# Chase

# County

# Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Propietor

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

OLUME XV.

#### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1888.

NUMBER 6.

#### THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Ir is contemplated to send the steamer Thetis, when she returns to San Francisco to the Arctic sea for the purpose of relieving the whaling vessels imprisoned in the

THE Kearsarge has been ordered to Port au Prince to protect American interests and to inquire into the causes of the seizure of the steamer Haytien Republic.

CHAIRMAN RANDALL has called for a meeting of the House Committee on Appropriations November 21 to begin the prepparation of appropriation bills.

ALLAN D. Brown will command the Kearsarge, detailed for duty in Haytian

A. C. BERRYMAN, First Lieutenant United States navy, attached to the Enterprise, has been sent home from Europe under sentence of a court martial.

A LETTER has been sent by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to the rail-road and telegraph companies affected by the act placing the telegraph lines of the railroads which received Government aid under the control of the Commission, calling their attention to the fact that they have not complied with the provisions of the act requiring them to file certain information with the Inter-State Commerce

THE decrease of the public debt during the month of October amounted to \$4,585,-

THE President's thanksgiving proclamation was issued on the 1st, appointing No-

vember 29 for the purpose.

Information having been received at the Navy Department that the steel cruiser Boston had arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, Acting Secretary Harmony decided to revoke the orders sending the Kearsarge, now lying in dock at Portsmouth, N. H., to protect American interests in Hayti and to order the Boston there in her stead.

#### THE EAST.

THE corner stone of the big Spreckles sugar refinery in Philadelphia was laid on the 29th with ceremonies. Congressman

Bingham delivered the address.

The Prohibition organ Voice, of New York, states that General Fisk received a similar compromising letter of inquiry, for answering which Minister West got himself into so much trouble.

THE wires in the underground conduits in New York City are reported in bad condition owing to the extreme heat of the steam pipes laid in their vicinity.

HENRY E. ALBERS, a prominent coal and lumber dealer of Buffalo, N. Y., has gone to Canada to avoid arrest for forging

Jacob Scheu's name to notes for \$20,000.

THE case of General Adam Badeau against the widow of U. S. Grant for \$10, 000 for alleged services on General Grant's memoirs, has been discontinued on consent of both parties.

George L. Wallace, a well known vocalist of Troy, N. Y., committed suicide recently by shooting himself.

W. J. WILCOX & Co., lard refiners of New York City, have been bought out by the American Cotton Seed Oil Company. ALL the railroad miners in Western Pennsylvania are to receive five cents per ton advance in wages.

A RIOT occurred at Twenty-sixth street

and Sixth avenue, New York, on the 31st, between a colored Republican procession and a Democratic mob. Several persons were seriously injured, one man having both eyes destroyed.

WHILE Amanda Montgomery and Gus

Wineman were out for an evening stroll at Greensburg, Pa., in stepping off one track to avoid a train they were run down by another train coming in the opposite direction and killed.

THE seventh annual convention of the Woman's Missionary Society was opened at Boston on the 1st, with a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the country. Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, occupied the chair.

L. HERMAN, a New York money changer and banker, has disappeared with \$5,000 belonging to Polish Jews intrusted to his care to be sent to England.

FRED I. MARCY & Co., jewelers, of Providence, R. I., have assigned with \$35,000 assets and \$65,000 liabilities.

THE principal part of the village of Durhamville, Vt., was destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, \$30,000. W. B. Forbes, president of the National

Bank of Redemption, Boston, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. He had been dealing heavily in real estate of late. EDWARD H. GOFF, formerly publisher of

the New York Graphic, has made an assignment without preferences. C. W. DURANT, a New York stock broker, has failed with unknown assets

and liabilities. THE boiler of a steam thresher exploded

on the farm of Joseph Spayd, near Reading, Pa., the other day. Five persons were instantly killed and two or three others shockingly injured.

HERBERT L. CRITCHETT, aged thirty-

three, of the firm of Daniels & Critchett, real estate and auctioneers, Boston, has disappeared, leaving a large deficit in his accounts with the firm amounting, it is Two men were killed and seven injured

by the wrecking of a hand-car near Hopewell, Pa., the other day. Five thousand dollars reward has been

offered for the arrest of William R. Foster, late counsel of the gratuity fund of the New York Produce Exchange, who disappeared recently with a huge short-

#### THE WEST. THE trotter Guy has reduced his record

to 2:12 on the Cleveland (O.) track, which was, owing to its softness, possibly three seconds slow.

Fire at Alliance, O., the other morning,

destroyed a livery stable and several other buildings, causing \$20,000 loss. By a rear end collision between freight trains near Clay Soil, Mont., recently

three passengers in a caboose were injured and one man killed.

By the fall of the huge iron bridge near Blairsville, Ill., recently, one man was killed and five fatally and five seriously

Ar an Indian dance at Adonah, Wis. the other day two young squaws, overhearing some remarks made by Mrs. White Bird, turned upon her and gave her such a terrible beating that she died of her injuries. Jealousy was the cause. THE old Santa Monico (Cal.) depot, oc-

cupied by the Los Angeles Compression and Lumber Company and the California Door Company, was destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, \$100,000. An engine on the Rio Grande road ran

away on a steep grade near Salida, Col., the other day and left the track on a curve. The fireman was killed instantly and the conductor hurt so that he died in a short

It has been ascertained that the recent meeting of the Chicago freight committee was a very stormy affair, and that in addition to the charges of bad faith regarding rates on dairy products there was bitter recrimination as to secret cutting in the wool and provision schedules. The attitude of the Pennsylvania on grain rates called forth savage growls, and altogether the prospect for harmony among the roads

appeared decidedly gloomy.
FRANK HAYES, formerly manager of John P. Clow, the pugilist, was shot in the stomach recently by Fisky Barnett, pro-prietor of the Duluth Theater at West Superior, Minn. The shooting was the result of a quarrel over a woman.

A DISPATCH from Lima, O., says an explosion of natural gas in Schulthels' tan-nery killed John Schulthels, Peter Klein and James Hubbard. Schulthels was burned to death; the others crushed by falling walls.

THE four alleged dynamite conspirators arrested during the recent Chicago strike

have been discharged.

Some time since the rectifiers of St. Louis rebelled against the manipulators of the whisky trust and formed a company for the purpose of establishing an independent distillery there. One hundred thousand dollars was subscribed and paid

in. Now the project has been abandoned. A DISASTROUS prairie fire swept the country east of Gary, Dak., on the 1st, destroying thousands of dollars worth of property, including horses, barns, grain

THE brakemen of the Santa Fe system of Southern California struck on the 1st, the grievance being promotion of new men over old men. General Manager McCool was endeavoring to settle the trouble. THE military academy at Highland Park, Ill., was destroyed by fire recently. Loss,

THE Santa Fe has issued a joint com-modity tariff to Texas junction points from

Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison and St. Joseph. The new tariff makes very few changes from the old tariff, except that it does not make a special rate on whisky in car loads and less than car oads and on ice.

A TORNADO struck Laporte, Iowa, the other night, demolishing Union Hall and other buildings. Loss, \$75,000.
ROBERT D. FOWLER, the well known

Chicago pork packer, has been held on a charge of perjury. He had made contradictory statements with reference to the ownership of his property in two separate suits.

A HUNTING party has returned from the mountains north of the Grand river in Colorado and reported the discovery of a wonderful waterfall hitherto unknown. FRED ANSCHLAG, now under sentence of leath for a double murder near Los Angeles, Cal., has confessed a third murder and implicated George Stenger and Henry Burder. Stenger has been arrested.

#### THE SOUTH.

MISS ANNIE OAKLEY, the champion wing shot, defeated Fred Kell, a local marksman, at Baltimore, Md., the other day in a pigeon match. Each shot at 25 birds. Miss Oakley killed 21 and Kell 15.

JUDGE PARDEE, in the United States Court at New Orleans, has granted the application of bond and stockholders to restore the Texas & Pacific railroad to the management of the company and relieve Governor Brown of the receivership, the order to take effect at once.

DICK ROACH alias R. G. Raymond, a noted sporting man of Little Rock, Ark., pleaded guilty in the United States court there of attempting to sell counterfeit money, and was fined \$500 and sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment.

L. B. CHINN, special depot officer of the Santa Fe railway at Temple, Tex., who was shot by W. W. Holmes, ticket agent of the Missouri Pacific at that place, died later. Holmes is out on \$1,000 bonds.

THE federation scheme was discussed at length by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at Richmond, Va., on the 31st and finally a co-operative plan was adopted which expresses friendship for and sympathy with and where practicable provides for assistance to those organizations whose duties are closely allied to their own brotherhood.

THERE were fifty-six new cases of fever at Jacksonville on the 1st, sixteen white and forty colored and two deaths-Mrs. George Wetmore and James Harris. By the burning of the old wooden jail at

Greensburg, La., recently, a negro boy held for theft lost his life. JENKINS, HUTCHINSON & Co., wholesale

notions and white goods, Baltimore, Md., have gone into a receiver's hands. Their assets are placed at \$35,000. THE president and the secretary of the

Georgia Board of Health positively deny that there has been any yellow fever in any portion of Georgia.

#### GENERAT AFTER the reception of the news that the

presence of Lord Sackville was distasteful to the President, it was announced in London that "urgent private business" necessitated Lord Sackville's departure from Washington. EFFORTS are being made by the Quebec

authorities to induce the French Canadians who have left for the United States to return to their old homes. Vizitelli, a prominent bookseller of London, has been fined \$100 by an English

court for publishing immoral works of A CABLEGRAM from Port au Prince an-

nounces the capture by the Haytian manof-war Toussaint L' Ouverture, of the British schooner Alta, which left New York about October 19 with a heavy cargo of arms and ammunition, clearing for Ant-

#### THE Dublin Express, the leading Irish Conservative paper, has come out for peasant proprietorship for Irish estates particularly those now in control of the

courts. ALL search for the three robbers who held up the Mexican Central train near San Jose proved futile. It was thought the

robbers got about \$40,000.

M. LE GRAND, Minister of Commerce, has informed the French Cabinet that the expenses of exhibitors in the Exposition of 1889 will be less than they were in the Exposition of 1878. The Eiffel tower, built in connection with the Exposition will be finished in January.

MUNICIPAL elections were held in Birmingham, Eng., on the 1st. Returns from nine wards show the election of seven Unionists and two Gladstonians.

It is stated that the nobles in the Caucasus contemplate an emeute at the first opportunity, and that the official acounts of the Czar's reception on his tour were not true.

THE Manitoba Legislature has been called to meet to consider the railroad situation. THE Chinese Exclusion bill is causing much suffering to Chinese who are de-

at the British Columbia boundary line while on their way back to the United States after visiting China. H. P. STONE has been appointed second vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. E. P. Ridley succeeds Mr. Stone as general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy east of the Mis-

souri river. The changes took effect on the 1st. THE condition of the King of the Netherlands has grown worse, and is declared to

be critical. A DISPATCH from St. Paul de Loanda says that the first section of the Trans-African railway from St. Paul de Loanda to Ambaca has been inaugurated.

THE demonstration of university students at Berlin in honor of Drs. Bergmann and Gerhardt was held on the 2d. The medical students absented themselves, and only 200 of the others out of a total of 5,000 took part in the procession.

News has been received lately of the Stanley expedition in Africa. The expedition had suffered considerably while crossing a morass. Forty men were drowned while crossing a great river flow-ing east and west. One white man had

THE imprisoned whalers in the Arctic sea are reported all safe, a timely gale having dispersed the ice.

THE Fremdenblatt, of Vienna, says the Vatican fully approves the Emperor's censure of Bishop Strossmayer, whose letter to Mgr. Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, has not removed the painful impression experienced by the Vatican regarding the pan-Slavist message which the Bishop sent to Kieff.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended November 1 numbered 275, as compared with 254 the previous week and 245 the corresponding week last vear.

DURING a torchlight procession at Belgrade recently stones were thrown at the Austrian Legation and several windows were broken. A number of arrests were made. The authorities made apologies to

THE steam barge Sampson and the schooner Zach Chandler have not been heard from since the recent storm in Saginaw bay.

#### THE LATEST.

NEVADA, Mo., Nov. 3 .- About four o'clock vesterday morning Charley Hill, a brother of the sheriff, was awakened by a vigorous pounding inside the jail and upon asking what was wanted was told that Gardner, a prisoner from Cedar County, who had been doing cooking for the prisoners, wanted to get breakfast. Hill had no sooner opened the door than Burt Crawford, disguised in one of the woman's dresses, started out, and right behind him was Jim Clark, who had a heavy bar of iron with which he made two desperate attempts to brain Hill. Had either blow struck where it was aimed murder would have been done. George Polhemus also rushed up, and in a moment all three men were out and away. Clark and Crawford were captured, but Polhemus is still at large. Twelve other prisoners declined to leave.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The steam whaler Thrasher, which arrived from the Arctic yesterday afternoon, brought information that thirteen whalers with their crews of about five hundred men which were caught in the ice pack the last of September were safe. The Thrasher is one of the vessels that started on the relief expedition as soon as the news of the distress of the other whalers was brought to Ounalaska. It could not get near the endangered vessels on account of the ice, but October 2, after the vessels had been imprisoned nine days, a gale sprang up and the ice began to break and the whaling captains took the first opportunity to release their vessels and in a day or two all were safely out of the ice and on their

way to the whaling rendezvous. JACKSONVILLE, Minn., Nov. 3.-Terrible prairie fires raged vesterday in the Sioux valley in Jackson township. Henry Ray was burned so badly he can not live, and his four-weeks' baby, a sixteen-year-old girl named Mollie O'Connor, and a woman and her son, name unknown, were burned

ALPENA, Mich., Nov. 3 .- Tuesday night during heavy weather on Saginaw bay, the steam barge Sampson cast off her tow. the Winslow and Zach Chandler. The Winslow reached here yesterday afternoon. Nothing has yet been heard from

the Sampson or Chandler. JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 3 .- Thursday evening while playing, the little girl and boy of A. C. Bennett ate of jimson seeds and were thrown into convulsions. The boy, aged two years and six months, died yesterday morning. The little girl, aged five years,

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 2.-A cannon belonging to the Bulbach battery was prematurely discharged this morning while the battery was returning from a Democratic parade and Cornelius Richards was killed.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 2.-Thomas Sayers, one of the negro highwaymen who murdered and robbed two peddlers in Mercer County last Sunday, was caught and lynched Wednesday night.

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas Municipal Indebtedness. The annual report of the State Auditor gives the following statement of the total nunicipal indebtedness of the several counties of the State, including county, ownship, city and school district bonds

and city warrants: hautauq'a herokee heyenne.. offey. omanche. Decatur... Dickinson Ellsworth. 18,370.87 Shawnee 76,563.20 Sherldan 420,685.00 Sherman Greenwood 429,685.0 Sherman 19,000.79
Harper 319,404.37 Smith 116,488.87
Harvey 265,600.90 Stafford 365,785.55
Haskell 41,245.96 Stanton 24,572.44
Hodgeman 142,388.47 Sumner 804,606.86
Jackson 276,589.00 Thomas 43,858.43
Jefferson 249,740.00 Trego 44,500.00
Jewell 195.90.00 Waba'nsee 293,613.85
Johnson 319,250.00 Wallace 8,928.81
Kingman 366,872.72 Washing'n 189,940.00
Kiowa 250,466.33 Wichita 88,339.14
Labette 511,597.21 Wilson 445,875.00
Lane 186,887.92 Woodson 147,935.55
Leaven'rth 2,019,334.39 Wyandotte 643,050.65
Lincoln 25,050.00 Totals \$31,107,646.90
Logan 18,240.56

Miscellaneous. SECRETARY MOHLER, of the State Board of Agriculture, has made the following appointments of delegates and alternates to represent the board at the coming meeting of the Consolidated Cattle Growers' Association in Chicago: J. F. True, of Jefferson County, delegate; Joshua Wheeler, of Atchison County, alternate; O. E. Morse, of Linn County, delegate; S. J. Carter, of Coffey County, alternate.

In reply to a letter of inquiry, Secretary Adams, of the State Historical Society, writes a letter stating that the population of Kansas in 1884, as estimated by Secretary Sims, of the State Board of Agriculture, was 1,130,000, that of 1888, as reported by Mr. Mohler, the present secretary, is 1,518,552, giving an increase in the four years of 388.552. The popular vote for 1884 was 244,538.

TOREKA registered 8,039 voters and Leavenworth's registration was 4,833.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 26, 27 and 28, the annual meeting of the State Teachers's Association

will be held in Topeka. Pensions recently granted to Kansans: Joseph P. Parish, of Cimarron; Albert S. Edwards, of Delphos; Samuel P. Hutchinson, of Loco; Evan Thornburgh, of Great Harvey W. Stubblefield, of Winfield; Chloe M. Jones, of Iola; Zacariah Mundon, of Fort Scott; Corydon J. Farwell, of Norway; Dawson P. Smith, of Larned; Simeon Summers, of Liberty; Frank Kitzmiller, of Highland; William Ogle, of McPherson; Aaron H. Fuller, of Latham; Charles J. Anderson, of Topeka; Levi Kunkel, of Highland Station; Zacariah J. Tate, of Belleville; Samuel Dell, of Barton; Walter Reynolds, of Emporia; Francis M. Hinds, of Atchison, and Jonathan

Crouch, of Ashland, MICHAEL LEARY, one of the participants in the memorable strike on the Gould Southwestern system, and who laid with Hamilton, Lloyd, Fossen, Geers and Newport in the Wyandotte jail for a period of eighteen months, charged with the crime of wrecking a Missouri Pacific train and killing Carlisle and Horton, has filed suit in the Wyandotte district court against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company for

\$50,000 damages. ABOUT five o'clock the other evening Sol Reubaker, aged twenty-three years, residing near Washington, killed his mother, aged about fifty-five years, by cutting her throat with a razor, and then cut his own throat, but in such a bungling manner that he only succeeded in severing the windpipe without cutting the juglar vein. He had been ill with typhoid fever and was just able to be up and around. The murderer acknowledged the killing and said that he had done it because his mother would not go for a doctor. The young fellow is about half simple and the family had had constant trouble with him.

THE eighth semi-annual meeting of the Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri was held at Atchison Novem-

PATENTS recently issued to Kansas in ventors: Barber's dressing case, Charles Brown, Emporia; thill coupling, Drake & Wait. Salina: device for cutting corn. Solomon C. Cross, Sedgwick; arch bridge Jesse B. Ellis, Great Bend; vehicle brake. Charles Fuller, Ludell; nut lock, Howard Gamble, Lansing; water wheel, Seldon B. Laird. Waterville: fire escape, Louis P. Shanty, Clements; double acting force Winfield S. Shahan, Russell; keeper for the loose ends of straps, Henry Sherman, Luctor; operating mechanism for station indicators, William T. Snedden,

Wvandotte. THE Santa Fe has cut down wages ter

In the United States court at Leaven worth the other day, Judge Brewer handed down a decision adverse to the settlers on the disputed Government land grants to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad in Allen County. The title to thousands of acres of valuable land is thereby quieted in favor of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the settlers who have improved it and lived upon it for years will be the suf-

THE following Kansas post-offices have recently been discontinued: Banks, Os-borne County; Calhoun, Cheyenne County; Crystal Plains, Smith County; Nauvoo, Comanche County; Oklahoma, King-man County; Orwell, Hodgeman County; Plum Grove, Butler County: Sheridan, Sheridan County; Sigel, Douglas County.

#### THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION. mewhat Lengthy But Grateful and Sub

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The following proclamation has been issued by the Presilent of the United States:

Constant thanksgiving and gratitude are due from the American people to Almighty God for His goodness and mercy which have followed them since the day He made them a Nation and vouchsafed to them a free Government. With loving kindness He has constantly led us in the way of prosperity and greatness. He has not visited with swift punishment our shortcomings. but with gracious care He has warned us of our dependence upon His forbearance, and has taught us that obedience to His holy law is the price of a continuance of His precious gifts. In acknowledgment of all God has done for us as a Nation, and to the end that on an ap-pointed day, the united prayers and praise of a grateful country may reach the throne of grace, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November, instant,

Thursday, the 29th day of November, instant, as a day of thank-giving and prayer to be kept and observed throughout the land.

On that day let all our people suspend their ordinary work and occupations, and in their accustomed places of worship, with prayer and songs of praise, render thanks to God for all His mercies, for the abundant harvests which have rewarded the toil of the husbandmen during the year that has passed, and for the rich ing the year that has passed, and for the rich

ing the year that has passed, and for the rich rewards that have followed the labors of our people in their shops and their marts of trade and traffic. Let us give thanks for peace and for social order and contentment within our borders, and for our advancement in all that adds to National greatness.

And mindful of the afflictive dispensation with which a portion of our land has been visited, let us, while we humble ourselves before the power of God, acknowledge His mercy in setting bounds to the deadly march of pestilence, and let our hearts be chastened by sym-

pathy with our fellow countrymen who have suffered and who mourn. And as we return thanks for all the blessings which we have received from the hands of our Heavenly Father, let us not forget that He has enjoined upon us charity; and upon this day of thanksgiving let us generously remember the poor and needy, so that our tribute of praise and gratitude may be acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

Done at the city of Washington on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and in the year of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and thir-

signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. By the President: GROYER CLEVELAND, T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

### THE BEVIER STRIKE.

Trouble Continues at the Bevier Mines Be-tween Strikers and the Swedes Who Took

MACON, Mo., Nov. 2 .- At Bevier Wednes-

day night there came near being a big fight between the Swedes and the strikers. At 6:30 o'clock three or four of the Swedes working for Loomis & Snively came from the stockade and went up to Bevier. On their return, as they got near the depot, between the stockade and the business part of Bevier, some parties out north of the depot threw stones at the Swedes, which they said struck them on the head. These Swedes then very excitedly ran on into the stockade and reported the matter to the other 150 Swedes. In an instant the latter ran out to see Bend; William M. Goodner, of Larned; if the parties who it was said threw the stones could be found. The and quite a number of them secured their pistols or guns and stationed themselves west of Loomis & Snively's store and office, and remained there for some time. L. J. Loomis succeeded in getting the Swedes quieted down, before any fighting occurred and they returned to the stock-

Sheriff Draper, thinking matters wer getting quiet there, has not been there on guard for several days. He received two telegrams late yesterday afternoon from Bevier, one of them from the marshal, and he went there last night as it is feared there will be more serious trouble. Sixty more Swedes, who landed in this country a short time ago, arrived at Be vier Sunday night to work for Loomis & Snively. J. W. Atwell has opened his mine to the strikers. Seventy-five or 100 will work for him at 74 cents per ton, \$1.25

#### for entry work and \$2.50 for day hands. COMMERCIAL LAW

Failure of a Suit to Recover Damages For False Information.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Crew, Levick & Co., oil merchants, sued Bradstreet to re-cover damages for alleged untrue information furnished them regarding the Union Refining and Manufacturing Company of New Jersey, the agents reporting that the company had a paid up capital of \$600,000 and were in good condition, on the strength of which Crew, Levick & Co. gave them credit for \$1,500, which they have never been able to collect, and it was alleged that the Union Refining Company was insolvent at the time. To-day Judge Gordon, on motion for a non-suit, granted it on the ground that the contract was as if between two private people, the defendant corporation being a private and not a public one, and that Crew, Levick & Co. in signing their contract with them had waived all right to recover on the ground on which they were now striving to get a verdict. He said that if they could have proved willful or malicious negligence the circumstances would have been different.

Department of Justice. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- Attorney - General Garland has submitted the estimates of appropriations for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to Congress. These estimates are about \$200,000 in excess of the appropriations for the present fiscal year. The principal items of increase are the estimates for the support of United States prisoners, which is \$75,000 greater than the appropriation for the present fiscal year; the estimates for special assistant attorneys, which shows an increase of \$70,000, and the estimates for regular fees of the United States district attorneys,

which shows an increase of \$35,000. The Solicitor of the Treasury, in his an nual report to the Attorney-General, states that the entire number of suits deand the amount collected was \$311,186. | have already quietly left the order.

### ROTTEN BOILER.

Terrible Result of the Explosion? of an Old Steam Thresher Boiler.

Five Men Instantly Killed and Several Others Seriously Injured-Cyclone in Iowa-

Disastrous Minnesota Prairie Fire-Blue Mound, Kan., in Flames-Fire in Colerado-Etc.

READING, Pa., Nov. 2.- The boiler of a steam thresher exploded this morning on the farm of Jonas Spayd, killing William Rever, aged 16; Joseph Machmer, aged 14, the only support of his widowed sister; Isaac Marberger, aged 16; Joseph Spayd, aged about 32, and Irwin Dunwelberger, aged 19. The bodies of all five were hurled from thirty to fifty feet and terribly mutilated. The body of Machmer was found through the weather boarding of the barn. The building was completely demolished. George Hinnersheitz was badly injured about the head and can not recover. Engineer Hoover received severe bruises. John Reigel was internally injured and two or three others received injuries of a most serious character. The boiler is supposed to have been rotten and totally unfit for

CONDUCTOR KILLED. PARSONS, Kan., Nov. 3.—The first serious accident which has occurred on the Kan-sas City & Pacific railroad happened at 6:30 o'clock last evening, as the passenger train from the north was leaving Coffey-ville, which resulted in the death of Conductor W. G. Alexander, who was in charge of the train. He was run over while switching on a freight car to a train and cut completely in two. The accident occurred at dark and was not witnessed. He was not missed until he failed to put in an appearance when the train was ready to start. Mr. Alexander was an old railroad man and had worked on the road ever since its construction. He was a very popular man in this city and well known, being an active worker in the Presbyterian

church. THE CZAR'S ESCAPE. St. Petersburg, Nov. 2 .- Further details about the accident to the Imperial train in South Russia on Monday are published. The flooring of the saloon carriage occupied by the Czar and Czarina, collapsed and the occupants were thrown upon the track. The Grand Duchess Olga and the Grand Duke Michael were in the next car and were thrown out upon the track and covered with debris. They were rescued unhurt. When the disaster occurred a servant was handing the Czar a cup of coffee. The Czar's dog, which was standing near his master, was killed.

CYCLONE IN IOWA.

LAPORTE, Ia., Nov. 2.—A cyclone struck this place at nine o'clock last night, coming from the northwest. Union Hall was demolished and a large number of houses were unroofed and blown down Swedes were excited and some of them of the buildings being carried many blocks were carrying clubs. When they marched away. Nearly all the stores in the busiup in town this excited the striking miners | ness portion of town suffered great damage. The residence of Saners Walker was blown to atoms and the children rolled on McDermott's corner, across the street | about on the ground. The mother was seriously hurt. The loss on property is \$75,-000. Reports of damage are coming from all sections of the county.

SERIOUS FIRE. LAKE CITY, Col., Nov. 2 .- All the buildings, including the immense hoisting works, of the Frank Hough mine, one of the most extensive in this district, was burned yesterday. The loss will reach many thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is unknown. The owners of the property are residents of London, Eng. PRAIRIE FIRES.

JACKSONVILLE, Minn., Nov. 3.-Terrible prairie fires raged yesterday in the Sioux valley in Jackson township. Henry Ray was burned so badly he can not live, and his four-weeks' baby, a sixteen-year-old girl named Mollie O'Connor, and a woman and her son, name unknown, were burned to death. CAST HER TOW.

the steam barge Sampson cast off her tow, the Winslow and Zach Chandler. The Winslow reached here yesterday after-noon. Nothing has yet been heard from the Sampson or Chandler. JIMSON WEED POISONING. JOPLIN, Mo., Nov. 3 .- Thursday evening while playing, the little girl and boy of A. C. Bennett ate of jimson seeds and were thrown into convulsions. The boy, aged

ALPENA, Mich., Nov. 3.—Tuesday night

during heavy weather on Saginaw bay,

two years and six months, died yesterday morning. The little girl, aged five years, BLUE MOUND BURNED. MOUND CITY, Kan., Nov. 3 .- The entire town of Blue Mound near here was destroved by fire yesterday-only two business houses in the place now remaining standing. The losses will be very heavy

and the aggregate will probably \$100,000. PREMATURE DISCHARGE. NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 2.-A cannon belonging to the Bulbach battery was prematurely discharged this morning while the battery was returning from a Democratic parade and Cornelius Richards was

Wages Reduced. I ANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 2.—A cut in the wages of the employes of the Santa Fe is announced. All clerks and officers receiving less than \$600 per annum will be exempt from the reduction as will also the mechanical operators. This will make an increase in the company's earnings of about \$20,-000 per year, but it is thought that the salaries will be restored when the prosperons railroading season opens.

Left the Order. COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 2.—W. T. Lewis, Master Workman of National district assembly No. 135, composed entirely of miners, has issued a long and caustic reply to the questions contained in General cided or otherwise disposed of was 4,229, Master Workman Powderly's recent cirand judgments were obtained for \$482,718 culars. Lewis intimates that the miners Master Workman Powderly's recent cir-

#### DOUBTFUL.

It was, I believe, a beautiful day;
The meadow, I think, was sweet with clover I'm pretty sure that the birds were gay,
And sang their blithe notes over and over.

I think the sound of the reapers was heard; I suppose the trees were never greener; If my love wasn't happy, 'twas quite absurd; She was fairer, I think, than I'd ever seen

If me memory's right, we stood by the brook; I guess there was water—there is in season We had wandered there, I believe, to look At something-if not, for another reason,

'Tis likely my love wore a dress of pink, And a smile, perhaps, that was most alluring. Her hat was on top of her head, I think, And her eyes, no doubt, were reassuring.

You see my description is rather slow; Details, I'm told, have never enthused me: Many things do I think, but one thing I know-Twas on this occasion that she refused me. -Arthur C. Grissom, in Drake's Magazine.

#### THE HOG.

Some Information About His Peculiar Cussedness.

Luke Sharp Kindly Admonishes the Econ omist to "Beware of the Hog"-His Potent Reasons for Taking this Decided Stand.

The strong point in amateur farming is its economy. A man on a salary has to look at things from an economical stand-point. He reasons this waythat is, he thinks it is reasoning, but it isn't-a city lot costs a good deal of money and you can do nothing with it except keep the back yard in disorder and sod the front lawn nicely and set an automatic sprinkler on it so that it will wet every passerby on the sidewalk. Now, for the same amount I can buy a few acres in the suburbs, grow the vegetables I want, keep a cow and a horse, and instead of paying five dollars a month to exercise in the gymnasium can work in the garden and gain health as well as money. Deluded man! If he only appreciated the solid comfort a man takes in a rented place that he can leave the moment it doesn't suit him, he would never yearn to own a "bit of land." There is a good deal of truth in the wit of the old story of the man who said to the passerby: "I'm not so poor as I look. I don't own this place.

The strong point of the new amateur farmer being therefore economy, he is in a fit state of mind to meet his greatest enemy-the hog. Of all the animals on the amateur farm, I say particularly, "beware of the hog." Do not be persuaded by your wife to invest in a hog. Do not fall a victim to those seductive articles in the agricultural papers about the inexpensiveness of keeping a hog and the joy there will be in the family when that animal is killed. But perhaps I am going too far. The papers are quite right about the joy that you will feel when the hog is dead and strung up by the hind legs with a stick through them. Hog killing is always a joyous time on the genuine farm, and on that occasion they have better things to eat in celebration of the event than at any other period of farm life, except when the threshing-machine comes

around. The arguments for keeping a hog are many, and they are so persuasive that I will not attempt to combat them. Eminent scientists have calculated that a family of five persons can keep a hog in luxury on the leavings that are othwise wasted. Now the amateur farmer will not be long in the business before he has this scientific fact flung at him. He knows that when he buys a horse he has to calculate on getting hav and oats and paying bills for shoeing and all that sort of thing, but here is an animal that when bought in infancy will grow up with the country, cost nothing to feed and bring in a handsome profit in the fall. Therefore it seems criminal negligence on the part of the amateur farmer if he does not have a hog about the premises. He usually falls into the trap and raises a big blotch on his thumb with the hammer while he builds a hog-pen that will be an eyesore to the neighborhood as long as it stands. I mean the pen, not the blotch. The amateur farmer is even worse at amateur carpentering than he is at farming.

ment, but one that I can prove. He then buys a young incipient hog from a neighbor for \$1.50, and brings it home under his arm, squealing like to raise both the quick and the dead. He gets his sleeve and wrist torn by its sharp pig's feet, and at last, with much relief, flings it over into the pen. The small animal takes a hasty walk around the inclosure, and then deliberately goes through it as if it were made specially for the purpose of letting pigs out instead of keeping them in.

which is making a pretty strong state-

Before the astonished amateur farmer has time to draw his breath the pig is ambling off home quite regardless of the fact that he has just been bought for \$1.50.

Knowing absolutely nothing of the peculiar powers of a pig the new owner thinks he can catch him. This brings me to one of the peculiarities of the brute that I believe has hitherto escaped the notice of other scientific men. | couver. A seal was in pursuit of a Did you ever pay attention to how a salmon. The fish darted hither and pig runs? He goes wobblety, wobblety, thither, and frequently leaped out of wobblety, in a helpless sort of fashion, the water. The passengers became uttering an imploring little squeal very much excited in watching the race. every time he jumps, as much as to Finally the fish darted up to the boat say: "Please don't catch me." And and jumped on board. A member of yet an express train couldn't catch him, the boat's crew sold it to a farmer, to and he knows it well enough, but the the great indignation of the passengers, innate contrariness of the beast leads who wanted it taken to a safe distance him to make that show of being easily and restored to the water.

caught. The amateur farmer believes that if he runs a little faster he will have him, but the pig, merely by accident, seemingly, keeps just out of reach. It takes years of this sort of experience to teach the amateur farmer that under no circumstances can he overtake a pig.

Why does the pig delight to deceive humanity in this way, you ask? The answer is, because he is a hog; that's

As the pig grows in stature you learn more and more about him. He is perfectly insatiable in the matter of food. The idea of a family of five keeping a pig going! The output of one of the big Minneapolis mills wouldn't satisfy the cravings of one hog that is feeling well. He eats all you put before him in the evening, and then stands with one foot in the trough and gives one steady squeal for more until the untimely hour of 3:30 in the morning. If any body sleeps in the house that night it won't be for want of squealing effort on the part of the hog. At half past three he walks out of the pig-proof pen and begins rooting up your garden. You will find him at this task when you get up in the morning, and he will do more digging in one night than a hired man will do in three weeks. Then begins the pleasing task of getting the pig back into the pen again. This can only be done by strategy, although for months the amateur farmer thinks he can drive it in with a club. But it is easier to corner the whole pork market of Chicago than to corner one pig that doesn't feel like being cornered at that particular moment. I knew for a long time that it was impossible to drive a they are first put in; allow them to pig into its pen between now and next harvest, but I could seldom deny myself the fiendish pleasure of heaving things at him and hitting him now and then. He never seemed to mind being hit much-appeared rather to look for it as a sort of a break in the ennui of the situation. When the axe handle hit him he merely gave a grunt of approval and dodged off in a new direction. For the information of those who will dally with the hog I may say that the only way to get him into the pen again is to pander to his depraved appetite and get some swill in a pail and thus lead him gradually onward until you land him just where you want to.

The pig in his humorous moments is fond of a practical joke. There is nothing he loves so much as to lie during the sunny hours in a big mud puddle and then come up to the house and scrape himself off on the newly-painted front porch.

A discriminating public will be pleased to learn that the pig is very subject to hog cholera. But even in this matter his hoggishness is shown. He takes the cholera just at the close of the awful summer you have had with him, after he has utterly ruined your garden and when he is fit to be killed. Of course he ought to be killed at the very start, and happy is the man who kills him the same day he buys him. But a hog worth twelve dollars as pork is only fit to kill after you have fed him fifteen dollars worth of corn. Then he takes the cholera and dies, and you are so pleased to find that he is really dead that you never mind the loss of the twelve dollars. It may surprise my readers to find that the hog which was going to live on swill-at the second table, as it were-has to be fed corn, but I can assure them that it doesn't surprise them as much as it does the amateur farmer. He finds that the hog doesn't fatten on swill, and on seeking information from his neighbors he finds that hogs are of no account unless you feed them corn. It hardens the flesh, the real farmer remarks, and then incidentally adds that he has some corn to sell. The next thing you know he has sold it to you at ten cents a bushel above the market

This is only a thousandth part of what I know about the peculiar cussedness of the hog .-- Detroit Free Press.

#### An Excellent Remedy.

They were returning from the thea

"I am troubled with a slight sore throat, Miss Clara," he said, "and I think it would be wise if I should button my coat tightly around my neck.' "I would, indeed, Mr. Sampson," replied the girl with some concern. "At this season of the year a sore throat is apt to develop into something serious.

"Not so far," he replied. 'I hardly know what to do."

"I have often heard papa say," shyly suggested the girl, "that raw oysters have a very soothing and beneficial effect upon such a trouble."-N. Y. Sun

Are you doing any thing for it?"

#### He Was Not An Indian.

Tramp-Could you give a bite to a poor man who hasn't eaten any thing

Lady of the House (shouting shrilly) Tige! Tige! Come here, Tige! T. (loftily)-You are calling your dog, madam. I want you to under-

stand that I don't eat dog. I'm no In-And he strode away in silent dignity.

-Boston Courier. -The Portland Oregonian tells of a peculiar sight witnessed the other day by passengers on the ferry from Van-

#### DOING UP LACE-CURTAINS.

Valuable Suggestions on a Most Importan Household Topic.

Once thoroughly understood this work is as easily accomplished as any simple washing. After taking the curtains down shake out the dust carefully, so as to avoid tearing the material; then spread them out on two lines near together, and brush them gently with a soft feather duster; this will remove all the dust that can be got off. Now have ready a tub half full of tepid comes put up in bottles ready for use. and is called, I think, household ammonia). Place the curtains in this water and allow them to remain some fifteen or twenty minutes, turning them over carefully every minute or two process will loosen all the dirt, after which squeeze out as dry as possible, but be very, very careful lest the meshes of the lace be broken. Have ready another tub containing water prepared as before, and place the curtains immediately in it, one at a time. allowing them to soak until all are washed. It will need three waters if the curtains are much soiled, but the water will decide this; should it be very much discolored, use different waters until the last from which they were taken looks clear. Ammonia in the first two waters will be sufficient unless the curtains are very gray and smoky. Next, place them in a coarse pillow-case and scald in clean soapsuds (not very strong), for a few minutes. Use pure white soap, and let the water be only blood warm when come to a boiling heat, and then rinse thoroughly in two clear waters, the last of which should be blued, and then starch in thin boiled starch which must be made very blue, as lace when ung up against the light does not appear blue.

The blood-warm water and starch should be strained, that no particle of bluing may settle on the curtains. After scalding, take the curtains from the boiler and rinse thoroughly, but with a gentle hand, until all suds are out. Then wring or squeeze out and put through the bluing water; wring out from that and prepare to stretch and pin out smoothly, to the original length and width. This must be done while the curtains are wet, as the lace can not be stretched when dry. The whole process of washing, rinsing, scalding and drying should be done as quickly and thoroughly as possible, as no other cotton material shrinks so

easily. Although many pin a clean sheet on to a carpet and pin the curtain on to the sheet while drying, I consider it a much better and easier way to keep on hand four strips of thin boards about three inches wide, made similar to quilting frames, with holes at suitable distances to increase or diminish the length and breadth to suit the size of the curtains. Have strong wooden pins put through the holes to fasten the frames strongly together; tack wide tape or selvage edges of cloth the whole length of the frame, then place them on chairs, so that they will stand firm and steady, out of doors on a still, bright, sunny day, and pin or baste the curtains to the tape, pulling out and

fastening every point in the lace. Before wetting the curtains measure the length and breadth and mark it on the frame on which they are to be dried. After washing, fasten at both ends first and then stretch to match the measure. Curtains thus stretched dry very quickly in the sun, and if well rinsed and free from soap several can be dried at the same time. Instead of tacking on the strips of cloth or tape. if small-sized galvanized hooks were used the work could be greatly facilitated, and the curtains be caught on to these hooks while drying. Curtains washed in the manner described look much better than when done at the laundry, and last a great deal longer, ered. -Portland Transcript.

An Artificial Silk-Worm. "It is by no means impossible," said a Paterson silk manufacturer. "that artificial silk may sometime replace the product of the silk-worms' labor. That, of course, is only a possibility, and not a probability, but it is very probable that artificial methods will replace the tedious and expensive means now employed to utilize the worms. It has for some time been known that worn-out silken fabrics can be utilized by putting them in a chemical bath which separates foreign substances from the silk itself, and saves the latter in a solution. This solution can be respun or used to plate other thread. Now, as I learn from France, Dr. Chardonne, of that country, has succeeded in making a purely artificial silk. He makes a solution of nitrocellulose, alcohol, ether, ferrous chloride and tannic acid, in nicely-calculated proportions, and funs it from a reservoir through an exceedingly minute hole into a bath of water, acidulated with one-half of one per cent. of mono-hydrated nitric acid. The fluid hardens in the water, and is dried in hot air. I is said that the thread can be readily dried, but I do not know what other valuable qualities it has." -N. Y. Mail and Express.

#### Not Very Complimentary.

Politician-Why is it, Uncle Mose, that whenever I appear on the street

you dodge around the corner? Uncle Mose-Bekase de good book says ter shun der 'pearance ob ebil.-Texas Siftings.

#### "OPEN SESAME

The Phrase Which Opened to All Babs the Cave of the Forty Thieves. The sesame belongs to the sassafras or saxifrage family, saxifrage meaning rock-breaking. This family of plants probably came by its name from the fact they grow in the crevices of rocks, and were supposed at first to have the power of enlarging these cracks and fissures. In time, no doubt, the vulgar people came to believe that a seed of sesame thrown on a rock would split it water, to which two tablespoonfuls of and make room for itself to grow. liquid ammonia has been added (this From this idea these plants (as people lost the real significance of the name) were accredited with being able to break rocks and to excavate caves. It has been said that Moses brought the water out of the rocks by smiting upon it with a wand made of sesame, or of and squeezing with the hands. This one of the saxifrage species. These rock-breaking wands are mentioned in many fairy tales, and we have seen in pantomimes upon the stage how, at the waving of a wand, the rock scenery divides and discloses fairyland. Baring Gould, in "Myths and Mythmakers," makes considerable mention of these magic plants Sometimes it was supposed only to be necessary to put either the seed or the flower of this plant into the wand, and not necessary to have the wand made of the wood of the saxifrage. Sesame was supposed to have the power of indicating where treasures lie buried or hidden, just as hazel is supposed in rural districts, even to this day, to possess the power of indicating where a spring of water may be found by well-diggers. In the old heathen mythology there have always been plants possessed of a reputation for magical power. The German "luck-flower" was supposed to bring good luck and enable the bearer of it to discover hidden treasure. The English forget-me-not also was supposed to have this same power, and there is a story of one who having used the forget-me-not to open rocks where an enormous pile of gold and precious stones were concealed, filled his pockets with the jewels and precious metal, and, turning to depart from this mine of wealth, forgot to take the staff containing the flowers, notwithstanding it called out in piteous tones: "Forget me not." This cry being unheeded, the treasure-seeker left his guide behind and was inclosed and forever imprisoned in the rocks which no longer obeyed the command of the person deprived of the potent talisman. In time it came to be supposed that it was not necessary to have the plant, flower or seed -that the mention of the name of the plant alone was sufficient to cleave rocks. It was this mere mention of the rock-breaking seasame (the saxifrage-also supposed to be the emblem and possessed of the colors of the lightning) that enabled Ali Baba to rob the robbers. When he forgot the name he was powerless either to open the cave from the outside, or, being inside, with his pockets full of treasure, to rend the rocks and so find his way back to the outer air Some writers explain that seasame is an annual herbaceous plant of the genus seasame from the seed of which an of Eastern Central Africa, even that oil is expressed, which oil was used to larger kind of commerce with which oil locks and hinges. But this is not

#### MORPHINOMANIACS.

word seasame. - Chicago Mail.

Baba opened the rocks by saying

"Open seasame." He had no key and

we do not know that there were locks

or hinges. He only had to say "Open

seasame," therefore the puzzle editor

gives as the correct answer to this

question the saxifrage theory of the

The Startling Increase in Their Number

The Prazel needle has been the death

of many a woman in France. The vice is one almost wholly confined to polite society. Lack of stamina and high nervous development so characteristic of the ladies who move-who are always on the move-in the upper circles which is quite an object to be consid- of Paris life are the conditions which almost invariably lead to it. Women so organized, and who lead such lives. are typical subjects of neuralgia in all its forms, from tooth-ache to those intercostal pains which make many people believe they have heart disease. The woman who lives for society -I do not mean who sacrifices herself for society in a noble sense-looks upon pleasure as her right, and fiercely resents pain when it comes. She will not take it as a warning to change her habits, but insists on having it quelled immediately by her doctor so that her plans may not be upset. The doctor can do it-doctors can do wonderful things nowadays, although in conquering disease they are not much more advanced than they were two thousand years ago. Physic has triumphed over pain, but death still triumphs over physic. The little piqure in the arm sends away the raging neuralgia as if by magic, and what is more wonderful, instead of the pain it gives a delightful sensation of perfect vitality-a happy mind in a healthy body. What a pity that the sensation does not last very long! It may, however, be renewed by having recourse to the little needle, and by gradually increasing the dose of morphine as the body grows accustomed to the poison.

The unfortunate consequence of this habit in some notable cases—the death, for instance, of the Duchesse de Chaulnes, a few years ago-produced a wholesome fear of morphine, and, although this fear did not cure those who were already fascinated by the eyes of the seductive fiend, it kept many from following their example .-- Paris Cor. Boston Transcript

#### WIDOW'S SCHEME.

How She Supported Herself Without Per-

forming Any Work. There was a poor woman living in one of the little shanties up-town, with a large family of pigs, goats, geese and children swarming around it. She sup- dote, which has never been published, ports her family by taking in washing, brings out one more instance in which and her poverty and industry have secured for her the compassion and the child, nobly controlled his action. In washing of a number of benevolent ladies. One of these ladies recently war, a young Union soldier was so seremonstrated with her on the size of her bills, and said that she had had to be amputated. On leaving the to pay much more for her washing than hospital, the young soldier, by the aid she did at any of the laundries. The of influential gentlemen, obtained a pohard-working widow admitted that this sition as Government weigher of hay was the case, but she respectfully, but and grain. Not long after he had enfirmly, declined to reduce her price.

"You see, ma'am," she said, "I do the very finest handwork, and it wouldn't pay me to do it for the price the laundries get for machine work. If you compared my work with theirs you more.' would see a great difference. Those Chithe bread out of honest women's mouths. I don't see how any lady can be willing to send her clothes to them. Of course they do it cheap when they have no families to support and can live on almost nothing; but they tear your your clothes done nicely by a clean, respectable woman, besides helping her

to support her family." The lady was influenced by this candid statement, and decided to continue her patronage. But a few weeks after she was surprised to see emerging from a Sing Sing laundry in her neighborhood the well-known figure of the son of the poor but honest laundress, staggering under a huge bundle of clothes. A dark suspicion crossed the mind of the charitable woman. Having a slight But her faith in the President's sense acquaintance with Sing Sing from a few previous negotiations, she entered the laundry and made some cautious inqui- days of patient waiting in the anteries about the boy who had just gone out. Sing Sing readily acknowledged that he came every week with a large bundle, and it was too obvious that the poor but honest and hardworking laundress was doing an easy and profitable business by subletting the washing little girl, what can I do for you?" given by her customers to the much had warned them so vigorously.-Chicago News.

#### SLAVES AND RAILROADS.

The Effect of Modern Modes of Trans-

portation on Slave-Traffic. As a whole nation we are not greatly concerned to inquire into the prospects of African commerce. We are not bound to consider closely whether good or bad trade will be the outcome of the recent agreement between France, Germany and Great Britain on the affairs of Zanzibar, or what will be the trade results of our own recent great acquisition of exclusive influence in the southern part of the country. It must vet be borne in mind that trade questions are themselves intimately bound up with the rescue of the African from his tyrants; seeing that commerce, as it is at present conducted in many parts the white man eventually deals at an explanation of the story that Ali the sea coast emporia, necessarily involves the employment of slaves as carriers. In roadless regions inhabited by people who are too primitive to breed cattle, and where belts of country infested by the tsetse fly have to be crossed, none but human beasts of burden can bear the products of industry. An elephant may be killed a thousand miles from the coast, and each tusk is the burden of a negro slave to the nearest seaport, while it will have taken three or four negroes to carry the calico required to pay the elephant hunter in the interior. Slavery and slave carriage is therefore at present a necessary incident of trade in many parts of Africa. It is evident that if civilized modes of carriage are once established in the German and English "spheres of influence," slave-borne traffic will give ble river. - Nineteenth Century.

#### BARB WIRE FENCES.

How to Prevent Injury to Horses an

Other Farm Animals. Notwithstanding the several simple and other farm animals from barb wire severe injuries inflicted by these fences. In all cases, so far as we have heard. the injury has come from the fences made wholly of the barb wires. Where ditches and banks have been made at wall of cobble-stones a foot or two high the manner we have repeatedly recommended, not a single accident has occurred within our knowledge. Some persons have strongly advo-

along highways, to prevent the many accidents which frequently occur, but passed so long as farmers find these fences so much cheaper, more efficient fence that can be constructed. It would be equally impossible to prohibit the running of railway trains on account of the disasters which often occur from the simple and cheap remedies recommended, among which the earth bank and double ditch is capable of nearly universal application, and which has some advantages in cheapness of construction, in addition to the protection it affords .- Country Gentleman.

#### WHAT A CHILD DID.

An Anecdote Illustrating Mr. Lincoln's Great Tenderness of Heart.

Will the world ever know what depths of tenderness there were in the heart of Abraham Lincoln? An anechis sympathies, awakened by a little one of the first skirmishes of the civil verely wounded in the leg that the limb tered upon his duties, his superior officer said to him:

"See here, Mr. M ---, this hay weighs so much on these scales; but to the Government it weighs so much

"I do not understand, sir, that way namen living in dirt like pigs are taking of doing business. I can enter but one weight and that the correct one," answered the young weigher.

His superior walked away, muttering threats. The young man from that day suffered many petty persecutions for his honesty, and it was not long before clothes all to pieces, and dear knows he received notice that the government what you catch from them. No, ma'am, had no further need of his services. you'd better pay a little more and have The summary dismissal made him so down-hearted that when he told the story to his family, he seemed a man without hope.

"Father," replied the eldest daughter, a girl of thirteen, "cheer up! I am going to see President Lincoln. I know he will make it all right."

Her father and mother tried to turn her purpose, saying that it would be useless to see the President, as he would not attend to such a petty matter as the dismissal of a weigher of grain. of justice was so strong that she went to the White House, and, after three room, was admitted to Mr. Lincoln's presence.

The hour for receiving visitors had nearly expired, and as she entered the room the President, throwing himself on a lounge, said, wearily: "Well, my

She told her artless story. Mr. Lindespised Chinaman against whom she coln listened attentively, and with a smile asked: "But how, my dear, do I know that your statement is true?"

"Mr. President," answered the girl, with energy, "you must take my word for it." "I do," replied the President, rising

and taking her hand. "Come with me to Mr. Stanton.' "Stanton," said Mr. Lincoln, as they entered the office of the great War Sec-

retary, "I wish you to hear this child's

"I have no time," answered the overworked man.

"But you must," replied Mr. Lincoln. "I have not a moment to spare to-

day, Mr. President." "Come again, my dear, to-morrow, and Mr. Stanton will hear you then,"

said the President, leading her away. The next day she was admitted at once to the President, who took her over to Mr. Stanton's office. The Secretary listened to the child's simple story and was so moved by it that he indignantly exclaimed, before she had finished: "The infernal rascal!" He went to his desk and wrote an order for the immediate dismissal of the dishonest official, and for the appoint-

Mr. Lincoln never forgot the child; he told her story to several Congressmen, and through their influence her two brothers were enrolled among the pages of the House of Representatives. -Youth's Companion.

ing the little girl's father to the vacant

#### FIGS AS A FOOD.

One of the Persian Kings caused the

The Most Nutritious of All Fruits Except the Olive.

celebrated Attic figs to be set before him whenever he dined, for one reason way to cheaper and more speedy con- to remind him that the land where they veyance by road, by rail or by naviga- grew was not yet his and that, instead of receiving the fruit as a tribute, he was obliged to buy it from abroad; and, for another, that it was not only the emblem of health, but the most wholesome fruit grown. The fig is now pretty well known to be, especially at certain seasons, almost the common food means for preventing injury to horses of the Italian people; and for months they may be said to live entirely upon fences, we are repeatedly hearing of them. It is not the superfluous, the luxurious; and thus, as Dr. Nichols says, it is not only possible for a man to live upon figs, but that, sitting under his own vine and fig tree, a man would have plenty of food and no landlord. the bottom of the fence, or a rip-rap When eaten fresh, it is a medicine as well as food; and they who eat them has been placed beneath the wires, in freely need no potions and no aperients. Full of nutrition and all those properties that make it valuable as an article of diet, we are confident that the fig will take a prominent posicated the prohibition, by law, of all tion in the estimation of all who work barb wire fences next to neighbors or for and believe in food reform. For myself, I would simply add that, again and again, without liquid of any kind, the no general law of this kind can be luscious green fig, eaten with whole meal bread, has formed a dish at once simple but rich, and, like the Spanand more durable than any other farm | iard's salad, fit for a king. The fig is not only very popular, but it is the most ancient fruit we cultivate. In many countries the failure of this crop also means starvation and famine. them. All that is necessary is to adopt Travelers in Asia Minor and southern Europe provide themselves with figs and olives as provisions for long journeys, and not only live, but grow fat on the diet. The fig has more medicinal properties and more nutriment than any other fruit with the exception of the olive. - Interior.

#### Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

#### AT SCHOOL

We are all at school in this world of ours, And our lessons lie plain before us; But we will not learn, and the flying hours And the days and the years pass o'er us.

And then we grumble and mourn and say That our school is so tiresome and weary, And we ask for a long bright holiday That will banish our lessons dre ry.

But what is it God is trying to teach' Is it patience, or faith, or kindness?
Is the lesson really beyond our reach,
Or made hard through our willful blindne

If we were in earnest, and tried to learn, If our listless study we mended, Who knows but our holiday we would earn, And our school days be gladly ended!

Who knows but we make our lessons long. And hinder their meaning from reaching The hearts that would be full of joyous song If we knew what our God was teaching?

Then let us study His will while we may; There's a warning for us in the rule That the scholar who will not learn all day Is the one that is kept after school.

—Bessie Chandler, in Advance.

#### JESSIE'S ROMANCE.

#### And the Wholesome Change It Wrought in Her Life.

To the mind of youth, the near, the attainable, is always the undesirable. Happiness ever sits enthroned on the lofty heights of the beyond! Only after years of wearying pain and fruitless pursuit of the fleeting vision, do we learn to look among the common-place and unromantic scenes of every-day life for true content and peace.

Jessie Crofton was a Wisconsin farmer's daughter-young, visionary and romantic; sensitively alive to her lack of talent and of personal beauty, and heartily detesting the dull, prosaic life to which she was doomed by circumstances-her discontent rendering her petulant and irritable. She was not a favorite with her younger brothers and sisters, nor with the maiden aunt who since her mother's death had acted as her father's housekeeper; and though naturally possessed of considerable energy of character, she had no clearlyde ned plans for doing any thing to better her condition; she was waiting passively for that fairy chance-much besought, seldom found-to cast at her feet the good she so much desired. The long months dragging wearily by were only rendered endurable by the confident hope of something better in store.

That such a girl should possess a lover like Rodney Leare was an unsolved problem to more than one student of human nature. Active, energetic, clear-brained, possessed of fine natural talents and great sweetness of disposition, what was it that attracted him to his plain, ill-tempered neighbor? -unless, indeed, it be one of nature's happiness in sharing their blessings with her less-favored children; or, it may be that through the vail of discontent and gloom, he caught faint, occasional glimpses of the angelic nature held in abeyance.

Though Rodney Leare was her devoted ally and champion on all occasions, our heroine neither appreciated his devotion, nor estimated him at his true value. He was so unlike the heroes of romance, she had known him so long and so well, that fancy, the bane of a young girl's mind, refused to invest him with her airy robes. She suffered his attentions because she had

the coming of the true prince. Spring had blossomed into summer when walking one day in the orchard, Jessie found her fate on a bit of torn paper which the wind had wafted to her feet. Turning it over in her hand, her eve fell upon this singular advertisement:

not the heart to quarrel with her only

friend-but waited patiently the while

"WANTED-CORRESPONDENCE "A young gentleman of good social position; proachable moral character, wishes to open a correspondence with a young lady, with a view to matrimony. All letters strictly confidential. Address HUGH MANNERING, Box 150, GLEN HAVEN.

In those earlier days, advertisements like the above, (which have since been scattered broadcast over the land, luring many a soul on to destruction) were of her intended visit to Glen Haven, comparatively unknown. To Jessie Crofton's aimless life the words came like the blinding light of a new revelation. Here was the true ideal for which her soul had longed; the modern Bayard without flaw or stain; and accepting without cavil or suspicion the destiny in store for her, before nightfall she had dispatched to Glen Haven a long and confidential epistle, detailing with touching pathos the sorrow and loneliness of her loveless condition.

Had Jessie possessed a wise and tender mother who understood her weaknesses, and sympathised with her in the discontent and unhappiness so common to young girls ere life's great labors are fully entered upon, that letter would have never been sent, and this history would have remained unwritten. But she had never been encouraged in the practice of making her aunt her confident, and her father was too wholly absorbed in business to waste any time trying to understand his children; so it was not strange that she kept her correspondence to when on the arrival of the stage, she went, as was her custom, for the family mail. On one point sho had displayed an unusual amount of caution; fearing stare.

that the matter might come to her father's ears, and be ill received, she had given an assumed name, which soon became familiar at the post-office as day after day passed by and her frequent he was preparing the medicine cast a of "no letter." At last, when she had given up all hope of hearing from her unknown friend, she was happily surprised by the receipt of the long-lookedfor missive, wrapped in a dainty envelope, and directed in a bold, manly hand. Almost beside herself with joy, she could hardly wait until she was out of the village and had reached the shade of a small grove, before sitting down on a rock by the wayside and tearing open the letter.

It began with a prettily-worded apology for the writer's neglect caused by his absence on business, and proceeded in glowing terms to describe the pleasure her letter had given him. He had singled it out from many hundreds received (so he wrote) for the truth and earnestness revealed in every line. In her he was sure of finding a congenial spirit, and henceforth his life would be bound up in her let-

There were many more pages filled with similar phrases, with lofty sounding passages from the poets, and sentimental repinings over the destiny that had so long separated them. But to Jessie's unsophisticated heart every word was as prerious as gold. It was the one perfect letter ever written; restoring it to its envelope she resumed her homeward walk, hardly conscious that the way was long and the heat oppressive.

That evening, when Rodney Leare made one of his customary unceremonious calls, he could not but perceive that there was a new barrier between them. Jessie sat silent and absentminded, and gave no heed to his wittiest sallies. Finding her in such an unamiable mood, he at once directed his conversation to her father, when, making some trifling excuse, she arose and left the room to return no more that evening. After perusing Hugh Mannering's tenderly set words and smoothly flowing phrases she could not patiently endure the clashing discordance of her sometime lover's rougher speech. Rodney waited patiently awhile for her return, and at last took his leave in as much of a fret as his sunny nature allowed him to indulge in.

Autumn came, and the mellow days and golden evenings were imbued for Jessie Crofton with the glory and splendor of love's young dream. Never had the hand of the Great Artist tinted the woods and hills with such gorgeous dyes; never did such a vail of beauty overhang the dells; never did lakelets lie in such a dream of peace. Earth was a new Eden, and reversing the ancient order of things, a new Eve awaited the coming of her Adam; and it dimmed not the brightness of her glory that the one friend of her lifetime, disheartened by her frequent rebuffs. troubled her no longer with his presence. Rodney Leare, grown a trifle silent and sad, striving to conquer a laws that they who have an excess of love which his better judgment astentment or peace, went his own way; warded the heavier burdens of life from her weaker shoulders, she was still un-

recognizing and unthankful. In the late fall the little household of the Croftons was surprised by the receipt of a letter from an almost forgotten cousin of the family, whom the tide of fortune had driven into the little harbor of Glen Haven. The letter contained an earnest request that Cousin Joe or some of his family should pay the writer a visit. Only by the strongest force of will could Jessie retain her calmness until in family conclave it had been decided that she should be the fortunate one to accept the invitation. Her father could not spare the time, and Aunt Ruth was only too glad of a little respite from the niece's fault-finding and general discontent; and so the succeeding week found her safely ensconsed on the stage coach, her face bright with anticipation, en route for

Glen Haven-and Hugh Mannering. There is something inexpressibly sad in the utter ruin of a young life's first romance. However unstable the foundation, it was reared in touching faith and purity of purpose. Happy the soul that

#### "Rising on its wreck at last,

To something nobler may attain." Anxious to surprise her correspondent, in the letter mailed the day before her departure Jessie had given no hint and the earlier part of her journey was whiled away in happy dreams of their meeting.

Towards noon the sky became over cast, the wind rose in fury, and a few flakes, the vanguard of the forces the Frost King held in reserve, came flying through the air. As the wind became colder and keener, Jessie was aroused from her happy dreams by a sudden neuralgia in her face, which continued to grow worse and worse, until by the time she arrived at her journey's end she was almost frantic with pain. Giving the driver her cousin's address, she stopped at the first apothecary's

shop to obtain an opiate. The low building which bore on its front in huge gilt letters the sign DRUGS & MEDICINES, boasted also a smaller one, Post-Office; and as Jessie | Ledger. reached the door, a man carrying a bundle of letters brushed past her. She drew back with an instinctive feeling of disgust. To her sensitive soul there was something inexpressibly loathsome herself, and only betrayed her anxiety in his presence. His shabby black suit was soiled and torn, his face was coarse and sensual, and the bold blue eyes owner to rise in the middle of the night | Hastings Mill, Puget Sound, recently, seemed to stab her with their insulting and walk him up and down the road for that was 106 feet long by 24 inches

Striving to conquer her repugnance, Jessie lowered her veil, and, following him into the store, gave her order to the clerk in a subdued voice, and while inquiries received the unvarying reply hasty glance to the farther end of the room where a number of men, talking and smoking, were gathered around the stove. As the seedy-looking individual approached the group he was greeted with a shout of laughter. Cried one voice, louder than the rest:

"What's the news to-day, Hugh?"

The reply came fearfully clear and distinct:

"I've got another letter from my charmer, boys. Shall I read it?" And without waiting for an answer, he tore open the envelope and began reading aloud.

As the first words fell upon her ears, Jessie grew faint and grasped the railing for support. Then a sudden rush of indignation gave her strength to stand upright and listen, with burning cheeks and flashing eyes, as the words - her own words, written in all tenderness of heart and purity of purpose-fell on her ears, interspersed by the reader with coarse jests and frequent oaths. It seemed an age to her before the awkward clerk succeeded in making change; then taking her package she hastily quitted the store, followed by the laughter, loud and long, of the listening crowd around the stove.

Almost forgetting her pain in this bitter shock, she hurried on her way. This, then, was the end of all her hopes and bright dreams! To this low level had she descended-to become the jest and by-word of a party of village loafers! Then she remembered the reader's coarse allusion to the "ole woman and the young uns at home," the tears came thick and fast, and in sudden contrast rose before her the face of a man so inately pure and noble that to him all womankind was sacred-he, the trusted knight-errant of the poor and defense-

But there was little time for thought. Already she had reached her cousin's residence, and, repressing her feelings, she was obliged to respond to the hearty welcome of the family-to ask and answer questions, until her brain was in a whirl; but when the long evening was over, and she was alone in her room, she threw herself upon the bed in a passion of tears and self-reproach.

"If I live," she said at last between her sobs, "I will try and make myself worthy of Rodney Leare, the truest, the best and the noblest man the world ever saw;" and with this resolve in her heart she fell asleep.

The visit to Glen Haven marked the beginning of a new era in Jessie Crofton's life. A few cautiously-worded questions revealed more and more the baseness of her correspondent; and so deep was her sense of shame and selfreproach that she was glad when her visit came to an end and she was able to bid her kind relatives good-bye and return home.

She had not been at home three days but that every one felt that a change and if sometimes his strong hand trouble, she set herself to work to win their confidence and affection, and to improve their minds. Her tired, overworked aunt felt a sudden sense of rest and support as quietly and unobtrusively she took upon herself, one after another, various household duties. It was long before the sting of her bitter experience had passed away; but a life filled with earnest, helpful labor finds little time for vain, regretful looking back to what might have been; and when, after a few busy, happy years, she became the wife of Rodney Leare, she learned to look upon the one dark spot in her life as a much-needed lesson, from which she had learned contentment and peace. - St. Louis Maga-

## How to Crush Suspicions.

There are many suspicions that need crushing in the bud. We fancy our friend is cool to us; we imagine some one has slighted us; we suspect our neighbor of having spoken ill of us. Most likely we are mistaken, and, in any case, we could never probably search into the matter. Our trust in our friend or our own self-respect should lead us to put away such thoughts, to abandon such suspicions. Some one has, perhaps, dropped a poisonous word of scandal into our ears. Let us banish it from our thoughts with scorn. Circumstances may tend to cast suspicion on one whom we honor, let us continue to trust him in our heart of hearts. We may fear that some one has committed a fault, which, however, does not concern us in the least, and in which we are not called upon to interfere; let us expel the idea as an unwelcnme intruder. In one of these two ways suspicion may be rightly dealt with. If as a warning it has a mission to perform, it will do its work; if it is an unworthy or an idle conjecture, it will be dismissed. In either case it will pass away, as all suspicions are meant to do. As transient guests of the mind with directions concerning her baggage, they may be useful in establishing the innocence which should be brought to light, or in proving the guilt which should be purged away. But as permanent inmates of the mind their influence is most pernicious.-Philadelphic

> -The champion absentminded man of East Union, Me., is he who bedded his horse with shorts instead of sawdust the other night. He found out his mistake when his horse had eaten up his bedding and it became necessary for his

#### PHYSICAL BEAUTY.

How Plain Faces Are Transformed Into

There are some men to be met with who frankly admit that their wives are ugly, and even here and there a wife agrees that her husband's judgment is correct. But, as a rule, every man considers his own choice the best, and where there are fifty minds there will be fifty ideas of what constitutes physical beauty. We all know and admit that personal charm and mental accomplishments can transform a plain face into a handsome one, and the lack of them deprive a woman with the countenance of a Greek statue of the beauty which at first sight struck the eye. It is notorious that the women over whom men "play the fool" are often far from pretty. Not infrequently the belle of an Indian station is the ugliest girl within fifty miles, and the women around whom half the men on board a ship on a long voyage flutter, is very often by no means the beauty of the quarter deck. Nina D'Enclos, who had lovers after she was seventy, does not seem to have been a great beauty. Nor, if we are to judge from some of the portraits of Mary of Scotland, was that siren, with whom, as Lord Beaconsfield used to say, men fall in love till this day, by any means strikingly beautiful. The "dangerous women" of history have seldom been beauties. Nature is full of compensations. The reigning belle is too often silly, or, overestimating the fascinations of her face, does not take the trouble to be amiable. On the other hand, the plain woman, knowing that she is handicapped at the start, does her best to compensate for her illfavoredness by attractiveness of manner, and in the end generally wins in the race. John Wilkes, who was the ugliest man of his day, was in the habit of boasting that he would give the handsomest man in England half an hour's start of him and oust him early in the running. There is, in truth, no accounting for taste. Dr. Johnson always spoke of the painted and affected widow, old enough to be his mother, whom he married in the heyday of his youth as a "pretty creature," and even Joe Gargery, in one of the most delightful of Dicken's novels, was willing to believe that Pip's masculine sister was "a fine figure of a woman."-Boston Herald.

#### NO VERMIN THERE. How a Lady in Search of a House Mystified a Landlord.

Lady-You are sure that the house contains no vermin?

House Owner (indignantly and very emphatically)-Vermin in a house of mine! Not much!

Lady-Well, I'm glad of that. If there is any thing I do detest it is a house overrun with roaches and-House Owner-Oh, I won't say there

ain't a few roaches. Most any house is liable to have a few roaches. Lady-And rats and mice-are there

any of them? House Owner-Well, there might be

Lady-How about bed-bugs? House Owner - Bed-bugs? Well. now, of course, bed-bugs is different. Jevver see a house that had been lived in at all that didn't have a few? (Warmly.) Why, the house I live in myself is chock full of 'em. What I do say, though, is, that there ain't no vermin in no house of mine; no sir, not none. When do you think you'll move

Lady-I'm afraid your house will not

suit me. Good-day. House Owner (soliloquizingly)-Now wonder what that woman can find fault with in this house? After almost sayin' she'd take it and my provin' that there's nothing wrong with it, she don't want it. That's just like a woman. They ain't got no sense, nohow. - Texas Siftings.

#### His Curiosity Fully Satisfied.

Small man (on railway train, writing letter to his wife)-It would afford you some amusement, my dear, if you could see the freckle-faced, long, lean, gamble-shanked, knock-kneed, sneaking, impertinent, ill-bred, half-baked specimen of a back-woods gawky that is looking over my shoulder as I write this-

Large man on seat behind (fiercely) -You lie, you little scoun-

Small man (turning round) - Beg pardon, sir; are you speaking to me? Large man (confusedly) -Y-no! No! I didn't say any thing. I wasn't speaking. I-I-

Small man resumes his writing. Large man goes back to the rear platform of the last car on the train and relieves his mind by swearing volubly at the flying landscape. - Chicago Tri-

#### A Heart-Breaking Loss.

Bobley-Wonder what makes young Perkins look so cast down. One would fancy he had lost his best friend. Wiggins-So he has. His sweetheart

has jilted him. Bobley-Well, it's really a blessing ir. disguise. He has escaped a mother-inlaw, any way.

Wiggins-Oh, you don't understand; the girl was an orphan!-Judge.

-The longest white pine sticks that were ever cut in Michigan, probably, were recently manufactured in a mill at Cadillac. They were six in number and were 66 feet long and 10x12 inches in diameter. A stick of timber was sawed at the

#### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-A cloth saturated in kerosene and dipped into whiting, for cleaning tinware, is much better than any thing else used.

-The Scientific American says that not water applied every hour or two to the hands or other part affected by poison ivy, whenever itching returns, will effect a cure in a couple of days.

-Boil one ounce of flax-seed in a pint of water; strain it and put in an ounce of rock candy, some honey and the juice of three lemons; boil again. Result-a nice old-fashioned cough medicine. Drink it hot as you can bear it.

-A patent nutmeg grater and an ounce of nutmeg will keep a restless child busy and happy half a day turning the tiny crank, while the grated spice, carefully preserved from the air in a tin box, is a real help when one is hurried with cooking.

-Oyster Macaroni. -Boil macaroni in a cloth to keep it straight; put a layer in a baking dish; season with salt, pepper and butter; then put in a layer of oysters, and so on until the dish is full. Mix grated bread with a beaten egg. Spread over the top and bake.

-Barberries make an exceedingly pretty garnish, and may be very easily preserved for this use, as they need only to be placed in a jar with brine to keep indefinitely. Green grapes, picked while the skins and pulp are still tender, may be pickled in the same way, and have a piquant flavor that suggests

olives. -Red coloring, which is often required for jellies, ice cream, syrups and icings for cakes, is made by boiling fifteen grains of powdered cochineal in half a pint of water, to which a piece of alum the size of a hazel nut and a drachm and a half of cream of tartar are added. Boil all together slowly for half an hour, then strain and bottle.

-A good breakfast dish may be made with the remains of any cold fish. Free them from bones and flake into quite small pieces, add pepper, salt, a little bread crumb or a cold potato and two or three well-beaten eggs; form into balls or small oval cakes, and fry a light brown in boiling butter; drain them by laying on paper. Cold tongue grated and laid pretty thickly on hot buttered toast is also a very good breakfast dish.

-Ladies, when they purchase kid gloves, should examine separately the fingers of each glove and take none that have broken stitches. Stretch the seams carefully between the thumb and forefinger; if the kid comes away from is not the pair for you. Elastic kid generally wears well. Stiff and unyielding skins are worthless. They neither fit nor wear well. Narrow gloves never fit or wear well, and disfigure the hand instead of beautifying it. Shortfingered gloves deform the hand.

-Orange Sirup.-Squeeze the juice of the orange through a sieve and to every pint add a pound and a half of powdered sugar with a little of the it does not look clear when taken off, strain it. Next bottle and seal up tight, and it will keep for a long time. Two tablespoonfuls of the sirup mixed with a quarter of a pound of creamed butter makes a nice sauce for a pudding, or a pleasant flavor for custards and ices. Mixed with cold water and ice it makes a delicious drink and can be safely given to invalids.

#### NEAT KITCHEN GOWNS.

How and of What Materials They Should

Seersucker and gingham are no doubt the most serviceable materials for kitchen gowns. They are more expensive than calico, but wear much better. Fine checks in blue and white and brown and white gingham, and the seersuckers in hair lines of different colors, which are so thoroughly "color-proof" that they may be boiled, are to be commended for this purpose. These dresses should be made in a simple style, with full "housemaid" skirts, finished with a simple hem or a hem and cluster of tucks and no drapery, or a simple sash drapery at the back and a round belted waist with or without a yoke, according to the figure of the wearer. Wrappers are an exceedingly untidy garment, fit only for the invalid, and should be discarded for other wear. The house dress should be short enough fully to clear the floor and display a neatly tied low shoe instead of a slipper or boot. A large white apron, which may be made of cambric or a sheerer material, as the wearer fancies, should always be worn in the kitchen. Such an apron is much cleanlier than gingham, the sole recommendation of which that it can not show dirt will not for a moment commend it to a neat woman. The advantages of a white apron are many. Fruit stains can be readily removed by processes which would spot and disfigure any colored cotton. They may be boiled, bleached and subjected to the most thorough cleansing processes, and they are dainty and tasteful. A kitchen apron should measure from a yard and a half to two yards in width and should reach nearly to the bottom of the dress. Bibs are not worn with these aprons. The tasteful housewife of to-day prefers to complete her kitchen outfit with a folded kerchief of muslin, which will entirely protect the front of her dress, and, like the apron. may be boiled and bleached. The English habit of wearing a close covered cap which covers the hair is generally adopted in cooking schools and prevents the hair becoming impregnated with the odor of cooking and is certainly a neat and becoming addition to the kitchen toilet .- N. Y. Tribune.

#### Where Log Cabins Flourish.

A party of American gentlemen, who had been camping out on an island in the great Lake Nipissing, Canada, last summer, were returning in a sail-boat and were yet seven miles from port when the sun went down, and with it the sailing breeze.

A discouraging situation, truly.

"Never mind, I can row you there inside of two hours," said the guide who had charge of the party, as their murmurs

"Why, man, it is seven miles, there are four of us in this heavy boat—it's a big job you undertake," said one.

"No matter, I have done the likes before and can do it again," cheerfully replied the broad-shouldered Irishman, as he stowed away the sail and bent to the oars. He was a splendid carsman and the boat was soon under headway again. "What would I not give to enjoy your

health and strength," remarked th

"Yes, I am pretty healthy, and though I am past sixty I feel as strong as ever," replied the guide. "But only three years ago I stood at death's door, and never thought to pull an oar again. You see, I was in the oods all winter, logging, and I got into the water one day and caught cold. It settled on my lungs and I had a bad cough which hung on till I ran down almost to a skele-

"Call in a physican?"
"Yes, I went twenty miles through the bush to see a doctor; he gave me some medicine, but it didn't help me much."

"An old Scotch lady, who had come over from the States, gave me a preparation of balsams and herbs, which she said the early settlers in America used, and it soon stopped my cough and put me on my feet

One has but to travel along the frontier to learn how easy it is to get along without doctors, and how effective are the natural remedies which the old grandmothers know

how to prepare. They often cure where the best physicians fail.

Every mother of a family knows how coughs and colds are quickly and radically cured with syrups and teas made from bai-sams and herbs which "grandmother taught

us how to make." Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy was, after long investigation into the merits and comparison with other old time preparations, selected from them because proved to be the very best of them all. It has brought back the roses to many a pallid cheek-there is no known remedy its equal as a cure for coughs and colds.

#### LAWLESS SQUAW MEN.

Why They Can Justly Be Termed the Curse of Indian Territory. "The curse of the Territory, as is

well recognized by all who are acquainted with its condition, is what are called the 'squaw men,' that is. whites who have married Indian women and been adopted into the [tribes. I do not believe that so low and lawthe thread, leaving a white seam, that less a set are to be found anywhere else in America. They are hearly without exception men who have made their own homes too hot to hold them and whose only refuge is in the Indian Territory. They never become fully identified with the tribes, but form a race by themselves, rejected by the whites and not accepted by the Indians. But they are of inestimable value to the outlaws who infest the southern border of Kansas and northwestern grated orange peel and the juice of one section of Arkansas. These desperaa mouse here and there and a couple of lemon. Boil the sirup for fifteen min- does are greatly given to horse and her best gifts shall find their highest sured him would never bring him con- had come over her. Instead of consid- rats or so, may be, but there ain't none utes and skim as long as scum rises. If cattle stealing, driving their prey across the line to the squaw men, who take charge of it and dispose of it among the Indians, or pass it from hand to hand to the southwestern border, where it can safely be sold. These frontier 'fences' are the pests of the border, and if they could be put down fully ninety per cent. of the lawlessness now prevalent would be stopped. Besides serving in this capacity, their homes are the refuge of all criminals closely pressed by the authorities, and the great difficulty experienced by the United States marshals in making arrests is due to the fact that these renegade whites, knowing the country thoroughly, are able to conceal fugitives from justice so securely as to render capture almost impossible. The officials of the United States Court at Fort Smith, where, by the way, more men are sentenced to death every year than in the whole of the country outside, could tell some curious tales of the murders committed by these men, and the list of United States marshals who have fallen by their hands is a long and bloody one. In the most lawless days of the mining towns no such set of thieves and ruffians ever was collected together as can now be found in the Indian Territory, as there they run very little risk of capture and make their raids almost as secure from successful pursuit as if they came from a foreign country.

"From these men, and not from the Indians, comes the chief opposition to the opening of the Territory to white settlers, as they know that with their advent their nefarious trade will be put a stop to. They affiliate little with the Indians, but are hand and glove with the half-breeds, who, as is wellknown to all having had any experience with them, seem to have the vices of both races with the virtues of neither. Nearly as bad in its effects as their propensity to robbery is the fact that through them alone is whisky introduced into the Territory. No. matter how peacefully disposed an Indian may be, in combination with whisky he is a perfect fiend, and nearly all the murders committed by Indians can be directly traced to the dramshops kept by the 'squaw men.' No law or order can be expected as leng as they are allowed to remain in the Territory, their presence is a constant menace to the neighboring States, and the only remedy is to refuse to recognize their adoption by the tribes and order them out of the Territory, as would be done had they no connection with the Indians. Should this rule be enforced the courts of Southern Kansas and Western Arkansas would lose ninety-nine per cent. of their patronage."-St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.



Our Flag Still Floats;



out of Fix for Crowing.

As we go to press it looks as if Benjamin H. Harrison had carried every Northern State, except Connecticut and New Jersey, for the Presidency; yet New York, Indiana, Illi nois and California are still in doubt, with the figures, so far, in favor of

MANIFOLD KNOWLEDGE. John Calvin, the first title in Vol. VII of Alden's Manifold Cyclopedia, occupies seven pages, and Cevennes, the last title, the name of the chief mountain range in the South of France, is given nearly one page. Between these there are over 600 pages. including considerably over 100 illustrations, devoted to topics in every department of human kowledge, for instance: Calw, a manufacturing town in Wurtemberg, 11 lines space; Calypso, in Grecian legend, 9 lines; Calyx (in botany), 30 lines: Cam (a river), 9 lines; Camaldolities (in a religious order), 10 lines; Cambridge University, 5 1-2 pages; Cambyses (King of the Medes) half page: Camel (quadruped, 3 pages; Camera (in optic.), 3 pages; Canada, 8 pages; Canal, Cottonwood Falls, postoffice Novem-3 pages; Cancer, 4 pages; Carbonifere. ber 1st, 1888; ous System (in geology). 3 pages, Cards (playing), 4 pages, Carpentry (10 illustrations), 5 pages; Catalectic (in potery), 2 lines, and so on. These specimens indicate the wonderful Sisson Lon Venus C. A. variety and comprehensiveness of the knowledge embraced within the scope of the work. It is an ordinary Cyclopedia of Universal knowledge, and an unabridge dictionary of language in one, the editorial work being in skillfull hands, the mechanical work. paper printing and binding, all that one can reasonably wish, the form convient beyond all precedent in works of reference, and the cost so trival as to astonish even those who have been found in the cost so trival as to astonish even those who have been found in the cost so trival as to astonish even those who have been dollar valuation, is as follows: familiar with the remarkable accomploshments of Alden's "Literary Revolution." It is probably better than any other Cyclopedia or Dictionary adapted to popular use. The publisher sends specimen pages free to any applicant or specimen volumes, which may be returned, bound in cloth for 50 cents; or half Morocco 65 cents; postage 10 cents. JOHN B. ALDEN. Publisher, 393 Pearl st., New York: or 218 Clark St, Chicago.

EDUCATION FOR DEAF AND DUMB It is not generally known (certainly not so well as it might be) that this state supports at no expense to parents of deaf children residing in the state, a thoroughly equipped educational institution, where there are over 200 pupils ranging in age from eight to twenty, learning to read, write, cipher and becoming familiar with all the branches that are ordinarily taught to children who can hear and talk. Besides, there is a department where quite a large number of the pupils are taught to speak-considerable success being reported in that line, Then, that the deaf boys and girls may have all the advantage of other children, there is an industrial department where the trades of carpentry, cabinet making, printing and type setting, shoe making, dress making and plain cooking are taught. The course of instruction extends about ten years, but the children all go home to spend three months vacation during the summer months. Sixteen especially trained teachers and other trained officers are required to conduct the school. The school receives all who are so deaf that their education is not practicable in the public schools. The superintendent. S. T. Walker, informs us that the par- November 1st, 1888.

ents of new students should correspond with him. The institution i uneer the control of the State Board of Charities. It is an institution of which our state should be proud, and f there are any deaf children in this county, as we have no doubt there are our charitably inclined friends should look them up and explain the institution to their parents and report them to Superintendent Walker at Olathe,

#### THE KANSAS DEMOCRAT.

But Our Rooster Is Somewhat one year, five dollar; six months,

all that. We have fine crops of every kind, such as hay, corn, barley, oats, wheat, potatoes, fruits of all kinds, and descent of property. and tomatoes until you can't rest One of my neighbors planted eight acres in tomatoes 7 feet apart, he has hauled to the canning factory, 98 tons and he thinks he will have 20 tons yet elected Trustee; Alex Yarbrough, to haul; he sold for \$9 per ton. The Clerk; Matt McDonland, Treasurer; Peace. expences of cultivating, picking and hauling is \$4 per ton; he says that will cover all expences except for the use of the land. The peach crop was very fine, we had them from the 15th of June until the 17 of this month; grapes and mellons will last until December, the second crop of both are turning out well.

Yours Truly, L. MARTIN. LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining unclaimed in

Bishop Henry Dean Nelsoa Dickey David Hopkins D. H. McFadden Hugh Oak John Stoops Sarah Usher William Wencks Maria Burgess J. C. Brauer Gus
Drus Reaka
Greenwood Alice
McGinegale Martha
McCoy J. W.
Sampsell Eugene Wrucks Maria Waidley E.

All the above unclaimed Dec. 1st. will be sent to the dead letter office Please say advertised when inquiring. L. P. Pugh, P. M.

#### Chase County Tax Levies for 1888,

-	State Tax 4.1	
9	County Tax 10	
	Court House Bond Sinking 1%	**
a	Court House Bond Interest 6-10	
	Delinquent Road, Valuation 1887. 2	"
y	TOWNSHIP TAXES.	
-	Bazaar Township 1	mil
	Cedar " " 1	***
y	The state of the same of the state of the st	
•	BBS 11%	mill
h	Falls Township 2	**
		mil
r	Strong City 5	mill
;	Cottonwood Falls 8	
1.	SCHOOL DISTRICT TAXES.	
놽	District No.	mill
н	1 5	**
	. 2	**
	. 8 6	**
	. 4 8	**
	. 5 8	**
	. 6	**
y	. 7 8	**
,	. 8 6	
8	. 9 6	
-		

	SCHOOL DISTRICT TAXES.		
istrict	No.	n	ille
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		12	
**	3	6	**
	<b>4</b>	8	**
		21	
	7	8	
**	8	6	**
**	9	6	
**	10	21/2	
		10	
"	12 18 14	934	
	14	12%	
	15	1734	
	16 Joint	8	
**	17	9	**
	18	9	
**	19	4	**
	20	7 8	"
	21	5	
	22	9	
	24	9	**
	25	434	
	26	8	**
**	27	10	**
**	28 29	8	**
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:	011111	8	16
	82 Joint	436	**
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**	00	2136	"
	57	1634	**
		1934	14
B. (23)	59	15	**

Election Returns of Chase County, Kansas, Nev 6, 1888.

CANDIDATES. THE KANSAS DEMOCRAY.

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 tolegraph service is admirable. No person who wishes to be thoroughly informed on Kansas politics shoud be without the Democrat is same size as daily, making forty-eight columns almost entirely solid reading matter, and just the paper for those who do not find it convenient to take the daily.

This most execulent paper will be mailed to any address on the following terms: Daily Democrat, three dollar; Weekly, one dollar per year—payable in advance.

Address, 'The Kansas Democrat, three dollars; Weekly, one dollar per year payable in advance.

Address, 'The Kansas Democrat, in eyear, five dollar; is months, three dollars; Weekly, one dollar per year—payable in advance.

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From Courant:—We are having fine weather, had no rain since the 8th of March until the 17th of this month, had about half a shower for all that. We have fine crops of every kind, such as hay, corn, barley, oats wheat investment of the State of ... 73 17 19 152 29 93 27 138 75 83 882 251 72 106 58 48 85 90 48 220 147 741149 111 92 44 59 22 22 87 25 53 51 68 565 227 53 104 56 49 37 81 49 228 140 78110 20 67 57 31 20 26 5 2 72 36 22343 130 58 68 90 49 26 90 63 37 62 86 88 22 34 32 252 74 108 59 49 26 90 82 60 37 62 86 88 88 92 55 72 108 64 52 42 89 58 189 150 81 1160 255 72 108 64 52 42 89 58 189 150 81 1160 25 53 17 10 26 6 ... 66 3 8 19 280

> FALLS TOWNSHIP. In Falls township C. C. Evans is Chas. Haggans and N. A. Dobbins, Constables; D. C. Ellsworth and C. W. Jones, Justices of the Peace. W. H. Holsinger was elected county

elected Trustee: F. Jones, Clerk; C. A Howard, Treasurer; A. W. Orrill and D. M. Jones, Constables; Eli Frazier and J. J. Bradbury, Justices of the

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP. In Cottonwood township C. N Moody was elected Trustee; F. L. Drinkwater. Clerk; Frank Laloge, Treasurer; M. E. Self and J. L. Ship-In Toledo township M. D. Lyle was B. Smith. Justices of the Peace.



## 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 and instruction for the whole family. It contains Stories, Poems, and other Literary attractions,
including Artistic, Scientific, and Household matters,
and is illustrated with original Steel Engravings,
Photogravures, Water-Colors, and fine Woodcuts,
making it the Model Magazine of America.

Each copy contains a Pattern Order entitling
ection of Any Pattern Illustrated in any number of the Magazine, and in Any
cutured, each valued at from 20 cents to 30 cents, or over \$3.00 worth of patterns

ion, \$2.00. A trial will convince you that you can get ten times the value 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 sedaced rate. Send your subscriptions to this office.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

Address of welcome, Miss Jessie

Response, J. C. Davis.
Paper—How shall 1 grade my school?—J. A. Oursler. Discussion, Christ Garth and Ira

Billingslæ.
Paper - Limits of oral teaching and examination.—R. D. Rees.
Discussion, R. W. Jeffrey and T. G. Allen.

Recess.
Paper -How to secure the co-operation of the school board and parents-W. J. White.

Discussion, W. H. Albertson and A. Paper—Quack teachers and how to get rid of them—J. M. Warren. Discussion, D. A. Ellsworth and J. W. Wilson.

J. C. DAVIS, Secretary.

A DOUBLE WEDDING.

Two sisters were married at the same time, in the Probate Court room, on Wedensday, October 25, 1888, by Judge C. C. Whitson, viz.: Miss Mary Robinson to Mr. C. J. Harder, and Miss Emma Robinson to Mr. Bert Doane, all of Chase county, Kansas, both daughters of Isaac Robinson, Esq., an old resident of the county. After the ceremonies, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Harder went to the residence of the groom's parents, on Spring creek, where a large number of friends had gathered in the evening, and the night was spent in dancing. The happy couple were made the recipi-ents of many handsome and useful

CATHOLIC FAIR AT STRONG. The ladies of St. Anthony's Catholic Church, Strong City, held a fair in Rettiger's building in that city, which was well patronized, the net receipts being over four hundred dollars, and at its close every article had been

presents.

disposed of. The cornet band of this The Chase County Teacher's Asso- city and Strong furnished music for ciation will meet at Clemments, on Saturday, Nov.. 10, at 7:30 p. m. the occasion, and every one present had an enjoyable time. had an enjoyable time.

Stella Wager received the doll ten years old. Mr. Chas. Maule. carried off the gold headed cane for the most popular candidate for Representative.

HUMPHREYS DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engraving
RAILED FREE.
Address. P. O. Box 1810, R. Y.

In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure S. CURES. PRICE Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic. 2: Crying Colle, or Teething of Infants. 2: Diarrhea of Children or Adults... 2: Diarrhea of Children or Adults... 2: Cholera Morhus, Vomiting... 2: Cholera Morhus, Vomiting... 2: Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis.... 2: Neuralgia, Toothache, Facesche... 2: Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo... 2: Dyspepsia, Billous Stomach... 2: Suppressed or Painful Periods. 2: 2

## HOMEOPATHIC

19] Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza, 20 Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs. 21 Asthma, Oppressed Breathing. 22 Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing 23 Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling 24 General Debility, Physical Weakness 25 Dropsy, and Scanty Secretoins.

SPECIFICS

Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil Cures Piles.

PHYSICIANS.

STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons.

·Office in Central Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN,

A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. 1912-ff

DR. R. M. WILSON,

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

CHRONIC DISEASES.

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

OFFICE, in Newman Block, Strong City, Kansas.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Headqaurtert for Livery Rigs. Livery, Feed & Sale Stable. JAS. C. ATKINSON, MANACER.

You must get your rig from the Red Front For the prices are so that all are able; Good teams for business a d others to visit; With trappings and robes and styles exquisite; Closed carriages and narrow buggies made for lovers, Open to the sun. or full stock covers; Horses well trained, and know just what to do. Either for a business trip or a Rankaboo; And the blacks and bays and sorrels and grays,
Are speedily hitched for the party that pays,
1728-tf

Wm. H. HOLSINGER,

-DEALER IN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ADD

TIPWARE.

FARM MACHINERY & WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps,

FITTINGS,

W. H. HOLSINGER,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

NEW DRUCS.



THE OLD STONE STORE DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS HAS ACAIM PUT IN ANBENTIRELY

New and Complete Stock voted to the most popular girl under DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS. OLD STAND,

> WEERE ! IE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

WARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder

Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.



derstands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper published WEEKLY at \$3.00 a year, and is imitted to be the best paper devoted to science, ecohanics, inventious, engineering works, and ther departments of industrial progress, public of the partment of the par







THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

IN CLEMENTS.

E. A. BIELMAN, Prop'r.

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



SODA
Best in the World.



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Rochester, N. Y.

Beautifully Illustrated. 25 cts., \$3 a Year. ITS SCOPE.—THE AMERICAN MAGAZINR gives preference to national topics and scenes, and its literature and art are of the highest standard. Famous American writers fill its pages with a wide variety of interesting sketches of travel and adventure, serial and short stories, descriptive accounts of our famous countrymen and women, brief essays on the foremost problems of the period, and, in short this Magazine is

Distinctively Representative of American Thought and Progress. It is acknowledged by the press and public to be the most popular and entertaining of the high-class monthlies.

IMPORTAMT. A Specimen Hinstrated Premium List, and Special Inducements in Cash or Valuable Premiums to Club Raisers, will be sent on receipt of 15c., if this paper is mentioned.

Be Responsible and energetic persons wanted to solicit subscriptions. Write at once for exclusive territory.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE CO., 749 Broadway, New York.

FACTS YOU CAN BET ON. That the oldest and largest tobacco factory in the world is in Jersey City, N. J.

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

That this factory was established as long ago as

That last year (1886) it made and sold the enormous quantity of 27,982,280 lbs. or fourteen thousand tons of tobacco.

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

That the pay-roll of this factory is about \$1,000, 000,00 per year or \$20,000,00 per week.

That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives. That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair now try to astrout custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price,

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

Yours, very truly,
P. LORILLARD & CO.

'No fear shall awe, no favor sway: flew to the line, lett he chips fall where the may."

Forms-pervoar, \$1.50 cash in advance; atter three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1 00 cash in advance.

#### ADVERTISING RATES. lin. |2 in. | 3 in. | 5 in. | 2 col. |1 eo

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



TIME TABLE	E A	T. & S	. F. I	4. K.
RAST. At.EX	T. P.18	H. E. EX	NY.E	x. Chi
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a m	24 111	P III		40 15
Cedar Gr. 9 48	8 43	10 48	11 93	(2 1
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Elmdale10 13	9 05	11 15	12 20	12 0
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Evans10 18		11 20		
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EAST.	Pass.	Frt.	Mixed
Lost springs	11 12am	4 52pm	
Turi Shings	11.30	5 27	
Burdick		5 57	
Diamond Springs 1	10.01	6 27	
Hilton	12 171	7.08	
Evans	13 20		4 55pm
strong City	2 30	. 00	
cottonwood Falls			5 05
Gladstone			5 22
Bazar			6 00
	Pass.	Wet.	Mixed.
AN TODAY	an.		6 10pm
Baz			6 50
Gladstone			7 05
Cottonwood Falls		0.011.	
Strong City	3 50am	Sugara	1 10
Evans	4 00	0 40	
Dilton	4 18	9 00	

#### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Subscribe for the COURANT. Yesterday was cloudy and rainy. Mr. B. F. Beach went west yester-

day, on business. Miss Peters, of Ohio, is visiting, at Mr. T. M. Grinwell's.

Mr. B. Pomeroy went down to Kansas City, Tuesday night.

Mr. W. P. Martin shipped two car loads of cows, last week.

Mr. Thomas L. Hinote, has returned from a visit in Missouri. The public schools of Strong City

have purchased a \$100 organ. Ex-Mayor J. W. McWilliams, was

down to Kansas City, last week. Mr. M. R. Dinan, of Strong City,

was down to Atchsion, last week.

has gone to New York, on a vist. Mr. Ed. Beck, enjoyed a visit, last week, from his father, from Indiana. Mr. David Ford has returned from

start on a two months' visit to Mon-Mr. J. S. Shipman, of Elmdale, who

has been dangerously il!, is reported improving. Mrs. Jacob North is enjoying a vis-

from her mother, Mrs Semon, from Wisconsin. Mr. Ed. Benson, of Pauline, Ohio,

is visiting his sister, Mrs. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City. Mr J. II. Doolittle has had a picket fence put to the east and north side

of his premises. Mr. Wm. T. Hutson has returned

part of the State. Born, on Friday, October 26, 1888, Gladstone, a son.

Mr. Minrod Daub and wife, nee in their new state of life. Minnie Strail, have returned from Erie, Pennsylvania,

viscinity, last week.

Miss Libbie Cartter has returned one of the following articles: from Bethany College, Topeka, on account of ill health.

Mr. Ed. Byram, of the Guthrie ranche, was visiting at his home near

Atchison, last week. Strong City, are rejoicing in the ar- choice.

rival of a new daughter. one of Mr. George George's houses, of her son, Mr. J. C. Tucker, of Elm

in the south part of town.

to Kansas City, last week, mation taking effect to-day. e fore part of the week.

Mr. W. P. Martin, was down to )sage City last week buying feed for ive hundred head of cattle.

Dr. T. W. Smith, of Marion, was in own Saturday and Sunday, visiting is cousin, Dr. J. W. Stone. Mr. and Mrs. A. Washburn, of

Leoti, made a visit to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Wasson, a few days ago. Mr. A. H. Perrigo, of Ashtabuhla, Ohio, arrived here, last week, on a vis-

it to his uncle, Mr. S. A. Perrigo. Mis Viola Simmons, of Strong City was at Kansas City, last week, visit-

ng her sister, Mrs. G. M. Jernagan. Mr. Bert Robinson has returned from Texas, and says the report that ne was killed down there is untrue.

Mr. Will Newsom, formerly of this eity, who spent a few days in town, ast week, is now located at Independence, Mo.

county, who was visiting his brother, ported expressly for this paper by dr. A. J. Penrod, of this county, Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of Ameristarted home Sunday.

Mr. John McCallum, of Strong D. C. City, returned home last week, from John Ahrends, Monmouth, washing Joliet, Ill., and he expects to remain home during the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Livery, of Strong City, have returned from Iowa, where Mr. Livery was doing masonary work for Mr. B. Lantry & Sons. There will be an oyster supper at

November 17th. for the benefit of the Horace, fruit gatherer. M. E. Church at that place. Mr. James Cox, of Anderson Co.,

uncle, Mr. E. Campbell, of Elizadale, rest, will sell without any regard to eft Friday evening for his home. Mr. Wit Adare, of Strong City,

day, from her visit in Kansas City. Messrs. Roland Roberts and B. U. Schlaudecker have bought Mr. M. P. half price,

Strail's meat market, and Mr. Roberts will move his family from Minneapolis, this week.

farms near Elmdale.

have leased the quarry on the Link wood Falls, and will sell them cheap. place, east of town, and just opener it up, have just shipped ten car loads of excellent quality of stone from the excellent quality of stone from the Street.

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

Eureka House, in this city on Monday, November 5th, 1'88, by Judge C. Miss Jessie White, all of Chase aliteat.

grandfather, Mr E. L. Gowen, in Toledo township. of diphtheria, George, son of G. A. and Ellen Haley, aged 7 years and 9 months.

The following are the appointments | Store. of Rev. S. Ward:

Clements, Nov. 10, 7 p. m., and Nov. 11th, 11 a. m, Cedar Point, Nov. 11th, Mrs. J. C. Dwelle, of Cedar Point, 7 p. m. This will finish one years' work. Please remember the collection for education.

Messrs. S. F. Kirk and Andy O'Byrne, of Strong City, have return-Aurora, Mo., much improved in health. from Washington Territory, and re-Mr. Earl Blachshere intends to soon port that country overrated and not equal to Kansas. They say that Henry equal to Kansas. They say that Henry For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Tricy will probably go to Pueblo, and Dyspepsia, Catsrrh, Hay Fever, Headache Deblitty, Rheumatism. Neuralgia and al Will Winters will return home this Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

week. MARRIED—At Marion, Marion Co., Kas., October 23rd, 1888, by Rev. Foote, Mr. Bert Barker, of Florence, Kas., to Miss Viola Stevenson, of Cedar Point, Kas. The contracting parties are well and favorably known is sent all over the world. and have the best wishes of a large circle of warm friends.

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

circle of warm friends.

MARRIED—In this city, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. C. M. Baldwin, by the Rev.Father Boniface Niehaus, O. S. F., of Strong City, Mr. Wm. F. Rockwood and Miss Sophia Stubenhofer, both of Chase county, Kansas. The happy couple have the best wishes of the Courant in their new state of life.

From the present time to the first circle of warm friends. from a ten days' visit in the northwest Boniface Niehaus, O. S. F., of Strong to Mr. and Mrs. Clint Arnold at county, Kansas. The happy couple

From the present time to the first F. M Lyon, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich day of January, R. L. Ford wil present Alexander Ritchie, Inverness, Scotland, Alexander Ritchie, Inverness, Scotland, Mrs. M. V. ortega, Fresnillo, Zacatecas Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Cazaly, of Cedar to every costumer, who buys from him Point, were visiting friends in this one dollars worth of goods, a ticket

A silver ice pitcher. A lady's gold watch.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Donnell, of lucky ticket will have his or her

Mr. L. T. Drake, has moved into Mrs. Lydia Tucker, at the residence dals, at 3 o'clock, p. m., aged 66 years Messrs J. H. Murdock, and A. J. and I day, after a suffering illness of Crocker, shipped a car load of hogs about six months duration. Mrs. raining. Tucker was a most estimable Christian Mr. Wm. F. Hillert, of Colorado Mr. W.H. Spencer has resigned his lady, and her relatives have the symposition as City Marshal, the resig. pathy of a host of friends in their through Strong City, this afternoon,

Messrs. Martin Heintz and C. H. she leaves, is a son, Mr. J. C. Tucker, olden, were down to Kansas City, two daughters, Mrs. E. P. Allen and Mrs. J. A. Holmes, and two brothers, w Messrs. William and Benoni Jeffrey.

#### 30 MILES DISAPPEAR.

Thirty miles of country is a big thing to disappear, but this distance has been dropped out between Kansas City and Chicago. How it happened is thus figured out: The Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railway is completed between Kansas City and Chicago, and the distance between the two cities is only 458 miles, measuring from Union Depot, Kansas City, to Dearborn Station, Chicago. This is exactly thirty miles less than by any of the old lines, so you have to trayel 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.

KANSAS PATENTS. The following patents were granted Mr. Frank Penrod, of Meade for the week ending Oct., 30, 1888, recan and foreign patents Washington

> machine; D G Anderson & J P Rob erts, Paola, fastener for sashes, & c.; T C Hughes, Kansas City, nut rock; W W Lockwood, Freeport, rotary pump; SH Scott, Chanute, curtain roller bracket, sash lock, &c.; H C Smith, Lawrence, ladder; W P Walter

#### CLOSING OUT

J. S. Doolittle & Son, wishing to close out their stock of goods within Ky., who was here visiting his the next sixty days, and to take a cost. They have 250 pairs of children's shoes, at 85 cents, retail price \$1.25. has returned from his visit in Tex-as, and his wife returned on the same boots and shoes, clothing, and, in, fact, everything in their stock will be sold at cost price. Bring en your cash and get your winter goods at

#### BUSINESS EREVITIES.

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron Messrs. John R. Holmes & Son at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds.

sep20tf

MARRIED-in the parlors of the hearse in the county.

Brown & Roberts have the only feb16-tf aug5-tf

Domestic Sewing Machine.

Thoroughbred Berkshire pigs for sale by George Drummond, on Diamond creek. ()ak stoves, twelve and fourteen oct11-tf.



1529 Arch Street, Philad's. Pa.

Mexico. Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilla, Spanish Honwhich will entitle them to a chance in one of the foliowing articles:

A musicial clock.

A silver tea set.

A silver tea set.

A silver tea set.

Mrs. Emma Cooper, Utilia, Spanish Honduras, C. A.

J. Coob, Ex-Vice Consul, Casablanca, Morocco.

M. V. Ashbreok, Red Bluff, Cal.

James Moore, Sup t Police, Blandford, Dorsetshire, England.

James Ward, Bowral, New South Wales.

And thousands of others in all parts of the United States.

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

DIED—on Friday October 26, 1888, Mrs. Lydia Tucker, at the residence of her son, Mr. J. C. Tucker, of Electric day of Large of the large of her son, Mr. J. C. Tucker, of Electric day of Action 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 physiciaus. Will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure!

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN No. 1529 Arch Street. Philadelphia, Pa As we go to press, it is snowing and

City, formerly of this city, passed bereavement. Among the relatives en route for Kansas City,

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT,

## Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

CUTLERY, TINW RE, &c., and the finest line of COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

## WOOD -:- MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

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

Bazaar school-house on the evening of Newton, flue stopper; C G Wilson, COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.



## MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR

We take pleasure in announcing to the trade that we are all ready with our fall and winter stock of clothing, furnishing goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes. The growing demand for our goods has justified us have just brought in 359 head of Gillett has the best stoves on the in laying in store a much larger stock than ever before, to accommosteers from Texas, Pan-handle, part of which they will winter on their farms near Elmdale.

In the thick has the best stored in the date which, we have been obliged to provide more shelf room, and make other improvements about our store. In men's suits we need only say that we have one for every man in the county. If you want only say that we have one for every man in the county. If you want Brown & Roberts have all the furni- a Burmese suit, we have a very full line of Scotch Cheviots, which for Messrs. Jones & Mashaunis, who ture and undertaking goods in Cotton- durability and neatness in appearance are unexcelled. Also in business suits we can show you an almost endless variety of Cassimere suits in the newest patterns and styles. If you want a dress suit, we have a line of plain diagonal, cork screw, wide wale and fancy worsted cut in the latest style. In boys' and children's suits we have an end. less variety, and at prices that will please the closest buyer. In furnishing goods we have a very durable line in every department. Our Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefert-Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertige West and lovers of fashion cannot fail to be suited. Our line of flan-C, Whitson, Mr. Perry Crupper and Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezinel overshirts is unusually large and equal to the increasing demand for these goods. If you need hats or caps come to us and you will be DIED-On Monday night, November 5th, 188, at the residence of his Sunday morning, delivered at any part of the city, by the Chicago Bakery. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the to the patent high cut shoe. In making clothes we carry Coner Boss, every garment made full size, easy fitting and warranted never to rip in the seams. In conclusion. It is our aim to sell the best goods at the lowest possible prices, and we are determined to give full value for dollars, at Gillett's hardware every dollar expended with us. We invite you to look through our stock and get our grades and prices.

### ROAD NOTICE.

Chase County, ( Sch. 1888, Oct. 8th. 1888, Notice is hereby given that on the 8th sy of Oct, 1888, a petition, signed by ohn Sharp and 14 others, was presented

to the Board of County Commission-ers of the county and state sforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, praying for the location of a certain road, described as tollows, viz:

Commencing at a point where the L A Loomis road crosses the line between section fifteen (16) and twenty-two (22), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8), and running thence west on section line, to junction with A Z. Scribner road, at the southwest quarter [3] of section sixten [16], same township and range.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Arch Miller, W G Patton and W P Evans as viewers, with instructitons to meet, in conjution with the County Surveyor, at the poit of com-mencement in Bazaar township, on Monday, the 26th day of Nov., A. D. 1888. and proceed to view said road, and give by order of the Board of County Com J. S. STANLEY. County Clerk. aissioners.

#### ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS.

County of Chase SS.

County of Chase SS.

Office of county clerd, Oct., 2nd, 1838.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2nd day of Oct., 1888, a petition, signed by Thomas Lawless and 25 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz: certain road, described as follows, viz:
Commencing at a point on the line between section four (4), in township ninete n (19), range seven (7), about twenty (20) rods west from the northwest corner of the northeast quarter (ne.) of said section at the foot of the bluff, thence in a northwest direction around the foot of the bluff to the west line of section thirty-three (33), in towns-lip eighteeh (18), range seven (7) and thence north along said line to the northwest corner of said section, thirty-three (33); thence west sixty-nine -69 rods on the line bet. section (32) and twenty-nine (29); thonce in a northwest direction to a tree about twenty-five (25) rods north of the center of said section twenty-nine (29).

Whereupon, said Board of County Com-

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the tollowing named persons, viz: S E Yeoman, Wm Pier-man sr. and Wm Sullivan as viewers, man sr. and will sufficient the conjunction with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Diamond Creek township, on Monday, the 19th day of Nov.. A. D. 1888, and proceed to view said road and give to

all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Com
By Order of the Board of County Com
By Order of the Board of County Com
Clerk County Clerk.

#### Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas, 
Sept. 26th, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the fellowingnamed 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 of Chase
county, Kansas, at Cottonwood Falls. Kansas, on November 9, 1888, viz. H E No 23214,
of Herman Panzram, of Elmdale, Kansas,
for the nwg of sec 26. tp 19, range 6 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Samuel Johnson,
James Dixon, of Elmdale; Herman Piper, of
Elk, and William Koehler, of Clements, all
of Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. Palmer, Register. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, ¿

LAND OFFICE AT TOPEKA, KANS, }

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed rotice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before The District Judge or in his absence before E. W. Ellis, Clerk of the District
Court at Cottonwood Falls, Ks., on Friday,
Nov. 39th 1888, viz: H E No. 5201 of
David Kerwin, Strong City, Kas., for the
n¼ and the se¼ of nw¼ and ne¼ of sw¼ of
sec 30, tp 18, range 9 cast.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultiva
tion of said land, vis.: Charles Philbrick, of
Kenyon, Chase county. and Lars Pearson,
Zacharla Campbell and Sturdy Bowles all of
Strong City, Chase County, Kansas.

JOHN L. PRICE, Register.

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, Rono, Rice and Barton. fe23-tf

THOS. H. CRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS

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 Karsas; in the Supseme Court of the State, and in the Federal courts therein. sing Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising For Sale at C. E. HAIT'S.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' RAILROAD AND SYNDICATE LANDS. A 7 ILL BUY OR SELL WILD

FARMS. JOHN B. SHIP MAN

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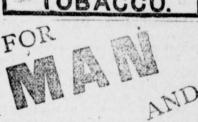
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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

**EENSINGTON** 







Seretcher, Contracted. Lumbego, Mascles, Eraphens, Sten ne, Worms, finlly, Saddle Galls, Bruises, deres. Bunious, Thies. \*pavin

Corns, Gracies. THIS COOD OLD STAND-BY ecomplishes for everybody exeorit. Ondor the ma min an The Mechanic needs it always on his work

The Miner needs it in case of energency. The Floreer needs it in his house, his stable and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs

The Herse-fancier needs it-it is his best friend and safest reliance. The Steek-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Raifrond man accide it and will need it as long as his life is a round of socilosis and didugers.

The Back was daman product. There is noteing like it as an anistote for the dayners to life, limb and comfort which surround the planer. The Merchant needs it about his store among

Keepa Bottle in the Mouse, 'Tis to: Keep a Bottle in the Factory, Lair Keep n Bottle Alta seath.

his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted stores.



Ciacu LAR les, Liver-Moles, Pimples, Black-Heads, Sunburn and Tan. A few applications will render the most stubbornly red skin soft, smooth and white. Viola Cream is not a paint or Chase, Harvey, Marion. Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kaesas; in the Supseme Court of the State, and in the Federal courts therein.

7-13 tf.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. g. gists or mailed for 50 cents. Prepared by certising Bureau (10 Surples 84. b. where advertising Bureau (10 Surples 84. b. where advertising Bureau (10 Surples 84. b. where advertising

#### THE LAND OF LAKES.

An English Traveler's Impression of the

Province of Finland. Finland is, in the language of the country, Suomesimaa, "the land of and this is really the truth, as no less than one-third is under water. Much of this is, however, marsh land, though the lakes Saima, Lodoga, Enare, etc., cover some thousands of square miles. The surface of the country is flat, with a chain of low hills about the center, the highest of these being the mountain "Aavasaksa." The coasts are deeply indented and picturesque, with bold granite cliffs standing clear out against the deep blue sky, and many islands belonging to the Archipelago of Aland dot the surface of its western waters. Inland there are dense forests of pine, fir and birch, which have a strange and enthralling influence upon the imagination. Notwithstanding their usually somber aspect, there are innumerable pleasant glades in the recesses of these woods, where the tall white-stemmed birch and great boulders covered with lichen crop up from the grass and form a pleasant picture; besides this the lakes have a beautysolemn and romantic-which can scarcely be found elsewhere. The landscape, too, dotted with numerous windmills. and the church towers, built apart from the places of worship, present strange pictures. From these towers the night watchmen sound their horns or play upon triangles as an alarm of fire. Often in the dead of night a great blaze on the horizon will tell of some forest fire. These are mainly owing to the carelessness of the peasantry, and, combined with the greatexportation of timber and its lavish use for firewood and for building purposes, have caused a great rise in its value within the last few years. Traveling in the country, though cheap, is not always pleasant. Many of the roads are what would be described as "corduroy" -that is, having rough logs laid across, over which one's vehicle bumps and jumps in a manner calculated to make the bones sore for a considerable time after a journey. The velocity with which the natives send the carriage down hills is also likely to try the

#### THE HANDSOME MAN.

nerves of any not to the manner born.

Most persons posting through Finland

have their own vehicles-wheeled ones

for the summer and sledges for the

winter-and they change horses at each

stage of about fifteen versts (ten Eng-

lish miles). Should you have to trust

to the post-house for a conveyance you

are more likely than not condemned to

travel in a cart without springs and a

hard seat with no back to it or an ordi-

nary work sledge. The charge for post-

ing is little enough, being ten Finnish

pennies (1d English) per verst, and the

driver is required by law to take you at

the rate of one Sweedish or seven Eng-

lish miles per hour .- Cornhill Mag-

What Constitutes One According to Fanny Fern's Critical Mind.

Well-in the first place, there must be enough of him; or, failing in that- the crime. but, come to think of it, he musn't fail In the same police court where this in that, because there can be no beauty | fashionable girl was arraigned, another without health, at least according to young woman was present to answer to my way of thinking. In the second a similar charge. She watched intently place, he must have a beard; whiskers the proceedings which had to do with sist upon, else one might as well look were concluded, she rose and facing at a girl. Let his voice have a dash of the judge, said in a voice which cut the Niagara, with the music of a baby's air like a knife: laugh in it. Let his smile be like the breaking forth of the sunshine on a spring morning. As to his figure, it The words thrilled through the court should be strong enough to contend with a man, and slight enough to tremble in the presence of the woman he loves. Of course, if he is a well-made man, it follows that he must be graceful, on the principle that perfect machinery always moves harmoniously; therefore you and himself and the milk pitcher are safe elbow neighbors at the

This style of handsome man would no more think of carrying a cane than ment created was reported to he would use a parasol to keep the sun! out of his eyes. He can wear gloves, ever, quickly passed, and the or warm his hands in his coat pockets, ordinary routine of the court went as he pleases. He can even committhe on as usual. The circumstance, howsuicidal-beauty-act of turning his out- ever, is fruitful of thought to those who side coat collar up over his neck of a are devoting their lives to the reformastormy day with perfect impunity. The tion of criminals. Perhaps this young tailor didn't make him, and as to his woman spoke the truth. In her case hatter, if he depended on this hand- the punishment was the confirmation of some man's patronage of the 'latest a criminal career. No one will argue spring style," I fear he would die of that the perpetrator of a first crime hope deferred; and yet-by Apollo! should invariably be let off without punwhat a bow he makes, and what an ex- ishment. But should the machinery of pressive adieu he can wave with his justice be always inexorable and implahand! For all this he is not conceited -for he hath brains.

But your conventional handsome man of the barber's window-wax-figurehead pattern; with a pet lock in the middle of his forehead, an apple-sized head, and a raspberry mustache with six hairs in it; a pink spot on its cheek, and a little dot of a goatee on its cunning little chin; with pretty blinking little studs in its shirt-bosom, and a neck-tie that looks as if he would faint were it tumbled, I'd as lief look at a poodle. I always feel a desire to nip it up with a pair of sugar-tongs, drop it gently into a bowl of cream, and strew pink rose-leaves over its little remains.

Finally, my readers when soul magnetizes soul, the question of beauty is a dead letter. The person one loves is the Indian elephant, and much strongalways handsome, the world's arbitrary er; and that, if it could be really tamed to know when they have talked enough. rules notwithstanding; therefore when you say, "what can the handsome Mr. Smith see to admire in that stick of a Miss Jones?" or "what can pretty Miss to the African elephant, Herr Menges T see in that homely Mr. Johns?" you believes that by the end of next century simply talk nonsense, as you generally do talk on such subjects. Still, the parson gets his fees, and the census goes on all the same. - Fanny Fern, in the N. Y

NOVEL APPARATUS.

A Marvelous Little Instrument That Can Be Carried in the Pocket

A patent has been issued for a camera which is interesting and exciting photographers, amateur and professional, and detectives. It is based upon the dry-process system, that is of gelatino-bromide sensitive plates on which photographs can be readily made instantaneously.

These plates are in a continuous roll, admitting of a hundred negatives. As soon as the number is complete, the operator, providing he desires to do so, may send the roll, hermetically sealed, to the manufacturers for development, or he may, providing he is advanced enough in the art, do the work himself.

This novel apparatus is only 6 1-2

inches long, 8 1-4 inches wide, and 3 3-4 inches high, and weighs less than two pounds. It can be carried in a man's overcoat pocket in winter or in his when developed, will be found to be 2 5-8 inches in diameter. In the front portion of the camera is the shutter struction. The shutter is cylindrical, eral. having two apertures, diametrically opposite each other, and it rotates around two ends of the lens continuously in one a coiled flat spiral spring, located in one end of it, which is wound up by an adjacent ratchet disk wheel, this being in turn operated through miniature pawls by a winding barrel. The latter is rotated by pulling up on the cord which passes through the outer case of the camera. Each instrument is adjusted to a standard focus when made, and while operating the operator has every object beyond three feet within the focus, even to the extreme distance. In operating all the holder has to do is to remove the cap from the lens, hold the camera steadily aimed at the object desired and press the trigger pin on the side of the camera with the thumb of the left hand. Thereupon the shutter revolves and the exposure is made. By turning the key on top one complete revolution the exposed film is wound off and a new film put in its place ready for another exposure. A time exposure can be made by removing the shutter and placing a cap over the lens, after which a photograph can be made in the usual fashion.—N. Y. Sun.

#### A CURIOUS EPISODE.

Questions Which Courts as Well as Re formers Ought to Study.

A few days ago a young lady of good social position, and the daughter of most respectable parents, was arrested in a jeweler's store in Brooklyn for the larceny of some diamond rings. She was examining a tray of the costly jewels when, as she describes it, an uncontrollable impulse urged her to take a handful and conceal them about her person. The grief and consternation of her parents, when the fact was made known to them, is readily conceived. They procured her release on bonds, but she will have to stand her trial for

-if the gods please, but a beard I in-! the novice in crime. And just as they

"You are going to make a thief out

of that girl!" room like an electric shock. Officers and spectators were alike amazed. "I was once like her," continued the young woman, "and my first crime was like hers. I could have been saved then. If they had let me go, I should never have offended again. But they sent me to prison, locked me up with thieves and abandoned wretches, and I am now what I am."

The sensation which this announce be intense. The episode, howcable? Should it never be relaxed? Are there no circumstances when the veil of silence should be drawn over a crime? Is there such a thing as uncontrollable impulse? These are questions which courts and reformers ought to study .-St. Paul Globe.

#### The African Elephant.

In Petermann's Mitteilungen Herr J. Menges raises once more the question of the possibility of utilizing the African elephant. Herr Menges points out that there is strong evidence that the elephant was used in ancient times in Africa, and asserts that no serious at- to his employer and made himself an tempt has been made in modern times to subdue it to the uses of humanity. He maintains that it is quite as docile as and trained to work, it would be of immense utility in the opening of Africa. But, unless some protection is accorded it will be quite extinct.

-Fifty cents is the hotel boys' estimate of a true gentleman .- Merchant

IN A HOUND'S TRAIL, An Exciting Chase Over Fields and Fences in Search of Game.

There! They are coming! In the quietest and most unconcerned manner possible the huntsmen "take" the high wall of the church inclosure and are in the very midst of us, fox, hounds and all. Of course we all start and jog alongside the dogs, as being the most interesting feature of the show. I notice that the whipper-in speaks in a low, caressing voice to the hounds, keeping the long, braided whiplash well in their view, however. There are about a score of dogs in the pack, and I notice with particular interest one elderly canine, a scarred and battered veteran, who looks as if his dog days had been long in the land. In some unexplained manner the hunt proper manage to extricate themselves from among the wheels of their admirers. See! They are off in that neighboring traveling bag in summer and is ready field; the rustics clamber over ditch and for use at any moment. Each picture, wall in their eagerness to behold the start, the rest of us following pell-mell on the dusty roadway, driving in that reckless and excited way peculiar to and lens, both very unique in their con- the hunt, and, indeed, to races in gen-The mad spirit of the principal con-

testants seems, on such occasion, to enter into the spectators likewise, and we direction. The shutter is propelled by all press forward and hurry past one another, as if we were really not going anywhere, or not doing any thing in particular. The excitement on many faces is amusing to behold. One elderly country dame looks so animated, so thrilled by this "scratch race," and yet is so anxious for her own safety and that of her best carriage wheels, that the mixture of emotions visible on her kind, matronly face is quite funny to behold. "My ducats, my daughter! Isn't this glorious! But, oh. my poor neck, and my best rockaway!" she seems to

> This part of the country vanishes as we tear down the neighboring lane beneath a grand arch of lofty elms, the equestrians clattering in advance of us, some of them with moist and very red faces. That young fellow in the brilliant striped blazer has lost his hat, and pays the penalty of being too conspicuous, as do the whippers-in, who are obliged to follow meekly with the carriages, their horses' legs having received ugly cuts in jumping the fences. With their scarlet coats they look like captive British soldiers.

> Whenever we catch a glimpse of the hunt in the neighboring fields, all is excitement-some people even-leave their vehicles and mount on gate posts in order to command a better view. Ah! that horse refuses the jump-it is no use, my friend, to ride him up to the wall again; "one man can lead a horse," etc., this wise Bucephalus knows the limits of his legs and their jumping power. Those young fellows on the fence shouldn't jeer at the unfortunate horseman-it isn't his fault.

> Last of all the dashing procession comes a lone hound-no doubt our friend, the veteran: he follows the scent as well as ever, but he can not keep pace with his fellows; nay, as the race draws near its close he can hardly climb the walls save after several ef forts-but he is game and keeps on to the end: let us hope that he received some of the raw meat, for he surely deserved it .- Cor. Boston Traveller.

#### DON'T TALK TOO MUCH.

Hints for Retail Salesmen Who Desire to Be Successful.

To be a successful salesman one must maintain a certain amount of reserve. Too much talk has spoiled many a good trade. It is tiresome to purchasers, who frequently prefer to be guided by their own judgment than by the suggestions of store clerks. People who buy goods, particularly the ladies, generally think over what they want and make up their minds before they start out on a shopping expedition about what they want and what they feel they can afford to pay for it. When they enter a store and call for a certain quality of goods they expect the salesman to place before them what they desire-not to suggest they know something a good deal' better, which they are sure will give them far greater satisfaction.

Customers as a general thing do not like talkative and garrulous store clerks, they prefer a quiet, obliging, dignified salesman, who will show them goods without any ostentatious display of his person or intellectual imbecility. Clerks should never be impertinent or snappish, even to their inferiors. They should learn to treat all customers with courtesy and impartial politeness. Jokes, stories and sloppy sentiment should never by manner or expression do or say any thing to offend the dignity of a matron or bring a blush to a modest maiden's cheek. They should never remind any homespun agriculturist of any unpleasant mistake he may have made in his past career, for such men are always more or less sensative and do not like to be made a butt

Many a clerk by trying to say some smart thing has lost a good customer object of subsequent aversion to the party whom he has offended. Salesmen should talk just enough and should have sufficient common sense They should be polite and patient under provocation and use their utmost endeavors to make friends for employers, thus aiding in building up and successfully carrying on business. Some may think these remarks common-place, but they play a more important part in the success or failure of abound there, and large catches were the retail storekeeper than many im- made. agine. - Grocer's Criterion.

KEEPING VEGETABLES. How to Keep Garden Roots Quite Fresh the Year Around

An exchange says: "Apples, potatoes, cabbage, and some times beets, turnips and parsnips may be kept until spring.' This length of time will doubtless apply to ordinary modes of storage in cellars, but with suitable packing we find no difficulty in keeping garden roots quite fresh the year round. There is little difficulty in retaining potatoes in nearly as good a condition as those freshly dug, provided the temperature is kept so low that they will not sprout or grow, the skin being nearly impervious to moisture so that they will not wilt. Beets, turnips, and especially parsnips, become withered and dry in a comparatively short time, and it is essential to imbed them in a suitable packing substance to prevent the escape of moisture. Saw-dust, slightly damp (but not wet), answers an excellent purpose, provided it is placed in boxes sufficiently small in size to prevent heating. All the interstices between the roots must be compactly filled. They should then be kept in a cool cellar. Saw-dust being an excellent non-conductor of heat, a few degrees of frost in the cellar for a few hours, during an excessively cold snap, will not be likely to reach them. We have kept garden beets in this way through the twelve months, and taken them out in November apparently as fresh as the day they were dug, although with some loss of flavor.

Parsnips, which wither rapidly when exposed to the air, may be kept fresh in this way during winter, but those needed for spring use should be left in the ground where they grew, and taken out in spring for ready use, or else packed away by the mode already described, for longer keeping. They may be allowed to remain in the ground a few weeks longer, if the roots are not allowed to become exhausted by the growing leaves, which is prevented by cutting off the starting foliage rapidly with a light hoe ground sharp on the

grindstone. Cabbage, intended for early use in winter, or for a few months, may be kept by a mode somewhat similar, using slightly damp moss instead of sawdust, or the latter will answer nearly as well. Procure good sized or long boxes, cover the bottom with two or three inches of the moss, place a stratum of the cabbage heads regularly and compactly on this layer, after adding another layer of moss proceed as before, till the box is filled. A quite low temperature for the boxes is desirable, and ome frost occasionally will do no harm.

When moss is used for packing roots, it answers a good purpose if rubbed or ground rather fine or pulverized. It donians .- Dr. Foote's Health Monthly. may be necessary during winter to examine the degree of moisture, and if quite dry or likely to become so, to apply more with a watering pot, but not to drench them. It is essential to maintain a low temperature, to prevent any danger from rotting .- Country

#### MANURES FOR FRUITS.

A Question of More Than Ordinary Interest To Horticulturists.

In the valley of the Mississippi where apple orchards have suffered from alternations of heat and drought in summer and drought and cold in winter onehalf, if not two-thirds, of the trees of mature age alive and bearing five years ago, are now dead. Farmers and fruitgrowers are coming to recognize the fact that something must be done to save the poor remainder, and they begin to realize the necessity of manures, though not necessary on nine-tenths of the wheat and corn soils of the West. If apple or other sour fruit-trees are growing on such land all that is necessary to keep them in vigorous health and fruitfulness is to secure to them a monopoly of the soil and the rainfall and to keep all weeds and grasses in complete subjection: but it will take a long time to beat this fact into the heads of the ave age man who has lost a portion of his orchard and has resolved to save the remainder by liberal manuring. Some kinds of manure, however, and some modes of applying them may be absolutely hurtful to apple trees. If sheep are kept in an orchard and the land is not overstocked, the result is beneficial, for they eat the fallen fruit and distribute droppings over the whole area. But if sheep manure be distributed in quantity under the trees, it has a tendency to draw the woolly bark louse; and horse manure has the same effect. Cow manure attracts the white grub, and fresh and unfermented manure of any kind produces the white rot of the roots. Liquid manure, compounded by soaking apple pomace with pigeon dung, guano and the like, and made quite weak, is an excellent fertilizer, which may be used by amateurs on a small scale. If to apple pomace fifteen to twenty per cent. of fine rock phosphate be added, it is the best of all fertilizers for the apple and pear. Along shore where seaweeds abounds no better and more profitable uses of it can be made than to apply it liberally to apple orchards. And last, but not least, no more successful use can be made of tobacco stems than to mulch fruit trees with them; they repel insects, absorb moisture and in that way make an excellent mulch, and as they rot slowly they give up potash salts and other forms of plant food essential to the health and fruitfulness of all sour fruits. - B. F. Johnson, in N. Y. Trib-

-The plan of stupefying birds with whisky, so that their capture can be more easily accomplished, was successfully tried on quail by an enterprising fellow at Santa Cruz, Cal. Quail

SOME STRANGE FOODS. The Opposite Tastes of People Living in Different Parts of the Globe.

The old saying that what is one man's meat is another man's poison is realized in the opposite tastes of people. The Turks shudder at the thought of eating oysters. The Digger Indians of the Pacific Coast rejoiced in the great locust swarms of 1875 as a dispensation of the Great Spirit, and laid in a store of dried locust powder sufficient to last them for several years. The French will eat frogs, snails and the diseased livers of geese, but draw the line at alligators. Buckland declares the taste of boa constrictors to be good and much like veal. Quass, the fermented cabbage-water of the Russians, is their popular tipple. It is described as resembling a mixture of stale fish and soapsuds in taste, yet, next to beer, it has more votaries than any other fermented beverage. A tallow candle washed down with quass forms a meal that it would be hard to be thankful for. In Canton and other Chinese cities

rats are sold at the rate of fifty cents a dozen, and the hindquarters of the dog are hung up in the butchers' shop alongside of mutton and lamb, but command a higher price. The edible birds' nest of the Chinese are worth twice their weight in silver, the finest variety selling for as much as thirty dollars a pound. The negroes of the West Indies eat baked snakes and palm worms fried in fat, but they can not be induced to eat stewed rabbits. In Mexico parrots are eaten, but they are rather tough. The Gauchos of the Argentine Republic are in the habit of hunting skunks for the sake of their flesh. The octopus, or devil fish, when boiled and then roasted, is eaten in Corsica and esteemed a delicacy. In the Pacific Islands and West Indies lizard eggs are eaten with gusto.

The natives of the Antilles eat alligator eggs, and the eggs of the turtle are popular everywhere, though up to the commencement of the last century turtle was only eaten by the poor of Jamaica. Ants are eaten by various nations. In Brazil they are served with a resinous sauce, and in Africa they are stewed in grease or butter. The East Indians catch them in pits and carefully wash them in handfuls like raisins. In Siam a curry of ant eggs is a costly luxury. The Cingalese eat the bees after robbing them of their honey. Caterpillars and spiders are dainties to the African bushman. After they have wound the silk from the cocoon, the Chinese eat the chrysalis of the silkworm. Spiders roasted are a sort of dessert with the New Cale-

#### MOTHER LATTURELLE.

A St. Paul Woman Who Works for Her Living in the City of St. Paul, Minn., to-day is Charlotte Latturelle, a

French-Canadian women, who was born in 1776, or 112 years ago. She occupies a small house at 389 Broadway. pays \$4 rent per month for same, and for the past fifty years has supported herself by making and selling mats, which business she still continues. She came to St. Paul in 1835, or fifty-three years ago, and describes the place at that time as an Indian village. Then not a house was visible. Large elm trees grew upon the bottoms near the river, while where the city now is were running streams, ravines, lakes bubbling brooks and a thick growth of trees and underbrush. Indian wigwams were the only evidences of life, and the whoops of the savages echoed through the forest. She has lived to see the place grow to a city of upward of 200,000 inhabitants, and vet she is more of a stranger now than she was in 1835. Her first husband was a musician—that is, a fiddler—who died years ago. Her second husband is now eighty-five years old, and is well off, residing in Oregon, but from some cause or other she will not live with him, but prefers to support herself. She was there at the first treaty with the Indians (1837), so one can form some idea of her great age. Her mother lived to the remarkable period of one hundred and twenty years. Her hearing is quite defective.

Mrs. Latturelle is a tall woman, with a good head of hair, though white, with a prominent nose, a bright, penetrating eye, having never used glasses, and her vision is so keen she can see across the river. She has a quick, active movement, stands erect, and when in conversation her face, though wrinkled, is very expressive. Her upper teeth are gone, and she has a few straggling lower ones. She had two sons in the Union army, but both are still living. She never had a dollar to do with, but has tugged and toiled, and is now tugging and toiling, waiting for the ferryman to row her across the river into the better land .-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

#### New Household Motto. She was a girl who had been en-

gaged two or three times. She had gone through all the trouble attendant on being interrupted by her little brother and sister and the old folks during the tete-a-tetes. For a long time she had been at work on a piece of embroidery of such a sacred and secret nature that she locked it up from all eyes, and only worked on it when she was quite alone. Frequently they had tried to find out, but what it was they could not discover. One evening when the girl and her beau were in the parlor, the mother, stepping softly along the passage toward the door, was brought to a standstill by an elegantly embroidered motto hanging on the wall. It read: "Cough Here."-Shoe and Leather Review.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-We dote upon this world as if it were never to have an end; and we neglect the next as if it were never to have a beginning.-Fenelon.

-The Japanese Government has instituted a college for women, with English professors, and put it under the control of a committee of English women for six years.

-The safest way to stay the progress of wrong is to advance the right. Every direct attack upon the wrong, by the right, imperils the right by inviting a counter-attack upon itself.

-No way has been found for making heroism easy, even for the scholar. Labor, iron labor is for him. The world was created as an audience; the atoms of which it is made, are opportunities. -Emerson. -Doctrine serves to gather humanity

into the various folds, according to their individual convictions; but the actual worship flows from each through but one channel, finding equal acceptance from a loving God. -"I will give you an orange, Wil-

lie," said a famous English Freethinker to a little boy, "if you can tell me where God is." "And I will give you two," replied the boy at once, "if you can tell me where He is not."—Harper's Young People.

-The Ten Commandments were given to the people some thousand years ago for their moral advancement, and the Sermon on the Mount is nearly 2,000 years old; and still it is hard work for nearly more than half of the people of civilization to give them more than casual observance.

-"The form in which women shall be taught and the subjects that they shall study are of minor importance, and time will settle them. The great desideratum is that they be given the collegiate education when they need it, and that they can be the judges of their own needs."-Arthur Gilman, in Cen-

-One of the most important things that the Christian can do, says the N. Y. Independent, for the culture of his own piety is to acquire the habit of systematically and devoutly reading and studying the Bible. By this habit he will "grow in grace" by growing "in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." The more he reads the Bible the more precious will it become in his experience.

-How lonely the mother feels when for the first time her boy shows that he feels too big to be kissed! As they begin to feel like little men, too many boys thing that any show of affection on their part is babyish; they are afraid of being called "girl-boys" or milksops. Just as if a man is ever more manly than when he loves and protects the mother who loved and protected him through so many helpless years, Such a boy is sure to grow into the man who takes such good care of his wife. - Rural New Yorker.

#### WIT AND WISDOM.

-"One man's conduct may lead a host into a snare; beware how you follow man; the prudent man looketh well

-Why is it that, whenever you are looking for any thing, you always find it in the last place you look? The reason is because you always stop looking when you find it.

-Young man, don't break in two in the middle if the world goes against you. Brace up and go against the world awhile, and see how quick you can knock it out. - Washington Critic.

-The faults and weaknesses of others, instead of being woven into gossip, scandal and useless criticism, should be used as danger signals, to warn us away from the paths which have led to them.

-It is clearly an undeniable fact that mankind generally had rather remain actually ignorant of any certain thing not already known to them than to learn it in any way which will show and virtually acknowledge their ignorance. - Des Moines Leader.

-If the right is not used as a weapon of offense, it is not so likely to need to spend itself in its own defense. And if the wrong is busy neither with its own defense nor with the direct offense against the right, it is more fairly open to see the right as exhibited in the right. It is better to draw one into the right than even to drive him out of the wrong. -S. S. Times.

-Hardly any one can step out of his own door without finding something that can be benefited by his good offices. If he sees it aright, and give his heart and hand to it, he will, then and there, be making a contribution to the world's improvement. The talk we hear sometimes about the want of a "field" is proof either of insincerity or poor judgment. - United Presbyterian.

-If the problems of the time are properly dealt with, it would be found. at least in our own favored land, that "Poverty and Progress" would not be used as correlative terms by any political economists. Thrift and economy among the laboring classes would go far toward the reduction of waste improvidence and criminal carelessness in regard to provision for sickness and old age; and go far also toward solving the labor problem. - Mrs. M. J. Gorton.

-The young men and women who can look poverty fairly and squarely in the face, are too few. We want more of the young men who can wear old clothes till they can pay cash for new ones, or who are willing to walk till they can afford to ride. We want more of the young women who are willing to do their own work till they can afford to pay somebody to do it and who will live uncomplainingly in one room till they can afford to furnish two.

A BEAUTIFUL HARBOR.

sights Which Greet the Traveler When Approaching Halifax.

But it is a beautiful harbor, indeed It lies behind Cape Sambro, which breaks the force of the sea completely. To the right and left as you enter lighthouses and massive fortifications are everywhere seen. On the west shore is Herring Cove, in which region many picturesque fishers' villages are found. A little further on Salisbury Head is passed, and you enter the harber proper between the Martello Tower on Meagher's Beach and the York redoubt. Leaving McNab's Island, now a pleasure resort, behind, you pass under the frowning walls of Fort Clarence and the great fortress of George's Island, and the city and harbor with its fine groupings of shipping are before you. The chief feature of the harbor is its magnificent Bedford Basin, extending for five miles inshore between Halifax proper and its chief suburb, Dartmouth, where are many delightful villas. This basin is nearly a mile in width, of great depth, able to accommodate a thousand ships at anchor, and has gradually ascending shores whose highest elevations are about four hundred feet. The city of Halifax lies along the west shore of this basin, its wharves and lower streets circling away to the southwest where Northwest Arm, another important body of water, extends behind and above the city, and its terrace-like rise of streets and brown old structures, terminating, almost in the city's center, in a lofty height. Above this rises the Citadel, upon whose somber redoubts are forever pacing the red-coated British sentinels. From the sea, advancing upon the city, from Pleasant Point, looking up the noble basin, from Dartmouth, gazing across the city facades and upon the fortressed islands, or from the citadel peering over the slate roof sand grim chimneys of Halifax to the shining sea and the far horizon beyond, is 3 spectacle of unusual and reflective interest.-Edgar L. Wakeman, in Denver

#### WORTH REMEMBERING.

Wisdom Whose Absorption Will Benefit Every Reader.

Imaginatian never disturbs existing facts.

There is no virtue in a promise until it is redeemed.

Many weaknesses of human nature are distorted virtues.

The wisest fellows we think are those who agree with us. Contentment does not demand condi-

tions, it makes them. Whistling doesn't make the locomo-

tive go, it is the silent steam.

Now is always the very best time if we will only make it so.

To be really yourself you must be different from those around you. The ups and downs of life are better

than being down all the time. A little knowledge wisely used is

better than all knowledge disused.

Excessive labor is wrong, but judicious labor is the safety-valve of life. Man may growl, grumble and fight, but it has no effect upon natural right.

Falsehood can make the best spurt, but truth can do the steadiest trotting. Fashion is only gold front jewelry, it may appear well, but the value is not

Slander is a slime which envious people throw on others better than themselves.

Knowledge, like money, increases our responsibility in proportion to the

amount obtained. We build barriers against the flood tide, we should place some restraints to

all prosperity. The lightning is vivid against a dark cloud, so the bravest lives sometimes

are amid trials. Flags, brass bands and fire-works

was traveling through France in charge of "a quarter of a million" in specie. He had it "in two iron boxes, inclosed in lether to look like samples." The French porters seem to have noticed that the boxes were heavy, but managed them well enough, two porters to each box. My copy of "Dr. Marigold" has a marginal annotation by an impatient reader. "Bosh! A quarter of a million in gold coin would weigh upwards of two tons." The calculation does not seem to be quite accurate. does not seem to be quite accurate, but it would weigh about one ton seventeen hundred weight, avoirdupois. A thief who got at the boxes is described in the story as stopped in making his way out of a window with a carpet-bag half full of sovereigns. The annotator reckons again, from the description of the bag that it must have weighed five hundred pounds. One wonders that errors so easily noticeable escaped the sharp editorial eye of Charles Dickens .- Notes and Queries.

-An infant was born at Logan, O., recently, minus legs, and with only a small stump for a right arm. The left hand contains but two fingers, which are united, and a thumb. Otherwise the little fellow is perfectly formed, and is bright, and gives every indication of living.

#### A NURSERY PEEP.

Home Education a Labor Requiring Unlimited Care and Tact.

As naturally as a little duck takes to the nearest puddle, does a small boy take to throwing stones, and a small girl to handling a broom.

There have been little boys, it is true, who have played with dolls, and even made awkward attempts with the needle. We consider these bad signs in a boy. We had much rather put up with a little extra boisterousness, even in view of an occasional headache, than to see what in our opinion argues a future lack of energy and efficiency.

That an embryo intelligent man or woman is always the most troublesome in the nursery needs no proving at this day. And a parent who would avoid properly directing this activity, through indolence, may look to see it forced into mischievous and hurtful

Home education-nursery education is no pastime to amuse an idle hour. It is a high-holy-serious-sweet labor, and so the faithful parent will always find it, notwithstanding all drafts on physical strength. And yet how many careless, unskillful, rude hands sweep over these delicate chords, snapping one, over-straining another, loosening a third, and jarring the whole instrument transmitted to them so perfect from the hands of its Maker, till it sends forth only a life-long discord .- Fanny Fern. in N. Y. Ledger.

The laboring man is in hard luck. The wheat corner decreases his loaf and protection increases his loafing.—Chicago Her-

In many of the States out West there is a bounty offered on jack rabbits, which encourages the people to gopher them.—
Somerville Journal.

A LUMP sum—the coal-dealer's profits.

In Texas a man rarely cuts an acquaint ance, but a stranger from the East has to be mighty careful.—Harper's Bazar. THE ice-man, like the small politician,

never gets tired delivering his little piece. It is now believed that Venus rose from

the sea to allow the hired girl to make the bed of the ocean. - Detroit Free Press. It is pretty hard to raise a child without

losing your temper occasionally. The same applies to a car window.—Yonkers Parts unknown-on a bald head .- Texas

ALTHOUGH not subject to the ague, cows are responsible for the milk shake.—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

EXPANSIVE hats are now being made for gentlemen who get full to the brim, and want a hat that is pot felt.—Drake's Mag-

THE man who sells what he does not own can not cheat the man who never pays him for it. A great deal of business is done on that basis.—N. O. Picayune.

What wind should a hungry sailor wish for? One that blows fowl and chops

THERE is only a distinction without a difference between on auburn haired sweet-heart and a red-headed wife.—Washington Oritic.

Ex-Speaker of the Assembly of the

State of New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 16, 1886.

My family for the last twelve years have been using Allcock's Porous Plasters, been using Allcock's Porous Plasters, and them wonderfully efficacious in coughs, colds and pains in the side and back.

About ten years ago I was thrown from a wagon and badly bruised. In three days these plasters entirely removed the pain and soreness. Twice they have cured me of severe colds which threatened pul-monary trouble. They also cured my son of rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he had suffered two years.

JAMES W. HUSTED.

When a change of air is not desirable— When an expected property goes to another.—Harper's Bazar.

#### What Next?

Flags, brass bands and fire-works may influence weak minds, but they are not real arguments.

The nearer we get to the ocean the grander and greater it appears! The same is true of truth.

Don't depend on borrowed ideas any more than you would be content with second-hand clothes.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

A Novelist's Arithmetic.

In Dickens' Christmas number, "Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions." one of the tales, "To Be Taken in Water," describes the adventure of a clerk who was traveling through France in charge

The tax-collector is always sure to come

The tax-collector is always sure to come around in due time to every man.—Boston

When Wrinkles Seam the Brow,

When a vessel gets a hole stove in her bows it usually makes it hot for those on board.—Ocean.

Young MEN who need business experience, and at the same time to increase their cash on hand, will find it greatly to their interest to confer with B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.

Way must logic have legs!—because it stands to reason.

FOR BRONCHIAL, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have remarkable curative properties. Sold only in boxes.

A HOPEFUL thing—a royal flush.—New Haven News.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar re-lieves whooping cough. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. Good only when used up—the umbrella.

Send your address for a FREE BOOK on the Liver, its Diseases and Treatment, to Dr. Sanford, 231 Broadway, New York.

#### Log Cabin Grandmothers.

An Indiana doctor has recently discovered in a common weed whose medicinal qualities have never before been suspected, a valu-able remedy for bowel disorders.

There is nothing particularly strange about this fact.

And yet the very simplicity of the new discovery would, with some, seem to throw just doubt upon its power. To make it one has only to pour hot water over the leaves of the plant. In its preparation no vast chemical works and appliances are required.

Is it to be wondered at since such plainly prepared remedies are accounted as of such great merit in these days, that such wonderful results attended our grand-mothers, whose teas and infusions of roots and herbs and balsams, have exerted so great an influence in the maintenance of nealth and life? Certainly not!

The greatest pieces of machinery strike us most by their exceeding simplicity.

• The secret of the success of grandmother's remedies was their freshness and simplicity. Every autumn found the little Log Cabin abundantly supplied with fresh leaves, roots, herbs and balsams, which were carefully dried and prepared and laid away for use. Dreading to call a doctor be-cause of the expensiveness of his far-made

trips, they immediately gave attention to the disease and routed it before it had gained a foothold.

The old Log Cabin grandmother, in cap and high tucked gown, and perchance bespectacled in rough silver, her weary feet encased in "hum made" slips, is the dear sweet nurse who rises to the view of many a man and woman to-day as the early years

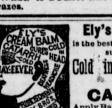
The secrets of grandmother's medicines were rapidly being forgotten and the world was not growing in the grace of good health. To restore the lost art of log cabin nealing has been for years the desire of a well-known philanthropist in whose ances-tral line were eight "goodly physicians" of the old style, men who never saw a medical college save in the woods, nor a "medical college save in the woods, nor a "medical diploma" except that inscribed on the faces of healthy and long lived patients. Much time and money was expended in securing the old formulæ, which to-day are put forth as "Log Cabin remedies"—sarsaparilla, hops and buchu, cough and consumption, and several others, by Warner, whose name is famous and a standard for medical excellence all over the globe. These oldest, newest and best preparations have been recognical. est and best preparations have been recognized as of such superexcellence that to-day they can be found with all leading dealers.

When Col. Ethan Allen was making history along our northern frontier during the revolution, Col. Seth Warner, the fighting Sheridan of that army, who was a skillful natural doctor, used many such remedies, notably like the Log Cabin extract, sarsaparilla and cough and consumption remedy,

among the soldiers with famous success.

They are a noble inheritance which we of to-day may enjoy to the full, as did our forefathers, and using, reap, as did they, the harvest of a life full of days and full of use-

WHEN is a bullet like an ex? When i



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CATARRH. Apply Balm into each nostril ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y

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From the Chaplain of Exeter College, and
Houghton Syriae Prizeman, Oxford.
Coll. Exon, Oxon., Sept. 1888.

Dear Sir:—In April, 1885, while thinking of
taking orders in September. I suddenly received
notice that my ordination examination would
be held in a fortnight. I had only ten (10) days
in which to prepare for the Exam. I should
recommend a year's preparation in the case of
anyone so utterly unp epared as I was; but your
system had so strengthened my natural memory,
that I was able to remember and give the gist
of any book after reading it once. I therefore
read Lighttoot, Proctor, Harold Browne, Mosheim, &c., &c., once, and was successful in very
one of the nine papers. The present Bishop of
Edinburg knows the facts. Faithfully yours.
[Rev.] James Middletton Macdonald, [M.A.]
To Prof. A. Loisette, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
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prospectus.

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wear; one pair ought to wear a man a year.
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School Shoe gives the small Boys a chance to
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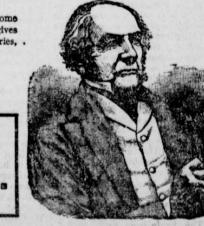
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terday informed Lord Sackville that for causes heretofore made known to her Majesty's Government, his continuance in his present official position in the United States was no longer acceptable to this Government, and would consequently be detri-mental to the relations between the two mental to the relations between the two countries. The grounds of this action on the part of the United States are stated in the following report of the Secretary of State to the President:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1888.—To the President: The undersigned has the honor to submit for your consideration the following statement, with a view to receive

your direction thereon:
On September 4 last a letter purporting to be written by one Charles R. Murchison, dated at Pomona, Cal., was sent from that place to the British Minister at this capital, in which the writer solicited an expression of his views in regard to certain unsettled diplomatic ques-tions between the United States and Great Britain, stating at the same time that such an expression was sought by him for the purpose of determining his vote at the ap-proaching Presidential election. He stated that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, of English birth, but that he still considered England the mother country and this fact led him to seek advice from the British representative in this country. He further stated that the information he sought was not for himself alone, but to enable him to give certain assurance to many other persons in the same situation as himself, for the purpose of influencing and determining their political ac-tion as civizens of the United States of English birth, but who still regarded their original obligations of allegiance as paramount. The letter also contained gross reflections upon the con duct of this Government in respect to ques-tions now in controversy and unsettled between the United States and Great Britain, and both directly and indirectly imputed insincerity in

To this letter the British Minister at once re plied from Beverley, Mass., under date of Sep tember 13 last. In this reply he stated that "any political party which openly favors the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity and that the party in power is fully aware of that fact;" and that in respect to the "questions with Canada which have been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of the Fisheries treaty by the Republic rejection of the Fisheries treaty by the Repub lican majority in the Senate and by the Pres ident's message to which you allude, allow ances must therefore be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election." The Minister thus gave his assent and sanction to the aspersions and imputations above referred to. Thus under his correspond-ent's assurance of secrecy, in which the Minister concurred by marking his answer "private," he undertook to advise a citizen of the United States how to exercise the franchise of suffrage in an election close at hand for the Presiden and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and through him, as the letter suggested, to influ-

ence the votes of many others.

Upon this correspondence being made public, the Minister received the representatives of the public press and in frequent interviews with them, intended for publication, added to the impuguments which he had already made of the good faith of this Covernment in its of the good faith of this Government in its public action and international dealings. Al-though ample time and opportunity have been afforded him for the disavowal, modification or correction of his statements, to some of which his intention was called personally by the undersigned, yet no such disavowal or modifica-tion has been made by him through the chan-nels in which his statements first found pub-

The question is thus presented whether it is compatible with the dignity, security and inde-pendent sovereignty of the United States to permit the representative of a foreign govern ment in this country not only to receive and answer without disapproval and confirm by his repetition aspersions upon its political action, but also to interfere in its domestic affairs by advising persons formerly his countrymen as to their political course as citizens of the United States. As between this country and Great Britain there can be no controversy as to complete severance of the ties of original allegiance by naturalization. Disputes on this point were finally put at rest by the treaty of naturalization concuded by the two countries May 13, 1870. Therefore it will not be contended, nor was such contention ever admitted by us, that citizens of the United Secretary Vilas Does Not Desire to Over-States of British origin are subject to any claim

of the country of their original allegiance.

The undersigned also had the honor to call the attention to the provisions of section 5,533 of the revised statutes of the United States by which severe penalties are visited upon citizens of the United States who without the authority or the permission of this Government, "com-mences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government, or any officer or agent thereof, either with an intent to influence the action of such Government or its agents in relation feat the measures of the Government of the United States." These penal-ties are made equally applicable to every citizen of the United States not duly authorized who "counsels, advises or assists in any such correspondence," with similar unlawful intent. The undersigned respectfully advises that the attention of the Attorney-General of the United States be directed to these enactments in order that an investigation may be made with a view lated in the present case by the correspondent

of the British Minister.

By your direction the attention of the British Government has, in a spirit of comity, been called to the conduct of their Minister, as above described, but without result. It therefore becomes necessary for this Government to consider whether as the guardian of its own self-respect and the integrity of its institutions it will permit further intercourse to be held through the present British Minister at this capital. It is to be observed that precedents are not wanting as to the question under consideration. It is a settled rule, es-sential to the maintenance of international in tercourse that a diplomatic representative must be persona grata to the Government to which he is accredited. If by his conduct he renders himself persona non grata an announcement of the fact may be made to his Government. In the present case all the requirements of comity have been fulfilled, the facts having been duly communicated to her Majesty's Government with an expression of the opinion of this Gov ernment in regard thereto. Respectfully sub-T. F. BAYARD.

Suspends Publication.

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 31.—The Sedalis Democrat suspended publication yester-day, and the office is now in the hands of its creditors. Mr. Thompson, the business manager, and Mr. McGrath, the owner, are in the city, and it is said that the friends of the paper will make arrangements to pay off the creditors—at least those who pressing their claims-and that the paper will start again. It is understood that Mr. McGrath has sunk considerable money in the paper since he purchased it.

The Bride Accused MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 30 .- The officers who have been working on the Bohemian poisoning case have arrested Mrs. Martin, the young bride, charging her with the crime. On the afternoon of the day on which the bridal party arrived from New Prague, there was a quarrel. The bride of three days was jealous of her pretty cousin, Lizzie Halavitch, and grew excited because her husband was attentive to Lizzie. In this the whole family took part. The bride was very angry, and, going to a drug store, bought the poison. A package found has been identipoison. A package found has been identified as the one she bought. After the pois-

oning the family entered into collusion to conceal the identity of the prisoner.

THE HAYTIAN TROUBLES.

War Vessel to Be Sent to Port au

Prince.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The seizure of the American steamer, Haytien Republic, has become an international episode, as will be seen by the following letter from Sec-

be seen by the following letter from Secretary of State Bayard:

Messrs. Lord & Austin, New York City:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

Gents: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 37th inst., in which you inform the department of the seizure of the American steamer, Haytien Republic, at St. Marc, and request that in view of the serious state of request that in view of the serious state of affairs in Hayti at the present time and of the jeopardy in which the lives and property of Americans are now placed, a man-of-war be sent thither immediately. The department has received information of similar purport from the United States, whister at Port are Prince. the United States Minister at Port au Prince, and in reply has instructed him to protest in-stantly against the action of the Haytien authorities, and has informed him that a man-ofwar will be ordered to proceed to Haytien waters as soon as possible. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, T. F. BAYARD.

NO VESSEL HANDY.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Navy Department has been requested by the Secretary of State to send a man-of-war to Hayti to look after American interests there which appear to have been jeopardized by the seizure of the American steamer, Haytien Republic, at St. Marc and other disturbing events at Port au Prince. At present all the vessels of the North Atlantic station are laid up in navy yards for repairs, except the Boston, which is now at some Central American port beyond the reach of the telegraph. will be made to communicate with her, and it is expected that the vessel will be able

to reach Hayti in a few days.

To-night it was decided to send the Kearsarge, now undergoing repairs at Norfolk, and Commodore Harmony sent instructions to hasten the work on that vessel so that she could be put into commission in a few days. She will proceed

#### TO RELIEVE WHALERS.

Steps Being Taken to Send Relief to Im-

prisoned Whalers. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Acting Secretary Thompson, yesterday received a long telegram from San Francisco, signed by Senator Hearst and others, informing him of the perilous situation of the crews of about a dozen whalers supposed to have been wrecked near Herald Island, in the Arctic ocean, and asking that a revenue steamer be sent at once to their assistance. There are said to be nearly 500 men in the party, and they are in no condition to withstand the rigors of an Arctic winter. The revenue steamer Bear is desired for the purpose of sending provision and clothing, without which, it is said, they will perish of hunger and cold. Acting Secretary Thompson visited the White House during the day and laid the matter before the President, saying that there was no winter cruise to the Arctic. The steamer Bear, now at San Francisco, which was suggested for the expedition would require extensive repairs, and Mr. Thompson added that there is no appropriation which can be utilized for this expense. The President said that the case was a serious one and required prompt action. He thereupon sent for Commodore Harmony, Acting Secretary of the Navy, and instructed him to take immediate steps for the relief of the whalers. Commodore Harmony promised to do so, and said he would endeavor to communicate with Commodore Emery, commanding the United States ship Thetis, now cruising in the Arctic, and which is expected to arrive at San Francisco in a short time. The present plan is to fit this vessel out for a relief expedition as soon as she arrives at San Francisco, and to expedite her arrival there with that end

ride Any of Their Acts. MUSKOGEE, I. T., Oct. 31.—The following letter to Chief Mayes from Secretary Vilas,

received yesterday, explains itself: Hon. J. B. Mayes, Principal Chief Cherokee Na-tion, Tahlequah, I. T.: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. WASHING your communication of October 10 and carefully noted its contents. It was deemed adle, if not necessary, to give the notice contained in my communi ation of September 28, in view of the apparent probability that your Nation would soon renew the pre-viously existing lease or make a new lease of the lands in the Cherokee outlet. I think that the notice is sufficient to protect the rights of the United States, whatever they are. On the other hand, I am so far from desiring to trench upon the rights of the Cherokee Nation that I wish to see all their rights fully protected If occasion should arise, and none has yet arisen, for me to attempt to define a line of demarkation between the rights of the United States and the Cherokee Nation. n undertake it with careful consideration of the rights of the Cherokees as well as of the Government. Meantime no further action ap pears necessary on the part of the department, and I write this more particularly to assure you and your people that there is no disposition to diminish or abridge either your rights or the full exercise and enjoyment of them or depreciate the worth or value of them in any way

whatever. Very respectfully, W. F. VILAS, Secretary.

#### FIGHT FOR A TRUCK.

Republicans Capture a Platform From Democrats in a Political Row at New

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 .- A row occurred in the Eighth Assembly district last night between the Tammany organization and the John J. O'Brien Legion of Republicans, the latter capturing a truck from which the Democrats had been making speeches to a crowd at Eldridge and Canal streets. The meeting was about to close when the O'Brien Legion, who had been parading, raided the truck. The leaders were well acquainted with each other and regarded the affair more as a joke than seriously, but some of the followers on both sides got excited and there was quite a fracas, in the course of which two pistol shots were heard. Whether the firing was done in a

of the situation, and the street was soon cleared.

Pickwickian sense or in earnest is con-

jectural. At any rate, the police thought

it justified them in taking a serious view

Terrible Bridge Accident. Duquoin, Ill., Oct. 30 .- A gang of men were repairing the iron truss bridge yesterday which spans the Big Muddy river near Blairsville, about sixteen miles from here, and an order was given one of them to loosen a girder a fraction of an inch. The girder was one of the main supports and one turn of the wrench swung the bridge out of plumb and without a moment's warning the vast mass dropped to the water, fifty feet below William Thompson was instantly killed and Arthur McRea, James Campbell, D. Maffeld, John Edmunds and Theodore Harris fatally injured. W. H. McRea, Thomas Robinson, Miles Harris and Frank

Leech were seriously injured.

A CHINESS FUNERAL.

Obsequies of the Late Lee Yu Doo, the Distinguished Black Flag General who Fought Arainst the French in Tonquin, Performed in an Improvised Mortuary Chapel in New York.

New York, Oct. 29.—The preliminary ceremonies connected with the funeral of Lee Yu Doo, the distinguished Chinese Black Flag General who fought against the French in Tonquin, were held at ten o'clock this morning in an improvised mortuary chapel in the stable attached to an undertaking establishment on Mott street. The whitewashed walls were hung with black and the windows covered with cloth of the same color. The ceiling had two broad strips of white and black cloth tacked there. on forming a St. Andrew's cross. At the southern end of the stable reposed the corpse in a handsome black cloth-cov. ered casket, with heavy silver handles. The plate read: Lee Yu Doo.

Died October 19th, 1888. Aged 56 Years.

The body was exposed to the waist, on the breast of which was a number of slips of paper. These represent the good will of his friends, and are passports to the celestial kingdom. A long narrow strip of vellow cambric, emblazoned with white figures with black spots at the top, stood at the side of the casket. The white figures represent the sins of the deceased over which he must climb to reach the black spots, typical of Heaven. The body, which was embalmed by Prof. Rennard, of the United States College of Embalming, looks remarkably lifelike. At the foot of the casket was a table spread for a meal. On it were chop-sticks and plates, on which rested a stick of mandarin oranges, a pile of dyspeptic-looking dough biscuits and a conal-shaped mass of paste. Several plates preserves are also here. Next it was a table on which were large beds of white flowers flanking an enormous roasted A third table represented a sort of altar, on which burned Joss-sticks and candles. About this latter table stood five or six Chinamen in light blue suits of cambric, strongly suggestive of dominoes. The remaining guards are in white, with black sashes. These acted as priests, who ministered oil and rice to the Chinese communicants who came up in pairs. first knelt on the matting before the altar. The streets were crowded with spectators, awaiting the advent of the funeral cortege, when at 10:30, a large number of Chinamen, preceded by a band playing a dirge, marched up to the mortuary chapel. Some were dressed in uniforms indicative of the different bands to which they belonged. Banners and lanterns of peculiar colors and designs were carried by the Chinamen. As they entered the sta-ble they ranged themselves on both sides the President, saying that there was no of the corpse and tables. When they vessel now in the revenue service fit for a entered the Chinese cymbals were struck and comparative quiet reigned. For a time there was a great bustling about. The edibles were repeatedly changed from table to table, and in addition to these already there a skinned and dressed goat was brought forward on a tray, together with a dressed pig. These were finally placed on the table near the casket and surrounded with pies. Some paper flowers were then placed at the foot of the casket. A new set of officials then took charge of the ceremonies. These were dressed in gray with red caps and wore Mosonic aprons. Every body jabbered at this point. The native band played on instruments that sounded like discordant bagpipes, and were followed by a short dirge rendered by Lowell's Military Band. Cymbals crashed again, the Chinese fiddles moaned and the chief priest began an intonation in which the presence of Almighty was invoked. A complicated ritual was then per-THE RIGHTS OF CHEROKEES. complicated ritual was the tables by the high priest and two satellites, the er keeping up a wail in a penetrating falsetto voice. A number of papers were then burned in a tin pan, the officiating priests making low obeisances before the flames. All present kept their hats on. and the majority either smoked cigars or cigarettes. At the conclusion of the services, at two o'clock, a procession was formed, the casket was sealed and placed in a hearse and the funeral cortege started for Evergreen Cemetery, where the interment takes place.

#### THE POTATO CROP.

The "Farmers' Review" Estimate, From Reports Received, of the Potato Crop of 1888-The Biggest on Record.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29 .- The following estimate of the potato crop of the United States for 1888 will appear in the Farmers' Review:

There is no longer room for doubt that the potato crop of the present season is the largest ever grown in the United States. From statistics furnished by correspondents of the Farmers' Review, based on actual harvest returns, we make the following estimate: Ohio-Acreage, 156,933; average yield, 96 ushels; total, 15,068,448.

bushels; total, 13,085,448.
Indiana—Acreage, 98,875; average yield, 68 bushels; total, 6,791,500.
Illinois—Acreage, 146,317; average yield, 82 bushels: total, 11,997,944. Justicis: total, 11,997,944.

Iowa—Acreage, 150,276; average yield, 118
bushels; total, 17,752,582.

Kansas—Acreage, 120,916; average yield, 57
bushels; total, 6,892,212.

Nebraska—Acreage, 66,538; average yield, 84 bushels; total, 5,589,192.

bushels; total, 5,588,192.

Michigan—Acreage, 158,468; average yield, 96
bushels; total, 15,212,928.

Wisconsin—Acreage, 112,264; average yield, 109 bushels; total, 12,236,776.

Minnesota—Acreage, 67,000; average yield, 103 ushels; total, 7,336,000. Dushels; total, 7,336,000.

Dakota—Acreage, 65,707; average yield, 90 bushels; total, 5,913,630.

Missouri—Acreage, 85,316; average yield, 89 bushels; total, 7,593,124.

Kentucky—Acreage, 52,072; average yield, 77 bushels; total, 4,009,544.

bushels: total, 4,009,544.

Total for the eleven States and Dakota, 116,373,916 bushels. In the thirty-three other States and Territories we assume that the average yield will be equal to that of 1884, viz: 83.8 bushels per acre, as reported by the Department o Agriculture, which, allowing for increase in acreage, would make a total of 100,272,143 bushels, or a grand total of 216,646,059 bushels gainst 208,160,425 bushels in 1883, 190,642,000 bushels in 1884, 175,029,000 bushels in 1885, 168,

051,000 bushels in 1886, and 134,000,000 bushels in

Shot Dead While Attempting to Escape Huntington, Ind., Oct. 3). - Robert Watson, the keeper of a disreputable house, was shot and instantly killed at this place by Marshal Jack Rosebrough yesterday morning. Watson had just been released from jail, and was re-ar rested for severely beating a man. He had his trial before the grand jury yesterday morning. Seeing a back door open, he made a dash for liberty, and ran ut, followed closely by the city marshal. chase through the streets for several blocks, the fleeing prisoner was caught, and when the marshal approach ed, the criminal drew a revolver. The marshal was too quick for him, however,

shooting him through the head.

A RAILROAD DECISION.

The Power of State Legislatures to Fix Rates Affirmed By the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Supreme Court rendered an opinion yesterday affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia, in the case of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State Railroad Commissioners, who by authority of the State Legislature prescribed what should be reasonable and just rates of transportation. The railroad company brought an action against them, claiming that the rates established constituted an impairment of the contract between the State and the company, its charter, granted in 1833 having given it the exclusive right of transportation over the roads it might construct, provided its transportation charges did not exceed certain fixed rates. The Supreme Court in an opinion by Justice Field says that the reserved right of a State to regulate charges by comm carriers can not be taken away except by contract expressed in clear and unequivocal language. The charter of the com-pany, the court holds, simply provides that the company shall have the exclusive right to carry passengers and merchants over its roads so long as the maximum rates specified are not exceeded. It contains no stipulation, nor is any implied, as to any future action of the Legislature. If the exclusive right remains undisturbed there can be no just ground of complaint that other limitations than those expressed are placed upon the charges authorized. It would require much clearer language than this to justify the court in holding that notwithstanding the altered conditions of the country in the future, the Legislature had contracted that the company might charge for transportation of persons and property over its line for all time up to the limits there designated.

#### IMPERIAL REBUKE.

Emperor William Speaks Plainly of Un-

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—In reply to a request of the municipal council for an explanation of the Emperor's speech of Saturday, the following, which is the text of the concluding passages of the speech, was sent to Mayor Forckenbeck: "I can not but give expression to a very painful reminiscence of my journey. While I have devoted health and strength to securing the peace and welfare of the fatherland and thus of the capital also, by creating ties of friendship the press of the capital has given publicity to and spoken about the affairs of my family in a manner which a private individual would never tolerate. I am not only painfully impressed by this, but my displeasure has been aroused. I wish, above all, that the continuous citing of the name of my departed father shall cease. It most deeply injures my feelings as his son, and it is in the highest degree unbecoming. I trust that when I choose Berlin as my principal residence—and as a Berliner it always attracts me—the people will avoid making the private relations of my family the subject of press discussion. The duties uniting a Prince with his people for the purpose of making the fatherland great and happy are numerous and important enough for them to devote their whole attention to it in a thoroughly patriotic manner, allowing all other affairs, such as I have already mentioned, to rest without giving them publicity. They should combine to use their strength in a faithful devotion to these high and noble aims. I trust the representatives of Berlin, to receive who gives me a special pleasure, will endeavor in this matter to perform their part."

#### UNTAXED DRUMMERS.

Supreme Court Forbids the Imposing of License Charges on Drummers. Washington, Oct. 29.-In an opinion rendered by Justice Bradley in the drumthe State of Texas, the Supreme Court of the United States to-day declared unconstitutional all State laws imposing a license tax on commercial travelers not residents of the State imposing the tax.

Asher was a resident of New Orleans and while selling goods by sample in Texas was arrested and fined for a violation of the State law making it a misdemeanor for any person to do business as a commercial traveler without having first taken out an occupation rax.

Asher contested the constitutionality of this statute, taking the ground that it was repugnant to the clause of the Constitution giving Congress the exclusive right to regulate Inter-State commerce. The State court decided against him. Asher appealed the case to the Supreme Court which to-day gave a decision in his favor.

The court in its opinion says that it sees no difference between this case and the Robbins Tennessee case in which the late State law was held to be unconstitutional. As to the contention of the authorities of Texas that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Robbins case was in conflict with prior decisions of the court, Justice Bradley very dryly says that even were this true the court has always supposed that a later decision has the effect of overruling a prior decision with fect of overruling a prior decision with which it may not be in harmony.

A Liberty Banquet. Paris, Oct. 30 .- A banquet was given at the Hotel Continental last evening to commemorate the dedication of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," which was given by the French people to the United States. Mr. McLane, the American Minister, and M. Goblet, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, were among those present. The American Minister, in replying to M. Goblet's toast to his health, said: "The joy that the Americans experienced in receiving the statue of Liberty was equal to the pleasure you experienced in offering it. Before giving the emblem you had given the thing itself. All of the great truths upon which modern social order is based were elaborated and spread throughout the world by French genius. We received them with ardor and finished by developing them. If we have succeeded in reconciling the liberty of each with the liberty of all we can not forget that the germ came from France. The modern world gravitates toward the political orbit traced by France and America. The symbol which the statue of Liberty represents will become a reality."

B. P. McDonald. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 29.-B. P. Mc-Donald, of Fort Scott, has been appointed treasurer of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas by the receivers. He is one of the best nown men in Kansas and his appointment will meet with approbation every-where. He has resided in Fort Scott since 1857 and has been engaged in the banking and railroad business. In 1874 he commenced building the Fort Scott & Memphis road and in 1879, when twelve miles of the road were completed, sold it to the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Company. He has been a member of the Legislature and several times mayor of TRAIN ROBBERS.

Bold Robbery of a Maxican Central Train Near El Paso, Tex.-1'artially Foiled.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 1 .- When the Mexican Central north bound passenger train, consisting of an engine, five freight cars, a baggage and express car and two passenger coaches, had reached a point twelve miles this side of San Jose and sixty-two miles from El Paso three masked men crawled over the tender of the engine, covered the engineer and fireman with four six-shooters and compelled them to stop the train. They then uncoupled the two passenger cars and leaving them ran on with the rest of the train. The Wells-Fargo messenger tried to get a Mexican, M. T. Villeggs, started out of the car, but the robbers fired into the car and drove him

Six miles this side of the first stop the robbers stopped again and broke in the end door of the express car. While they were doing so the messenger jumped out of the side door and ran off in the darkness, carrying the key to the big iron safe, in which most of the money and valuables in his charge were stored. The robbers, therefore, got only two packages of coin silver amounting to \$2,600. The outlaws next uncoupled the engine and came on with that alone, running to within three miles of Juarez (Paso del Norte), where they abandoned the engine. Before leaving it they started it back down the road with a wide open throttle and it ran about four miles stopping for want of steam.

The robbers are supposed to have come across the river, but there is no clew to their identity except that they were Americans.

There is but one telegraph station between San Jose and Juarez-at Samalayuca, forty-five miles from San Jose and thirty from Juarez-and the robbers, or a confederate of theirs, had cut the tele-graph wire below San Jose before the hold-up. They also cut it where they stopped the train and again just this side They also cut it where they of Samalayuca, thus preventing connection. The agent at Samalayuca sent out section hands who found the break and re-

The train was due at Juarez at 7:25 a. m. and the first news of the robbery was a telegram from the agent at Samalayuca to Superintendent Comfort received at 7:45 a. m. and an engine was at once sent back after the engine and train that had held up and the train was brought in at

3:30 p. m.

The only blunder of the robbers was in failing to get the key to the safe, in which. was a considerable amount of money and valuables. The messenger's action in getting away with the key is generally commended. The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion brought up by the Wells-Fargo messengers is very large—some-times amounting to over \$100,000 at one time. Fortunately this happened to be a light run.

#### THE PARNELL INQUIRY.

Examination of Captain O'Shea-

tional Testimony. LONDON, Nov. 1 .- Judge Hannen's court esterday was crowded, the Parnellites being present in full force, Parnell, Har-rington, Davitt, Arthur O'Connor, T. M. Healey and Biggar keeping close watch over the proceedings. O'Shea proved a good witness, giving his evidence in a calm, matter-of-fact way. He was clear on the smallest detail, and equally cool and precise during cross-examination narrative of the Kilmainham negotiations. though largely a matter of history, was listened to with rapt attention. Expecta-tion was at its height on the production of the alleged forged letters. Taking up a let-ter, he scanned it with careful deliberation for a few moments and then said in a distinct tone, without over emphasis, "It is Mr. Parnell's signature." Several other letters were scrutinized in the same way and evoked the same unqualified statement. "It is Mr. Parnell's signature." The most mer tax case of William G. Asher against striking point elicited by the cross-examination was his charging Sir William Harcourt with coming as an emissary from Mr. Gladstone to warn him to preserve the utmost reticence in regard to the 'Kilmainham treaty." Although the witness did not allege that Sir William Harcourt advised the destruction of the memoranda, he explicitly stated that it was on hearing of Mr. Gladstone's wish that he

destroyed the documents.
Sir Charles Russell's cross-examination was expected to elicit the reason for the rupture between O'Shea and Parnell, but both sides chose to leave this unrevealed. The witness stated that up to June, 1886, he believed in Parnell's honor and knew that he was opposed to outrages. Neither Sir Charles Russell nor Sir Richard Webster proceeded to inquire as to what caused him to disbelieve in Parnell's honor. Whatever was the cause of the rupture the animus of the witness was apparent. The Parnellites probably felt the quiet malignity of the evidence keenly than the best informed.

### SUFFERING SAILORS.

A Norwegian Crew Shipwrecked Among Barbarians in the Southern Seas.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1 .- A Norwegian steamship arrived here yesterday from Jamaica having on board Captain Jacobsen and one sailor belonging to the Nor-wegian bark Inga, which was wrecked on the Island of Cayman, September 17, when on a voyage from Montevideo to Ship Island, Miss. Captain Jacobson says that soon after the vessel struck on the island she was boarded by nearly 200 colored wreckers, who made a bold and daring attempt to take possession of and rob the vessel. They made an attempt to gain entrance into the after-cabin, and were only prevented from doing so at the point of a pistol. When they were driven from the vessel's deck the crew landed in their life boats on the island. They were the only civilized people there and subsisted two weeks on cocoanuts and a little gin they had saved At the end of this time Captain Jacobson got possession of a small sloop, in which e and his crew made sail for Jamaica. They only had a small quantity of provisions, and expected to reach Jamaica in two days, but instead of this they were s week. Their sufferings from exposure and want of sufficient food were beyond description.

"Breakers Close Ahead." TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 31 .- The Globe today in an article headed "Breakers Close Ahead," says: "Though Lord Sackville is the victim of a despicable trick, he is also the victim of his own folly. He stuck his nose into American home affairs by counseling an elector about how he sho vote and influence others to vote. The United States Secretary of State argues with great force that the British Ambassador thus transgressed the amenities and the necessary rules of diplomacy in such a degree as to warrant Washington in demanding his recall. According Lord Sackville has been informed that he is no longer acceptable to the President and Fort Scott. In 1880 he resigned the presidency of the First National Bank.

STOCK ITEMS.

The cow is largely a creature of habit, and her usefulness and profitableness in the dairy depends largely upon her training from her first entrance into milk-

giving. It is an old belief that an animal that goes into winter quarters fat is half wintered. Perhaps there is none of our domestic animals to which this saying is

more applicable than to sheep. Cattle of all kinds should be provided with shelter, and now is a good time to provide it if not already furnished. It need not always be expensive. Comfort should be the first consideration.

Sheep and lambs will run out and take care of themselves later than any other stock. Now is the time to call out the flock and fatten for the butcher these sheep which failed at shearing time to yield a profitable fleece.

A horse with a good appetite at all times is generally able to stand lots of hard work and is seldom sick. To be a good seeder is quite a recommendation in opinion of good judges of horses. A poor appetite generally suggests some weak-

Early maturity is an important factor in the qualifications of beef cattle. A good three-year-old steer can be made to dress seventy per cent. if properly fed. It is the young, quick-growing steer that pays, and it should be marketed as soon as it reaches that point at which the greatest profit is obtained.

Ewes may be fed all the clover hay they can eat, and they will produce strong, vigorous lambs, while the cases of milk fever when lambing will be reduced. Too much grain is not beneficial, but, with a small allowance of oats at night, clover hay with sliced roots will be a cheap mode of feeding and produce better results

when the lambing season arrives. S. L. Burnap, of Texas, sends us a recipe for the removal of warts from cows' teats and udders, which he says is a sure cure. He uses one part of flour sulphur and three parts of lard, mix well and apply after each milking. He also recommends the ointments for cracked, chapped or sore teats, and says it is the best for the purpose he ever used .- Hoard's Dairyman

It has been proven that the hog thrives well on a liberal allowance of clover hay; also that ensilage is an acceptable ration. Every farmer does not feel justified in investing in the latter, but this year in most sections of the country there is little excuse for not having a supply of the former. Give it a good, honest, fair trial, and note the improvement in the condition of the store hogs during the winter. The brood sows should do as well at farrowing time as they do in summer when they can have the run of the pasture fields .- National Stockman.

The cow that gives milk five or six. months in the year and then goes dry un-til her next calving, is an unprofitable animal and the sooner disposed of the better. In training young heifers with their first calves it would be well to milk them the first year nine months steadily; milk them even if they only give one-half pint of milk at a time. This is the proper way to train them to be persistent milkers. The next year you will find it an easy matter to keep up a far better flow of milk to the end of the nine months. The third year the habit is thoroughly fixed and you have a persistent milker.-Exchange

#### FARM NOTES.

It is claimed that an occasional rolling with a heavy roller will so compact the soil that ants will be driven away.

Cold frames can be used for forcing some of the hardy plants in winter. Early cabbage and lettuce are grown in this man-

Toads are the policemen of the garden. They speedily transport insect depredators to a place where they will do no more

It is stated that the best varieties of hegan. The Ohio and Mammoth Cluster are excellent late varieties.

Potatoes are dried as fruits are for use on ships and in mining camps, where fresh vegetables can not be easily procured. The potatoes are sliced and dried in a common evaporator, just as apples are, and when used are soaked in water twelve hours to soften and freshen them.

The great secret in making underdraining a permanent improvement is in securing uniform fall when laying the tile and maintaining a good outlet. When this outlet has been closed a year or two, if there be a good fall, reopening it will cause it to wash out obstructing sediment.

The finer the condition of the manure and the more evenly it is spread over the surface the sooner it will be converted into plant food and the better it will nourish the plants. As the fall is an excellent time to haul and spread the manure a little care given the matter of spreading it now will be amply repaid in the spring.

It is well known that corn readily absorbs moisture, and that unless kiln-dried before grinding, and placed in air-tight packages, it is apt to heat. In the saving of seed corn, therefore, it is especially necessary that the corn be ripe, dried thoroughly before it is frozen, and then kept in a dry place, and preferably one where it will not freeze.

It was many years ago discovered that lime was a preventive of the disease called "club root" in cabbage, caused by growing this crop in succession on the same ground. There is, perhaps, no garden vegetable to which the commercial phosphate of lime can be more profitably applied than to cabbage. Even late in the season phosphate diluted with water may be used on cabbage with profitable results.

Some farmers are adopting the practice of buying their own chemicals and doing the mixing themselves, but compounding the materials in the right proportion, so as to get just what is needed in a concentrated form, requires skill as well as experience. So many manufacturers are now engaged in the business, with all the appliances necessary for doing the work economically, that it is thought in most cases money will be saved by buying what is wanted already prepared for use. Still there are cases where home made fertilizers compare favorably with manufacturers, it is claimed, at a less cost.

#### Notes.

Hogs are expensive unless well bred. The best breeds of hogs are quiet, seldom estless and sleep a great portion of their time. The quiet hog is the one that converts the food into fat. The more active the hog the greater the cost. Dry quarters, with close shelter from the winds and a soft bed of straw, will pay nearly as well as the preparation of the food.

Brewers' grains, glucose refuse and other substances liable to fermentation can be fed with advantage to animals that are being prepared for market, but should be fed to milch cows very sparingly, if at all, as the milk may be injured in quality, unas the materials are fresh.