

# Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1888.

NUMBER 8.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

An attaché of the White House says that the executive mail is very heavy, and that hundreds of letters are received denouncing the President. They are assigned by the secretaries to the various departments. The twenty-ninth annual session of the missionary council of the American Episcopal Church began in the Epiphany Church, Washington, on the 13th.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that any man may issue his life for the benefit of his family and that his creditors can not touch a cent of such insurance.

FRANK THOMPSON, a bricklayer in the Washington aqueduct tunnel, recently testified that a regular conspiracy existed to deceive the inspectors.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES has received formal notice from the War Department of his transfer to San Francisco to take command of the division of the Pacific, vice General O. Howard, who goes East to assume command of the division of the Atlantic.

The Korean Minister bade farewell to President Cleveland on the 15th preparatory to his return to Korea on a leave of absence.

CONFLICTING claims to control of the House were still being made at Washington on the 15th by leading Republicans and Democrats.

The President has directed the return to their reservation in Dakota of three Crow Indians arrested at the time of the Sword Bearer outbreak and sent to Carlisle, Pa.

HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, the well known English politician, was married to Miss Mary Endicott at Washington on the 15th. The President and Mrs. Cleveland were present at the ceremony.

The chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs during the ten months ended October 31, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding period of the preceding year, were 1888, \$22,821,831; 1887, \$23,515,958.

It is positively denied in Washington that ex-Minister Foster presented claims for \$20,000,000 against Mexico on his recent visit to the City of Mexico.

### THE EAST.

WHEELER'S elevator, Buffalo, N. Y., was burned recently. Loss, \$120,000; insured, \$100,000.

The wine cellar of the late Samuel J. Tilden was disposed of at auction at New York on the 13th. Five hundred and twenty bottles of Steinberger brought from \$3.50 to \$9 per bottle, some double O Madeira \$8.50 and some bluegrass whisky, forty years old, \$1.50 per gallon. In all 429 bottles were sold.

By the blowing down of a new ice house at Dedham, Mass., the other day, three men at work on the structure were fatally and three badly injured.

The act incorporating the Nicaragua Canal Company has passed the Vermont Legislature. It is the same measure as was introduced in Congress last session.

WILLIAM SHOWERS, aged sixty-five, was hanged at Lebanon, Pa., on the 14th for the murder of his two grandchildren. He committed the crime because of a woman who objected to live with him while he had the children.

The American Turf Congress convened at the St. James, New York, on the 14th, with closed doors. Charles Green, of St. Louis, presiding. The business under discussion, it was stated, was the question of the increase of weights and the licensing of jockeys.

St. RAPHAEL'S Church, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$15,000.

PAIR of E. N. Cook & Co.'s distillery, Buffalo, N. Y., was destroyed by fire the other morning. Four hundred barrels of whisky were lost. Loss, \$50,000.

JOHN VANKORFF was arrested for setting fire to the steam gauge and lantern works near Rochester, N. Y., by which about thirty-five persons lost their lives. Investigation developed the fact that Vankorff had a man for setting fire to places. He was engineer at the factory at the time it was destroyed.

The liabilities of W. D. Forbes, ex-president of the National Bank of Redemption, Boston, Mass., are now placed at \$250,000 and the creditors may not get 25 cents on the dollar.

The New York Star has been sold at auction to A. H. Shellabarger for \$15,000.

The statue of William H. Seward, Lincoln's Secretary of State, was unveiled at Auburn, N. Y., on the 15th in the presence of a huge crowd.

By the explosion of a lamp in Frank Knecht's house in Plymouth, Pa., during the absence of Mrs. Knecht two small children were burned to death.

The trial of the suit against the sugar trust commenced at New York on the 14th. The official count of New York gives Harrison a plurality of 13,000.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, met in New York on the 15th.

CHARLES JOHNSON was hanged at Waterloo, N. Y., on the 15th for the murder of John Walters, a guard in the jail in which Johnson was confined for horse stealing.

It was reported at New York on the 15th that the weaker trunk lines had withdrawn from through west bound business and would not take any freights at the cut rates.

The Vermont House has defeated the Woman Suffrage bill by 192 to 37.

W. P. COPP, collector for Saugustown, Mass., has disappeared with a shortage of over \$23,000.

C. D. BIRDSALL, editor of the Hartford (Conn.) Telegram, was convicted the other night by Allen Wyley and L. F. Smith of the Sunday Globe as the result of a long article in the Telegram accusing the Globe of blackmailing operations.

The Public Ledger blames the Interstate Commerce law for the demoralization existing in railroad rates. It says the prohibition of pooling forces the weaker lines to cut rates as they are not allowed to make amicable arrangements with their stronger competitors.

RHODE ISLAND adopted the Constitutional amendment in the recent election abolishing property qualification for suffrage.

## THE WEST.

The Detroit wrecking steamer Don M. Dickinson was entirely destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, \$20,000. The crew of seven barely escaped.

The result of the election held by the Oklahomites in No-Man's-Land was largely in favor of territorial government and for the Springer Oklahoma bill. O. G. Chase was elected Delegate to Congress, together with the entire Territorial Council ticket favoring the Oklahoma bill. The Knights of Labor met in annual convention at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 13th.

ABOUT 100 brakemen on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway struck recently at Lafayette, Ind., for an increase in pay to 2 cents a mile, the present rate being 1.8-10 a mile, and for three men to each train instead of two.

An epidemic of scarlet fever is raging at Jamestown, Dak., and the churches and schools have been closed in consequence.

INCENDIARIES destroyed 3,000,000 feet of lumber in Weed & Co.'s yard at Black River Falls, Wis., the other night. Loss, \$40,000.

PRairie fires about Aberdeen and Gary and in Sanborn and Beadle Counties, Dak., destroyed a large amount of hay and grain and several fine tree claims. Many farmers lost every thing they possessed.

MISS BELLE BRIDGEMAN, a teacher in a school near Sycator, Ill., was killed recently by a kick from a boy whom she was attempting to discipline.

The sixteenth annual convention of the Association for the Advancement of Women began at Detroit, Mich., on the 14th.

An engineer and fireman were fatally injured recently on the Burlington road, near Downer's Grove, Ill. A freight train ran off the track at a frog and plunged into the engine of the unfortunate men.

The longshoremen at Cheboygan, Mich., have struck for an increase of 15 cents per hour in wages. Their demand will probably be granted, as the river is full of vessels.

JOHN MAHONEY, the notorious dance house keeper, of Ashland, Wis., who was shot by Edward Lindsay recently, died leaving an estate worth \$100,000.

The third annual convention of Christian Workers of the United States and Canada began in Detroit on the 15th.

The offer of a reward of \$20,000 for the arrest of Tascott, the murderer of millionaire Snell, of Chicago, has been extended by the family until January 17.

ERIC LARSEN, a prominent farmer living near Fergus Falls, Minn., has left for Canada with over \$5,000 in debts and no assets.

ALBERT REVOIR, a farmer of Star Prairie, near New Richmond, Wis., recently shot and fatally wounded James McDonald, a neighbor, without known reason.

ABOUT forty manufacturers of straw wrapping paper from various parts of the country were in secret session in Chicago recently endeavoring to arrange a pool or trust.

There is a theory at Elgin, Ill., that the Whitechapel murderer is an escaped convict from the insane asylum there named Hutchinson, who had a mania for slaughtering and had murdered a woman of the town in Chicago.

The trouble in the Chickasaw Nation was settled by Guy and Byrd mutually foregoing their claims to the Governorship and agreeing upon Chief Wolf for the position. The affair wound up with a low feast.

Two young sons of John Marvin, a farmer living near St. Cloud, Minn., were drowned recently while skating over thin ice.

ED McDONALD, the most famous of the Chicago hoodlums, has secured a reversal of his case by the Illinois Supreme Court and it is thought that he will never go to the penitentiary.

The plurality of Francis for Governor of Missouri was 13,231; for Cleveland, 25,632.

THREE young girls were caught on a bridge by a train at Circleville, O., the other day. Two were killed. The third escaped by clinging to the stringers.

### THE SOUTH.

The Tullahoma (Tenn.) woolen factory was destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$100,000.

Both candidates for Congress in the Fifth Maryland district claim their election by small majorities.

A HEAVY frost occurred at Decatur, Ala., on the 12th, and though five cases of yellow fever were reported, all were reported mild. Refugees were returning.

GOVERNOR GORDON was inaugurated at Atlanta, Ga., on the 13th for his second term. His inaugural address dealt with the late election and the effect it would have on the South and on the individual States, taking the stand that he does not believe that Republican success means the degradation of any of the Southern States by the enactment of force bills.

CAPTAIN T. H. LOGAN, commanding the United States troops at Fort Hancock, on the Rio Grande, some seventy miles below El Paso, Tex., and his companions were arrested recently while hunting in Mexico.

DR. ROBERT NABERS and W. W. Shortridge, a lawyer, fought a duel with bowie knives recently in a dark room at Montevallo, Ala. The lawyer was found dead in the room. The doctor, fearfully wounded, ran into the street and in a crazed condition attacked a negro. The latter felled him with a blow from a gun, from the effects of which he shortly afterwards expired.

Coxley, a brakeman, left a switch open recently on the B. & O., ninety-three miles west of Wheeling, W. Va., causing the wreck of a freight train and the killing of seven men, five belonging to the train and two being tramps.

SIX of the largest business firms in Durham, N. C., failed on the 15th, causing a serious financial crisis in Raleigh and other cities of the State.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has declined to visit Richmond, Va., because of feebleness and fear that travel would prove fatal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., has been chosen for the next meeting of the National Board of Trade, to be not later than October, 1889.

The men from Live Oak, Fla., claiming to represent the relief committee of that place and asking for aid are denounced as frauds, as the place needs nothing.

## GENERAL.

A WARRANT has been issued in Canada for the extradition of De Baum, the New York forger.

The great German ironclad Kaiser with Prince Henry of Prussia on board went aground in the harbor of Copenhagen on the 14th. The Prince was taken ashore in King Christian's yacht.

The British steamer Black Watch foundered between Naples and Odessa November 6. The fate of the crew was unknown.

An Irish bailiff named Lynch has been shot and killed by moonlighters near Kilbarry.

The Tagas, Douro and Ligo rivers in Portugal have overflowed their banks and done much damage.

A ZANZIBAR correspondent says the Southern mail brings news that the ports are filled with insurgents and that the anti-German feeling is unabated. The burning of Mienangi Tunghi is confirmed. The Governor of Mozambique is prevented from returning to his capital by a hostile chief of the Zambesi.

MISS FRANCIS E. WILLARD denies that the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union requires its members to favor the Prohibition party. The members are left free as to political affiliations.

DUKE MAXIMILIAN, of Bavaria, was stricken with apoplexy a few days ago and is dead. He was eighty years of age.

The Mexican National Railroad Company has refused to receive Mexican National Bank notes.

Efforts to unite the federal and progressive republicans of Spain have failed.

The body of the late B. shop Seghers, of Alaska, has been brought to Victoria, B. C., by the United States man-of-war Thetis.

CLAIMS for over \$20,000,000 against the Mexican Government and in favor of the estate of the late Charles Butterfield have been presented by ex-United States Minister John Foster.

The people of Denmark celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of King Christian on the 15th.

The firearm factory at Chatelleault, France, where the Lebel rifles were being made, has been destroyed by fire; loss, \$1,000,000 francs.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended November 15 numbered 237, compared with 226 the previous week and 255 the corresponding week last year.

Violent gales on the 16th caused numerous wrecks on the west coast of Great Britain. Among the vessels which met with disaster was the Norwegian bark Hypatia, but no lives were lost.

PORTUGAL has decided to send vessels to aid Great Britain and Germany to break up the East African slave trade.

The coasting steamer Vondra, which left Cutch, India, November 6 with 900 natives on board, was reported overdue and it was feared she had foundered in a recent storm.

The strike of the brakemen on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway has been compromised, the men getting increased wages.

A HEAVY shock of earthquake was experienced at Guayaquil on the 16th. Thousands fled from their houses.

A RECENT letter from Port au Prince says that the west coast of Africa is under the domination of Anarchy, revealed all over Hayti, and the necessity for men-of-war to protect the foreign residents was urgent.

### THE LATEST.

ELDONADO, Kan., Nov. 17.—A heavily loaded cattle train of twenty-five cars on the Missouri Pacific railroad went through the Walnut river bridge near here Thursday night. The engine and ten cars were completely wrecked and 109 cattle were killed and many crippled. Fireman Kellogg was thrown about fifty feet, but although badly bruised, crawled back into the wreck and held up Engineer Spencer's head and kept him from drowning for fifty-five minutes until they were rescued. Spencer was caught between the engine and tender and terribly injured. It is thought he can not recover. The loss to the company will reach \$50,000.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 17.—British officers boarded the Belgian steamer Brabo off the coast to-day and found that she was carrying 400 slaves, who were destined for the Congo. The British took away two slaves who swore that they had been forcibly kidnaped and allowed the vessel to proceed. The mode of obtaining slaves appears to have made advances to the owners to enable them to purchase others. The incident has caused a scandal, it having been found that arrangements for the traffic were made through a former Belgian Consul.

PLANKINGTON, Dak., Nov. 16.—At a meeting of the people of Aurora County resolutions were adopted appointing a committee to "use all honorable means to secure the calling of a special session of the Fifty-first Congress at the earliest practicable day after March 4 in order that an act may be passed which will enable the loyal people of this Territory to celebrate the Fourth of July, 1889, as two members of the great family of States." The committee is requested to invoke the co-operation of other counties.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 17.—Yesterday morning Major John M. Crowell and wife, at their residence on Kansas avenue, tendered a reception to Senator Ingalls, and about eight hundred representative ladies and gentlemen were present. Although designed to be entirely informal, Atchison has never witnessed a more brilliant and fashionable gathering. Senator Ingalls' family, excepting his son Ellsworth, who is a practicing attorney in this city, are at present in Washington.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 16.—The printers of this city have been working nine hours for a day's work during the past two years. Some of the offices feeling that the time did not justify what was practically an increase of wages, asked the Typographical Union to increase the hours to ten. This was done, and next week the new rule will go into effect. The employers and employed in the printing trade of this city are an exceedingly friendly train.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The Interstate Trade Company, an organization with a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, closed its offices in this city yesterday, after having lost many thousands of dollars in unfortunate investing in Missouri, Illinois and other Western real estate.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

**Thanksgiving.**  
The Governor has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:  
STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 18, 1888.—During the year 1888, drawing to a close, the people of Kansas have been abundantly blessed. Pestilence has not invaded our borders; throughout the greater part of the State the harvests have been bountiful; our institutions of learning have flourished; our industries have been busy and prosperous; generous provisions have been made for the care of the unfortunate and afflicted. I do therefore designate Thursday, November 23, as a day of public thanksgiving and request that the people assemble on that day in their usual places of worship to acknowledge the kindness and bounty of God. And I do suggest that while returning thanks for the blessings showered upon them the prosperous people of the State should generously remember those who are destitute, and thus make the day an occasion of general thanksgiving.

In testimony whereof, I, John A. Martin, Governor of the State of Kansas, have hereunto set the great seal of the State. Done at the city of Topeka, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth year.

By the Governor: JOHN A. MARTIN.  
B. F. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

By W. T. CAVANAUGH, Assistant Secretary of State.

**Miscellaneous.**  
The other night Dennis O'Connor, a laborer living on James Street in Kansas City, Kan., was home drunk and beat his wife shockingly. Her screams attracted the neighbors and the police, and O'Connor was arrested. It was at first thought that the woman's injuries were slight but later her condition was so much worse than it had been that a thorough examination was made and it was found that her skull was fractured and that she had suffered from concussion of the brain. O'Connor was held to await the result of his wife's injuries.

SEBASTIAN won premiums on cotton, corn, millet, apples, melons and broom corn at the Cincinnati Centennial Exposition.

In a late decision the Supreme Court held that a tax deed that has been recorded in the proper county for more than five years, and which the tax deed claimant has been in the actual possession and occupancy of the land, where the land sold for taxes was subject to taxation, and the taxes have not been paid, or the land redeemed as provided by law, can not be overturned by evidence not contained within or upon the face of the deed. If the tax deed is good on its face the limitation contained in section 141, chapter 107, compiled laws 1885, applies, and no suit or proceeding can be maintained against the claimant in possession under the tax deed, unless commenced within five years from the time of the recording of such tax deed.

The other night J. B. Hoxie, of Emporia, was awakened by a noise in his room, turned on the lamp and found and grappled with a burglar, who proved to be a man who lived only six or eight doors away. He was in his stocking feet crawling along the floor, and when caught played drunk, and said that he had mistaken his house. Hoxie released him, but when he afterward found the man's shoes on the sidewalk and discovered that he was not drunk and had played the same game once before, he swore out a warrant and had him arrested.

The Kansas Equal Suffrage Association recently held its annual session at Emporia. Mrs. Laura M. Johns, the president was introduced by Susan B. Anthony and delivered her annual address. Resolutions were adopted requesting the Legislature to amend the law so as to provide that at least two members of the board of charitable institutions shall be women; asking for an amendment to the Constitution striking out the word male in section 1, article 5; thanking the Legislature for granting municipal suffrage to women and asking that body to complete the work by extending the law so as to grant the demand for perfect equal rights; denouncing the action of the Washington Territory Supreme Court in its decision against women's suffrage, and thanking the Union Labor party for its position on equal suffrage.

At the recent semi-annual meeting of the South Kansas Medical Society at Hutchinson the following officers were elected: President, Dr. N. T. P. Robertson, of Hutchinson; vice-president, Dr. W. S. McAdams, of Wichita; secretary, Dr. A. H. Calvard, of Hutchinson. After considerable discussion it was decided by the society as best that the president and secretary reside in the same city. The next meeting will be held in Wichita some time in May.

PENSIONS lately granted Kansas veterans: Original, Leonard H. Rich, Russell; Aaron Burrows, Fairmount; William W. Jellison, Dorrance; David Lemley, Paola; Zachariah Knight, Asherhill; Joseph Wainwright, Wall Street; Aaron Ward, Ellinwood; Bernard H. Buries, Ellsworth; Daniel Kellier, Junction City; Elijah N. Yates, Leavenworth; Nicodemus J. Woolery (deceased), Atchison; Martha A. Lytle, former widow of John Ballentine, Clay Center. Increase, Nathaniel S. Carl, Arisipe; James K. Warren, Bazaar; Andrew Jackson, Leavenworth; Richard Daniels, Concord; Andrew P. Duggan, Leadville; Joseph Long, Garnett; John McMichael, Topeka; William Reynolds, Junction City; Caudis B. Gillis, Great Bend; William H. Allen, Sterling. Reissue, Elisha O. S. Aman, Longton. Reissue and increase, John J. Cline, Culver; John M. Burton, Howard City; Samuel W. Pennington, Winfield.

An important decision was lately rendered by the Supreme Court concerning the right of the Salvation Army to parade upon public streets. Some weeks ago the city of Washington, with the intention of preventing the Salvation Army from parading upon its streets, passed an ordinance forbidding any person or organization to parade upon any public streets of the city while shouting, singing, beating drums, tambourines, or other musical instruments, unless consent in writing from the mayor was first obtained. Several members of the army were arrested for violating the ordinance and appealed, and the Supreme Court declared the ordinance void and discharged all the parties arrested.

## POWDERLY EXPLAINS.

**Some of the Causes Which Account For the Decrease of Membership.**  
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 16.—In his report yesterday General Master Workman Powderly gave the following reasons for the decrease in the membership of the Knights of Labor:  
"Many causes combined to reduce the number of those who swore allegiance to the principles of the Knight of Labor. Their valuation of false statements concerning the strength of the order drove away many thousands who regarded quantity as being superior to quality in the make-up of the membership of a labor organization. When the rumor went forth from the enemy's quarters that the numbers were dropping down those members who looked to others for what they should do themselves dropped out also. When the divergence of opinion between the general officers became heralded by those who were always magnified, then the members who looked for unity among the officers, instead of doing their duty by waiting until they could replace these officers with others, withdrew from the order temporarily. The unwise strikes which were entered upon against the laws and principles of the Knights of Labor swept thousands of our members into poverty and forced them from the order. Add to all of these causes the campaign which has just closed in the United States, in which members and assemblies were pitted against each other on a question which never was made a part of the declaration of principles, and on which they could very well afford to differ without differing as to any point in the laws or rules of the order, and we wonder not that there has been a falling off, but that we have passed through the crucial test with the ranks unbroken as we find them to-day."

Mr. Powderly held that it was not one-man power, but the lack of one-man power that was the chief trouble of the order. He asked the knights to turn their attention to questions of finance, land and transportation as the most important questions of the day. He denounced the alleged reform movement of the Chicago "provisional committee" as born of hate, and demanded that those who took part in it should be excluded from the order. He accused the International Workingmen's Association of having its members join the knights and obtaining offices in the latter order for the sole purpose of creating discord in its ranks and weakening its organization.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 16.—Only two reports were heard at the morning session of the Knights of Labor General Assembly yesterday, both being very long, that of General Master Workman T. V. Powderly taking two hours and that of ex-Secretary Litchman one hour and twenty minutes. The general master workman's report was a violent exhortation of alleged would-be leaders who were seeking the destruction of the order.

### CHAMBERLAIN-ENDICOTT.

**Wedding of the Pair at Washington—The President Attends.**  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of the Secretary of War, were married at two o'clock this afternoon in St. John's Episcopal Church. The President and Mrs. Cleveland entered the church just before two o'clock and were escorted to seats in one of the pews in the first row. Members of the Endicott family and relatives were seated immediately in the rear, while as many of the public as could find room in the little church filled the gallery and hallways.

Mr. Chamberlain entered the church at two o'clock and waited at the chancel. His appearance was the signal to the organist, who immediately began to play the wedding march from "Lohengrin," and the bride, leaning on her father's arm, attired in a pearl gray traveling dress, and wearing a dark bonnet, passed up the right aisle and joining the bridegroom knelt before the altar. Rev. Dr. Leonard, assisted by Rev. Mr. Franks, of Salem, Mass., performed the Episcopal wedding service. Both bride and groom gave back the responses in a firm and audible voice. Prayer was pronounced and Joseph Chamberlain and Mary Endicott were married with wife.

The groom is fifty-two years of age and had been twice wedded before this, his previous partners having died. He is well known politically, and was concerned in the fishery negotiations at Washington last winter, where he first met Miss Endicott.

### GLOVER AND HIS PAPERS.

**The Jury Fails to Agree in the Suit Against Graham.**  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—In the criminal court yesterday the case of James H. Graham, charged by Representative Glover of Missouri, with housebreaking September 30, was tried. The testimony showed that Graham was employed as secretary by Glover and that he also acted as attorney of record for him. He was discharged September 8 and September 10 it is alleged he entered the Grover house and took several papers connected with law suits in which Mrs. Patton, the mother of Mrs. Glover, was a party. Graham swore he did not break into the house and the papers of which he had possession were held by him long before the date he was accused of having stolen them.

The case was submitted without argument, the court instructing the jury that if they believed Graham was entitled to the property he should not be convicted. After deliberating the jury announced it could not agree, and it was discharged.

**Phelps at Glasgow.**  
LONDON, Nov. 16.—The American Minister, in a speech before the members of the Glasgow bar yesterday, said that nothing in the administration of justice of Great Britain was more excellent than the prompt and effective manner in which the laws were executed. But legal proceedings here, he thought, were too expensive. Doubtless the two branches of the legal profession in Great Britain were conspicuously successful, but the blending of both orders worked well in America and Canada, and it should work equally well in Great Britain.

## LIFE IN THE NATION.

**A Notorious Creek Desperado Overtly Defies the Authorities.**  
He Fortifies Himself With His Gang and Kills One of the Attacking Party.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Nov. 15.—Early in July two United States marshals were killed in the Red Fork district by Wesley Barnett, the notorious Creek desperado, since which time he has been at large, terrorizing the citizens of Okmulgee. During the session of the last Council he and a number of his followers rode into the capitol just after dark, took possession of the lower halls of the Council building and arrested a number of clerks and others who happened to be there at the time. They were looking for members of the McIntosh family, one of whom had been with the officers when they were killed. Failing to find them they drew off their forces and fired the twenty-six shots into the cupola of the building, in the upper story of which the chaplain was holding services. No efforts were made at the time to capture them, but the next day large guards were placed in and around the building, as Barnett had threatened to kill all the leaders of the constitutional party, which grew out of the late Creek civil war, known as the "Spicchoe war," and included those who were in favor of a regular government.

Barnett became so open and bold in his declarations and his character was so well known that it became necessary in self-defense to capture or destroy him. Accordingly the captain of light horse—an officer whose official duties are similar to those of a sheriff—summoned a posse and started to Barnett's home November 8. When there they found three houses situated within short distances of each other, and not knowing in which house he was they separated their men into three squads, ten in each party, and marched upon the houses. With the squad which went to the house in view Barnett and his followers had barricaded themselves with Mose McIntosh, a brother to the McIntosh who was with the marshals when they were murdered. When the attacking party were in easy range Barnett's crowd fired on them, killing Mose McIntosh and wounding Le Blanch, captain of the light horse. They were driven back and finally had to leave Barnett in full possession of his fortified camp.

Runners were sent out in breathless haste to notify the chiefs of towns and judges of the districts and armed men hastily gathered.

Barnett on his side surrounded himself with men equally as desperate and said that he would maintain himself to the last. Barnett meditates vengeance against the whites too, saying that not one English-speaking human being shall escape him. All kinds of stories are afloat, but it may be stated upon reliable authority that he has a considerable following, and the indications are that he will not be captured without much difficulty. He has openly defied the United States officers for several months and not one attempt has ever been made by them to capture him. He has already bought him a coffin and keeps it in readiness in the event of his death, sending word to his enemies, more particularly the United States marshals, to come and get him; that he will be no expense to them, as he has already made the necessary preparations for death.

THE CHICKASAW DISTURBANCES.  
MUSKOGEE, I. T., Nov. 17.—To-day had been set as the day on which the election dispute in the Chickasaw Nation was to have been settled by Byrd's peaceable surrender or a bloody battle between the would-be Governor and the forces of Governor Guy, and several hundred strongly armed men had gathered in and about Tishomingo, the Chickasaw capital, ready to fight fiercely for their leader.

The excitement was intense and bloodshed was thought certain. Last night, however, information reached here that all had been amicably settled and that the armed forces of Byrd and Guy had united in a grand celebration of the peaceful end of what seemed likely to be a bad war.

It seems that yesterday afternoon Governor Guy sent a trusted emissary to Byrd in Tishomingo, who represented to the latter that the two leaders had been warm friends before the late election and that Guy very much regretted the present strain and he therefore proposed that the two should resign in favor of one of the second chiefs. Byrd sent back word that he was willing to accept the proposition and in a short time the two late opponents met and decided upon Chief Wolf as Governor for the next four years. This ended the dispute, and last night the whole Chickasaw Nation celebrated the peaceful solution of the trouble.

**Instant Dismissal.**  
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., Nov. 16.—Telegraphic orders direct from Grover Cleveland this afternoon dismissed Quincy A. Brooks of his office as Collector of Customs, and appointed G. W. Thurman, who recently succeeded Harned as special deputy to act as Collector of Customs for the district of Puget Sound. This dismissal is based upon reports filed with the Treasury Department by the special agents who recently overhauled the customs accounts.

**Chicago Roads Cutting.**  
CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—A local paper says some of the roads are undoubtedly making rates on west bound traffic from New York below those inaugurated by the New York Central a few days ago. The tariff is on the basis of fifty cents first class from New York to Chicago.

**Declared a Nuisance.**  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Health Officer of the District of Columbia yesterday declared the Medical College of Georgetown University a public nuisance and ordered its abatement. This action was occasioned by the odors emanating from the dissecting room.



ASLEEP.

Under the drooping willow tree, My loved one lies asleep. And though my heart is lone and sad, My eyes refuse to weep.

THE JUDGE'S OUTING.

The Experiences He Encountered in His Summer Vacation.

[Written for this Paper.]

GOOD EVENING, JUDGE. Off for a summer vacation? "Well—yes, for a few days. Don't intend to be gone long."

"Family all well?" "Yes; that is, Mrs. Jessop is ailing a little, but she thinks a few day's rest will bring her all right again."

"Remember me to Mrs. Jessop. Hope you'll have a pleasant time." "Thanks. I have no doubt I shall."

The judge smiled a little to himself as he unlocked the door of his room and stepped inside. A half-hour later the hall porter angrily accosted a suspicious-looking individual hurriedly passing through the hall.

An old felt hat was drawn over his face, a corn-cob pipe—happily unlighted—was in his mouth, and he was clad in a pair of worn blue overalls and a frayed jacket. He mumbled some reply to the porter and slipped quickly out of the door, losing himself in the crowd.

Catching an up-town car he paid his fare and seated himself stolidly in a corner, his corn-cob pipe still between his teeth. Leaving the car at the terminus of the route he struck into the highway with a steady, even gait, this time with the pipe well-lighted and puffing merrily.

"Now this is something like!" he muttered to himself, squaring his shoulders and drawing in deep breaths of the summery, scented-laden air.

Just at dusk he approached a comfortable farm-house, standing some ways back from the road, and rapped at the door. A large, masculine-looking woman appeared, masked herself in the door-way and looked at him suspiciously.

"Who be you, annyway?" she said. "Me, mem? My name's 'Endericks, mem—Jawn 'Endericks. Hi'm lookin' for lodgin' an' work, mem. Won't you give me a corner in the barn, hon a bit o' straw, han' let me chawp that pile for me breakfas'?"

"Mebbe yer a tramp," said the woman, looking at him closely. "No, mem, hi haia't, mem," said the man indignantly—"Hi'm Jawn 'Endericks."

"Mebbe you know Tom ain't tew hum, an' I'm alone here. But ef you dew," she continued, slowly, "you kin count that I'm ekal tew ten men, when it comes tew lickin' a tramp. Wall, I guess you kin sleep in the barn. Tom's got the hosses with him tew Shaybrook, an' thar's nothin' else you kin steal. When you've chopped all the wood I think you oughter in the mornin' I'll give you yer breakfas'."

It was late in the morning when a very warm and tired man was again trudging along the highway. "Whew!" he said to himself, mopping his forehead with an old red silk handkerchief. "I believe that woman was an Egyptian slave-driver! I haven't had as much exercise for months."

When dinner-time came he was rapping at the door of a house on the outskirts of a little village. A high-pitched female voice within was scolding so loudly in broad Irish, that he was obliged to knock twice before making himself heard. Then the door was jerked open and a girl's scowling face showed itself.

This time the girl laughed outright, perhaps answering the twinkle in the man's eyes. "P'hat's yer name?" she said, again. "An' p'hat cud be me name, soein' Oi'm Oirish, but Paddy?" "Paddy p'hat?" "Paddy p'hativer ye plazes, barrin' Maguire. Oi promised me dyin' gran'-feyther Oi'd niver bring shame to the gray hairs ov him by lettin' mesilf be called Maguire. So yez kin call me Paddy Maloney if ye loikes, but I'd rayther yez called me 'Paddy, come in an' git yer dinner."

"Shay there wid yes, thin, an' Oi'll bring ye a bite an' a sup," said the girl, good-humoredly. When he had finished a meal that seemed to him to be the best he had ever tasted, though composed of 'cold victuals' and eaten off a cracked plate, he rose to go, having thanked his hostess with all the wordy compliments of an Irish tongue.

"Will ye be workin' hereabouts?" she asked, with a coquettish side-glance that seemed to cause the man some internal convulsion which he smothered in a cough.

"An' if Oi do," he said, smiling, "it's Oi that'll know where to go for the good company." Late that evening a man dressed as a common laborer forced his way through the little crowd of loungers round the door of the village inn, and entering the bar-room demanded a night's lodging. As he was signing his name slowly and carefully, the burly landlord commenced the usual catechism for the benefit of the listeners.

"Been fur?" "Quite a ways." "Goin' fur?" "That depends." "Lookin' for work?" "That depends, also."

"Cause I was goin' to say," continued the landlord, "that ef you wuz, Jim Anderson, he wants some hands to help with the hayin' an' harvestin'. He lives a mile down the road on yer left."

"Thanks," said the man. "I'll apply in the mornin'." "Prob'ly seen better days," commented the landlord as the stranger disappeared. "Talks like one o' these 'ere swells—kind o' high and mighty like. Not much of a name."

Each of the silent audience rose, passed behind the counter to look at the greasy, thumb-marked register, and shook their heads solemnly over the awkwardly traced signature, "James Brown."

A week of harvesting to those who have been present, and especially to those who have assisted, either willingly or otherwise, needs no description. It means a week of work so hard and so sparsely interspersed with hours of rest as to be a bug-bear even to experienced hands.

On the first day the new-comer worked heroically, though regarded with suspicion by those already in the field; the second day was worse than the first and he threw himself on his bed at night, too tired to undress.

When he reached the afternoon of the third day he straightened his cramped back, wiped his aching forehead, looked at his blistered hands and groaned aloud. No one was near enough to hear him at the time—no one but a pretty little miss passing with a can of cooling butter-milk for some lucky toiler. She paused and looked at him doubtfully for a moment.

"What a pretty little girl," he thought, vaguely. "I wish I dare ask her for a drink."

"You're one the green hands, bean't you?" she asked, smiling. "Don't ye want a drink?" "I do, indeed!" replied the man, fervently. She filled the cover of the can and when he had drained it he handed it back to her with a grateful "thank you," at the same time touching his hat.

She stopped at this evidently novel proceeding and looked at him curiously. "I'll bring ye some more to-morrow, ef ye like," she said. "An' I'll ast Bub ter help ye weth the hayin' when 'e kin." Then she blushed and hurried away.

"Bub—hm—rustic swain," he soliloquized. As he was leaving the field that night he was surprised by a stinging blow on the shoulder, and on turning to face his assailant he recognized the "rustic swain" in spite of the very unpleasant frown on his brow.

"I'll larn ye ter meddle with my gal!" he began, ominously. "But, my dear young man—" The "dear young man" never heard the rest of that speech. He terminated it with a well-aimed blow in the eye, and followed that up by a series of cuffs and blows and pommellings, very satisfying to his injured feelings, but very disheartening to the recipient, who struck out blindly, gasping with astonishment and rarely hitting anything more resisting than air.

"Thar!" said Bub, giving a last thwack at the disconsolate figure sitting on the ground, "thar, mabbe that'll do ye. 'F I ketch her a-speakin' to ye agin I'll thrash ye every night for the rest o' the week." Then he went off with the laughing spectators, very much the hero of the hour.

The man on the ground sat for a long time without moving, and no one came near him. Then he raised his head and rubbed his bruises feelingly. "I think I'll get out of this," he said at last. "Farming doesn't seem to be as much fun as it is cracked up to be, someway." He looked at his blistered hands reflectively. "I—think—I'll get out of this now."

Suiting the action to the word he rose, groaning over his stiff bones, and started once more along the high-way.

"Boxing lessons are a delusion and a snare," he said to himself. The next day two young ladies were taking a morning stroll through a patch of woods just outside one of the little villages strung upon the dusty thread of the 'State road.' Suddenly one of them gave a stifled scream and drew hastily back.



"WHY, WHAT IS THE MATTER, ANNA?"

"It's a man—see!" She pointed excitedly and sure enough, in a hollow at their feet, half screened by the forest of tall fern that grew around, lay the sleeping figure of a man.

"Well," said her companion, coolly, "he's only a man after all, and a sleepy one at that. I was afraid it was a snake or a field-mouse or something."

The tramp's shoulders shook, though he laid perfectly still. The two girls were walking away, but their voices were still distinctly audible.

"It wasn't that," said the one called 'Anna,' "but for an instant he reminds me so forcibly of the father of my dear friend, Clara Jessop, where I visited last summer."

"The deuce!" said the tramp, sitting up. "I don't think Judge Jessop would be complimented to hear that he looked like a common tramp," said her companion.

"N-o, I suppose not," said Anna, doubtfully; and then their voices were lost in the distance.

"I think I'll light out, as the vernacular has it," remarked the tramp, scrambling to his feet. "Suppose Alsace had come out of that house this mornin'! I thought my own mother wouldn't know me by this time."

He set off at a good pace, intending to leave the village many miles behind him by noon. "Whew—it's warm!" he said, fanning himself with his battered hat. The air was so still he could hear the farmer calling his cattle to salt, fields away. A daisy was nestling in the grass at his feet; he picked it and put it in his coat.

"Marguerite," he said, gently, "with the pure face and the golden heart!" Suddenly he burst into a roar of laughter. He flung himself on the grass and laughed till the little crickets stopped their piping and skurried away in disgust. Finally he sat up and wiped his eyes, the laugh dying away in little internal gurgles and shakings.

"How that young rascal did maul me last night!" he exclaimed. "I must tell Saunders."

At this moment a noise on the road attracted his attention. As it came nearer he could hear the hoof-falls of many horses. He rose and slouched carelessly along. In a moment they were all around him, thick as bees at an intruder and as angry.

"Here he is!" cried one, grabbing him by the collar. "Don't make no words!" cried another, as he attempted to speak. Then a man, evidently an official, singled himself out from the crowd and approached the captive.

"Now don't try to get away, nur so what nothin'," he said. "You know what yer nabbed for, an' you k'n explain how you did it to Judge Alsace."

Judge Alsace. The man groaned. "I assure you I am innocent," he said, "though I don't know what the trouble is."

"Don't you, indeed!" said the sheriff, with ghastly jocularity. "Didn't break into the judge's house last night an' run off with the spoons, I suppose?" "Indeed I didn't," replied the tramp, with evident relief. "You've made a mistake in the man."

A derisive shout from the crowd warned him that this would not "go down." "Do you mean to tell me that you didn't stand lookin' at that very house this mornin', till you saw some one comin'?" demanded the sheriff, angrily.

"Why, as soon as I heard of the robbery I spotted my man. No sir, burglars an' tramps an' all other attempt at breakin' the peace don' get by me!" He glanced triumphantly over the crowd and thought of the approaching election. The crowd seemed duly impressed. Just then a newcomer greeted the crowd.

"It's all right, boss," he said. "I've tracked this 'ere 'oss a 'maxin' ways. Fust 'e give 'is name as Hendricks, then 'e shipped as an Irishman, an' down here at Jim Anderson's 'e got into a row with one of the men about some gal, an' got that black eye an' left 'bout 'is pay. Now 'e comes a-stealin' spoons an' lowin' ye've got the wrong man."

drawing himself up, "do I look like a guilty man? I tell you I know nothing about this robbery. Why, I'm J—!" There was an interrupting shout and a party of men rode up with a closely guarded prisoner in their midst. "We've got him!" they shouted. "Why, what is this!" exclaimed the leader, his eye on the suddenly released man, who had seemingly collapsed.

His head hung down, his hat was pulled over one eye, his hands swayed backward and forward uselessly. "Why, I'm blessed if it isn't—" "Shut up, Sam, for mercy's sake!" said the tramp, forlornly. Then stepping close to the astonished horseman, he said in a low voice: "Don't tell who I am, for the love of the profession. Wasn't that a tight squeak, though? Think of it—in jail, tried and probably convicted—for robbery?"

"And say, Sam, lend me enough money to get home with, will you? I'm about tired of this."

The next afternoon a very seedy individual tried to sink past the hall porter in one of the down-town hotels, but the Cerebus on guard was too quick for him.

"Who ah yuh, an' what does yuh want?" he demanded, stepping in front of the man and regarding suspiciously his soiled and torn clothes. The man did not look up, but handed him a slip of paper written in Judge Jessop's unmistakable hand-writing. "Admit this man to my room for my satchel and other baggage," it said.



A SEEDY LOOKING INDIVIDUAL.

A half-hour later a spruce dressed gentleman carrying a satchel, entered the office of the hotel and gave up the key of his room, calling at the same time for his bill. Suddenly he was accosted by a familiar voice.

"What, Judge—back so soon? Had a pleasant outing?" "Ye-es," responded the Judge slowly. "The fact is," he continued, "I came to the conclusion that it was selfish of me to take my vacation alone in that way, so I've come home to take Mrs. Jessop for a trip up the lakes."

KATE A. BRADLEY

HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.

Why Women Should Make Their Daily Work as Pleasant as Possible. How many women are there who look upon their house-work as their work, their business, and realize that they save by doing their own work, just what it would cost to hire the same work done, in addition to boarding the help, aside from securing that delightful privacy which is lost with hired help about? Whoever heard a man complain because his daily work takes all his time, leaving none for some other business; yet we frequently hear housekeepers making just this complaint, as though they begrudged the time necessary for their work, as though it were no employment of theirs, but an unavoidable reality imposing itself upon them, consuming time rightfully belonging to some other pursuit.

Such women make a mistake in doing work that calls for a daily remembrance and if possible, they should employ their time more to their taste and hire the dreaded kitchen work done.

Because a woman does her own house-work it does not necessarily follow that her whole mind and time are to be monopolized by cooking and cleaning, although every woman knows or should know before becoming a housekeeper, that cooking and cleaning are realities that do consume both time and strength. But it is the privilege of every woman to make her work as light as possible—to so arrange a system of work that it will not require her whole time, but the time actually necessary for the work should not be considered as belonging to anything else, as so much time lost, for it is not, and the women who keep up a continual grumbling, do themselves an injustice and create a dislike for house-work in their daughters.—Medora Corbett, in Rural New Yorker.

Love in a Dry-Goods Store.

An old dry-goods merchant of New York, says one of the worst things to contend with in the business is love affairs between the unmarried employees. When a young lady, say, in the hosiery department, falls in love with a nice young man in the dress-goods department there is trouble ahead. If the young man should happen to return the young lady's affections the trouble is doubled. In nine cases out of ten the tender passion unfits its victims for work in the same dry-goods store, especially in the case of the young ladies. Once they get in love with a young man at another counter their mind, instead of being at their own counters, is continually at the young man's counter, and business suffers. It is the same with young men, and when far gone the only remedy is to discharge them.—Chicago News.

THREE POPULAR GAMES.

The Late Prof. Proctor's Opinion of Billiards, Whist and Chess. The writer was particularly anxious to get Prof. Proctor's views touching the relative value of these three games, and he cheerfully gave them in the following words:

"The game of billiards stands first in some respects, in that it affords physical and mental exercises at once. There is not much strain on the mind, however, and I never knew a billiard expert to be the possessor of a great intellect. He must possess a peculiarly-organized mind, but he may know nothing of mathematics, and yet may solve, with lightning rapidity, intricate problems in geometry—practical problems. A quick and true eye, good nerves and a steady hand, all practiced and disciplined, enable him to make the shots with mathematical precision. As I said, a great billiard-player may be a man of little mentality. As a rule, the billiard champions are men of a low order of intellect. I have tried billiards, and I know I never could reach the highest rank, because I am wanting in one of the requisites.

"Whist may be classed among the scientific games, yet it is not devoid of chance. It affords more pleasure to its votaries than any other game I know. The element of chance gives the excitement. To play a correct game of whist requires brains, or I should, perhaps, say memory. The greatest man living, if he possesses a defective memory, can never become a good whist-player. I believe I have mastered whist, and, not to seem egotistical, I hold myself to be a player of the highest rank. I play whist oftener than any other game, for the reason that it is not hard work, and is just exciting enough to afford me the sort of diversion I need.

"Chess is the greatest of all games. I confess I have never succeeded in mastering it; have never fathomed its depths. It is a delightful pastime, and can not be commended too highly as a mental disciplinarian; but if one wishes to enjoy it he must not attempt to become a great player. Nine times out of ten he would meet disappointment, for only a few men achieve greatness in chess. It is not likely that Paul Morphy will be duplicated in the present century. Chess is a purely-scientific game, wholly devoid of the element of chance. The brain must exercise itself in playing this game, Jeansch, the distinguished Russian mathematician, gave it as his opinion that chess is more intricate than the integral calculus. Buckle, the historian, held this same opinion. It is doubtful whether the game will ever be improved."—Atlanta Constitution.

A CHICAGO ROMANCE.

Mr. Darnelle Wins a Lovely Girl and Makes a Reasonable Request. "It is so sudden, Mr. Darnelle." "I know it is," responded the young man, gently.

He stood before her, with his right leg resting easily on one foot, his left elbow on the mantel-piece, his right arm behind him, and his whole attitude one of careless, unstudied ease and grace acquired only by long and patient practice.

"I know it is," he repeated. "Measured by ordinary standards and by the cold conventionalities of society, it is indeed sudden. We have known each other only twenty-four hours. Until twenty-five minutes after eight o'clock last night neither of us had ever heard of the other. Yet with the heart one day is as a hundred years. Could we have known one another better, darling," he went on, with a tremor in his cultivated B flat baritone voice, "if we had attended the theater, the concert, the church, and the oyster parlor together for a dozen seasons? Does not your heart beat responsive to mine?"

"I will not pretend to deny, Mr. Darnelle," replied the young lady, with a rich blush mantling her cheek and brow, "that your avowal moves me strangely."

"I knew it—I felt it," he responded, eagerly. "Love is not the slow, vegetable-like growth of years. It does not move in its course with the measured, leisurely step of a man working by the day. It springs up like a mushroom—like an electric flash. It takes instant possession. It does not need to be jerked in, as it were. It needs not the agonizing coaxing of—a young man's first chin-whiskers, my darling. It is here! You will forgive my presumption, will you not, and speak the words that tremble on your lips—the words that will fill my cup of joy to overflowing?"

The evening had passed like a beautiful dream. Mr. Darnelle, admonished by the clock that it was time to go, had risen reluctantly to his feet and stood holding the hand of his beautiful betrothed.

"My love," he said, in eager, passionate accents, "now that you have blessed my life with a measureless, ineffable joy and made all my future radiant with golden hope, you will not think I am asking too much if I plead for just one favor?"

"What is it?" shyly responded the lovely maiden. "Please tell me your first name."—Chicago Tribune.

A queer claim was presented and settled by the Pennsylvania railroad recently. A summer tourist came in contact with the projecting screw in the seat of one of the company's cars, and when he arose to leave he left the seat of his trousers. The demand for damages made the round of every department before it reached the proper official, when it was indorsed for settlement.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—One can now go from London almost to the boundary of the Chinese Empire by rail, by the great Russian Railway.

—Leopold, King of the Belgians, has never signed a death warrant, and, although the statute has never been repealed, capital punishment is practically abolished in Belgium.

—Guide boards have been growing numerous in the country towns of New England for a few years past. In some sections of Massachusetts at every corner are set solid granite posts ten feet high, to which are bolted iron sign-boards with raised letters.

—A German pastor, desirous of traveling from Constantinople to Berlin through Russia, was not permitted to do so. A recent decree of Emperor Alexander III. forbids the journeying through Russia of any ecclesiastical other than of the Russo-Greek Church.

—Prince Bismarck recently gave a fete to his servants and tenants at Friederichsruhe to celebrate the dispatch to Berly of 5,000 telegraph poles cut in his forests. Bismarck has supplied Germany with 100,000 telegraph poles during the last ten years.

—It is alleged that recently in Nagpore, India, a boy of sixteen was offered a sacrifice to the gods, in accordance with a superstition that human sacrifices caused a bountiful harvest. The head was severed from the body and offered to a goddess, while the body was tendered to a god.

—Cremation is illegal in France, and bodies have to be taken to Italy to be burned. M. Morin, dying recently in Paris, left instructions that his body should be sent to Milan to be burned. This was done, and the cost of the incineration was but fifteen shillings. The Italian Custom House, however, levied seventy dollars import duty on the body when it came into the country, and the same amount export duty when the ashes were taken back to France.

—People living on the shores of the Mediterranean are complaining of the number of sharks that are now infesting those waters. A few years since the shark was comparatively unknown, but they have discovered that the Suez Canal is an easy route from their Indian Ocean home to the pleasant waters of the Mediterranean. They pass through the canal in great numbers, and it is impossible to head them off.

—Two young men in France who were engaged to two sisters quarreled over some trifling matter and agreed to settle their dispute by a duel, in which both should be wounded and one at least should be killed. The conditions agreed upon were that the right foot of the one should be tied to the left foot of the other, and then, each being armed with a dagger, they were to stab one another by turns until one should die. Each of the combatants received seven wounds before one of them expired, while still tied to his antagonist. The other was also removed in a dying state.

—It seems that the health of the British public is in danger from the germs of disease absorbed by clothing made in the deadly dens of pollution in which British tailors do their work. A parliamentary commission and a private medical commission have been investigating the condition of the tailors' workshops in London and other large cities, and it has been found to be deplorable beyond imagination. Even clothing obtained of fashionable tailors is not free from danger. The Lancet says: "It does not follow that because a customer pays a large price for his clothes, and orders them from a tailor of the best repute, that they will be free from the danger of contamination. Not only may these clothes be contaminated, but they may be made by sweaters."

—The street rowdies of Chelsea have invented a new torment for the cyclists who avail themselves of Battersea Park, says the London Pall Mall Gazette. "They are not content with flicking them with switches and inserting bits of stick in the delicate wires of their wheels, but they set on little boys to run across a cyclist with a view of getting knocked over. Boy falls prostrate, howling, park-keeper hurries up, takes cyclist's address, a crowd soon gathers, compensation is, of course, forthcoming, especially if the cyclist is a lady. The wounded child skips merrily off with a half crown, divides the booty, and tries for another spill in another part of the park."

Ancient Marine Heroes.

The adventurous spirit and courage of the men who, centuries ago, sailed on unknown seas in search of new worlds amaze me. If there were any new worlds left for us to discover, we would go in iron steamers and enjoy comfort, luxury and safety. But those men sailed in ships, some of which were not over twenty tons burden, sailed without charts, or canned milk, or electric hair brushes, or a smoking room, or any one who would play poker or bet on the daily run of the ship—in fact, without any of the modern comforts of ocean travel; but they kept on discovering us, all over this continent, even when sometimes they had to work Sundays, and go for days without food, and stand watches to keep the sailors from lurching off each other. I really think they deserved credit for this, especially when we consider that when they got through a job of discovering, and went home and reported to the kings who owned them, they were sometimes put in prison, or had their heads amputated.—Colonel Armory Knox.

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

Mr. Waterson says "that Democratic victory without tariff reform would have been contemptible."

Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. I'd rather be right than President. GROVER CLEVELAND.

John Baker, who carried the 18th Congressional District of Illinois against Wm. R. Morrison two years ago, was defeated by Forman, (Dem.) by the narrow margin of seventeen votes, on Nov. 6th.

Judging by the vote in Kansas at the recent election, the upwards of one hundred thousand farmers, half of whom are liable to be stripped of their mortgaged farms within the next two years, want to keep on paying two dollars extra on every thousand feet of lumber they purchase, as also to keep their necks bowed under the present crushing war taxes.—Kansas Democrat.

"To the Victors Belong the Spoils," is a good Democratic doctrine, and, if we are to judge from the expression of our Republican friends, since the election of a Republican President, it is good Republican doctrine also. We predict that before another twelve months there will not be many Democrats in office for Republicans to abuse. Turn the rascals out, abolish civil service laws and go back to Jacksonian principles.

It is said Mrs. Cleveland is not at all crushed by her husband's defeat. Mrs. Whitney, who is one of her truest friends, gives out that they will remove to New York City, where Mrs. Cleveland's grace, beauty and accomplishments will instate her queen of the most aristocratic circles. President Cleveland is said to be worth a quarter of a million, and that will probably be enough to keep them four years.

If the Fifty-first congress is Republican, the Democratic party will escape responsibility for the conduct of the Federal Government, and the Republicans will be unable to avoid full accountability to the people. There are many who will find in this consideration consolation for the loss of Congressional Districts, and who will believe the position of a large and resolute minority one favorable for the assertion of the Democratic principles.

The curtains have been drawn upon one of the most eventful political campaigns in the history of the country. While the Republicans have won, yet no tariff reformer should be cast down. The course of the Republicans have all along been that of misrepresentations of the true condition of the Democratic party, and while for a time they have been victorious, yet there will certainly be a reckoning, and that, too, by the next four years and the party of progress and good government will again—led by Grover Cleveland—assume the reign of government.—Butler County Jeffersonian.

The evidence of the profuse expenditure of money at the polls on behalf of the Republican national candidates accumulates from all the closely contested States. The Hancock Democrat and the Frankfort Crescent declare that from \$25 to \$50 each was paid for votes in Indiana during the morning of election day, and that the "blocks of five floaters" spoken of in Dudley's letter were swollen to blocks of ten wherever money could buy votes throughout the State. The Hartford Times announces that as high as \$50 were paid for single votes in the Seventh ward of that city; and so general was Republican corruption throughout Connecticut that it is wondered that even the sagacious generalship of Senator Barum, backed by the steady virtues of the Democratic line, saved the party from disaster. Puck sums up the situation by saying that Cleveland could not have been, and was not defeated by an honest vote.—New York Star.

Another exquisite water-color! and we learn that it is only one of a series; so before Demorest's Monthly Magazine finishes this series we will have quite a collection. The one in the November number of this favorite Family Magazine (just received) is certainly very beautiful. It is called "Minel" and is a study of the head of a child with a bunch of roses clasped to her breast. It looks like an original water color worth many dollars. Besides the beautiful in the November number, the practical is very marked. The chapter on "Help" gives employers a hint as to their rights, and tells the housewife just how to handle "Bridget" if she does

not mind her P's and Q's. "Afternoon Teas and Receptions" answers all the questions that might be asked on this now most fashionable way of entertaining. "Dorothy's Window-Garden" gives some novel ideas about this delightful mode of decoration. "The World's Progress" recounts the passing events of the month, and numerous other articles and stories furnish amusements and instructions for each magazine should be found in every household. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East Fourteenth St., N. Y.

Mr. John Gilmer Speed has become the editor of THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE, which, under its new ownership, has already shown many evidences of vigor and enterprise. Mr. Speed, who belongs to the well-known Kentucky family of that name, is well fitted by taste and training to successfully carry on the new work he has undertaken. He has passed through all the grades of journalism, and was for several years managing editor of the New York World, before it was purchased by its present proprietor. Since then he has spent much time in foreign travel, and has also been a frequent contributor to the magazines and newspaper press. He has written a life of John Keats, and edited his letters and poems. For this work Mr. Speed had peculiar advantages, as his mother, a daughter of George Keats, the younger brother of the poet, had preserved all of John Keats's letters to his brother, and many of the manuscript poems to which George Keats fell heir upon the untimely death of the young poet in Rome. Mr. Speed, in turn, inherited these letters and manuscripts, and made good use of them in his edition of Keats. In conducting the magazine, it is Mr. Speed's purpose to make it all that its name implies, an illustrated monthly, representative of American thought and life. He will have the hearty cooperation of competent and resourceful colleagues, and he therefore starts out with a bright prospect of making THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE worthy of the success which usually follows well directed effort.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Viewed through the columns of the opposite press, the President is one of the most indifferent men who ever held that high and honorable position. But to the light of authentic history Grover Cleveland's public record will furnish one of the brightest pages. The political ambitions and selfish greed of partisans together with the depressed condition of the country at the time he assumed the duties of the chief magistracy of the nation, were scarcely less perplexing and difficult of adjustment than those that confronted Lincoln in the days of rebellion. Never did man strive harder and succeed greater in redeeming the pledges of himself and party than has Grover Cleveland, and above all never has a President of the country shown a clearer record for honesty, efficiency and economy in administrative affairs than that made by him, whose name forms the caption of this article. If Mr. Cleveland had descended to the low level of a political trimmer and become the ally of the spoilsmen his re-election would have been assured, but he refused to do this and therefore he was sacrificed upon the altar of the professional politician. Like Henry Clay he would rather be right than to be President, and the day will not long be deferred when ever principle contended for by Mr. Cleveland will be vindicated by the better thought and sentiment of the American people. We trust that he shall live to see the full fruition of his many purposes, and that our leader four years hence shall equal him in the nobility of character and grandeur of courage. Whatever may be said of him, Cleveland will go down in history as a majestic figure in American politics.—Butler County Jeffersonian.

ALDEN'S LITERARY CYCLOPEDIA. The eleventh volume of Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Literature well sustains the very high reputation the work has secured. Among the eminent authors of all ages and all nations represented in this volume are: William Henry Herbert, American naturalist and novelist; Herder German poet; Herodotus, Greek historian; Herschel, English astronomer; Hildreth, American historian; James Hogg, the Scottish "Ettrick Shepherd"; Holberg, Danish dramatist; Oliver Wendell Holmes, American poet and novelist; Houssaye, French essayist, etc. These names simply illustrate the comprehensive character and popular interest of the work, and are but a few of the names included—for instance, besides these, Homer occupies over 50 pages, Thomas Hood, 15 pages, Wm. D. Howell, 13 pages, etc. The vertible mine of literary riches, and there are very few published so well worthy of place in every home library. The price, so marvelously low, places it in popular reach—50 cents a volume for cloth binding, 60 cents for half morocco; postage 10c. A specimen volume may be returned if not wanted. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, New York, Chicago, Atlanta and San Francisco.

THE KANSAS DEMOCRAT. One of the most valuable exchanges that reaches our table is the Kansas Democrat, published at Topeka, by the Democrat Publishing Company.

The Democrat is a six column, eight page daily paper, and first-class in every respect. Its location at the State Capital enables it to present the latest political news to its readers. Its telegraph service is rapid. No person who wishes to be thoroughly informed on Kansas politics should be without the Democrat.

The weekly Democrat is same size as daily, making forty-eight columns almost entirely solid reading matter, and just the paper for those who do not find it convenient to take the daily.

This most excellent paper will be mailed to any address on the following terms: Daily Democrat, one year, five dollar; six months, three dollar; Weekly, one dollar per year—payable in advance. Address, "The Kansas Democrat Publishing Co., Topeka, Kas."

WATERSON'S OPINION. Gov. Hill, well says the President Cleveland deserved better of the people. He did, indeed. An honest, braver man never occupied the white house; nor yet one who tendered the country greater, purer service. The kingdom of party leadership was denied him. The gifts of magnetism and grace were not given by the fairy that bent over his cradle in the hour of his birth. But loyalty, courage, integrity, devotion to duty, a rugged, self-reliant spirit and a stern, unflinching faith in truth were his and he can surely afford to step down and out with the sense that, however failing, he was true to his convictions and made no concessions to party claims, or selfish interests of any kind. He may not carry with him into his retirement many plaudits, but no one who has ever encountered him will refuse him the respect which his conscientious and fearless discharge of public obligations challenge of all men, friend and foe alike.

Pursuant to arrangements, and as previously advertised, the "grand and glorious meeting in Cottonwood Falls, to celebrate the election of Harrison and Morton" came off last Saturday night. The procession was formed in Strong City, headed by the drum corps, and marched to this town. There were about sixty persons in the procession, including about twenty with flambeaux. Mr. A. C. Cox, a Democrat, who had lost a bet on the election, the conditions of which were that he was to wheel Mr. Matt McDonald on a wheelbarrow, from that city to the court-house on said occasion, was in line performing the task, notwithstanding the mud he occasionally encountered. Arriving at this town, a bonfire was built on Broadway, near the crossing of Main street, and oil barrels and out houses were given to the flames, rendering the odor of the surrounding atmosphere almost unbearable, and had not the firemen of the "grand and glorious" affair been discovered in carrying off out houses and been stopped in that crazy freak, more of these necessary appurtenances to every one's premises would have been consumed than were; and, from what we can learn of the affair, "free whisky" must have been the chief ingredient in the makeup of the celebration, and about midnight an officer-elect of the county and a young man of moderate size were seen rolling on the vacant lot north of Mr. J. L. Kellogg's billiard hall, trying to see which could keep on top and decorate the face of the other; and, after puffing and blowing and resting several minutes, the officer-elect was heard to give what is supposed to be the G. A. R. signal of distress, by saying: "Is there no help for an old soldier?" when his antagonist was taken off of him. We understand that several parties slapped a negro boy in the face, and among whom was this same officer-elect, and there was some talk of having the parties arrested for assault and battery, and this same officer-elect went to the negro and begged of him not to have him (the officer-elect) arrested as it might cause said officer-elect some serious trouble; but said he could have all the rest of the offenders against the peace and dignity of the great and glorious State of Kansas arrested and he would assist in having the law, and the order of the community, vindicated. We also understand that one member of the procession gave up his flambeau, took off his oil-cloth cap and coat, and swore he would never vote the Republican ticket again, and that some Republican spectators of the "grand and glorious" affair were heard to say that they would never again vote the Republican ticket; and thus wended up, so we are told, a celebration that, from all accounts, was a disgrace to the town in which it took place.

THIRTY MILES DISAPPEAR. Thirty miles of country is a big thing to disappear, but this distance has been dropped out between Kansas City and Chicago. How it happened is thus figured out: The Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway is completed between Kansas City and Chicago, and the distance between the two cities is only 453 miles, measuring from Union Depot, Kansas City, to Dearborn Station, Chicago. This is exactly thirty miles less than any of the old lines, so you have to travel thirty miles less, your freight has to be hauled thirty miles less, and, practically, the Santa Fe has made thirty miles disappear. A few years, at this rate, and Kansas will be in New England.

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

Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

The following is the statement of the accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at the special session, held Nov. 9 and 10, 1888.

D. W. Mercer, judge of election and returning poll books.....	7 00
J. L. Surles, judge of election.....	4 00
J. W. Marshall, same.....	4 00
H. S. Lincoln, clerk of election.....	4 00
R. M. Laidbury, same.....	4 00
R. Chandler, judge of election and returning poll books.....	5 00
W. G. Patten, judge of election.....	4 00
Wm. Handy, same.....	4 00
Wm. Norton, clerk same.....	4 00
Levi L. Chandler, same.....	4 00
Joe H. Riggs, judge of election and returning poll books.....	7 50
J. B. Ferguson, judge of election.....	4 00
Fred Baber, same.....	4 00
Geo. Topping, clerk same.....	4 00
C. A. Sayers, same.....	4 00
E. E. Green, judge of election.....	4 00
R. E. Lee, same and returning poll books.....	7 50
H. G. Varnum, judge of election.....	4 00
C. N. Moody, clerk same.....	4 00
M. E. Hunt, same.....	4 00
F. B. Holcomb, judge of election.....	4 00
D. B. Smith, same.....	4 00
J. W. Byram, same and returning poll books.....	7 50
Albert Bondell, clerk of election.....	4 00
T. H. Beck, same.....	4 00
M. W. Gilmore, judge of election and returning poll books.....	6 20
J. F. Campbell, judge of election.....	4 00
W. M. Tomlinson, same.....	4 00
Clarence Jeffrey, clerk same.....	4 00
O. H. Hadden, same.....	4 00
S. A. Ferrigo, judge of election and returning poll books.....	6 00
J. J. Massey, judge of election.....	5 00
W. H. Spencer, same.....	5 00
W. D. Simmons, same.....	5 00
R. E. Maloney, judge of election and returning poll books.....	6 15
W. J. Aton, judge of election.....	5 00
C. W. Jones, same.....	5 00
Jas. O'Driscoll, same.....	5 00
W. H. Winters, clerk same.....	5 00
Jas. O'Driscoll, same.....	5 00
Saml. Harrison, judge of election and returning poll books.....	6 70
A. J. Judge, judge of election.....	4 00
D. May, same.....	4 00
G. F. Collett, clerk same.....	4 00
J. E. Kuttner, same.....	4 00
James Lawless, judge of election.....	4 00
James Reynolds, same.....	4 00
Frank Beck, same and returning poll books.....	4 00
Albert Bondell, clerk same.....	4 00
Henry Fluk, same.....	4 00
M. D. Lyles, judge of election and returning poll books.....	6 20
L. E. Stanley, judge of election.....	4 00
Samuel Spurgeon, same.....	4 00
J. J. Brauer, clerk same.....	4 00
Ed. Minor, same.....	4 00
E. A. Rinne, posting election notices.....	12 24
W. B. Gibson, examining teachers.....	9 08
Total.....	\$276 96

STATE OF KANSAS, } ss.  
Chase County, }  
J. S. Stanley, County Clerk within and for Chase county, Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the bills and accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at the special session of November 9 and 10, 1888. In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and the seal of Chase county, this 12th day of November, A. D., 1888.  
[L. S.] J. S. STANLEY, CLK.

CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT STATEMENT OF THE BILLS AND ACCOUNTS ALLOWED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AT THE SPECIAL SESSION OF NOVEMBER 9 AND 10, 1888.

BABYLAND, '89. This is the one magazine in the world that contains the best amusement for babies and the best help for mothers. Emille Poullison will contribute the stories of some of BABY'S BIRTHDAY PARTIES. He tells the tale of the doll and how it is furnished for baby; of the lamb, the toy maker, etc. Many pictures by L. J. Bridgman. BABY BUNTING'S NEIGHBORS, verses and pictures both by Margaret Johnson, will tell about the strange babies of different nations. Dainty stories, tender poems, say jingles, pictures beautiful, pictures funny, will fill each number. Large type, heavy paper, pretty cover, twelve times a year, trial all for only 40 cents. Sample copy 5 cents. D. LOTHROP COMPANY, PUBLISHERS. BOSTON, MASS.

HUMPHREYS' DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engravings. BOUND IN HALF RED. Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y. In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure. CURES. PRICE. 1. Fever, Congestion, Inflammation..... 25c. 2. Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic..... 25c. 3. Diarrhea, Colic, Spasms, Cholera Infantum..... 25c. 4. Diarrhea of Children or Adults..... 25c. 5. Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic..... 25c. 6. Cholera Morbus, Vomiting..... 25c. 7. Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis..... 25c. 8. Whooping Cough..... 25c. 9. Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo..... 25c. 10. Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach..... 25c. 11. Indigestion or Painful Periods..... 25c. 12. Whites, too Profuse Periods..... 25c. 13. Salt Rheum, Eczyema, Eruptions..... 25c. 14. Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains..... 25c. 15. Fever, Rheumatism, Chills, Malaria..... 25c. 16. Piles, Blind or Bleeding..... 25c. 17. Strains, Sprains, or sore, or weak..... 25c. 18. Nervous Debility..... 25c. 19. Sore Mouth, Cancer, Stomach..... 1.00. 20. Primary Weakness, Wasting Bed..... 25c. 21. Painful Periods, with Spasm..... 25c. 22. Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation..... 25c. 23. Eruptions, Scum, St. Vitus' Dance..... 1.00. 24. Diphtheria, Elevated Sore Throat..... 25c. 25. Chronic Coughs and Emptions..... 25c.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS. Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., N. Y. HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL Cures Piles. 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.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE. J. M. ZANE. STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. nov12-1f

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. 17-11-1f

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS. Headquarter for Livery Rigs. Livery, Feed & Sale Stable, JAS. G. ATKINSON, MANAGER. You must get your rig from the Red Front Stable. For the prices are so that all are able; Good teams for business, and others to visit; With trappings and robes and styles exquisite; Closed carriages and narrow buggies made for lovers; Open to the sun, or fall stock covers; Horses well trained, and know just what to do; Either for a business trip or a Rankaboo; And the blacks and bays and sorrels and grays; Are specially fitted for the party that pays. Jy26-1f

Wm. H. HOLSINGER, DEALER IN— HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE, FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS, Wood and Iron Pumps, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS, W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS 145-1f

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

FOR MAN AND BEAST! Mexican Mustang Liniment CURES Scalds, Sprains, Contracted Muscles, Bruises, Strains, Eruptions, Burns, Stitches, Hoof Ail, Stiff Joints, Scow, Stings, Backache, Worms, Eites, Galls, Swinney, Bruises, Sores, Saddle Galls, Bunions, Spavin, Piles, Corns, Cracks.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY secures health for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of this Liniment is found in its universal use. It is a remedy for nearly every ailment. It is a sure remedy in case of accident. The Chamberlain's is the best for general use. The Chamberlain's is the best for the horse. The Chamberlain's is the best for the cow. The Chamberlain's is the best for the dog. The Chamberlain's is the best for the cat. The Chamberlain's is the best for the pig. The Chamberlain's is the best for the sheep. The Chamberlain's is the best for the goat. The Chamberlain's is the best for the fowl. The Chamberlain's is the best for the fish. The Chamberlain's is the best for the snake. The Chamberlain's is the best for the scorpion. The Chamberlain's is the best for the spider. The Chamberlain's is the best for the bee. The Chamberlain's is the best for the wasp. The Chamberlain's is the best for the ant. 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W. E. TIMMONS - Ed. and Prop.  
No fear shall awe, no favor sway,  
How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.  
1 week... \$1.00  
2 weeks... \$1.50  
3 weeks... \$2.00  
4 weeks... \$2.50  
1 month... \$3.00  
3 months... \$8.00  
6 months... \$15.00  
1 year... \$25.00

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

TIME TABLE.  
TIME TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.  
EAST. AL. EX. L. PASS. MEX. NY. EX. CHL.  
Cedar Gr. 9:45 8:10 10:58 12:04 12:24  
Elmdale 10:13 9:05 11:15 12:20 12:38  
Evans 10:18 9:10 11:20 12:25 12:52  
Strong City 10:25 9:20 11:27 12:32 12:45  
Ellipton 10:31 9:30 11:40 12:53 1:05  
Ellipton 10:42 9:35 11:45 1:02 1:10

C. K. & W. R. R.  
EAST. Pass. Fret. Mixed  
Lost Springs 11:24am 4:32pm  
Bardick 11:30 5:27  
Diamond Springs 11:47 5:57  
Hilton 12:01 6:27  
Evans 12:30 7:08  
Strong City 12:30 7:30 4:55pm  
Cottonwood Falls 5:05  
Gladstone 6:00  
Bazar 6:00

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

Mrs. Sarah Taylor, of Springfield, Ill., visited her brother, Mr. C. W. Jones, at Strong City, last week.

Miss Hannah C. Kismore, sister of Mrs. M. K. Harmon, started back to her West Virginia home, Monday.

Mr. John A. Murphy, of Strong City, returned, last week, from a trip to Chicago and other northern cities.

If we did not need money we would not be saying so; but we are not a millionaire, and don't own a national bank.

Dr. Janeway, formerly of this city, has been elected to the Legislature, from one of the Sedgwick county districts.

Mr. Walker Miller, civil engineer on the C. S. F. & C. R. R., at Ft. Madison, Iowa, was visiting friends at Strong City, last week.

Those who have promised us vegetables on subscription will please to bring them in before freezing weather, as we will need them this winter.

Mr. J. L. Cochran has resigned as postmaster at Strong City, and recommended Mr. G. K. Hagans as his successor. A petition to that effect was circulated last week.

Mr. Wm. E. Newsom, who has been located at Emporia for some time past, has returned to this city and taken his old position in the drug store of Messrs. Johnston & Kirker.

Next Sabbath evening, at the Presbyterian church, the subject of discourse will be "Enoch, His Walk—A Study for Young Men." All are invited, especially young men.

Mr. Michael Lawless has returned from Kansas City, where he had been at work for Mr. David Biggam. Messrs. Alfred Ryan and Charles Fish, of Strong City, have also returned.

The Butler County Jeffersonian, edited and published by J. B. Crouch, at El Dorado, a most excellent local paper, as well as a sterling Democratic journal, reaches this office regularly, every week.

Providence permitting, a committee of Emporia Presbytery will organize a Presbyterian Church at Clements, Nov. 25th, at 11 a. m. The public are generally invited. Meetings will begin the 22nd inst.

Mr. J. H. Holmes, station agent at Strong City, has been transferred, and will soon go to Socorro or Magdalena, N. M., and Mr. J. C. Lyeth, formerly agent at Strong, will be transferred from Abilene to Strong City.

The Arion Dancing Club was organized in Strong City, last week, with Mr. Albert Beary for President, Mr. S. F. Kirk for Secretary, and Mr. Wit Adare for Treasurer. The first dance of the club was given last night.

Married, at the parsonage, at Kenyon, by the Rev. H. A. Cook, November 14, 1888, Mr. L. E. Irwin, of Chase county, and Miss C. E. Cramers, of Lyon county, the groom being a young farmer and the bride being a school teacher.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Anderson, at Walton, Sabbath evening, the 18th inst. She was formerly a citizen of Cedar Point. She made a profession of religion, was baptised and joined the U. P. Church, Oct. 27th.

At the teachers' examination, October 24, ultimo, Mr. R. D. Rees received a First-Grade Certificate; Miss Etta McCabe, Messrs. D. C. Ellsworth, T. G. Allen, Harley Keith and Ira Billings. Second-Grade, and Miss Alice Orrill, Third-Grade.

There will be a basket festival at the Baker school-house, on South Fork, on next Saturday evening, November 24, at which a good time is anticipated, and to which every one is cordially invited. The proceeds go towards the Christmas tree.

The replevin suit which took up nearly all the time of Squire C. W. Jones' Court, at the Court-house, last week, between John Duckett and J. M. Kerr, involving the ownership of a heifer, was decided Saturday afternoon, by a verdict in favor of Mr. Duckett.

Mr. John A. Murphy, of Strong City, has gone to Ft. Madison, Iowa, to locate at that place. Mr. Murphy is a gentleman who is well and favorably known in this county, and the good wishes of this people, like those of the COURANT, go with him to his new home.

Central Hotel has again changed proprietors, Mr. S. Fred Perrigo retiring from the ownership, and Dr. C. E. Hait becoming the Landlord thereof. As this hotel has just had an overhauling and been put in good repairs and refurnished throughout the Doctor will have no trouble from that source.

Tank Kee's lectures on China, and the Chinese, which began at the M. E. church, on Monday night, and which will end Saturday night, have been well attended. The lectures are well worth the price of admission, and the curiosities he shows are well worth seeing. Go and see them and hear him.

but for many years a resident of Emporia, died at his home in that city. Mr. Gatewood was a highly respected citizen, and there are many friends of himself and family, in this county, who will sympathize with his bereaved family in their sad loss.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will give a musical and literary entertainment in the church next Thursday, Thanksgiving night. Preparations will be made so that all who come will feel amply rewarded, and every effort will be made to make it a success. A small fee will be charged, the proceeds will be for the benefit of the church. Let all come.

The "grand rally" that was to have taken place at Emporia, last Friday night, was postponed until last night, and the parties from here and other places who went there to celebrate are out of pocket the amount of railroad fare, if not to a greater extent. This, we suppose, that if the "grand rally" took place last night, was a failure like all other Republican rallies.

From the present time to the first day of January, R. L. Ford will present to every customer, who buys from him one dollar worth of goods, a ticket which will entitle them to a chance in one of the following articles:

- A musical clock.
- A silver tea set.
- A silver ice pitcher.
- A lady's gold watch.

The drawing will take on the first day of January, and the holder of the lucky ticket will have his or her choice.

Mr. F. B. Shannon, having given up his position as manager of the store of Messrs. Smith & Carter, left, yesterday, for Kansas City, where he will take a position as traveling man for a wholesale house. Mr. Shannon has many warm friends here, especially among the young folks, whose best wishes will follow him wherever he may go.

Mr. Robert Wiley, a gentleman of experience, has taken the position as manager for the firm of Smith & Carter, and we predict for him a hearty welcome into his new position by the customers of that store.

Mr. W. F. Rightmire started for Dodge City, Tuesday, to try an important case for the German Insurance Company, in the District Court. From there he will go to Topeka, to the United States Court, for the same company, to attend to a case involving ten thousand dollars. He says that he has reason to be glad that he was not elected Attorney General, as his present law practice is paying twice the salary the State of Kansas pays her Attorney General, but he feels grateful that, having been a resident of Kansas only since May 1887, in every county where he has tried a case or where he spoke during the campaign, his vote was for ahead of the rest of the State ticket; and we are well pleased that he is a resident of Chase county.

Last Thursday the wedding of Miss Endicott to Mr. Chamberlain, at Washington, was, as a matter of course, conducted in the best of taste without ostentation. The lady has been a universal favorite in Washington society, and she carries with her to her new home the good wishes of her own country people. Right here we will say that, before the election, Republican papers were making a great howl about President Cleveland's administration being so English in its sympathies that the daughter of one of the members of his cabinet was going to marry an English nobleman; but did you ever hear of these same Republican papers accusing President Grant of being so English in his sympathies that even his daughter did marry an Englishman, and took up her home in England?

"A Cold Day, or the Lapidarians," which was presented last Monday night at Pratt's Music Hall was a great success, and the house was crowded to its utmost capacity. To say that "A Cold Day" is funny is not enough. It is by far the most laughable play ever witnessed here, with just enough plot to make it interesting. The entire company is, without exception, good, and especially John J. Lessenger and Will C. Sampson, who, in the characters of Jacob Blow and Able Effort, kept the audience in an uproar of laughter. The ladies of the company did some very fine singing, and it can be safely said that those who were fortunate enough to witness that night's performance went home well pleased, and we are sure that if they should ever appear in this city again a crowded house will greet them.

ENTHUSIASM.  
You know enthusiasm when you see it. Judge of this: "I believe Compound Oxygen will cure consumption."  
"LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 30, 1888."  
"I feel that I cannot say to much in praise of the Compound Oxygen treatment."  
"BOSTON, MASS., March 14, 1888."  
"FITCHBURGH, MASS., July 15, 1888."  
"Your Compound Oxygen saved my life."  
"MRS. J. T. BAILEY."  
Send for our brochure of 250 pages, or our quarterly review, Health and Life, containing the results of Compound Oxygen treatment in cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, rheumatism, neuralgia, and all other complaints of a chronic nature. All our publications will be forwarded free of charge to any one addressing STARKER & PALEN, No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

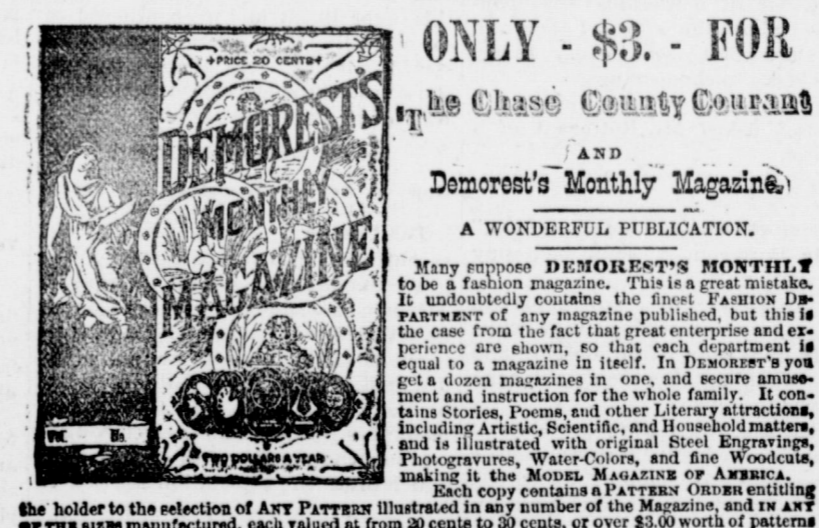
CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.  
We call your attention this week to our immense stock of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Cloaks, Short-wraps and Jackets.

WE ARE MAKING EXTREMELY LOW PRICES ON THIS LINE OF GOODS.  
We have a few all wool heavy Jersey cloth Jackets that we will close out at \$1.50 each. They cost twice that much to manufacture, but they are all small sizes and we must sell them. Another bargain is a nice Kersey Cloth, Modjeska with Astrichan trimming all around at only \$5.00, worth \$6.50.  
All of our ladies' Jackets we offer at 25 per cent. less than regular prices. REMEMBER we have a full line of Cloaks ranging in prices from \$1.50 to \$25, and if you want a Cloak, we can save you from \$1.00 to \$5.00 on it.  
Come and see the goods, whether you want to buy or not.  
YOURS, RESPECTFULLY,  
D. A. LOOSE & CO.,  
Geo. B. Carson, Manager.  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.



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

ONLY - \$3. - FOR  
The Chase County Courant  
AND  
Demorest's Monthly Magazine.  
A WONDERFUL PUBLICATION.  
Many suppose DEMOREST'S MONTHLY to be a fashion magazine. This is a great mistake. It undoubtedly contains the finest Fashion Department of any magazine published, but this is the case from the fact that great enterprise and experience are shown, so that each department is equal to a magazine in itself. In Demorest's you get a dozen magazines in one, and secure amusement, instruction for the whole family. It contains Artistic, Scientific, and Household matters, and is illustrated with original Steel Engravings, Photographs, Water-Colors, and fine Woodcuts, making it the MODEL MAGAZINE OF AMERICA.  
Each copy contains a PATTERNS ORDER entitling the holder to the selection of ANY PATTERN illustrated in any number of the Magazine, and in ART of the size manufactured, each valued at from 20 cents to 50 cents, or over \$5.00 worth of patterns per year, free.  
Yearly subscription, \$2.00. A trial will convince you that you can get ten times the value of the money paid. Single copies (each containing Pattern Order), 20 cents.  
Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, NEW YORK.  
The above combination is a splendid chance to get our paper and DEMOREST'S MONTHLY at a reduced rate. Send your subscriptions to this office.



Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, NEW YORK.  
The above combination is a splendid chance to get our paper and DEMOREST'S MONTHLY at a reduced rate. Send your subscriptions to this office.

NOTICE.  
My sons, Charles, Frederick, Emile and William, aged 12, 14, 16 and 18 years, respectively, having left their father's home, whose name is hereto attached, he hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts that either or any of them may contract.  
WILLIAM HOFFMAN,  
Cedar Point, Kansas.

KANSAS PATENTS.  
The following patents were granted for two weeks ending Nov. 13, 1888, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and foreign patents, Washington D. C.  
H. C. Chivers, Tecumseh, gate; C. M. Garrison, Wichita, spark arrester; W. A. Smith, Pottawatomie, B. J. Smith, Melvern, rotary harrow; Monroe Davis, Oak Valley, wash boiler; Matthias Gates, Wichita, adjustable miter-bevel; W. W. Haas, Newton, calendar; O. I. Langworthy, Nortonville, horse collar; R. H. Lee, Marysville, leveling device; F. D. Colburn, Florence, portable head rest for travelers; Beaumont Parker, Highlands, grain measuring machine; D. L. Sneider, Emporia, fumigator.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.  
Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. Gillett has the best stoves on the market, which he will sell from two to four dollars less than any other house in the county. oct11-tf  
Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap.  
Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county. feb16-tf  
Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialiteit. aug5-tf  
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.  
Thoroughbred Berkshire pigs for sale by George Drummond, on Diamond creek.  
Oak stoves, twelve and fourteen dollars, at Gillett's hardware store. oct11-tf.  
Millinery and Hairdressing done at reasonable rates by Mrs. G. Oliver. Opposite Pratt's Music Hall, on Main Street. sep20-tf

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.  
JOSEPH C. WATERS.  
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,  
Topeka, Kansas,  
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-tf

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

C. N. STERRY,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
EMPORIA, KANSAS,  
Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 7-13 tf.

J. W. MC WILLIAMS'  
Chase County Land Agency  
RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE  
LANDS, RESPECTFULLY,  
WILL BUY OR SELL WILD  
LANDS OR IMPROVED  
FARMS,  
AND LOANS MONEY.  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS  
ap27-1yr

JOHN B. SHIPMAN  
Has  
MONEY TO LOAN  
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 ap23-tf

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANS.,  
Oct. 16th, 1888.  
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the District Judge or in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court at Cottonwood Falls, Kas., on Friday, Nov. 30th 1888, viz: H. E. No. 5201 of David Kerwin, Strong City, Kas., for the n.e. and the s.e. of n.w. and n.e. of s.w. of sec. 26, tp 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, and Lars Pearson, Zacharia Campbell and Sturdy Bowles all of Strong City, Chase County, Kansas.  
JOHN L. PRICE, Register.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S  
TREATMENT BY INHALATION.  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED.  
DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN'S  
OXYGEN  
NOT A DRUG  
1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

The compound oxygen treatment, Drs. Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch street Philadelphia, have been using for the last seventeen years, in a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen magnetized, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.  
Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well-known persons who have tried their treatment:  
Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, Congressman, Phila. Rev. A. L. Conant, Editor Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia.  
Rev. Charles W. Cushing, D. D., Rochester, New York.  
Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ills.  
J. H. Worthington, Editor New South, Birmingham, Ala.  
Judge H. P. Vrooman, Quenemo, Kans.  
Mrs. Mary Livermore, Melrose, Mass.  
Judge R. S. Vorhees, New York City.  
E. C. Knight, Philadelphia  
Frank Siddall, Merchant, Philadelphia.  
Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Easton, Pa.  
Edward L. Wilson, 823 Broadway, N. Y. Ed. Phila. Photo.  
F. M. Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands.  
Alexander Ritchie, Inverness Scotland.  
Mrs. M. V. Ortega, Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mexico.  
Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilla, Spanish Honduras, C. A.  
J. C. Cook, Ex-Vice Consul, Casablanca, Morocco.  
M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal.  
James Moore, Sup't Police, Hlandford, Dorsetshire, England.  
James Ward, Bowral, New South Wales.  
And thousands of others in all parts of the United States.

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

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



THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the newspaper office of the undersigned. W. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

## THE LAVENDER PLANT.

Its Value for Medicinal Purposes and as an Essential Oil.

The familiar appellation of lavender seems to have arisen from its use in washing and bathing, from the Latin word *lavo*—to wash.

The lavender plant is a narrow-leaved, fragrant bush, bearing bluish flowers, arranged in spikes, and grows profusely in the East. When the plant was introduced into England is uncertain, but it was known as early as the reign of Elizabeth. It was made use of not only as a perfume, but a medicine. As a wash it was given for the relief of those afflicted with palsy or apoplexy, and as a conserve it was administered for numerous complaints. Culpepper, the astrological herbalist, who wrote some books about two and a quarter centuries ago, says "Mercury owns the herb and it carries his effects very potently. Lavender is of special good use for all griefs and pains of the head and brain that proceed of a cold cause," and he tells further that "two spoonfuls of the distilled water of the flowers, taken, helpeth them that have lost their voice, as also the tremblings and passions of the heart, and faintings and moaning, not only being drunk, but applied to the temples or nostrils to be smelt into; but it is not safe to use it where the body is replete with blood and humors, because of the hot and hostile spirits wherewith it is possessed. The chemical oil drawn from lavender, usually called oil of spike, is of so fierce and piercing a quality that it is cautiously to be used, some few drops being sufficient to be given with other things, either for inward or outward griefs."

There are at least twelve different species of the bush, but only two are of general interest—the common lavender and the French lavender. The former is cultivated mainly on account of its flowers, which are at the full in June and July. From them an essential oil is obtained by distilling them with water, which, dissolved in alcohol, constitutes the perfume known as lavender water. The flowers dried, like those sold in our streets, give out a rich fragrance, and are used in England for perfuming all kinds of household linen. The French lavender yields a fragrant essential oil also which is much used as a vehicle for colors in painting of porcelain, in the preparation of fine varnishes for artists, and sometimes in the preparation of colors for fine house paintings. In the sick room lavender is invaluable, and may be used with the greatest advantage to sweeten the air where a purer circulation can not be obtained without danger to the patient. The lavender is easily propagated by seeds, cutting or slips, and it would be well to cultivate generally in this country. In the county of Hertfordshire, in England, but a short distance from London, the plant is most extensively cultivated for all purposes, and it is no doubt some of these Hertfordshire flowers which have found their way to Boston.—*Boston Herald.*

## CHANGING TO DAIRYING.

Words of Encouragement for Those Who Have Taken the Step.

There are frequent instances of a locality changing from grain growing to the dairy, and sometimes there is disappointment and temporary failure. The person who travels over the country introducing the factory system—as a drummer sells goods—of course paints things in a pretty lively color. Perhaps he does not exceed the truth as to the possibility of the factory, but he greatly exceeds it so far as a community that has had no experience in profitable dairying is concerned. Upon a farm on which the cow has never been reared as a conspicuous source of profit, to come to so regard her, and to make her one of the principal sources of profit, and, perhaps, the only source, requires a great revolution in ideas and practices. It becomes a question, not of getting the routine crops into the ground; but it is a question as to what crop is most needed to make the dairy profitable; and men do not change their systems readily. It is difficult work to turn about short and adopt new methods; and then when a farmer, by a supreme exercise of will, determines to do this, and sets himself to do it, he is without experience, and nobody can do as well without experience as he can with it. At first, therefore, when this change is made, we must be content to creep, and to cultivate patience until we can get the new business in hand. It is better to divide what the fellow who wishes you to establish a factory represents by two. Then you will have left enough to strain you to accomplish. But patience, perseverance and study will likely bring you out all right.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

## Corn Fodder.

Mr. E. G. Fuller says that corn fodder has formed no inconsiderable portion of dairy rations in the East for some years; yet we are just beginning to understand its value. When planted as it has been, sown broadcast at the rate of two or three bushels per acre, or planted in drills so thickly that no attempt was ever made to form an ear, no remarkable results were obtained; but to-day, with the methods of planting now in vogue, when eight quarts of seed will suffice for an acre, and eight to fifteen tons can easily be grown to the acre, each ton worth as much, pound for pound, as good timothy hay, we can not shut our eyes to the fact that an important element has been introduced into our dairy husbandry.—*American Stockman.*

## HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The Manners and Customs of Society in the Last Century.

As to our dinners and cookery—a century ago merchants and the middle classes generally dined at three o'clock; "society" an hour later; but the artisan's chief meal still hung back at one o'clock. Where a Frenchman ate—and still eats—more bread than meat, the Englishman naturally gave himself greater, perhaps, because a more northerly latitude in the matter of flesh. Our strictly island cookery, then as now, was simpler, admitted of less disguise than the French; and few cosmopolitans will, even in these modern days of wide and electric travel, withhold the suffrage of their palates from the London chop or steak of the ever multiplying grid, or cry oh! at the roast beef of England, except, indeed, it be in the chorus of Fielding's song.

A ceremonious dinner rarely went beyond a couple of joints and some assietts volantes, presumably what we use to call side dishes, consisting of vegetables and (Yorkshire?) puddings; followed by a dessert of cheese or fruit, according to the season. The philanthropist praises, enigmatically, the "whiteness" of the butcher's meat, which for all that, was not so nutritive as that of Paris. Careme, no mean judge, thought differently; but the so-much-vaunted roast beef, the idol of the English, was easier of digestion than the French, being less compact. What he wanted to express, no doubt, was that it was not so tough. The vegetables, fruit and salads were tasteless, and cabbages, turnips and spinach near London tasted of the coal smoke which filled the air. Game, too, although abundant at thirty miles distant from London, was eaten on the spot in the country; that of Picardy being preferred in the capital; and we can quite believe it when we see the way in which the English farmer of the present day still allows himself to be driven to the wall by the fowls, eggs, dairy produce and vegetables and fruits of the Continent.

Our dinner furniture included "round-handled, two-pronged steel forks for carrying solid morsels to the mouth with the left hand, directly after each such morsel was out with the right, which was constantly armed with a knife, and that knife broad and round-pointed, for use like a trowel, in taking up sauces, etc." For the Englishman did not ply his good knife and fork by awkwardly passing those weapons from hand to hand, like other nations, and could thus be detected anywhere in Europe before he opened his mouth, at all events, to speak. The constant use of knife in the right hand, however, suggests to the ethnologist milder social manners in race which could tolerate the custom without the apprehensions it would naturally evoke in a country where another and a lethal "use of the knife" was more common.—*Westminster Review.*

## A LONG-HEADED BUILDER.

How He Proposed to Make His Operations Come Out Even.

A number of mechanics were congregated about the stove of a certain rural store that sells every thing, from whisky to shoe-strings.

"How much are you charging a day, now?" asked Mr. Butternut of a carpenter.

"Three dollars," replied the carpenter.

"If you will work for a dollar a day," said Mr. Butternut, "I shall be happy to engage you."

The carpenter did not reply in words, but opened one eye very wide, that Mr. Butternut might observe and study any thing of an emerald tone contained therein.

"What are you getting per day at present?" asked Mr. Butternut of a plumber who was smoking a corn-cob pipe, that couldn't freeze and burst on him.

"Four dollars!" responded the plumber, as he gave the pipe-stem a fauce-twist, to screw it more firmly into the bowl.

"I will give you one dollar and thirty-three cents per diem," said Mr. Butternut.

"I must decline," replied the plumber. "I plumb for the health of my clients, never for my own. If I accepted your rates, I should certainly burst, like a four-dollar zinc boiler."

Mr. Butternut then turned to a stone mason.

"What wages are you asking?"

"Three dollars per day!"

"I will give you one."

"I could not work for that figure if you furnished the cement and every thing else. It would pay me better to stay at home and lie on the Persian couch," replied the stone mason.

Mr. Butternut left in despair, and went to a lumber-dealer, a brick man, and several others trading in building materials, and offered them all one-third of the price asked.

They each and all refused; and, when one of them asked him to explain his nickel-plated, full-jeweled assurance, he replied:

"I am going to build a ten-thousand-dollar house."

"I see," said the dealer, brightening up a little; "an excellent idea."

"And when my ten-thousand-dollar house is builded, it will have cost fifteen thousand dollars."

"And then?" asked the dealer in building materials.

"And then," replied Mr. Butternut, "my ten-thousand-dollar house that cost fifteen thousand dollars will only be worth five thousand dollars, ground and all. And I only want to get every thing for a third of its actual value, that I may come out even."—*Puck.*

## HIBERNATING FAKIRS.

A Curious Story Which Nobody is Compelled to Believe.

A traveler from India relates the following trick of the fakirs, which, if true, certainly out-Houdinizes Houdin: A fakir makes a wager with some skeptical person or persons, generally officers of the British army, that he will allow himself to be buried in the earth "from corn to corn," a period of about six months. When the arrangements are completed, the fakir betakes himself to his family, probably for the purpose of going through a course of treatment. He is then brought forth, dressed in flannel, which is the chief article of apparel among his class. Every one who desires is permitted to witness what occurs from this point.

The man is then laid upon the ground by his brother fakirs, and his tongue is thrust upward and backward into his throat and there secured. This is probably done, physicians think, to prevent the flow of saliva. His knees are then drawn up and his head thrust down between them, bringing him into as small a compass as possible. In this position he is allowed to remain until such time as he becomes unconscious and his respiration imperceptible. It is supposed that unconsciousness is produced by the position of the tongue. He is then placed in a rubber bag to protect him from all moisture, and the bag is sealed up. By this time physicians claim that he has passed through the comatose state, and into a state of coma only one remove from death.

The persons who have made the wager are then allowed to select the spot in which they wish the body buried, there being but one restriction imposed upon them, which is that they shall select a place slightly elevated above the surrounding country, in order that the water or moisture may not settle about the buried fakir. He is buried in plain view of all. Over him the ground is harrowed and corn sowed and reaped. In one instance where the trick was performed the officers who laid the wager kept two sentinels, who were relieved according to regular military custom, pacing over the body of the buried fakir both night and day from the time he was interred to the time he was exhumed in their presence.

When the six months or thereabout had expired the body was disinterred and laid upon the ground in the presence of a considerable audience. After a short time the rubber bag was removed, care being taken to keep the body always on its right side, and another interval occurred. Then the flannel covering was loosened and shortly after the tongue was brought back to the proper position. The body was then raised to a standing position and carried about between two fakirs until its limbs became capable of motion. These demonstrations were continued but a short time before the fakir, to the satisfaction of his audience, walked up and down unaided several times before them and then departed alone to his home to be cared for by his family.

Medical men who were present at this experiment and were allowed to examine the fakir when exhumed asserted that they were unable to detect the slightest evidence of circulation by feeling of the pulse or the heart.

## EQUITABLE ENOUGH.

How an Arizona Magistrate Decided a Troublesome Law-Suit.

The Drawer hears of a case that was recently tried before a justice of the peace in one of the mining districts of Arizona, that for the impartiality of its settlement is unique in the annals of the law. The plaintiff was a wealthy druggist, who sued the Knights of Labor for the cash equivalent of certain medicines furnished an injured Knight on the written order of the association, which order the association refused to honor.

Witnesses were examined on both sides at great length and the counsel for both parties to the difference indulged in the highest flights of oratory, to which his honor listened with becoming dignity, ruling always with the greatest deference for the properties, and taking apparently great interest in the point at issue.

The trial lasted for two days, both sides summed up, and, in accordance with the usual custom, each of the counsel requested that the judge would award the verdict to his client.

When counsel sat down a look of ineffable disgust crossed his honor's face, and rising from his chair, he fixed his eye upon the legal luminaries before him, and remarked: "You fellows must think I'm the blindest fool that ever lived. Give a verdict to your client? What kind of a freak do you take me for?"

"I'm sure, your Honor," cried the plaintiff's counsel, "that neither I nor my client holds you in any other than the highest esteem. Your rulings have shown that your Honor is possessed of an erudition which"

"That'll do, that'll do, my friend. I don't want no back talk. But I'll give both you fellows this p'nter: If I give a verdict agin Mr. Blank" (the druggist), "Mr. Blank, bein' the richest man in this town, 'll be down on me, an' I can't afford losin' none of his influence; and if I give a verdict agin the Knights, the town 'll git so darned hot I couldn't stay in it. I ain't no fool nor no freak, so I don't deliver no decision on no side. The court's adjourned."

The case will probably be appealed.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The more you practice what you know, the more you shall know what to practice.

## SUCCESS IN FARMING.

How to Make Agricultural Pursuits Pleasant and Profitable.

The rule may be laid down with very few exceptions, that men like the business in which they are successful, and acquire a dislike to that in which they fail. To the farmer, large and fine crops, raised at reasonable expense, and paying well in money, afford positive enjoyment; and he can not help feeling a certain delight, aside from the money profit, in viewing the rich and luxuriant fields, under clean and neat cultivation, the result of continued good management. He will feel less disposed to give up the business, pull up stakes, and move into town, or migrate to the distant region of the West, than the man who has weedy and stunted corn crops, winter-killed and chesed-laden wheat, bug-eaten potatoes, and scant products generally, together with the frequent losses and vexations of the incursions of animals through poor and rotten fences, and delays from deranged farm machines. The question might be presented to the owner of such a farm, whether he who permits such derangements would be any more successful in city business, or with his superficial labors spread out over the wilds of the West.

The farmer who would make rural pursuits attractive to his sons and induce them to continue farmers, should surround them with pleasant associations, give them an interested share in the profits, present to them a handsome laid-out homestead, with neat fences, clean fields and good-looking buildings. He should not make them mere drudges as a matter of convenience to himself, but throw upon them some responsibility, and give them the stimulus of participation in successful results.

A great mistake is made by many cultivators in spreading out their business over too many acres for the amount of appliances they can use for thorough and profitable work. Superficial culture is the great enemy of good farming. The word "slipshod" should never truthfully apply to farm management. A wheat-field thoroughly cultivated before sowing, often makes all the difference between twelve bushels an acre and luxuriant crops of twenty-five or thirty bushels. It is more economical of labor to cut and gather three tons of hay from an acre of meadow, than to spread all the work required for the three tons over four or five acres, as is often done by poor managers. The single rich acre is more easily plowed and cultivated in obtaining the seventy shelled bushels of corn, than the three badly tilled acres for the same amount of crop, even if done in the most careless manner. The man who has a moderate sized and productive farm has a shorter drive for his team in drawing in crops and in returning manure, and in the daily routine in the superintending of work.

But it must not be understood that merely occupying a small farm means profit and success, nor that a large one is failure. A large farm may be admirably managed and yield corresponding profits, provided the owner has the means to carry it on in the best manner. So on the other hand the occupant of a small place may easily neglect and mismanage it. But the mistake is quite common that the small farm is a detriment, because the best care is not given to it, a course which is much easier on the whole than on broad domains.—*Country Gentleman.*

## VALUE OF ENSILAGE.

Testimony in Favor of the Practice Furnished By An Ohio Farmer.

The following experience in regard to ensilage adds more testimony in favor of this practice. It is an Ohio farmer who thus relates what he knows about it:

"My farm is an experiment station for myself, on which items of interest are carefully noted, and any information I can render to visitors will be cheerfully given. I have no doubt that nine-tenths of the visitors who come here and see how ensilage is used on these farms, will go away 'almost persuaded' to try and get out of the old rut of feeding cattle. Several of my neighbors within a few miles of my farm, who have seen for themselves how I have grown enough ensilage and beasts on 14 1/2 acres of land—one acre of which was boots—to feed some 75 head of Jersey cattle and horses from November 9 to July 30, have become so enthusiastic in the matter of cheap food as to build a silos this year, and thus avoid in the future purchasing hay at market rates. Two men are erecting silos of 350 tons capacity, which will be filled from the product of 15 to 18 acres of land. Had these men depended upon a hay crop this season, that amount of land in meadow would have given them about 25 tons of hay, or sufficient to feed about 10 good sized cows six months, whereas the ensilage crop will sustain their 60 head of cattle and horses from November until June 1, when their pastures will get a good start, and after that date they can have enough to feed a half ration every morning until August."

A few farmers who have tried it for the first time, and have made mistakes for want of experience, have lost faith in it, but there has not been one failure in a hundred cases, which speaks well for the value of the silo.—*N. Y. Times.*

Tamarind whey is much relished by chronic invalids who have grown tired of the stereotyped beverages. Boll a pint of new milk, and, as it boils, stir in two tablespoonfuls of tamarinds after it breaks (by that is meant curds and whey separating), strain and add rock candy enough to sweeten slightly. This is a laxative drink and should be avoided in certain conditions.

## THE HORSESHOE MYTH.

An Old Superstition Which Has Believers Everywhere.

The old superstition of nailing a horseshoe over the door of a house as a protection against evil spirits, and an assurance of good luck, is as widely spread in the United States as it is in England or Ireland. It also prevails among nearly all Teutonic and Scandinavian races and flourishes largely in the East and West Indies and Hindostan. The old writer tells us that there are three elements united in the horseshoe, in the first place it is crescent shaped, secondly it is a portion of a horse, and lastly it is made of iron. Popular superstition has long endowed iron with protecting qualities. During the time of the plague in Rome, the inhabitants of the Eternal City drove nails in the walls of their houses as a safeguard against the dread disease. When the Arabs in the desert are overtaken by the deadly simoon they seek succor from Heaven by crying "Iron! Iron!" Celtic, Finnish and Welsh superstitions all agree that against witchcraft iron is considered the only guard. Custom even recites that it has always been considered a good omen to find old iron and particularly to find an old horseshoe. In the mythology of England horses were, and are to this day looked upon as luck-bringers. In some parts of England nowadays it is still thought that many forms of disease can be cured by burning a horse alive. A horse's hoof placed under an invalid's bed is considered a specific for many complaints in the north of Scotland. Many years ago in Ireland, so it is said, upon the death of a favorite horse its feet and legs were hung up in the house, and even the hoofs are kept sacred. All of which it is claimed serve as a preventive of ill-luck or disease.

Even in New York, among a certain class, the horseshoe may be seen nailed up over many a house or shop door. The well-known song which was sung by Edward Harrigan a few years ago made a lasting impression, and served to remind many of the luck attending old iron shoes. One of the stanzas was:

There's a story that is told in Irish history,  
Far beyond the days of King Boru,  
That luck will surely always wait upon you  
If you pick upon the road a horse's shoe.

On account of its form, historians state that the qualities formerly accorded to the crescent have been transferred to the horseshoe. The Chinese build their tombs at the present day in a semi-circular form like a horseshoe, and the Moors use it in their architecture. Lord Nelson nailed a horseshoe to the mast of his flag ship, the "Victory," and guarded it as if it had been a citadel. Dr. James, of London, who earned the sobriquet of "Ducky" from the amount of money he made out of his patent medicines, attributed his phenomenal success to the finding of a horseshoe, which symbol he adopted as a crest for his carriage.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

## SNAKES IN WINTER.

Description of a Hibernating Hole and Its Inhabitants.

A word as to hibernating holes. I know of many places so designated, but never examined but one. Almost always they are found where a cleft or rift in outcropping rocks leads to open space below. In the one I was familiar with the rock is not two feet above the surface, not over a dozen feet in length, and narrow in proportion to its length. This body of rock had two long, narrow cleavings or crevices. In the fall a snake could occasionally be seen entering, but this was seldom, and owing, no doubt, to the long time over which the period for seeking repose on the part of individual snakes extends! I do not think, however, that I ever knew or heard of the snakes leaving this winter home until the frost was thoroughly out of the ground and at least mid-day warmth thoroughly assured. The warm days of late April, when a little frost lingers in the air at night, followed by warm sun during the day, seemed to be the period chosen for going forth. They did not issue out singly or in couples, but reptile would follow reptile in quick succession. Their movements would be quite sluggish, and often one would remain half in and half out the opening until thoroughly warmed up by the heat of the sun. This outgoing was all finished in two or three days. Hundreds would be no synonym for the number, it was thousands. One April morning—I think in 1863—the late Colonel N. B. Bartram and myself killed over forty, all blacksnakes, in as many minutes; and that same morning over a hundred had been killed by Amos Lyon, son of Purdy Lyon, who owned the farm upon which this hibernating spot is located. All kinds of snakes seemed to come together here for their winter quarters' slumber. Adders and milksnakes were the greater in number after the blacksnakes. Singular to say, this pile of rock is in an open field not two hundred feet from a well-traveled road and not twice that distance from the front door of the Lyons house. The rock is bare of cover, or was when I last saw it, for not a bush or weed in any way screened it from observation. I presume it originally had been in dense woods, and well hidden, but why, after being denuded of its cover by a clearing up of its surroundings, it should still be used year after year by the reptiles, is a question which can not be answered.—*Forest and Stream.*

Chicago men are said to mark their entrance into the inner shrine of the temple of culture by saying "luncheon" instead of "lunch." In Kansas City the same stage is marked by the use of the word "victuals" instead of "grub."

## PITH AND POINT.

The great trouble with man is not a lack of opportunity, it is the need of a disposition to improve the opportunities he has.

The great secret of getting on in the world—a secret which few have learned—is to know when to speak, and especially when to keep still.

Men suppose that their reason has command over their words; still it happens that words in return exercise authority on reason.—*Lord Bacon.*

Don't say that a man is bow-legged even if he has that eccentricity of gait. Just say that he doesn't obstruct the view of the scenery when he is walking.—*Western Plowman.*

Unless a man has trained himself for his chance, the chance will only make him ridiculous. A great occasion is worth to a man exactly what his antecedents have enabled him to make of it.—*William Matthews.*

Most of the very rich men of this country were once poor. But unfortunately they change from one condition to another has been effected very largely, in ways that left them little sympathy for those of their fellow-men who have less of pluck and luck.

"I love you for yourself alone," as the blackbird said when he swallowed the gooseberry. This is the commonplace expression of false friends, who, while they make the utmost use of us even to abuse, profess the most unbounded admiration of, and regard for us.—*Quiver.*

True economy consists in a proper adjustment of time, strength and money. It does not consist solely in saving money; it may consist in spending it. It does not always consist in saving bread crumbs for bread puddings which frequently prove to be nothing more than flavored and sweetened puddings.

Sometimes it is a positive injury to another to respect his prejudices. But, if you must cross them, do so as gently as possible. He who has learned how to combine gentleness and firmness has mastered one of the greatest lessons of life. He has learned how to govern and to read.—*Morning Star.*

The greatest efforts of a community should be directed, not to relieve indigence, but to dry up its sources, to supply moral wants, to spread purer principles and habits, to remove the temptations to intemperance and sloth, to snatch the child from moral perdition, and to make the man equal to his own support by awakening in him the spirit and the powers of a man.—*Lord a Hand.*

## BEAUTY IN WOMAN.

Rules for Cultivating the Most Lasting Form of Loveliness.

No cosmetics are so capable of enhancing beauty as the smile of good temper and a desire to please.

Beauty of expression is more than any other form of loveliness, capable of cultivation. A woman may not have perfectly regular features, but her face will be so lit up with the beauty of goodness that she can not fail to please, if she strive to obey the spirit of some such rules as the following, which may be multiplied or diminished according to particular cases.

1. Learn to govern yourselves and to be gentle and patient.

2. Guard your tempers, especially in seasons of ill-health, irritation and trouble, and soften them by prayers and a sense of your own shortcomings and errors.

3. Never speak or act in anger until you have prayed over your words or acts.

4. Remember, that valuable as is the gift of speech, silence is often more valuable.

5. Do not expect too much from others, but forbear and forgive, as you desire forbearance and forgiveness yourself.

6. Never retort a sharp or angry word. It is the second word that makes the quarrel.

7. Beware of the first disagreement.

8. Learn to speak in a gentle tone of voice.

9. Learn to say kind and pleasant things whenever opportunity offers.

10. Study the characters of each and sympathize with all in their troubles, however small.

11. Do not neglect little things, if they can affect the comfort of others in the smallest degree.

12. Avoid moods and pets and fits of sulkiness.

13. Learn to deny yourself and prefer others.

14. Beware of meddlers and tale-bearers.

15. Never charge a bad motive, if a good one is conceivable.

16. Be gentle and firm with children.

The last rule refers to children, but often a husband is far more difficult to manage. If, however, a wife can keep her temper, and persevere in her efforts to please, she will in the end conquer by kindness.—*From "Five Talents of Woman."*

## The Ubiquitous Paragrapher.

"I see many nationalities represented here," observed a clerical traveler in Jerusalem; "there are Turks and Arabs, Armenians and Persians, and Greeks and Romans, but so few Hebrews. Ah, I wonder when the Lord's peculiar people will come and again take possession of the Holy city?"

"Oh, they will come," observed a consoling voice at his side, "they will come in Jew time."

And the preacher recognized in the stranger the ubiquitous American paragrapher—a veritable companion in travail.—*Chicago Globe.*

**SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.**

**Colonel Short Instructs His Assistant How to Run the "Clarion."**

The Texas Press Association recently went on an excursion. Of course, the distinguished journalist, Colonel Bill Short, of the *Crosby County Clarion and Farmers' Vindicator*, was one of the excursionists. He was obliged to leave his journal in charge of his assistant, Johnny Fizzletop. As Johnny is young and flighty Colonel Short had to give him copious and minute instructions how to run the paper.

"Now, Johnny, I want you to remember what I tell you, and carry out my instructions to the letter," said Short.

"Colonel, you can rely on me; but how about paying the printers on Saturday?"

"Just tell them to wait until I get back. They are used to that sort of thing."

"But I heard the foreman say he had to have money for a new pair of pants on Saturday or he would quit."

"Well, if he gets ugly you give him an order on some of the advertisers who owe us money."

"There isn't any clothing store owing us money."

"No; but Higgins, who has the tin shop owes us four dollars in trade."

"What good will that do the foreman?"

"Give him an order on the tin shop for a force-pump or something of the kind. That will keep him in good humor until I get back."

"Suppose old Major Smith calls for the rent?"

"He ain't going to call. Show him the copy of the editorial in my desk. It is headed 'A Social Earthquake in Crosbyville—Major Smith Implicated.' Tell him if he insists upon the rent you will publish it."

Suppose Miss Pegasus calls to see about publishing her poem on 'Autumnal Reveries'?"

"Tell her that if she pays in advance for seventy-five copies of the paper you will publish it, and for two dollars more you will mention it favorably as a work of genius in the editorial column. Don't do it under two dollars, Johnny."

"Any thing else?"

"Don't expose the mayor and city council unless they give the city printing to the *Argus*."

"Ain't there anybody I can go for while you are gone? I want to have some fun myself."

"Go for the Czar of Russia. He ain't likely to subscribe. Let up on Bismarck or old Zweiber, the saloon-keeper on the corner, will take his cut."

"Any thing else?"

"Yes, give Andy Faulkner, of the Texas Central, and Gibbs, of the Sunset route, favorable personal notices. Be sure and say Gibbs is a genial passenger agent. That's what I always call him when I want him to give me a pass to get back home on."

"I'll do it."

"And don't forget, if Banker Peterson returns from New York, to call attention to him editorially. You might sling in some poetry—'Home from a Foreign Shore.' If you don't do it he will order his business card out, and we need that ten dollars a year."

"How about my grub while you are gone?"

"Bring out Pete Jackson of the Crosbyville Hotel for Congress, and he will let you have all the meal tickets you need. If he don't reciprocate, publish that item about his uncle being in the Illinois penitentiary."

"That ain't going to feed me."

"Johnny," replied the Colonel, severely, "it don't seem to me that you have any talent for journalism."

"Yes, but I've got to eat."

"You ought to have established a free lunch route long ago. Well, if the proprietor of the Crosbyville Hotel refuses to ante up, call attention to the Napoleonic mind and massive intellect of the proprietor of the American House across the way. He sets a pretty fair table."

"Is that all, Colonel?"

"Remember that if any money comes in you are to freeze on it. Collect all you can, but don't pay bills. You are my agent while I am absent, but you are only an agent to take in, not to pay out money. Understand?"

"Yes, I understand. What else?"

"If any bottles of wine from wedding parties come in, turn 'em over to the printers if they show signs of quitting work. It will put them in good humor, and make them feel they are identified with the paper."

"I'll do it."

"There is a ham sandwich in my desk. It's yours, Johnny."

"Thank you, Colonel."

"Don't forget to feed the bull pup in the back yard."

"Yes, I'll give him that sandwich, if he can bite it."

"That's right, Johnny. Look on the humorous side of life. Good-bye, Johnny," and Colonel Short started on a run to catch the train.—*Texas Siftings.*

**RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL**

—Be of good cheer about death, and know this of a truth—that no evil can happen to a good man, either in life or after death.—*Socrates.*

—In France there are 22,313 national schools for girls and 37,924 for boys. The first named are conducted by female teachers and the last by males.

—There is no talent so pernicious as eloquence to those who have it not under command; women, who are so liberally gifted by nature in this particular, ought to study the rules of female oratory.—*Addison.*

—At one of the colored schools in the South, the girls learn housekeeping by being placed four at a time for a month in a cottage, where they live and have complete control, under the oversight of a matron. They keep strict account of their expenditures, practice economy, sweep, cook, wash and iron.

—Cornell University has made an addition to its entomological department in the shape of a large two-story frame structure designed exclusively for breeding and studying insects. Every known variety will be secured, and special attention will be given to the study of insects destructive to vegetables and plants.

—"The religious consciousness," says the *Christian World*, "is a supreme fact of human nature. Christianity is the supreme form in which the religious consciousness has been interpreted and bodied forth. Therefore if a man is to obey the grand Shakespearian canon of being true to himself, he will continue Christian."

—"I do wish that I knew what to believe," said an aged woman whose mind was all at sea on the subject of religion. "Read the Bible and believe what it says, and then you will find out what to believe," replied the friend to whom the remark was addressed. Every one needs a religious faith, and this is just what the Bible gives to those who properly use it.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—Spurgeon thinks that working Christians are seldom tempted. He says that the man that has something to do has less temptation to doubt than the man who has nothing else to do but to doubt. Heresies in the Christian Church come never from the city missionary, never from the intense evangelist, but always from the gentleman at ease, who takes no actual part in our holy war.

—God requires of us the same qualities that men demand in those to whom they commit great and important interests. They ask diligence, faithfulness, loyalty and the highest exercise of one's powers to produce the best results. God tests us all, and oftentimes perhaps when we are least conscious of it. How can we expect Him to bestow the higher places on us when we have not met the demands of the lower?—*Standard.*

**WIT AND WISDOM.**

—"Seek the good of other men," says Lord Bacon, "but be not in bondage to their faces or fancies."

—"The silent pressure of the hand is often of more vital good than a whole volume of good counsel."

—"I have seldom seen much ostentation and much learning met together. The sun, rising and declining makes long shadows, and at midday, when he is highest, none at all.—*Hall.*

—"Men and women make sad mistakes about their own symptoms—taking their vague, uneasy longings, sometimes for genius, sometimes for religion, and, oftener still, for a mighty love."

—"Oh, you swindler, you have a stone inside you!" as the wisp said when he ate into the plum. Few people are more virtuously indignant than the cheat when he finds himself outwitted.—*Quiver.*

—"It is not until a man becomes rich in money—and mean for the sake of getting money riches—that he finds out how little comfort and pleasure and how few real friends money will bring him.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—"If you have a note outstanding, discount it. If you have a bad habit that absorbs moral or physical energy, discount it. When a politician makes the statement that his party has a monopoly of all wise principles, discount it.—*Western Plowman.*

—"People are much happier for the full exercise of their powers in a regular and methodical manner. Economy, thrift and beauty can be commanded by persistent, patient effort and cleanliness, and health and happiness be the result.—*Mrs. M. J. Gorton.*

—"There is a difference between energy, force and vigor. Energy is connected with the idea of acting, force with that of capability, and vigor with that of health. Energy lies only in the mind, while force and vigor are the property of either body or mind.—*Hartford Religious Herald.*

—"Let us remember that in our best achievements lie hid the seeds of danger; and beware lest the detronement of custom to make place for right should displace along with it that principle of reverence which bestows a discipline absolutely invaluable in the formation of character.—*Wm. E. Gladstone.*

—"How many bitter thoughts does the innocent man avoid! Serenity and cheerfulness are his portion. Hope is continually pouring its balm into his soul. His heart is at rest, whilst others are goaded and tortured by the stings of a wounded conscience, the remonstrances and risings up of principles which they can not forget; perpetually teased by returning temptations, perpetually lamenting defeated resolutions.—*Palmer.*

**BEEWAX AS HARDWARE.**

Explanation of a Custom that has Probably Puzzled Many Readers.

"Why is it that the hardware stores handle beeswax?" repeated a wholesale hardware dealer of New York the other day to a Seranton drug store keeper who had asked the question. "Well, I can tell you in a very few words."

"All through the South, where the most of our trade is, as well as in other parts of the country, the tinpeddlers swap their wares for beeswax, which they get very cheap. They make a nice profit on their tin-ware in the trade, and they also get a profit on the beeswax when they turn it over to the retailers in hardware."

"The beeswax passes from them to the wholesale hardware men in the cities, and they ship it in barrels to New York. We often receive a notice from So-and-So that he has shipped a certain number of barrels of beeswax to apply on account. Beeswax is always a staple article, and it is just as good as the cash at all times, for I never saw a time yet when we couldn't get the cash for it."

"Of course it sometimes fluctuates in price, like many other goods, but there is always a steady demand for it at the market value. Before the patent hives and honeycombs came into use a few years ago, the wholesale price of beeswax was twenty-five cents a pound."

Where large numbers of bees were kept the patent comb was used, and the consequence was that the bees did not have to manufacture any comb, and in the course of a year the production of wax decreased so much that the price went up to seventy cents a pound wholesale. It even went higher than that for a while, and then it fell again, but it has never got back to where it was before the patents were adopted.

If it were not for the tens of thousands of small bee-keepers who cling to the old style of handling bees, the price of beeswax would be more than one dollar a pound.—*Boston Budget.*

Geo. Augustus Sala.

George Augustus Sala, the well-known English writer, on his last Australian trip wrote as follows to *The London Daily Telegraph*: "I especially have a pleasant remembrance of the ship's doctor—a very experienced maritime medic indeed, who tended me most kindly during a horrible spell of bronchitis and spasmodic asthma, provoked by the sea fog which had swooped down on us just after we left San Francisco. But the doctor's prescriptions and the increasing warmth of the temperature as we neared the Tropics, and in particular, a couple of ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS clapped on—one on the chest and another between the shoulder blades—soon set me right."

We don't suppose that the monopolists will be getting up a corner in glass. That would be too transparent a scheme.—*Birmingham Free Press.*

A Good Ridicance. The removal, through the agency of that ungrateful and genial laxative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, of obstructions from the bowels is indeed a good ridicance. Constipation is no light matter. It gives rise to and perpetuates other maladies, and occasionally winds up in inflammation of the bowels. Bismarck, also with the Bitters chills and fever, kidney troubles, dyspepsia and rheumatism.

The man who can turn his hand to any thing generally ends up by turning State's evidence.—*Time.*

POIL poisons that accumulate in the blood and rot the machinery of the system, are eradicated and expelled by using Prickly Ash Bitters, a medicine that will not irritate the stomach or bowels. It acts in a gentle manner on these delicate organs, and restores health in every case.

A DINNER fit for a book-keeper—a pigeon whole.—*Puck.*

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A "J" town—Ujiji, Central Africa.—*Terre Haute Express.*

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FORGET politeness—bowing to necessity. FORTIFY feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Hale's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

**THE GENERAL MARKETS.**

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 26.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 30 3 65
Range steers	2 13 3 50
Native cows	2 00 3 00
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	5 00 5 31
WHEAT—No. 3 red	85 1/2 90
WHEAT—No. 2	90 1/2 95
CORN—No. 3	58 1/2 59
OATS—No. 2	27 1/2 30 1/2
RYE—No. 2	45 1/2 46 1/2
BARLEY—Patents, per sack	2 43 2 53
HAY—Baled	1 10 1 20
BUTTER—Choice creamery	21 1/2 22
CHEESE—Full cream	31 1/2 33
EGGS—Choice	33 1/2 34
BACON—Lard	12 1/2 13
Shoulders	9 1/2 9 1/2
Sides	10 1/2 10 1/2
LARD	9 1/2 9 1/2
POTATOES	4 1/2 4 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 50 5 20
Butcher's steers	3 25 4 40
HOGS—Packing	5 20 5 40
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 25 4 40
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 13 5 20
WHEAT—No. 3 red	1 07 1 07 1/2
CORN—No. 3	39 1/2 40
OATS—No. 2	25 1/2 26
RYE—No. 2	51 1/2 52
BUTTER—Creamery	25 1/2 26
PORK	14 1/2 15 00
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	5 00 5 50
HOGS—Packing and shipping	5 00 5 55
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 00 4 25
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 13 5 20
WHEAT—No. 3 red	1 09 1 10
CORN—No. 3	39 1/2 40 1/2
OATS—No. 2	25 1/2 26
RYE—No. 2	51 1/2 52
BUTTER—Creamery	25 1/2 26
PORK	14 1/2 15 00
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 80 5 60
HOGS—Good to choice	5 00 6 30
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 13 5 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red	1 09 1 10
CORN—No. 3	39 1/2 40
OATS—Western mixed	25 1/2 26
BUTTER—Creamery	25 1/2 26
PORK	14 1/2 15 00

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# IGNORANCE WINS.

## Trusty Jim and His Tools Carry the Election.

The New Struggle for Liberty Begins a Set-Back—Boodle, Bounce and Buncombe Triumph Over Intelligence and Honesty.

The War But Just Begun.  
(Chicago Globe.)

Bull Run did not end the civil war. Last Tuesday did not end the new struggle for liberty. This peaceable struggle has only just begun. The result of Tuesday's balloting demonstrates that millions of the American people, probably a majority of those who voted, knew that the system of National taxation which was imposed upon them in the midst of a desperate conflict of arms is a system of gross injustice and oppression. These millions know that under that system they, in common with their less enlightened countrymen, are not only taxed one-third more than is necessary for the support of their Government, but mercilessly robbed to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars every year for the support of foolish enterprises, and for the further enrichment of a comparatively small number of men who are already rolling in wealth.

These millions are not going to surrender at a discretion because they have once been rebuffed by a system of temporary and actual majority. With them this is not a matter of opinion to be lightly abandoned, or with respect to which they can afford to be indifferent. It is a matter of knowledge as opposed to the combined forces of prejudice, ignorance and greed. It is a matter of right as opposed to the combined forces of falsehood and deception. It is a matter of the right to be free as opposed to the right to be ruled. It is a matter of the right to be free as opposed to the right to be ruled. It is a matter of the right to be free as opposed to the right to be ruled.

There can be only one permanent settlement of such a controversy, and that is the right settlement. The right settlement is a settlement of falsehood and deception does not determine any thing. The temporary triumph of wrong does not make the wrong right. Men who feel their chains and know they are robbed are not going to relax their efforts to open the eyes of the deluded. They propose to fight it out, not on "the line," but on an advanced line, no matter how long it takes. And they are as fully assured of ultimate triumph as they are of the progress of human knowledge, and of the ultimate triumph of truth over error, and of justice over licensed rapacity.

Meantime, they will not forget that General Harrison was elected by nearly three-fourths of the electoral college in 1840, and that this did not prevent the election of Polk in 1844, and the establishment of a tariff for revenue in 1846. They will not forget that this just tariff policy was never changed except by advancing it in 1857 until the civil war gave the conservatives their coveted opportunity. History teaches that the repulse of today may be changed into a glorious and final triumph to-morrow. They will not fail to note that the popular vote Tuesday plainly signifies that the hour of final triumph and the complete and final establishment of commercial liberty is not far off.

The word is: Close up the ranks! Forward!

The Victim of Monopolies.  
(Dubuque (Ia.) Telegraph.)

Cleveland was not beaten because it is the conviction of a majority of the American people that a surplus for which the Government has no use, and whose accumulation is a source of industrial and commercial disaster, is a good thing; he was not defeated because he had not patriotically, conscientiously and ably performed the duties of his exalted office, for he has; nor was he overthrown because any considerable number of electors were ignorantly credulous enough to sincerely believe that his re-election would result in the inauguration of free trade. He was beaten chiefly because the corporations and those upon whom our laws confer special privileges at the general expense were unable to use his Administration; because he favored the masses rather than the classes, and because he was the exponent and champion of a policy which, once in practical operation, would diminish the profits of the subsidized millionaire barons by diminishing tariff taxation and the prices of the necessities consumed by the poor.

The Republican victory has been achieved by the debauching use of money, and is a triumph for those who are seeking legislation in their own special interests and not for the people. Owing his election, as he does, to the friendship and support of combined capital, General Harrison will be ever ready to give offense to that mighty power. On the contrary, he will conserve and promote its interests. The Maine act tennant who openly defended the trusts will doubtless be given his choice of Cabinet positions, and every thing will be done to carry out the program of the dangerous and irresponsible element that has reacquired ascendancy in the National Government. The land-grant corporations will lose no more unearned acres through acts of Congress nor be subjected to stricter regulations than those already imposed by the Interstate law, and the superannuated manufacturers will not only be allowed to keep all the advantages they now enjoy, but, if Congress shall be Republican, will be accorded new ones.

Disappointed But Hopeful.  
(St. Louis Republic.)

That we are disappointed at the election of Mr. Harrison it would be useless to deny. We believe it to be a misfortune to the country, and yet it might have been worse. It might have been Blaine. It is probable that more essentially common-places and mediocre men have not entered the White House as Chief Executive since the organization of the Government; but there is nothing in what is known of his character and career to warrant the same check of an American citizen. Considering what might have been, and what came very near being, the result of the Chicago convention, this is a source of considerable satisfaction, and as a patriotic citizen, aside from our fealty to the Democratic party, we can wish President Harrison to be of office honorable to himself and useful to his country. We look upon the defeat of the Democratic party and the retirement of Mr. Cleveland as a public calamity, but it is not irretrievable and it will not prevent the orderly development of the country's progress. As Garfield said: "God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives."

Trusty Jim to the Front.  
(Chicago Herald.)

The triumph of General Harrison completes the ruin of Civil-Service reform. Whatever the Nation had hoped of American politics in this regard is now proved to be utterly impracticable.

The repeal of internal revenue laws, excepting the better tax, follows as the essence of the victory.

The increase of the war tariff is already foreshadowed in the Senate substitute for the Mills bill. The people on Tuesday chose the Senate's plan of higher taxation. It may be that in more carefully fastening

the gyvas of monopoly on the ankles of the people care will be taken to give the outer appearance of equalization and reduction. About these arts of the tariff Senators and agents the Herald has spoken clearly. An inflexible attitude toward other nations must result as a necessity of a situation whose strength is laid in bigotry and rancor.

Lastly there will reappear visibly in American Government James G. Blaine, the most dangerous man who has confronted the American people since Aaron Burr. Flying his necromancy upon the ignorant with increasing success, he will advance to new conquests of rascality. As he enters upon the impressive scene of state affairs patriots will wait to fall on Chief Magistrate the salutations of at least six millions of grateful citizens.

It Will Go Marching On.  
(Chicago Times.)

The survival of the Democratic party is as certain as its present defeat. Its death was repeatedly predicted during the long succession of its disappointments and disasters. Its hold on power was brief. Its present discouragement is great. But an organization which has embraced in good and ill-repute half the number of electors in the United States will not disband. Passing into the opposition it will remain alert and holding the general policy championed by Cleveland, will find under some younger leader evolved by events its opportunities.

The Republican party will re-enter upon the limitation with the certainty that future success must be derived on the push might be in that direction it is not likely deliberately to commit itself to an extreme protective policy. The vote by which it regains power does not warrant exclusive taxation. Indeed, as Richmond was finally taken upon the very lines laid down by McClellan and after a longer period of operation than was permitted that Captain, so it will probably be found that the essentials of the fiscal policy outlined by Cleveland will be adopted by his adversaries.

Some of the Causes of Defeat.  
(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

A radical change in the Civil-Service system—a change which has not improved the service, but disappointed thousands of Democratic workers as capable for public place as the Republicans still hold on—has undoubtedly helped Mr. Cleveland to his defeat; and the thousands who believe this to be the principal cause are by no means confined to those who were candidates for office, but to the masses of the people who have a Government by parties, and to keep Republicans in place under Democratic Administration violates an axiom of our political system.

Another "cause" may be in the President's conservative course in the matter of co-operating with Democratic candidates in his own State. Against all these things, and possibly others, we must remember the prosperity of the country under four years of Democratic rule; the safe financial policy that has been pursued; the freedom from official scandal, and the utter failure of Republican predictions that a Democratic President would mean the payment of the rebel debt, the re-enslavement of the negroes, etc.

Slaughtered by Traitors.  
(Detroit Free Press.)

There is more of consolation in the result than that which springs from the consciousness of a gallant fight for principle. There is the prouder consciousness that the principles fought for were victorious notwithstanding the defeat of our candidate. The miserable faction fight in New York, to which that defeat is directly traceable, had no connection with the issues upon which the contest was fought in the other States of the Union. The traders in votes who made merchandise of the National Democratic strength in New York cared nothing for principle, for tariff reform or high protection, for agrarianism or reduction of the surplus. They cared only for their petty personal schemes or the successes of local candidates in whom they were interested. For those they were ready to barter away the best hope the Nation has had for years of relief from oppressive taxation; and they have furnished a fresh illustration of the fact that great results may be accomplished by insignificant means.

Better Late Than Never.  
(N. Y. World.)

The chief reason for this disaster is the want of adequate preparation for meeting the main issue. Eleven months was not time enough to enlighten a mass of unthinking voters, educated for a generation in the belief that tariff promotes prosperity and that tariff regulates wages. Appreciating the enormous power of resistance in this inertia of ignorance, the World questioned last June whether the President had not in precipitating the issue so near the beginning of an active campaign, done "the right thing at the wrong time." We commended his courage but doubted his discretion. Had the issue been forced a year earlier it is not probable that the errors and sophistries and bugaboo of the protectionists could have prevailed against the plain sense of the country for a reduction of taxes through a reform of the tariff. However, it was a case of "better late than never." The President at least gave to his party an issue worthy of such a contest.

Look Out for Pickpockets.  
(N. Y. Herald.)

Republican success means more trusts; more monopolies; more subsidized millionaires—Carnegies, Dwellers, Agers, and Dulans; the rich riding the poor; increased taxation on all the necessities of life; continued white slavery in iron and textile industries; highly "protected" wages, eighty-five cents to ninety-five cents a day; total destruction of American shipping interests; the return to power of Drexels, Bradys, Dadeys, and Credit Mobiliers swindlers who formerly disgraced the Nation, and the closing of all American woolen mills.

The Great Issue Still Lives.  
(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

The President is defeated on account of defections in his own State. We carry Connecticut and New Jersey, Protectionist strongholds, and lose New York, where, for fifteen years, tariff reform has constituted the Democratic stock in trade. It is a personal defeat, due solely to personal causes, and nowise affecting the great issue, which survives, and which must be the dividing line of parties until it is settled.

Benny Harrison's Cabinet.  
(Chicago News.)

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine. Attorney-General—Walker Blaine. Secretary of Treasury—Andrew Carnegie. Postmaster-General—Jos. Manley. Secretary of War—Creed Haymond. Secretary of Navy—Edmund Blaine. Secretary of Interior—James G. Blaine, Jr.

A Victory of the Sins.  
(Cleveland Plain-Dealer.)

Centimillion of the Republican party, with that of the purchasable element of the stumps of New York, you may have beaten us but, confound your pictures, you can't make us "holier 'Enough!" We are up and at you again.

# FARMERS' CONGRESS.

## The National Grange and Farmers' Congress Meet in Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 15.—The twenty-second annual meeting of the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry met in Representative Hall yesterday, with a fair number of delegates present. The forenoon work consisted in the appointment of committees, there being nineteen. In the afternoon Master James Draper, of Worcester, Mass., read the annual address. There are fifty-one delegates present, representing twenty-nine States. The session will last three days, the delegates giving Saturday to the Agricultural College at Manhattan. There will be a public reception tendered the visitors to-day at two p. m. Governor Martin and Mayor Metzger delivering the addresses of welcome. The National Congress of Farmers, R. F. Kolb of Montgomery, Ala., president, and S. F. Clayton, of Macedonia, Va., secretary, opened its session also, with delegates present from Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri and Rhode Island. Owing to delayed trains nothing was done except the formal opening.

The principal feature of the day in the Grange was the address of Acting Master James Draper. In beginning his address he paid a tribute to the late master of the National Grange, Putnam Darden. He spoke of the flourishing condition of the order and set forth during the past year 138 subordinate granges had been organized—the greatest increase being in North Carolina. Past experience showed that the organization needed a system in the supervision of its legislative interests, and he recommended that some person with authority to act for the order be stationed in Washington during sessions of Congress, to be criticizing the action of the United States Senate in rejecting the bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture, he turned his attention to trusts, which he denounced as injurious to the producer and consumer alike to an extent unparalleled in the world's history. The grange, as the only National organization of agricultural interests should take the first aggressive steps in defending that industry which underlay all other industries and affects so seriously the National prosperity. He spoke of the alarming increase in food adulteration, which had assumed a proportion so gigantic that it threatened the healthfulness of nearly every article of diet. On the tariff question he said: "The declaration of the purposes of our order demands protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong. Equitable tariff legislation is an issue second to none in this direction and to accomplish any thing we must use our individual influence and organized power in demanding a reduction of the highly protected industries to correspond with the protection agriculture is now receiving, or else an increase of protection to agriculture that shall be equitable and just to all concerned." He also spoke of the State universities established by the Government, and the want of sons of farmers and artisans and of other matters pertaining to the work of the grange.

Second Day.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 16.—The National congress of farmers held its second session yesterday forenoon, when President Kolb, of Alabama, delivered his annual address.

## HARRISON'S CABINET.

A Friend of the President-Elect Says His Cabinet Will be Composed of Great Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 15.—Colonel John A. Bridgeland, of Richmond, Ind., one of General Harrison's oldest friends, in an interview yesterday touching Cabinet possibilities, said: "There is no doubt in my mind but that President Harrison's Cabinet will be composed of great men who will be in full harmony with his views. General Harrison is a man who will have his own way and tolerate no contentions. It is necessary that they should be fully in harmony with him. I believe that John Sherman entertains views that are in harmony with those of the President. I believe that he will be a member of the Cabinet. Mr. Frye, of Maine, would make a very good Secretary of the Navy. He comes from a State that builds more ships than any other State in the Union; he is familiar with naval affairs, and as a member of the Fisheries Commission he acquired much information that would be very valuable to the administration."

"If he should be made a member of the Cabinet it would also open the way for Mr. Blaine to become a Senator again?"

"Blaine will probably be sent abroad. He has spent some time in Europe and his family are well pleased with life over there. He would probably be very well pleased to go to Berlin or Paris as the representative of the United States."

"Do you believe that Indiana will be represented in the Cabinet?"

"Certainly."

"By whom?"

"Ah, that's another question. I do not believe that you expect an answer."

Seven Killed.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 16.—Limited express train No. 3, coming west on the Baltimore and Ohio road at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday night, ran into an open switch at Valley Falls, ninety-three miles east of here, and collided with the engine of an east-bound freight on the siding. Both engines left the track and the mail and baggage cars, with the passenger train, were coupled, but the other cars were protected by their vestibule connections and suffered no damage. Ed Dwyer, engineer, and John Shay, fireman of the passenger train, Postal Clerk Hall, Engineer William Clinton of the freight train and a brakeman named Conley were killed and two unknown tramps were found dead in the wreck. The freight had received orders to sidetrack and Conley, the brakeman, opened the switch, but forgot to close it after the freight ran on the siding.

Fifteen Workmen Killed.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Fifteen workmen in a quarry at Segree were buried yesterday in a landslide and killed.

Kept Quiet.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—A wreck occurred on the Pan Handle railroad near Kouts, Ind., Monday evening, which was successfully suppressed by the officers of the company and resulted in the death of one man who was in the wreck told the story in this city. Monday evening between five and six o'clock a work train was crossing a State road about one and a half miles from Kouts when a drove of cattle attempted to cross the track. One of them was struck by the engine, which passed over it in safety, but the following several cars and a caboose, containing thirty laboring men were derailed. Most of the men attempted to save themselves by jumping, which resulted in the death of one man.

# REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME.

## What is Expected if Congress Proves to be Wholly Republican.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—If it shall be found that the Republicans have the House by a working majority they will have control of the entire Government, for there is no longer any question that they will control the Senate. Then if the statements of those who ought to know are to be relied upon by the Republicans, among other things, will endeavor to carry out the following:

First—To postpone the consideration of the subject of the reduction of the revenue and all tariff legislation until the Republicans shall be in full possession of the Government.

Second—To enact laws to admit at the earliest possible moment two States in Dakota and one in Montana, Washington Territory and possibly Wyoming.

Third—To convene Congress possibly in extra session on March 4 in order to organize the House and to give effect to the Administration policy as early as practicable.

Fourth—To consider and, if possible, to pass the Blair Educational bill, and any other measures which receive the support of Northern Republicans as to which the Southern Democrats are divided.

Fifth—To attempt generally to enact laws which will receive the support of a considerable portion of the South, and to seek to enlist that portion of the Southern Democracy which favors protection and educational measures in movements which it is expected will tend to render the South less solid.

Sixth—The admission of Oklahoma as a Territory and its subsequent admission as a State, if it shall appear that the population is likely to be Republican.

Seventh—The extinction of polygamy in Utah Territory, and when that shall have been accomplished, the admission of Utah Territory as a State.

Eighth—The passage of the tonnage bill of the present Congress, or of some bill which will encourage ship building.

Ninth—To revise, if practicable, further measures which shall give the Federal Government a better supervision of National elections within the States, and especially in the Southern States.

## HE MUST HANG.

The Missouri Supreme Court Decides Against the Young Bald Knobber Chief.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 13.—The most important of the criminal cases decided by the Supreme Court yesterday was that of William Walker, the young chief of the Christian County Bald Knobbers, who, on the night of March 11, 1887, murdered William Edens and Charles Green in Christian County. Young Walker, who was the junior chief, was wounded in the attack on Edens' house and went to Arkansas, but returning to Missouri was captured near West Plains, Howard County. As a special term of the Christian County court in April, 1887, he was indicted with David Walker, James John and Wiley Mathews, C. O. Simmons, Gilbert Applegate, William Stanley, William Newton, Charles Graves, Joseph Inman, James Hyde, Andrew Adams, Amos Jones and Lewis and Peter Davis and in August, 1887, an ineffectual attempt was made to change of venue the trial was had and William and David Walker and John and Wiley Mathews were convicted of murder in the first degree, while the others were convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to various terms in the penitentiary. The cases of the condemned men were brought to court, severance being granted. The opinion in the Walker case was written by Judge Black and the verdict of the lower court affirmed. All the other cases will no doubt be determined the same way, all having been convicted on the same evidence. The court fixed Friday, December 28, as the day for the execution.

## NOT QUITE SO BAD.

The Disaster at Pittsburgh, Kan., Not So Bad as at First Reported.

PITTSBURGH, Kan., Nov. 13.—The accounts of the mine disaster at Frontenac have been so largely overdrawn that it is deemed proper for the information of the public that at least one true statement of the facts should be officially given. There have been thirty-nine dead bodies recovered and a still larger number injured. Of the latter not so many will die and probably not so many. Experts and volunteers are still thoroughly searching the entries and rooms of the underground workings for any bodies which may possibly be left there, but it is thought they are all now discovered and included in the list of killed and wounded. There were originally about 150 men in the mine at the time of the explosion, those over and above the number of killed and wounded having escaped soon after the explosion by way of the air and escape shafts.

Officials of the company are on the ground from Topeka and all is being done that can be for the relief of the suffering and distress of all the wounded men and destitute families. Girard, Litchfield and this city have turned out nobly with all sorts of aid. There will be funds raised at once for all necessary expenses.

## BELL TELEPHONE CASE.

The Demurrer of the Government Sustained by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Supreme Court today decided in favor of the Government in the demurrer case of the United States vs. The American Bell Telephone Company. The decision was in favor of the United States. The case came before the Supreme Court on an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. The Government brought suit in equity in that court against the American Telephone Company, of Massachusetts, and against Alexander G. Bell, Mr. George A. Jenks, Solicitor-General of the United States, acted as Attorney-General in the matter, as the Attorney-General was under a disability to prosecute the suit. The object of the Government's bill was to impel two patents for inventions issued to Bell on March 7, 1876, and January 30, 1877. And also that these patents be declared absolutely null. The telephone company filed a demurrer. The demurrer was sustained by the circuit court and the bill dismissed. The present appeal was brought to reverse that ruling.

## Mysteriously Missing.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 12.—Miss Luzzana Fairweather, a teacher of the French language in a Philadelphia select school, has, since October 21, been visiting Rev. J. F. King and family of this city. On Friday last she left Mr. King's residence to attend service at St. Joseph's Cathedral, saying that she would return by 6 p. m. As she did not return that evening Mr. King visited the cathedral and found that she had not been there and no trace of her has yet been obtained. The lady has been believed to an extensive property in France, which has recently been lost in some way. It is feared that this loss and ill-health has led her to commit suicide.

# A SAD SEQUEL.

## Mary Bethune, Rendered Insane by the Loss of Her Husband by the Explosion at the Frontenac (Kan.) Mines, Commits Herself and Children in Their Caba.

PITTSBURGH, Kan., Nov. 13.—As the cage came up from the fatal mine shaft at eleven o'clock Sunday morning, a shriek was heard and Marie Bethune, wife of Louis Bethune, fell senseless as she recognized the mangled remains of her husband. Her swoon was of long duration, and when she recovered she had a dazed look and refused to speak or notice any one. Her constant vacant stare showed that her reason had gone, but as she evinced no disposition to become violent little attention was paid to her, and all day long she sat at her door regardless of the cries of her five children, the youngest a babe five months old.

Last Sunday evening she apparently aroused from her stupor and took her children to the improvised morgue, where lay the body of her husband. She led each child up to the ghastly corpse, and still with that awful silence which had marked her from the beginning of her bereavement, led them away to the little hut which had sheltered them in the past. No attention was paid to her by those who were busy with the dead and dying; but about midnight a cry of fire from the village of Frontenac gathered a crowd of workers from the mine to the streets. It was seen that the Bethune cabin was in flames, and willing hands were soon at work to save the inmates. The eldest child, a girl of nine years, succeeded in escaping from the flames which devoured the rest of the family, and her story was that she sat in a chair of horror through her hearers. She said that her mother sent each of the children to bed with a kiss, and then sat down near the stove.

The girl could not sleep, and lay watching her mother, who, after sitting for some time, took the can of coal oil and poured it over herself and the bedclothes of the children. The grief-stricken woman then set fire to some paper and scattered it about the room, and soon the whole place was in flames. The daughter struggled a short time with her mother in an endeavor to get away, but the burning oil on her mother's clothes caused such intense heat that she soon relaxed her grasp. The girl finally managed to get out of the door, where she fell exhausted, and faintly burned. The cabin burned like tinder, and soon nothing was left but the glowing embers, from which were raked the charred bodies of the insane mother and her four children.

## A TERRIBLE DEED.

A Connecticut Man, After Reading of "Jack the Ripper," Kills His Wife, While Asleep, With an Axe.

PORTLAND, Conn., Nov. 13.—Mrs. Ellen Cooper, aged thirty-two years, was found by a servant girl in bed yesterday morning, with her head badly cut with an axe. The weapon was found lying on a pillow, covered with blood. The woman's husband is a harness maker, and has been working in a shop in Meriden. He came home two weeks ago and said he was out on a strike. His wife mistrusted his statement, and wrote to the firm. They replied that he had been discharged for neglecting his work, and that if he would return he would be given work. Mrs. Cooper urged him to go back, saying she could not support the family. Cooper was drunk Friday and Saturday, but sober Sunday. He prepared to go back to work. He had quarreled with his wife, and had been reading an account of the Whitechapel murder, and was greatly excited. She told a neighbor that she would fix her before Monday morning so she would not trouble him any more. On Saturday night Mrs. Cooper went to the post-office and showed an open letter, claiming that the letter had been opened at the post-office. The postmaster said that the letter was in perfect order when he passed it out to her little boy a few moments before. She was greatly excited, and made some insulting remarks, drawing quite a crowd.

The murderer was arrested in Middletown yesterday morning. He gave the letter to the chief of police, acknowledged the killing of his wife and said the letter justified the act, as it was from a prominent business man in East Saginaw, Mich., and showed that his wife was unfaithful. Cooper is in jail. He says he was sober when he committed the deed. He went to bed with the axe handy and waited until his wife was asleep. He then got up and struck her a blow which stunned her, and then finished the work with the edge of the axe. When he was satisfied she was dead he fled and was arrested as previously stated.

## KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

A Momentous Convention of the Order in Session at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 13.—About the hotel corridors this morning the delegates to the Twelfth General Assembly of the Knights of Labor were busily engaged discussing matters of interest and importance to the order. General Master Workman Powderly arrived early this morning and was at once taken to breakfast, after which he was closeted with Acting Secretary Hays and other members of the executive board until the time of meeting.

Conspicuous in the lobby of the Grand Hotel was Thomas E. Barry, of Michigan, leader of the fight against Powderly. He talked freely, accusing the present members of the board of extravagance, mismanagement, the employment of persons not members of the order, and of other things heretofore published very generally and more fully. He showed a letter sent him at his home in East Saginaw, Mich., giving hotel rates and other information regarding the general assembly.

On the corner of the envelope, and in the same writing as the address, was the note, "Expelled by G. E. B." He was every indignant at this and said he could make the sender suffer in the courts if he so wished.

The talk about John J. Jarrett as a possible successor to Powderly caused the delegates a great deal of amusement, in view of the fact that no one but delegates are eligible to election and Mr. Jarrett does not happen to be a delegate—in fact some doubt whether he is a true member of the organization. W. T. Lewis, of Pittsburgh, is about the only person spoken of as an opponent of Powderly for the chief place and his position may not materialize to any great extent.

## TIPS AND TARIFFS.

A Bill to Abolish the One and Reform the Other by Sleeping Cars.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 13.—Some excitement has arisen in railroad circles over the bill now drawn up and ready for presentation before the Kansas State Legislature to regulate the operation and correct abuses of the Pullman car service.

The bill regulates the price of berths at \$2 per night and \$3 per twenty-four hours. The upper berth when vacant, must be closed to aid ventilation, and the maximum wages of the porter is fixed at \$2.50 per day instead of \$12 per week, the former rate, while it makes it a misdemeanor for the porter to accept any "tips" or remuneration for services rendered to passengers. The measure also deals with the through and local tariffs of the service, and wherever any discrepancies have appeared a remedy has been proposed.

Heretofore it was possible for a passenger traveling any distance to beat the through rate by several dollars by taking the local rates for the same accommodations, and on hired porters the company has considered the "tips" received from passengers as an item in the salary paid, and as a consequence has forced many impositions upon the traveling public. Kansas, it is claimed by railroad men, is unusually strict in dealing with berths, yet it is a common practice of this bill as it will correct many abuses connected with the service.

## Three Victims Found.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 14.—Three bodies were recovered yesterday morning from the ruins of Bryax's European Hotel, which was destroyed by fire Sunday night. They have been identified as Eula Jones, white, a chambermaid, and Major Jack White, of Atlanta, Ga., and Thomas Moore, of Bloomington, Ill., guests. The young woman was caught by a falling timber near the center of the building. White had escaped, but went back to recover his valise, and was caught on a stairway and slowly roasted to death. His emaciated hands were filled with hair, which he tore from his head in the agonies of his frightful death. Moore's body was charred to a crisp.

# TROUBLE IN PERU.

## The Peruvian Government Follows Its Seizure of Railroad Property by Invading an American Consulate—What is Said at Washington.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 5.—On the assumption that a house at Molendo, Peru, belonged to the Arquipa railway and was therefore the property of the State, orders were given to occupy it by force, although the building was declared to belong to a citizen of the United States. It was accordingly seized by a squad of soldiers. The United States Consulate was situated in the building and this was forcibly removed, padlocked, the cost of arms rounded and the agent prevented from entering his office for nearly a week.

The American Minister at Lima protested against the seizure of the house, and on receipt of intelligence of this aggression called to his Government and was instantly instructed to demand an apology. The house was vacated after six days' occupation, but the Government peremptorily refused to make an apology and rather upheld their proceeding.

On this the Minister telegraphed the intelligence of the refusal and the Department of State at Washington has ordered him to forward full particulars of the affair before taking further steps.

The recently effected treaty between the United States and Peru, as well as international law, secures from outrage and any sort of interference all consular archives and property and unless Peru can show some more plausible reason than a mistake in assumption for violating the consular privileges, and that too in the face of a warning protest from the Minister, it is difficult to see how the Government can avoid a serious misunderstanding with the United States.

NOTHING SERIOUS FEARED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Department of State does not anticipate any serious results from the complications between this country and Peru growing out of the seizure of the building in which is situated the United States consular agency at Molendo, Peru. The facts as reported to the department by United States Minister Beck are as follows: The building which was seized was the property of the Arquipa Railroad Company, the agent for the company being also the United States consular agent, and a room in the structure was occupied as the consulate. The Peruvian Government took possession of the building in the absence of the consular agent, held it for a few days and finally turned it over to the agent upon instructions from Lima, alleging that it had been occupied solely for protection. The consular record were not disturbed. As the action appeared to be a technical discourtesy toward the United States, an apology was requested, but was refused by the Peruvian Government on the ground that it had done nothing to warrant an apology. The Arquipa railroad property was seized by the Peruvian Government, but it is held that by a subsequent arrangement with the bondholders the property has since been exempted. The State Department is awaiting further details of the affair before proceeding further.

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