-thirds of them wili reach the States, owing to the unprotected state of the boundary line. It is believed that during the coming session of Parliament the Government will enact legislation restricting Chinese immigration.

claimed, rests with the train dispatcher.

Tallman Indicted.
CHICAGO, Nov. 26—Thomas Tallman, cashier of the defunct Traders' Bank, was indicted by the grand jury this morning on a charge of embezzlement for having received deposits, knowing that his