

acter. It is estimated that the bill will reduce the revenue from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 on the customs duties and about \$60,000,000 on internal revenue.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WATSONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

IN TIME OF DROUGHT.

Noons are hot, and days are dry;
Dusty are the flower-hung ways
Where the bee and butterfly
Wooed the budding blackberry,
And the wild rose, fair and shy,
In the sweet June days.

Life is bare and heart is dull,
All the springs of hope run low,
Which were brimming once, and full;
Not a flower is left to cull,
Nothing seems so beautiful
As awhile ago.

Come, and bless us, gracious rain!
Earth is all athirst for thee.
Bring the green to grass and grain,
Flood the parched and yellowing plain,
Bid the faint flowers smile again;
Come, as well, to me.

Come, of life the pulse and spring,
Freshen brain and soul anew;
Wake in me the quickening
Love of every human thing,
Till my heart rise up and sing
As it used to do.

—Susan Coolidge, in S. S. Times.

A "LITTLE CAT."

But She Proved, After All, to Be
a "Little Goose."

"I have rented the cottage we were looking at last week, papa, for the summer," Miss Selina Watkins announced in the commanding style habitual to her, "and we can move to-morrow. It is completely furnished."

Mr. Watkins looked annoyed, but made no objection, and Miss Georgina complacently buttered her toast and nodded approval.

Mr. Watkins was a man past seventy, but tall, erect and vigorous, with large, full eyes, suggestive of a kindly nature, and a smile that proclaimed charity to all the world. Possessed of an ample fortune he had retired from business, and lived upon his income, sometimes wondering that the large dowry he would presumably give his daughters had tempted no man to rescue them from single blessedness.

Thin, sour of face, strong of will, and acid of temper, they presided over his household, cared for his linen, and lived in dire apprehension of a step-mother. For, at seventy, their dear papa showed a decided preference for ladies' society outside of the home circle. As he pursued his dignified, quiet way down the street, the sisters held a moment's consultation.

"By the time we return in the fall," Miss Selina said, "papa will have quite forgotten that little sly cat, Elsie White. They always go to the seaside, for Mrs. White to escape hay fever, so there is no danger of seeing them in the country."

"If we go to Grovedale to-morrow we must begin to pack up," suggested Georgina, and the two went to their rooms, to drive their maids to the borders of insanity by their fussy arrangements.

And Mr. Watkins, in a cool, shaded boudoir, provided with broad fans and iced lemonade, chatted with Mrs. White, who at forty-two, in her cool, muslin dress, with her abundant dark hair becomingly arranged, was almost, if not quite, as attractive as the little blonde fairy who called her "mamma."

They were a merry party, talking of "all things under the sun," and contrasting strongly with the home trio, where Mr. Watkins felt like a naughty school-boy, facing the vinegar aspects of his dutiful daughters. It was charming to him to accept the pretty attentions of Elsie White, who was fond of him, and delighted in his frequent presents of bon bon, trinkets, but kept a loyal determination in her heart, never, never to marry a man old enough to be her grandfather.

Mrs. White, her pretty little hands busy with embroidery, looked on and smiled at Mr. Watkins' attentions to Elsie, encouraged her daughter to sing all the new songs to him, carefully selected pretty toilets for her, and in every way encouraged the courtship of the rich old widower.

She had already ascertained that, in addition to a liberal allowance from their father, Miss Selina and Georgina Watkins were wealthy in their own right, having inherited money from their mother and a deceased uncle.

"But they will never relax their hold over the old gentleman," the pretty widow thought, "unless," and she nodded her head—"unless some one else has a greater influence."

The long, warm afternoon passed away, and Mr. Watkins strolled leisurely home to luncheon, cool and smiling, to meet his red-faced, over-heated, cross daughters, and mentally contrast them with the placid, quiet ladies he had just quitted.

All that day there was a shrill duct of complaints and orders, and the bustle of moving the next morning was worse. But "dear papa" had long ago ceased to have any voice in domestic arrangements, and he took possession of the stuffy little room in the Grovedale cottage, inwardly chuckling at the consternation to come.

"I am sure, my dear girls," he said, in his gentle, refined voice, at tea time, "you will be delighted to hear that we are to have old friends for neighbors. Mrs. White has taken the cottage opposite to this one for the summer."

For once there was no answer. The Misses Watkins were literally struck dumb!

Horror succeeded horror. There was no ceremony in the free country life, and from their windows and porch the two old maids could see the daily endeavors of the artful widow and her fair daughter to entrap their "dear

papa." Wandering about the garden in the most bewitching of summer "costumes," with becoming shades of white wraps for evening, the widow and her daughter spared no pains to make their cottage attractive. Selina groaned to see her venerable parent eating strawberries out of a cabbage leaf held by Elsie's pretty hands, while Mrs. White tossed Georgina's button-hole bouquet contemptuously aside, to be replaced by a half-blown moss-rose of her own selection. Georgina wept openly to see Elsie coquettishly selecting sweetmeats from their "dear papa's" offered gift, and letting him press his lips upon her hand for reward.

It was no comfort to the sisters that Harry Turner, a handsome young fellow of twenty-five or six, came down from the city every Sunday, to devote himself to Elsie.

"It is all done to make papa jealous," Miss Selina said. "Mrs. White is far too cunning to make the courting too easy. It makes the matter more exciting to introduce a rival."

But suddenly there was a change, and hope once more sprang up in the hearts of the spinsters. It must not be supposed that there was open hostility between the cottages. Far from it. Two or three times a week the ladies took tea together, and Mrs. White's sweet smile always greeted the sisters when they met. They were openly caressing to pretty Elsie, if they longed in secret to strangle her, and Georgina was especially demonstrative to the "little cat," fearful of revenge if their worst fears were realized.

So it was to Georgina that Elsie one day opened her heart, confiding the fact that she loved Harry Turner with all the fervor of first young love, and would never give way to her mother's plans.

"You must not be offended because he is your father," Elsie said, "because I think he is a perfect darling, and I am ever so fond of him. Mamma need not tell me every day that I must be respectful and attentive to him, because I have no desire to be rude. But then, Miss Georgina, I can't marry him. Just imagine the absurdity of making me your step-mother. Why, I was only eighteen last month."

"Has he asked you to marry him?" Miss Georgina asked, grimly.

"No; but he will, I am sure, and mamma will make me accept him, unless—oh, Miss Georgina, do you think it would be very, very wicked if I eloped with Harry?"

"I think you are fully justified in doing it," said Georgina, trying not to show her exultation.

"He has a good salary," said Elsie, "and I have half poor papa's property when I marry or come of age. We should not be very rich, but we would have plenty. Oh, Miss Georgina, would you—would you help us?"

"Help you?" "Yes. If I could bring some of my clothes over here, and pack in one of your trunks, and come to tea some evening, and get away from your back door in time to meet the evening train. And—oh, I know I am asking a great favor, if you would go with me to the city, and stay with me until I am married! Oh, could you? Would you?"

Just a faint show of hesitation, and Miss Georgina consented. They could go to the city for a day's shopping, sending the trunks by express to a hotel where Harry Turner could meet them.

Words can not describe the rapture of Selina when this plan was confided to her. It was with difficulty she was prevented from offering to join the party, and make sure the "little cat" was actually safely married.

It was one week later, when Mrs. White, calmly knitting in her porch, listened for the whistle of the evening train, by which Elsie was to return from her day's shopping with Georgina Watkins. She was not a nervous person, but when the whistle had long died away, and she saw the station carriage stop at the opposite cottage, she did wonder that Elsie did not rush home in her usual impetuous fashion. Still more did she wonder, when Mary, Miss Georgina's maid, tripped across the road with a letter. But a smile, a smile of intense amusement, hovered over her lips as she read the epistle, which was from Elsie:

"DEAR, DEAREST MAMMA—Do forgive me. I can not, indeed, I can not marry Mr. Watkins, and Harry would certainly commit suicide if I did. I think he is ever so nice, and not so awfully old either. But I never could be mamma to Selina and Georgina even if I did not love Harry. But I could not give Harry up, and we were married this morning. Miss Georgina was with me, and will tell you all about it. Don't be very angry, please, mamma. I will always be your loving daughter, but I could not marry Mr. Watkins. ELsie."

To which epistle Mrs. Turner received the following reply:

"YOU LITTLE GOOSE!—Nobody wanted you to marry Mr. Watkins, not even that gentleman himself, who has been engaged to me for three months. You have quite upset our plans, for, thinking you too young to marry anybody, we intended to take you to Europe with us in the fall. Since, however, you have chosen to act for yourself, we have decided to sail on Saturday's steamer. We were married this morning, and my husband is at present on his way to New York, where I join him to-morrow, as we prefer to impart the news by letter to his amiable daughters. As this cottage is paid for until October, I have arranged for you to occupy it until then, and for you to take possession of the city house, afterwards, as we shall remain abroad for some years."

"I hope you will be very happy, my dear little Elsie, and I am quite ready to give a mother's love to Harry. Be sure you are an affectionate daughter to your new papa, who will step to see you, on his way to New York. I send this in advance of his call, and my own visit."

"Lovingly your mamma," "ELsie Watkins."

We draw a veil over the arrival of Mrs. Watkins' letter at the Grovedale Cottage.—Anna Shields, in New York Ledger.

—The pensioners in Connecticut are said to number 5,518, and to receive \$642,797 annually from the Government.

HUNTING WILD-CATS.

Thrilling Sport with Which Floridians Amuse Themselves.

Chatting over their cigars, a few gentlemen passed a pleasant hour exchanging personal experiences of the chase. Mr. M. N. Bryan, of Madison County, Fla., told, with much interest to his listeners, stories of the hunting of the wild-cat. He said:

"The Florida wild-cat, when fully grown, weighs about fifty pounds, is as large as a good-sized fox-hound, and when in full chase of a pack of hounds is an object to startle and bewilder a Northern hunter. With fur thrown back, claws extended, leaping with great springs through forest or swamps, the ordinary sportsman, at the first sight of the animal, turns pale and wants to leave instantly. The cat will attack sheep, lambs, young hogs and poultry, but the human family, except young and unprotected children, need have no fear of him. I know of no sport so exciting and demanding effort so hard and long-continued as a 'cat drive.' The hunting party having been agreed upon, they meet an hour and a half before daylight, mounted on their best horses and attended by hounds, 'often to the number of forty. The wild cat is generally found foraging at this hour and, being surprised, runs quickly to the cover of the nearest swamp, or climbs a tree. If he seeks a tree, he is not shot, but the tree is cut down or he is otherwise dislodged. The hounds are held in leash until he gets a good start, when the leader blows his horn and the pursuit is resumed. If the cat enters a swamp, the hounds follow him there and ultimately drive him out and the hunting party, guided by the noise of the dogs, is ready to take up the chase near the point where the game emerges. And so we go! Over the hills, through the farms, jumping fences, leaping ditches! No English fox hunt can compare with the Florida 'cat drive,' and few are the farmers who can resist leaving team and field and running to the house for saddle when the baying of hounds and the blowing of horns tell that a 'cat drive' is on. The hounds of every farmer hearing the din leave their kennels, and are found loudest-mouthed in the pursuing pack. At last comes the end, as all sports must end."

"After an all day's chase the wild cat at four o'clock in the afternoon, or at five o'clock at the latest, can go little further. The snapping jaws of the hounds come closer and closer. He turns his glaring eyes a moment behind him and staggers on. The pack of dogs that had been in full cry in the morning is now broken. Only the hardy ones have kept up with the long chase. Horses and riders are worn and jaded. The cat can run no more. He prepares to battle for his life. He turns on his back, raises his feet and strikes his long claws viciously at any hound that dares attack him. The battle is long and bloody, and before it ends hounds are frightfully scared and often lose an eye. Many a time after a cat chase have I sewed up the ears of my dogs. The cat drive is the Florida man's favorite sport. It is not pursued with the purpose of exterminating the animals. Indeed, by a State law, a hunter, who will shoot a cat in front of his dogs, is fined \$25, and, by a rule of the Hunters' Association, he is fined again for the same offense. You see if the cat is killed by a bullet the hounds that have followed it are forever spoiled for the chase. Their proper discipline and future usefulness require that they should kill the cat. On this account shotguns and rifles are usually left behind."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PLEASURES OF REVERIE.

Day-Dreaming and the Enjoyment That Can Be Derived from It.

Reverie is a natural condition, so common to children that they are hardly able to distinguish between the reports from the external world and the images presented by their imagination. But reverie is a common experience of the human race in all stages of development. It differs from abstraction in the fact that the latter is the intense pursuit of a train of reasoning or observation, which absorbs the mind to such an extent that there is no attention left for the reports of the senses. Hence the abstracted man neither looks nor listens, and a noise or an impulse, far greater than would suffice to awaken the same man if asleep, may be sufficient to divert him from the train of thought which he pursues.

Reverie is literally day-dreaming. It is not reasoning. The image-making faculty is set free and it runs on. The judgment is scarcely attentive, hardly conscious, and the tear may come into the eye or the smile to the lip, so that in a crowded street-car or even in an assembly attention may be attracted to the person, who is wholly unconscious of the same. A person may imagine himself other than he is, and derive great pleasure from the change, and pass an hour, a morning or a day unconsciously. In reverie persons frequently become practical somnambulists—that is, they speak words which others hear that they would not have uttered on any account, strike blows, move articles, gesture and do many other things, sometimes with the effect of immediately recalling them to a knowledge of the situation, when they as well as others are amused, but often without being aware that they are noticed. In extreme cases the only distinction between reverie and dreaming sleep is regular breathing and the suspension of the senses which accompany the latter.—Dr. Buckley, in Century.

HE CAME PREPARED.

How a Chicago Youth Proved the Depth of His Love Scientifically.

"You don't know what love is, Mr. Swackhammer," protested the beautiful girl, with a smile of incredulity on her face; "the sentiment you entertain for me is only a passing fancy. When it has had its brief day and you look at it in the cold light of reason you will be surprised that you ever mistook so palpable a delusion for the genuine thing it assumes to represent."

"But hear me, Miss Garlinghouse," exclaimed the young man, calmly, yet earnestly, "am I not old enough to know my own?"

"It is not a question of age, Mr. Swackhammer," interposed Miss Garlinghouse, still smiling incredulously, "but of scientific demonstration. As you are probably aware, I have devoted myself for the last two or three years to a severe course of scientific study, and I have acquired the habit, perhaps unconsciously, of accepting nothing as true that is not demonstrated by the inexorable rules of mathematics or the soundest process of logical induction. Science has become with me the touchstone of all things asserted, claimed or proposed, and—"

"But how do you apply the rules of science to matters of the heart?" inquired the young man. "How can you subject my love to the test of a mathematical or scientific demonstration?"

"In this way, Mr. Swackhammer: The action of the passion or emotion of love upon the various sympathetic ganglia of the human organism causes certain well established and clearly defined phenomena. When you speak to me of love I look for the appearance of those phenomena. From a scientific point of view they are not satisfactory. The tremor in your voice is not sufficiently pronounced. Your articulation is not thick and husky. The color in your face is hardly a shade paler than its normal hue, and you have no nervous movement of the hands. Do you think a mere assertion can disprove the evidence?"

"Alvira Garlinghouse," came impetuously from the lips of the young man, as he rose to his feet, "there are facts in mental as well as physical science that are not wholly beneath your notice. Some men are gifted with a marvelous faculty of self-control, so far as external manifestations are concerned. Beneath the apparently unmoved exterior that you have subjected to a scientific test there rages a volcano of passion. Do you doubt it? I will demonstrate it to a mathematical certainty. I foresaw the skepticism with which you would receive my avowal, and came prepared. Listen to the beating of my heart!"

And with a quick movement he drew from beneath his waistcoat the flexible tube of a stethoscope and placed it against her ear.

"Count the pulsations!" he continued. "They will run nearly one hundred to the minute. Normal heartbeat, seventy pulsations. Note the revelation of deathless love conveyed by this respiration meter!" And he produced another flexible tube. "Respirations per minute, twenty-eight! Twenty-eight, Alvira—count them—twenty-eight! Normal respiration per minute, from fourteen to twenty in adults. Observe the mathematical certainty of tempestuous passion demonstrated by my temperature!" And opening his tightly-closed left hand he showed her a small thermometer. "Temperature, Alvira, one hundred and twelve degrees! Normal temperature, about one hundred degrees Fahrenheit! Have I proved my love?"

"Alpheus," murmured the lovely girl, as she placed her head on his shoulder, with her lips at an accessible angle, "you have."—Chicago Tribune.

An Abstruse Vagabond.

A tramp walked back and knocked on the kitchen door of a North Sydney house, with the confidence of a family doctor whose coming was expected. The lady opened the door, and he said: "Madam, I have not had a bite of bread since yesterday, could you give me a hunk of cold meat?"

"We haven't got a bit in the house."

"How do you manage to keep so much this warm weather?"

"I say that we are clear out of meat."

"Is it roasted or broiled?"

"I mean that we ate it all up at dinner," raising her voice.

"It don't matter, veal or beef."

Still louder: "I tell you we've got no meat. I'll call the dog."

"You going to give the dog a chunk of it?"

"Chunk of what?"

"Why, a chunk of the no meat that you say you have got."

"Here, Tiger! Tiger!"

"Good day, madam. I have been plentifully supplied with no meat to-day, and have none to lose," and he skipped the fence as the dog turned the corner, saving his bacon.—Detroit Free Press.

Deficient Mentally.

Dumley (whose credit is not first-class)—I say, Brown, can you lend me ten dollars for a few days?

Brown (reluctantly pulling out a roll of bills)—I er—s'pose I'll have to, Dumley.

Dumley—Thanks. You seem to have plenty of money, old fellow.

Brown—Yes, I seem to have more money than brains.—N. Y. Sun.

—When you have learned to submit, to do faithfully, patiently, duty that is most distasteful to you, God may permit you to do the work you like.—Professor Bidde.

TABLE GARNITURES.

Arrangements of Fruits and Flowers to Stimulate the Appetite.

Garniture in town suggests parsley, varied occasionally with cresses, as for a beefsteak, but this is wholly conventional and in a multitude of ways may be varied by the dweller amid green fields and pastures gay. The garden and the woods in the summer months present a constant and ever changing market from which to cull the garniture.

From the French, who never serve their fruits, no matter how exquisite a plate, without a delicate napkin of green leaves under the luscious masses of color, we should learn a lesson of art, of beauty, of ways and means.

Lettuce is always available for meat salads, but is not the thing to garnish those made of other vegetables, except tomatoes, but cresses, many kinds of mint and the crinkled leaves of chicory are resources enough for all such dishes as these.

No flower in the garden is so easily cultivated as the nasturtium, and in these days when bright yellow is a favorite color none other is more pleasing about the house, while the leaves and vine make the prettiest sort of garniture for any kinds of cold meats, salad, or fish, and the little seed pods are so much appreciated for their spicy flavor that pickled they are more of an addition to salads than the capers which a caterer invariably use. Indeed, some persons use the leaves and flowers from this nasturtium vine as a part of a meat salad, liking much the strange, sharp spice.

For a five o'clock tea service the delicate piles of thin bread and butter should be encircled with a feathery wreath of fragrant lemon verbena, and if the hostess drops a sprig of this into each cup she pours the boiling tea a delicate foreign flavor will be infused into the decoction. Indeed, this simple addition, without even a wave of the hands and a mysterious "presto, change!" transforms an every-day cup of tea into an old and much-prized Spanish drink.

Wreaths of lemon verbena or rosegeranium are the prettiest decoration for finger bowls, although when they are unobtainable, delicate ferns, trailing vines, feathery grasses, ivy leaves, horseshoe geraniums and even many shaded rose leaves are not to be despised.

Sweet-scented and spicy herbs, too, may be used about the finger-bowls if nothing else is available, when they would not be at all agreeable surrounding something to be eaten.

At a country dinner game—usually small roasted bird—is sometimes served rolled in beautiful smooth pieces of birch bark, lined with leaves of freshly washed spear-mint, and tied around with some long ribbon grass.

Pink and white clovers, with their pretty leaves, are much used to trim loaves of cake and soft custards. If used for the latter the custard must be served in a low dish and this set into a large plate, the V between being filled with clover.

Scarlet fuchsias are used to decorate any cold meats or salads which are deep pink or red in color, lobsters, shrimps, boiled ham or tongue, etc.

Grape leaves and their twining tendrils are the most suitable choice on which to arrange fruit, although there are many kinds of which the foliage itself forms a pleasing cushion.

Extreme neatness should be the prominent feature in the household which permits itself to become decorative, not only because until that is attained all the time should be spent to gain the exquisiteness of housekeeping, but because every one is conscious of the insect life among which plants unfold their loveliness, and a perfect confidence in one's hostess is necessary to make a table much ornamented with foliage a delight to the sharer.

A few little bugs on a slice of tongue or an ant or two crawling about through the bread crumbs might spoil the heartiest appetite, while other and even less agreeable things suggest themselves which might simply ruin forever the enjoyment of some delicate stomach.

It should be the habit of any one having the table decoration in charge to cut the blossoms or foliage an hour or two before using, to dip them carefully in fresh water or sprinkle them, letting the water run through a colander, then placing the stems in water, let them stand in a cool, dark place until every leaf shall lift itself upright and fresh.—Chicago Herald.

—Hunting for turtles' eggs on the islands of the coast is a summer pastime of Georgians. It is said that one of the curiosities of a turtle's nest is that no one having taken the eggs from a turtle's nest can get them all back again. Several have tried the experiment to find it a blank failure. After filling the cavity in the sand there are always enough eggs left to fill a couple more nests just as large. Old Mrs. Turtle, when she deposits an egg, paddles it in tight with her feet, egg by egg, the elasticity of the egg shell permitting it, but the man can not compress the eggs as does the turtle.

—Mental heredity does not always seem to hold in the human race, but it is alleged that it does in the lower animals. Circus people say that the offspring of trained animals are far more capable of learning tricks than any other, and frequently more so than their parents.

—The work of the United States Geological Survey employs at the principal office in Washington from 70 persons in summer to 225 in winter.

THE HIGHEST INCENTIVE.

Inspiration from Within the Key-Stone of Real Success in Life.

Great aims have been the inspiration of a multitude of great men; but with the greatest men the aim is something within rather than some external fruit of achievement. That which inspires the noblest men to long-continued and fruitful effort is an impulse from within rather than the glitter of a prize from without. There must be even in so colossal an egotist as Napoleon a tremendous impulse of character and mind to respond to a great external ambition. The greater the selfishness, the more dominant the exterior object—the mere sign and symbol of reward or success; the less the admixture of selfishness in a nature, the more predominant the interior motive and impulse. There is no question as to which is the highest and most ennobling incentive; there is no question as to which is the true, healthy motive of work. The great artist is he whose intensest desire is to give visible expression to the images in his own soul; not because the exterior vision will bring fame and money, but because there is in his heart a divine hunger for utterance. The true impulse of a great statesman is not the accomplishment of designs and the execution of plans which will secure the acclamation of a people, but the intense desire to stamp upon his time and generation the impress of a thought which is in itself noble and progressive. Half the failures of strong men are due to the fact that they rely for impulse upon an external ambition rather than upon an incentive within themselves.

It is not so much the desire to work out their own nature, the fulfillment of their own life, which presses work out of them, as the desire to win and wear some external symbol of their success. He whose motive is within himself is relieved by that very fact from the pang of the bitterest disappointments. It is in one sense a small matter to a great artist that his work must wait for recognition; to a great writer that his thought must linger long on the threshold of popular acceptance; to a great statesman that his policies must be often postponed and the fame which he justly deserves long withheld. In all these cases that which fires the spirit is a desire to give expression to the life; and the measure of success is not that which the world returns, but the volume and adequacy with which the individual soul pours itself out. The truest refuge from disappointment is to pursue great things, not for what they shall bring to us, but because in their accomplishment we shall work out the strength and force of our own natures.

The man who would best serve his fellows must free himself largely from the tyranny of desire for contemporary approbation, must be able to sustain himself by the consciousness of the elevation and integrity of his own purpose, and from that consciousness must derive the serenity and cheerfulness which preserve one from the bitterness and discouragement of disappointed ambitions. To truly and permanently serve a community is to give one's self continually to the pursuit of the things which makes for its richest life, without counting upon immediate recognition or reward. That which gives work the only satisfaction which it possesses for a large-minded and aspiring man is the consciousness that it has been done faithfully and well; if the reward comes, it may bring pleasure; if it is withheld, a certain pain follows; but neither the pleasure nor the pain will detract from the satisfaction of faithful performance. There are too many men who are continually measuring the value of their services to the community, and continually holding the community responsible for lack of recognition which offends their vanity and dissipates their energy; too many men who, upon the first failure, drop their work in disgust, and become thenceforward bitter critics of their fellows. All work of enlightenment and advancement is educational; it proceeds by slow and gradual stages, just as the building up of a character proceeds. No man who has any knowledge of himself, renounces his moral or intellectual ideals because he sometimes fails to attain them; on the contrary, failure spurs him to greater effort. In public service the work is slow because it is the work of education. They who attempt to serve a community or a nation must take this truth to their hearts; the purity and permanence of their service will be largely determined by the spirit in which it is rendered. If that spirit is one of simple self-seeking, or one of ambition, the service, though it may bring large returns, must always be unsatisfactory. If, on the other hand, the service be rendered out of a pure heart, whether it secure recognition or fail of it, the reward is assured. They who would work cheerfully and persistently for the good of others must perform that work out of pure love of doing it; must count it a joy to give and not receive again; must win from repulse and renewed energy; and through disappointment be stimulated to that persistence of effort which never fails of its fruit in due season.—Christian Union.

—The dime museum proprietors of San Francisco are an enterprising lot. Recently it happened that a man was going to be executed in the city jail for wife murder. They wrote to him offering \$500 for the loan of his body for thirty days, saying they would rig it up in artistic style and use it as a great moral example to the community. The murderer declined the offer with thanks, as he said the money would be of no use to him after he had been hanged.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

WEE LAURA.

She leans against my knee,
And in her face—
So filled with childish glee,
So sweet with grace—
I watch the dimples dance,
While on her hair
A slanting sunbeam's glance
Is resting there,
And with beseeching eyes,
So soft and gray,
She still persuades and tries
Her winning way.
Ah, how can I refuse—
She pleads so well—
I must, as she shall choose,
A story tell.

It is the Song of Ten
She loves to hear,
That Aunt will sing again
For her quick ear.
"A lullaby first," I say,
"Who likes the sun,
And two, a baby gay,
And three, a nun."

I tell her of the knight
Who rides so free,
Who wins the ancient fight
For her and me,
And then of mother's grace,
I must sing on—
Who holds her loving place
With every one.

An ending there to make—
"Sweetest of all,"
For "Annie Laurie's" sake,
Herself I call.
I see the roguish smile
Steal round her lips;
But, dying after while,
Away it slips.

The length'ning shadows creep
Across the floor;
The silent god of sleep
Waits at the door;
The tiny, dancing feet
Are quiet now;
Her hand is resting sweet
Upon my brow.

Her head is nodding slow,
Her dear, gray eyes
Seem only just to show
Where laughter lies.
My Laurie's head so brown
Upon my breast
Is sinking lower down—
She is at rest.

—Sallie P. Scope, in Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE LIFE OF A SCOUT.

A Dangerous and Precarious Existence.

The Knowledge and Experience Called For—Duties of a Most Trying Character—Shrewdness and Good Judgment Essential—Skill in Trailing.

In every campaign against hostile Indians it is customary to employ scouts, one or more of whom are attached to each command in the field. The duties which devolve upon them are of the most trying character, and it is frequently the case that upon their courage and skill depend the lives of a whole detachment of troops. It has been found by actual experience that the regular soldier makes a very poor scout, although he may have been for years engaged in Indian warfare. This is owing to the fact that a private has limited opportunities for becoming acquainted with the country, or learning the tricks and deceptions employed by all savage tribes in their wars. The strict discipline of army life accustoms him to acting only when commanded by his officers, and he loses that feeling of self-reliance and independence which is so natural with the scout. Again, the small pay of an enlisted man, coupled with the hopelessness of promotion or recognition of any kind, offers no incentive for him to incur risks which can be avoided, and it is seldom that he can be induced to make long or dangerous rides alone. The men employed as scouts are usually those who have spent their lives upon the plains or in the mountain districts. They must be familiar with the country, know each landmark, and be able to travel by the shortest route, during either the night or day. They must know every water-hole, every good grazing-ground, and be thoroughly acquainted with all the methods of Indian warfare.

It is customary for the scout to ride some distance in advance of the command to which he is attached, and he is expected to see but not to be seen himself. He must keep well posted as to the movements of the Indians, so that he can follow them closely and at the same time guard against surprise. The most dangerous scouting is in the rugged mountain ranges of the Southwest, for here the great boulders and detached masses of rock afford innumerable hiding-places for hostile bands. It is many times next to impossible to discover the presence of even large bodies of Indians, or to guard against running into ambush. The Apaches take advantage of the natural formation of the country, and by their own cunning and artifice still further increase the difficulties of locating them. They glide from place to place under cover of the rocks with the stealthy movements of a serpent, and divest themselves of all clothing except a dingy breech cloth, so that at a little distance their dusky bodies present scarcely an outline against the background of dark brown rocks.

In passing through a mountain range a scout always dismounts before he reaches the crest of a hill or ridge, and, creeping to a point from which he can obtain a good view, carefully scans the descending slope. He fully satisfies himself that the way is clear before he crosses the summit, for in doing so he must come in plain view of anyone who may be beyond. If the route lies through some rocky gorge or deep ravine, flankers are thrown out on each side of the trail, who climb to the tops

of the highest peaks and carefully scrutinize every rock and gulch below. When there is reason to believe that Indians are lying in wait somewhere in the canyon, every precaution is taken to prevent a surprise. A striking illustration of the methods employed in such emergencies occurred during the campaign against Geronimo in 1886. The noted scout, Tom Horn, with a party of seven men, was passing through the Canonea Mountains, on his way to join the American troops operating in Northern Mexico. The trail led through the Jaralita Canyon, one of the most dangerous passes in the mountains. Just before entering this defile, Horn, who was riding ahead, discovered a fresh Indian trail crossing the beaten trail at right angles, and leading up into the mountains. After a careful examination of the tracks and the direction in which the trail led, he decided that there were some twenty Indians in the party, and that they had selected a route along the backbone of the range, from which point they could see any one entering the canyon. He knew that the presence of his little band would undoubtedly be discovered, and he accordingly prepared to meet any thing which might occur. The men were told to carefully examine their weapons to see if they were properly loaded and in good working order. The saddles were cinched up, and the lariats thrown loose and allowed to drag on the ground, so that the animals could be easily secured in case it became necessary to dismount. The party, with rifles thrown across the horns of their saddles, then entered the canyon, one at a time, allowing the distance of about one hundred yards to intervene between the riders. In this way the line stretched out to nearly a thousand yards, making it impossible for the Indians to fire upon more than one man at a time. The party passed through the canyon in safety, but when Geronimo surrendered, a few months later, it was learned from the Indians themselves that they were lying in wait in the canyon, and saw the men as they passed. Had they taken no precautions, and started through in close order, the whole party would undoubtedly have been killed.

All of the shrewdness and good judgment of the scout is needed in selecting a place for a camp overnight. The plan which is generally pursued is to go into camp several hours before dark, and prepare the evening meal. If there are Indians in the vicinity they will surely locate the camp for if they were not already watching the troops, the smoke from the fires would be very apt to attract attention. If Indians locate a camp, in the evening, they will crawl close to it, and make an attack at daylight the next morning. It is therefore very necessary to deceive, or at least to confuse, them; so when the evening meal has been finished the fires are put out, and after darkness has set in the command saddles up and moves off to some other camping-ground several miles distant, where the animals are herded, guards posted, and no fires allowed. The position usually selected for a camp is just over the crest of a hill, so that a good view of the surrounding country can be had. Experienced scouts never get out of reach of their guns under any circumstances. If they dismount for a moment to rest their horses, or stop to get a drink of water, the rifle is always taken from its scabbard and carried in one hand. Indians find out very quickly when they are being followed by good scouts, and when this is the case they avoid a fight as long as it is possible to do so.

Every scout is supposed to be a good trailer, and to be expert in this line requires certain natural qualifications as well as careful practice. Keen eyesight, quick perception and retentive memory are the principal requisites, and it is a well-known fact that some men become good trailers in a remarkably short space of time, while others never learn, no matter what their opportunities may have been. As a scout rides along the trail, his eyes for an instant rest upon the ground beneath his feet, and then quickly sweep over the rocks or plains around him. In this way he notes any sign along the trail or detects any movement within the range of vision.

In traveling over a country where there are no roads or beaten trails he must carefully note each prominent landmark, tree or rock, so he can pass the same way again if it is necessary to do so. In following the trail of a hostile band there is no guide but the marks which have been left behind, and these, when carefully studied, tell a story as plainly as if written in black and white. The tracks made by the animals show whether they were horses, mules or burros. If the animals are shod, it is easy to tell by the impressions made on the ground to whom they belong, for the Mexicans use one kind of shoe, the Americans another, and the regular army has still another style which is peculiarly its own. The relative positions of the tracks made by the four feet of an animal show whether it was going in a walk, a trot, or a run, and the clearness with which the feet are lifted from the ground tells if it was fresh or tired. A worn-out animal makes a mark by dragging the point of the hoof against the ground, and also occasionally stumbles and slides. It is frequently the case that the trail of an animal is found under circumstances which make it uncertain as to whether or not it carried a rider; but a short investigation will always tell the story. An animal left to itself will stop occasionally to graze, while one with a rider keeps straight on its way. The manner in which the grass is cropped off will show if the animal had a bit in

its mouth, and the freshness of the trail will show what time had elapsed since it had been made. An instance of a scout's astuteness in trailing came under the observation of the writer a short while ago. A party of soldiers were passing through a valley in southern Arizona on their way to Fort Bowie. They went into camp for the night, and a heavy rain came up obliterating every sign of a trail. The scout along with the party struck a bee-line for the post, guided by a tall peak which was barely discernible in the distance. In a short while the party came upon the newly-made trail of two mules running in the same direction in which they were traveling. The tracks of the mules were side by side and they were evidently going at a trot. Every thing indicated that two persons were making for the fort, as the animals had kept steadily on their way, and never changed their position of going abreast. After following the trail some distance the scout remarked to the officer in command that the mules had no riders on them, and when asked how he knew it, replied that they were running too close together to leave room for two men's legs between them. The party finally overtook the mules, and it was found that they had strayed from the post, and were tied neck and neck with a stout rope, which kept them together all the time and prevented their stopping to graze.

In order to be expert in trailing, a scout has to study the habits of animals, as in this way he frequently obtains valuable information. A cattle trail on the open plains indicates in which direction water is to be found; for range cattle always go in single file and keep in one trail on their way to water, while on coming from it they stray out of the beaten track, and graze around as they go. The direction in which the scattering tracks point is always away from the water. Life is frequently saved and dangers avoided by noting the actions of horses or mules; for these animals are, through some instinct, enabled to detect the approach of other animals long before a man would be apt to observe them. It is a common belief in the Southwest that mules can detect the presence of an Indian by their acute sense of smell.

When engaged in the pursuit of hostile bands the scout is constantly called upon to exercise the greatest vigilance to keep from being outwitted. Sometimes, when closely pressed, the Indians will scatter in all directions, and it then becomes necessary to take up one trail and follow it till the band comes together again. This is tedious and trying work; and when the trail is lost, the scout must circle around to the right and left until it is found again. To deceive their pursuers, Indians will frequently travel in single file, all stepping in the same tracks which are made by the one in advance. During the rainy season they will select their route along the bed of some ravine, knowing that the first flow of water will obliterate every sign. A favorite trick of the Apaches was to ride as far as they could go into some box canyon, then abandon their horses and scale the sides of the cliffs. In this way the troops could not follow them without also abandoning their own stock and going on foot.

One of the hardest and most dangerous duties which the scout has to perform is the carrying of dispatches backward and forward between the military posts and the troops in the field. When sent on such missions he invariably goes alone, and his rides are often for hundreds of miles through an almost unknown and hostile country. Some scouts prefer to travel through an Indian country during the night-time, and keep hidden away during the day; but night rides can only be made by those who are thoroughly acquainted with the trails over which they must pass. It is an error to suppose that the genuine scout is always a long-haired man, for the fact is that most of the scouts employed during late years wear their hair cut close in regulation military style. The wearing of long hair seems to have been the result of circumstances rather than of choice, as in former times there were few barbers on the frontier, and often many months would elapse before a man in active service would have an opportunity to either shave or have his hair cut. Indians as a rule admire long hair, and have more respect for a man whose locks hang down over his shoulders. For this reason some of the older scouts refuse to have their hair cut; but now that barbers' shops are to be found at every post, scouts are generally as clean-shaven and as short-haired as any other class of men.

Taken as a whole, the life of a scout is a dangerous and precarious existence, fraught with innumerable hardships, and devoid of nearly everything that is happy or bright. The business of guarding the lives and interests of other people is a thankless task which seldom meets with any reward, and a scout's declining years are usually marked by penury and want. In most cases his last resting-place is an unkept grave in some lonely spot, and his only monument a rude head-board upon which his name is scrawled.—William M. Edwards, in Harper's Weekly.

An old bachelor in Oakland, Cal., being well conditioned, wedded. After a week he and his wife agreed to a divorce. They had not quarreled, but in his single days he had kept bachelor's hall, and still insists upon doing all the housework, because he liked his own way best. As the lady understood that part of the work to be in her contract, she is determined to dissolve a partnership which promises her a life of inactivity.

UPWARD VENTILATION.

Instructive Notes on the Winter Management of Bees.

A great deal has been said about bees wintering without upward ventilation, and quite a number of bee-keepers claim that they winter better without any upward ventilation, saying: bees in their natural state—in the trees of the forest—have no ventilation and winter well, and seem to do much better than those having the best of ventilation. We have found many wild swarms in the last thirty years in many kinds of trees, and in nearly every instance we found, either above or on the sides of the swarm, rotten wood which the perspiration from the bees could pass into, acting the same as upward ventilation. Some parties claim that they winter bees safely without upward ventilation, and that it is the proper way. If they will invert their hives and pour water into them it will run out, therefore they are not air tight, for where water will run through air will escape.

It is true, if bees are kept in a perfectly dry place and at a temperature of from forty-five to fifty degrees, they require much less ventilation than they would if kept in a damp, cold place. If bees are kept where it is continually freezing and there is no place in the hive for the escape of the perspiration that passes from the bees, it will commence to freeze on the outside of the hive, and if it continues cold you will find your bees dead and ice formed all around the cluster of bees. Had there been a small opening at the top or near the top of the hive, for the air to escape, there would nothing of the kind have happened.

It only needs a very little upward ventilation for bees; a good many bee-keepers give altogether too much. They need all the heat in the winter and spring months that can be obtained. Give only what will be necessary to let the perspiration out so the hive will not become damp on the inside. It is a good plan to leave the bottom board off, or raise it up on blocks one inch when wintering, especially in cellars, as the foul air always settles, and if the hive is raised it gives a chance for it to escape; and if there is any dampness in the winter depository it will prevent the combs from molding. The heat and circulation of the cluster of bees render the combs dry for some distance around the cluster, but there is not enough of this circulation of air nor force to drive it to all parts of the brood chamber, and a part—often a very large part—of the comb that is damp with moisture extends up at the sides of the cluster to the top bees. This moisture gets into the honey and causes it too sour; and as the foul air is impure gas rises on top of the brood chamber, making the bees uneasy and they begin to move about, use the sour honey (which causes dysentery), and the destruction of the colonies ensues. We are safe in saying that a colony of bees never was known to have the dysentery when the honey and combs were kept perfectly dry.

Those that winter their bees without proper ventilation are often heard to complain that their bees got restless and uneasy from being too warm. My experience has proven that it is not the warmth, but the fumes of the sour honey arising below and accumulating in the upper portions of the brood chamber that makes them uneasy, and the removal of the tight cover on top of the hive at such a time will convince any person that proper ventilation is necessary to the health of the colony.—Farm, Stock and Home.

AGAINST CORSETS.

Stays Not at All Necessary to Make a Good Figure.

No mother should allow her daughter to wear stays while she is under her charge. If a girl never begins to wear corsets, I promise her she will not require them. But woe if she once begins to wear them, for then she will not be able to do without them, for they weaken the spine, and once weakened it can not dispense with the false support it has long depended upon. Believe me, the most beautiful and graceful figures are those which have never been in steel or whalebone. I will risk all I possess in a wager that if you never put stays on a little girl she will not require them when she becomes a woman, and she will have a figure that every one will admire and covet. A young girl with a slight, supple, yet firm figure, certainly needs no corset; and a woman, however stout she may be, will always look fleshier and stiffer in stays than without them. Loose jackets and flowing draperies are far more becoming to a stout figure than tight stays; and as for young, slim girls and women, all they need is a band round the waist to mark its natural curve.

I, who write these lines, am a stay-less being, and I need not blush if I tell you at this distance that my dress-makers used to say that, among all their ladies, there was not one who had a more perfect figure. To use their expression, I was "moulée." You see, I speak in the past tense; years have changed the once youthful figure to more matronly proportions, but I can still exercise, touching the ground without bending the knees, and perform other gymnastic feats above mentioned.

I have proven by experience that the corset is not necessary, and urge all to do without it. An elastic, tight fitting jersey will support your figure quite enough if it needs support.—Nixon, in Dress.

—Egg Gruel.—Beat well one egg, white and yolk separately, pour one cup of boiling water or milk to the yolk, add one teaspoonful of sugar, mix well, stir in the white.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—If the gums, as frequently happens after illness, become very sore, a gargle of myrrh in a little water is to be commended, and as this has a good, wholesome odor one need not mind using it.

—To make sealing-wax for fruit cans, take eight ounces of resin, two ounces gum shellac and a half ounce of beeswax. Melt all together. This will make a quantity and may be melted for use when wanted.

—For bunions and corns, Cannabis indicus and glycerine, equal parts, painted on the bunion or corn, bound around with Canton flannel, adding a few drops of the liquid to the flannel where it comes in contact with the affected parts, will soon restore to health.

—There is scarcely an ache to which children are subject so hard to bear and so difficult to cure as earache. A remedy which never fails is a pinch of black pepper gathered up in a bit of cotton batting wet in sweet oil and inserted in the ear. It will give immediate relief.

—Mint Sauce.—Take some tender bunches of mint, wash all sand or grit from them in several clear waters; then remove the stems and chop the leaves fine in the best cider vinegar, adding sugar. The sauce should be as thick as horseradish sauce, and it is best to put it in little dishes by each plate.

—To cure a felon, fill a tumbler with equal parts of fine salt and ice; mix well. Sink the finger in the center, and allow it to remain until it is nearly frozen and numb, then withdraw it, and when sensation is restored renew the operation four or five times, when it will be found the disease is destroyed. This must be done before pus is formed.

—Pineapple Shortcake.—Prepare the shortcake as for strawberries, and an hour or two in advance chop or pick up the pineapple very fine, and cover it thickly with sugar to draw out the juice. When the cakes are done, butter them and covered with prepared pineapple. Place it in the oven a few minutes for the juice to soften the crust, and it will be ready to serve.

—Date Cake.—Beat together a slightly heaped cupful of sugar and a half cupful of butter; add two well beaten eggs; add one-half teaspoonful essence of lemon and a scrape of nutmeg; add one cupful of sweet milk with one teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in it; finally add two and one-half cupfuls of flour with two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar sifted through it. Stir gently into this creamy mass a well heaped cupful of the prepared dates. Bake in shallow pan and cut in squares.

—Baked Apple Pudding.—Fill a three quart earthen dish with pared and quartered apples; sprinkle on these one cup of sugar, a little cinnamon, fresh butter the size of a small egg, and one-half cup of water; cover and bake thirty minutes. Roll a piece of chopped paste into a strip about two inches wide that will reach around the pudding dish; roll the remainder to cover the dish. Take the pudding dish from the oven, slip the strip of paste between the apple and the dish and put on the top crust; return to the oven and bake one hour. Serve with creamy sauce.

SETTING NEW ORCHARDS.

Six Suggestions or Rules Relating to the Management of Trees.

Autumn being the time for selecting and ordering trees for orchards, a few practical hints on the subject may be in season for some of our readers, in connection with the management of trees, whether set in autumn or not till next spring. We give these suggestions in the shape of condensed and numbered rules.

1. The main portion of the new orchard should be planted with well tested and approved varieties. If practicable select such as have done well in your particular locality, and plant very few, by way of experiment, of new, lauded and untried sorts, most of which will eventually prove of little value.

2. Choose young and thrifty trees, instead of large ones, the young trees being dug with better roots, costing less on the railroad, being more easy to set out, and starting sooner into vigorous growth, than large trees with mutilated roots.

3. Make it a condition with the nurseryman that he shall give ample and uninjured roots, which will hold the tree when transplanted without bracing or staking.

4. Autumn transplanting should be performed only on quite hardy kinds, and in places where the trees are not exposed to sharp wintry winds. The heads of the trees should be shortened in and made lighter by cutting back the season's growth, or by cutting off the longer shoots at a fork. But no limbs of more than one season's growth should be taken off, as large wounds make the trees tenderer and more liable to injury by winter.

5. Trees not entirely hardy, like the peach, should not be set out in autumn (unless under exceptionally favorable conditions), but it is well to procure them in autumn, heel them in, and set them out in spring. The same treatment will answer well for all kinds, and they will be on hand for early setting. But special care will be required to heel them in properly. Pack the fine earth solid between the root—mice delight to occupy such caves with roots at hand for food. A smooth ridge of earth surrounding the trees will prevent the mice from approaching them.

6. After being set out, the earth about the trees must be kept clean and mellow through the season; and the crust which forms after autumn transplanting thoroughly broken and pulverized.—Country Gentleman.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Knowledge, like religion, must be experienced in order to be truly known.—E. P. Whipple.

—The attendance at the Michigan Agricultural College is greater than ever before, and it is thought that four hundred students will be enrolled next year. Fifty-one graduates of the institution are presidents or professors in other colleges.

—Books outlive empires. They fly without wings, walk without feet; houses of supply are they that, without money or price, feed men suffering from soul-hunger; leaves that increase as they are broken, and, after feeding thousands, are ready for thousands more.—Christian Advocate.

—According to the Bible idea, a teacher is a "doctor." A doctor's first duty, when he called to see a patient, is to find out the nature and the cause of that patient's disorder, and then to prescribe accordingly. What better can any teacher do in the case of his scholar nowadays?—S. S. Times.

—A powerful illustration of the consecration of talents is given in a recent article in one of the monthlies, in which it is stated that from the profits of one of Miss Charlotte M. Young's books a missionary college in New Zealand was built, and from those of another volume, the Southern Cross missionary schooner was provided and fitted up for the use of Bishop Selwyn.—Christian Inquirer.

—Books are a guide in youth, an entertainment for age. They support us under solitude, and keep us from becoming a burden to ourselves. They help us to forget the crossness of men and things, compose our cares and our passions, and lay our disappointments asleep. When we are weary of the living we may repair to the dead, who have nothing of peevishness, pride or design in their conversation.—Jeremy Collier.

—The seven hundred and seventy-five matriculates of the Boston University in the year 1887 came from nineteen foreign, and from thirty American States and Territories. Among them were bearers of university degrees from no less than seventy-one American and foreign universities, colleges and professional schools. The instruction was given by one hundred and twenty professors and lecturers. The number of graduates in June was one hundred and thirty-one.

—In the economy of nature the bad at last destroys itself, or is destroyed by stronger, because better, forces. So it is in every realm of human action. The history of mankind is a record of the struggle between good and bad influences, and whatever progress has been attained has been by the destruction of the one by the other. The same struggle is going on daily, and the actions of every man are on the side of the one or the other. If they are bad they must finally be destroyed, after exhausting their power to retard; if they are good they never can be destroyed, but will go on permanently affecting human society.—Providence Journal.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Possibly the reason that a lawyer does so much kicking in court is that he is a limb of the law.

—Happy is the man who can count on having, every day in the year, a mealy potato, some loose silver, and a good laugh.

—One of the most effectual ways of pleasing and making one's self beloved is to be cheerful. Joy softens more hearts than tears.

—If you want to get the dyspepsia, follow down every mouthful, to know what it is doing. You will very speedily find out.—Beecher.

—Feelings come and go like light troops following the victory of the present; but principles, like troops of the line, are undisturbed and stand fast.

—The first absolute requisite for success in entertaining people and adding to the pleasures of life, is to have a kind heart and to desire really to make others happy.—Mrs. John Logan.

—Some things flower invisibly, and hide away their fruit under thick foliage. It is often only when the winds shake their leaves down, and strip the branches bare, that we find the best that has been growing.—A. D. T. Whitney.

—To insure long life, recreation should be a part of our daily life. It makes the busy man thoughtful and keeps the thoughtful busy. It insures health, success, and the accomplishment of more and better work in less time.

—Ambition is full of distractions; it teems with strategems, and is swelled with expectations as with a tympany. It sleeps sometimes as the wind in a storm, still and quiet for a minute, that it may burst out into an impetuous blast till the cordage of its heart-strings crack.—Jeremy Taylor.

—Hasty conclusions are the mark of a fool; a wise man doubteth, a fool rageth and is confident; the novice saith: "I am sure that it is so," the better learned answers: "Peradventure it may be so, but, I pray thee, inquire." It is a little learning, and but a little, which makes men conclude hastily. Experience and humility teach modesty and fear.

—We are not much to blame for our bad marriages. We live amid hallucinations, and this especial trap is laid to trip up our feet with, and all are tripped up first or last. But the mighty mother, who has been so shy with us, as if she felt she owed us some indemnity, insinuates into the Pandora box of marriage some deep and serious benediction, and some great joys.—Emerson.

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

JAMES G. BLAINE ON LOW TARIFF.

From Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress."

The tariff of 1846 was yielding abundant revenue, and the business of the country was in a flourishing condition. Money became very abundant after the year 1846; large enterprises were undertaken, speculations were prevalent, and, for a considerable period, the prosperity of the country was general and apparently genuine. After 1852 the Democrats had almost undisputed control of the Government, and had gradually become the free trade party. The principles involved in the tariff of 1846 seemed for the time to be so entirely vindicated and approved that resistance to it ceased, not only among the people, but among the protective economists, and even among the manufacturers to a large extent. So general was this acquiescence that, in 1856, a protective tariff was not suggested or even hinted at by any one of the three parties which presented Presidential candidates. It was not surprising, therefore, that in 1857 the duties were placed lower than they had been since 1812.

HOLD THE FORT.

Fling aloft the starry banner,
Float its folds on high,
Rapidly the ranks are filling,
Victory is nigh.
Cho. Hold the fort until November
Thousands answer still,
Send the tidings back to Cleveland,
By our votes we will.
See the hungry hosts advance,
High taxes in the lead,
Loading down the land with tariff,
While the people bleed. Cho.
O, dear people save our rich men,
Is their plaintive cry;
Let the people fill our pockets,
Or we'll surely die. Cho.
Give to millions more protection,
Is the greedy plea;
If you will, we'll promise sure,
To make your whiskey free. Cho.
Double our enormous profits,
People dear, we pray;
Then we'll hire Chinese labor,
At fifty cents a day. Cho.
Let the farmers pay us double,
For the goods we make,
And for grain and hogs and cattle,
We'll fix the price they take. Cho.
Lol the morning light is breaking,
Truth is getting known;
And the freemen of the land
Are coming to their own. Cho.

IT IS A CONDITION WHICH CONFRONTS US—NOT A THEORY.—Grover Cleveland.

The Leader and Republican both explain how Chase county was robbed (?) of the State Senator this time, by Mr. Marion and Morris counties. Will they please to tell how and why Marion county was robbed by Chase county of the unexpired term in 1875?

The Kansas City Evening News is making wonderful strides under its new management. Its telegraphic service is furnished by the United Press and Press News associations and thoroughly covers both the old world and the new. It has recently added an interesting column devoted to the State of Kansas, headed "The Sunflower State." It makes its appearance this week in a new dress, furnished by Marder, Luse & Co., and is a model of typographical beauty. In order to induce a trial the publishers announce that they will send it to new mail subscribers two months for twenty-five cents. Remember that it is a daily paper and that its cost under this offer is less than one-half cent a copy. Address the Evening News, Kansas City, Mo.

QUERIES

PROPOUNDED BY A REPUBLICAN.

To a large extent, is not high protective tariff the mother of the trusts and the contract system of selling goods?

If, under our present tariff, we import \$1 in 12, and the one-twelfth of importation raise \$212,000,000, how much more, if any, would the eleven-twelfths manufactured at home cost the consumer under a 47 per cent tariff than a 25 per cent tariff?

If the average wholesale price of granulated sugar has been 8 cents per pound since May 1st, and milling sugars were bought in Cuba for 23 cents per pound in February and March, who makes the difference, after paying the 80 per cent duty, which would be nearly 4 cents per pound? and what condition of things exist that makes it possible to nearly quadruple the price?

If you can buy in Europe from 17 to 20 pounds of granulated sugar for \$1, why should the American laborer only get from 10 to 11 pounds?

If we import \$100,000,000 worth of sugar and raise only six millions, why should we force the American laborer and farmer to pay \$58,000,000 revenue to the government on same?

Are there four men in the United States that will make from seven to ten million dollars apiece on this corner on sugar? And what class of legislation is responsible for this state of affairs? To illustrate: We

put five pears in a can and the jobber sells them for 21 cents per can; also, they put 60 cents worth of acid in a barrel of rainwater and call it vinegar and sell it for 17 cents per gallon.

Why should we have a soap trust, a soda trust, a cracker trust, a coal oil trust, a coffee trust, a lye trust, a yeast trust, a molasses trust and a trust in matches?

What is the cause of nearly everything we eat and wear being in a trust? Is it class legislation, or some other cause? If the first, is it just, honest and fair?

If there is \$1 in every \$8 of the vast wealth of our country invested in manufactured articles, or in manufactures, is it right to unduly tax the other \$7 to support the \$1?

Have we a bank trust that can combine in 48 hours and, by refusing to loan, or renew paper that is due or will become due, create a stringency in the money market that will depreciate values to such an extent that it could nearly bankrupt the business of the country, or is it all an illusion?

Is the paper money the government issues direct to the people not as good as the notes the government endorses for the National Banks?

If our circulating medium has been and will be curtailed \$100,000,000 from May 1st, 1887, to May 1st, 1889, would it not be good policy to increase the circulation a couple of hundred millions and give the drooping values of every description a little upward tendency? Would it or would it not assist the debtor in discharging his obligations?

After rewarding our soldiers with pensions is it right to tax them 80 per cent on their sugar, and under tariff protection, make it possible for a syndicate of four men to tax them another 80 per cent?

Is it right that a suit of clothes with less than five pounds of wool in it, and the price of raw wool being 30 cents per pound, after the wool is manufactured into clothing, should cost \$3 per pound to the soldier who wears it?

Is it right that the soldier who risked his all that we might remain united and one of the strongest nations on the earth, should be compelled to contribute to the payment of the debt incurred by the war, or should the next generation stand a part of it?

Have we a railroad trust? If certain steel works in New Jersey can run seventeen months, night and day, on a contract for steel rails, to be delivered to Canadian railways, under a tariff duty in the United States of \$28 per ton, and compete with English manufacturers, could not the duty be reduced just a trifle on steel rails? And, if the Canadians built their railroads with steel costing \$20 per ton, and the Americans built theirs with steel costing \$32 per ton, and if they are competitors for the carrying of the grain raised in the great northwest, can our railroads quite compete with them? If our railroads cost from \$4,000 to \$5,000 more per mile, and the tariff rates on the railroads are regulated by the cost of the railroads, how many thousand bushels of wheat extra would it cost the great northwest to pay the interest on the excess of cost between the Canadian railroads and ours? Or is this all guess work that a railroad can carry freight just as cheap, and declare as big dividends, that cost \$15,000 a mile, as one that cost \$10,000 or \$11,000 per mile?

Is it right that railroads can water their stock from one to four hundred per cent, and then be allowed to declare dividends on the stock so watered? and in order to do so, make the tariff rates conform?

Have we an interstate commerce law? If so, is it of benefit to the producers of the west? Do the transcontinental railroads ship goods cheaper from San Francisco to Chicago than they do to Denver or Kansas City under the present schedule of tariff rates by the above lines of railroads? Do they ship goods from Chicago to New York, rebill them there, and ship right back over the same line, or some other, through Chicago to San Francisco cheaper than they will ship from Chicago to Kansas City direct—the distance being 2,000 miles to and return?

Does the railroad and water transportation from Saginaw, Michigan, to Atchison, a distance of 900 miles, cost 22 cents per one hundred pounds? and do the railroads charge 18 cents per hundred pounds from Atchison to Strong City, a distance of 131 miles?

Do the railroads charge 39 cents for a barrel of salt from Hutchinson to Topeka, and do they charge 55 cents for a barrel of salt from Hutchinson to Strong City, just one-half the distance?

Do the people, living from 100 to 150 miles east of St. Louis, when they want to ship produce east, ship to St. Louis, rebill and ship right back over the same route, and vice versa in shipping from the east?

Do the railroads charge \$25 per car from here to Kansas City, and \$42 a car from Kansas City here?

Has Congress delegated its powers to the Interstate Railroad Commission to make and unmake the law as they please, or has it got to be interpreted in such a manner as the railways may choose, or is any one derelict in his duties?

If there is nine billions of money invested in the railroads of the United States, about one-half the mileage of the world, is it not time that they should be controlled by a direct law, and not by the ideas and interpretations of a commission? Or had not the duties of the commission better be more explicitly defined by law, not allowing discretionary powers?

Have we four men in this United States who control the prices of our meat products? Do they not employ a great many men in their cottonseed oil manufacturing, and extract the oil from the lard and replace it with cottonseed oil? Do those four men regulate the price of every pound of beef and pork raised in the west?

Would a law passed by the legislature of Kansas, compelling all meat used in the State of Kansas to be slaughtered in the vicinity of where it is consumed, stand the test of the higher courts? If so, would it not be

wise to petition our Representative and Senator, whoever they may be, to work for such a law?

If there are less than 200 hatters in the United States manufacturing hats, and the price of those hats are \$250 wholesale, is it right and just that they should be allowed to collect \$1 each off of that part of the 60,000,000 people of the United States who wear those hats?

Has Congress the moral right to levy a tax on an article and then let a manufacturer collect the same, when not a dollar of it goes into the United States Treasury?

Are the major part of the boots and shoes, clothing, cloaks, etc., sold under contract before they are made? If so, why?

Does the boot and shoe manufacturer send his hundred men out in May, June and July to take their orders for fall and winter goods, and forward them to their boot and shoe house? And by July 15th have they not sold goods amounting to several million dollars worth? Are not these goods made on these orders in the month of July, August and September, and are not the orders filled? Do not the fires in the furnaces go out, the hands get discharged, and the bats find a hiding place in the vacated rooms? Is this repeated for spring and summer delivery? Are not the orders all in by December 20, for spring and summer, and are they not filled by March 20th? Do not they vacate the benches, let the sewing machines stand idle and discharge the cutters? And do the fowls of the air build their nests and rear their young in the unused chimneys of the vacant mills and shops? Do they or do they not?

Are not the piece goods made under contract, and as soon as the number of yards contracted for are made, do not the mills shut down?

Do the clock manufacturers run over four months out of twelve? Do they not fill by March 20th? Do not they vacate the benches, let the sewing machines stand idle and discharge the cutters? And do the fowls of the air build their nests and rear their young in the unused chimneys of the vacant mills and shops? Do they or do they not?

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Is this the inference to be drawn that we have a limited market, or is it from some other cause? If we have one-eighth of the values of this country in manufactures or manufactured articles, can the other seven-eighths consume all produced?

Do our eastern manufacturers come west and south and buy up our raw material, take it east, manufacture it, and come out west and sell it to us? Is that about the extent of our trade, excepting about \$400,000,000 worth exported?

Is it better that our manufactures stand idle from 1 to 2 the time and trade at home than to go into the world's markets and run twelve months in the year?

Have we built a Chinese wall around the United States? Do we ship over two-thirds of the cotton raised in the southern States to foreign countries to be re-manufactured? Do our merchants compete for the trade of the South American Republics, Brazil and Mexico? Is it a fact that we paid them for goods exported \$3 in gold and only sold them \$1 worth in merchandise? Will some one tell us how far it is from the west line of Texas to old Mexico? Will some one tell us how far it is from the southern line of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and California to old Mexico? Will some one tell us if our great manufacturing centers have railway connection with Mexico, or still cheaper—a water way?

Will some one tell us whether we sell any merchandise in old Mexico? According to commercial geography does Germany, France and England join old Mexico, and are we to the farthest limit from her?

I wonder how far Cuba is from the United States. Are the other great commercial nations so near that they pay for nearly all their sugar in trade, and we pay nearly all in gold?

Is there a vast expanse of territory between this country and Brazil, where 1 of our coffee comes from, or is it such hard work to get over this Chinese wall?

If we had a few unguarded entrances to this wall, would the English bottoms carry our mail to every foreign nation on earth? or do they?

Do English or foreign bottoms carry all our imports as well as all our exports?

Do the sails of our merchant marine whiten the seas of every climate? Do we ship our spars, our ship knees and valuable shipping timber to the Liverpool docks, there to enrich and enlarge the English merchant marine? Or, are they made into ships at our principal sea ports to float the commerce of the United States?

What is the destiny of our merchant marine? Is it to carry the larger portion of the commerce of the world? Or is it to go up along the coast of New Foundland and fish for clams? Is this the destiny of our merchant marine? Is it grand, noble and exalting? Does it appeal to the pride of the American citizen? And when our marine gets up there do they allow them to take any of the bivalves not within the three mile limit, and from headland to headland? Has the proud American citizen the right to land and procure bait and water? Did we pay them a few years ago \$5,000,000 damages when the catch of that season was less than 3,000,000 pounds? Has the merchant marine of America laid at our docks and rotted out, or has it worn out carrying our manufactured articles to foreign climes and enriched our home industries?

Has our merchant marine given employment to thousands of our seamen and relieved our overstocked labor markets, or has it dwindled down to a few fishing smacks?

Is it the principle of the unjust action of the English government in regard to limits of neutral waters, or is it the value? Would it be wise to send enough iron clads to the fishing grounds with our fishing smacks to interpret our ideas of the treaty?

Oh! but would that not be twisting the causal appendage of the British government too much; and, by the way, have not some of our public men given it a few twirls already? And what has the British lion been doing with his feet while we have been doing his twirling appendage? Is a

tail hold a good hold anyhow? Had we not better muzzle the animal?

Has the merchant marine, (which is the feet or foundation of the British government) of England, reached out to the farthest ends of the earth, and opened up new fields of commerce? Have they bought the surplus raw material of the world, taken it home, manufactured the same into some useful article, implement or ornament and, in return, have they not traded them the handwork of the English people, and thereby given employment to twenty-eight million of people, who live on an island that does not contain but little over one half the area of square miles, as the State of Kansas?

And what have we been doing? Are we not twirling a little too much with the thousands of workmen out of employment, tramping the by roads of misery, squalor and crime? Is it not due to the lack of employment, or is there too much twirling and too little action? If the Chinese wall keeps out invaders, does it protect us from ourselves?

If we do not build up a merchant marine to scatter our manufactured produce in the world's markets, can we diversify our industries to such an extent as to find support for the already overloaded labor market?

Is this the correct policy, to invite the whole civilized world to come to America and compete with our already overloaded labor market? Does Italy, Hungary, Austria, Spain Portugal, France, Germany, the British Isles, the Scandinavians and the Cosacks come in direct competition with us or land on our shores?

Are there nearly 2,000,000 people in Europe who are raising people to emigrate to America to enjoy the blessings and prosperity of our land? Are there enough immigrants landed in this country every three years to settle a State with as many inhabitants as we have in the State of Kansas?

Have we a Chinese wall that keeps the manufacturing products inside, confined to a limited market, and do we still invite the labor of foreign countries to our shores?

Does it prove the assertion that has been made that capital is protected and labor is not? Or is the theory correct that by diversifying labor we can keep it profitably employed?

If you restrict trade and limit it to boundaries will it not, under certain conditions, react and leap the boundaries that you have placed around it?

Is there an unwritten law that will not at times assert itself, under certain conditions, that is higher than legislative enactments? If you dam up the Mississippi river and say to it, stay here, will it, or will it not, bid defiance to your mandates and burst the barriers which you have placed to restrain it? Will its floods not cause devastation and ruin?

In adding the thousands yearly to our overstocked labor market, and restricting our trade, is it not a parallel?

If labor is not protected and capital is, will not the unwritten law of "supply and demand" eventually assert itself, and values of every description adjust themselves to the conditions and surroundings of the time?

If that time comes will labor be protected, will the laborers go to the s up-houses, or will they say: "We don't want your soup, we want work?"

Are there seventy-five millions of people in Europe that don't buy \$1 worth of our pork? And what is the reason?

Why should iron, coal, lumber and salt be dear when nature has filled every mountain with iron, thousands of square miles of coal, our mountains covered with pines from Maine to Oregon? Why plug up one-half of the oil-bearing wells in the United States to make oil dear? Do these conditions protect labor? Why monopolize nature's products that are given for the use of man?

Why refuse 80,000 people the right to be admitted to the sisterhood of States when we have admitted States with less than 60,000?

Why allow a few half civilized race of beings who are diminishing in number, yearly, to control a territory as large as the State of Kansas?

Is this great nation so weak that it cannot assert and enforce its jurisdiction over a strip of thinly populated country 30 miles wide by 150 long?

Why should the editors of the various papers have nearly the exclusive right to the appointment of nearly all the paying post-offices in the State of Kansas?

Is there a need of relief or stay of execution in the shape of an equity of redemption, said to be passed by the legislature of the State? If so, would it be wise to petition our Representative and Senator, whoever they may be, to use their influence to that aim?

Also, would it be advisable to make taxation just and equitable, and tax property where there is two or more equities proportionately, to each? To illustrate—if a farmer mortgages his farm or buys a farm and the farm is mortgaged for two-thirds of what it is worth, is it right that the farmer, having an equity of only one-third in the land, should pay the mortgage on the whole and allow the man with the mortgage to go scott free of tax?

Or would the passage of the laws last mentioned have a tendency to drive capital out of the State when we need capital to develop our State so bad? There are a few farms in Kansas, yet, that no one is clipping coupons on while the farmer is clipping his wheat and corn to pay the other clipper of coupons.

As it is still a clip, clipping, are you tired? clip, are you weary? clip. How long will it last, clipping? Is there no rest? Home and its surroundings, its associations and the ties that bind us to the objects of our own endeavoring handiwork, must they pass?

Will it be foreclosure?

Do we need an equity of redemption law, or will it hurt capital?

THE ANNUAL FAIR

Of the Chase County Agricultural Society to be held at this place, September 20, 21 and 22, promises to be as good, if not better than the previous fairs. The fair managers are making preparations for a successful exhibit, this fall, and the people should assist them in every way possible.

BETTING HORSES.

Last Saturday night, after the races at the Fair were over, the horsemen gathered at the Monarch billiard hall to talk over the events of the past week. H. G. Toler, of this city, and Dr. Cartter, of Cottonwood Falls, got to talking politics and the result was a bet was made. The Doctor offered to wager one of his best trotters against a flyer from Toler's stock farm that Harrison and Morton would be elected. This was just what Toler wanted, and, accordingly, a contract was signed. The animals put up as a wager are worth \$1,000 each. Dan McKenzie, the owner of "Marlowe," is a witness to the bet. — *Wichita Beacon, Sept. 5.*

SUBSCRIBERS, YOUR PREMIUM

Every person subscribing to or renewing their subscription to this paper, will be supplied with the Kansas City Weekly Journal FREE, during the campaign of 1888.

Here is an opportunity to place in your family the largest and best weekly paper published in Kansas City. Send in your name at once and get two papers for the price of your own.

STATEMENT.

I have been accused by some of writing the article which appeared in the "COURANT," last week, signed "See." As to the charge, that I knew of such an article being sent in, I plead guilty; but as to the charge that I wrote the article, I do not plead guilty. JAS. R. JEFFREY.

Notice for Publication.

In the District Court of Chase county, Kansas.

Millie H Wells, Plaintiff,

The unknown heirs of Daniel Kerr, Defts.

Whereas, in the above entitled action, and on the first day of September, 1888, being an adjournment of the June, 1888, term of said court, the court made a certain order in said action as follows:—"Now in the above entitled action, at the regular adjourned June term of the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, and on the first day of September, 1888, the said court being in open session, and it being made to appear to the court that the said defendants, answered to her petition filed by her in this court, on the 23rd day of August, 1888, that the defendants had been sued as the unknown heirs of Daniel Kerr, and the names of each and all of the heirs of said Daniel Kerr and their residences are unknown to the plaintiff, and that the said unknown heirs are the sole defendants in this action, and that this action relates to, and the subject of which is real property in the State of Kansas, in which the defendants as the unknown heirs of Daniel Kerr, claim an interest therein adverse to the plaintiff, and the relief demanded consists wholly in excluding said defendants as unknown heirs from all title and interest in said described property; being lots ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen, in block No. six, in North Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas.

And the said defendants are non-residents of the State of Kansas, it is therefore ordered that proceedings may be had against the defendants as such unknown heirs of Daniel Kerr without naming them; and that the plaintiff may proceed to make service upon defendants as such unknown heirs by publication, to be had for not less than three weeks in the Chase County COURANT, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Cottonwood Falls, in the said Chase county, State of Kansas. And that in such notice, defendants as such unknown heirs, be notified to file answer within forty-two days from the date of the first publication of such notice; and that upon failure to do so, that the defendants and each thereof as the unknown heirs of Daniel Kerr, be barred by proper decree of such court, be barred from setting up or claiming any title to, or interest in, or claim upon said real property; and that the full title thereof will be decreed to be in Plaintiff, her heirs or assigns, and that the cloud upon the title of plaintiffs appearing of record, will be decreed removed therefrom; and that in his absence be decreed perfect in the plaintiff, her heirs and assigns.

Now therefore the said defendants, the unknown heirs of Daniel Kerr will take notice that they have been sued in the action as above entitled by petition filed by the plaintiff in said court, on the 23rd day of August, 1888, and that they must answer the said petition on or before the 19th day of October, 1888, or the said petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly; that the said defendants and each thereof as the unknown heirs of Daniel Kerr, will be barred from setting up or claiming any title to, or interest in, or claim upon said real property, or the full title thereof will be decreed to be in Plaintiff, her heirs or assigns, and that the cloud upon the title of plaintiffs appearing of record, will be removed therefrom; and that in his absence be decreed perfect in the plaintiff, her heirs and assigns.

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**Mr. Cleveland's Able Reply to the Mulish
Republican Senators.**

Like his party colleagues of the Senate, Edmunds was then domineering and insolent. He and they are now gasping for breath.

The President advises Congress that he shall not upon occasion hesitate to give this act full effect, but he suggests that as the object of retaliation is to inflict the maximum of injury upon your adversary at the minimum of cost to yourself, the powers of the Executive ought to be enlarged in this connection for the attainment of two useful ends, whereby retaliation shall be something more than the cutting off of one's nose to spite one's face.

Portland, Me., the metropolis of Senator Frye's State, is a terminus of the Grand Trunk railroad, a foreign corporation, which would largely suffer by the refusal of the privilege granted by our law to enter goods for Canada free of duty. Senator Frye has been one of the most blatant champions of the cod-fishers, who put out largely from Maine. Frye was absolutely indifferent regarding the effect upon the lake ports of an embargo upon intercourse with Canada, but when the President's message suggested the feasible and far more desirable suspension of the Free Transit act whereby Portland would suffer more than Milwaukee or Chicago, Frye was as startled, confused and dumbfounded as the first cod caught by a hook off the Newfoundland banks.

The second point in the President's suggestion for retaliatory measures upon Canada, relates to the tolls paid on shipping for the use of canals of the two belligerent countries. The St. Clair and the "Soo," American works, are open to Canadian bottoms without charge. American bottoms are entitled to use the Welland canal, the canals of the St. Lawrence, and other works of like character controlled by the Dominion upon the same terms as Canadian bottoms. Both are charged tolls. But the word of promise is kept to the ear of the American skipper and broken to his hope, for Canadian craft, while observing the form of payment, secure rebates not given to Americans who have paid tolls. Wherefore the President recommends that America give Canada a dose of its own medicine.

The country at large, which has nothing but a sentimental interest in the fisheries question and is unable to discover reasons why it should be taxed for the benefits of some cod-catchers

Viewed soberly, the Senate was wrong in rejecting a reasonable treaty and the President is right in asking that when in accordance with law America enters upon a retaliatory policy it shall be made as effective as possible.—*Chicago Times*.

Why Its Removal Will Not Reduce the Wages of American Laborers.

The same operator goes on to say that every intelligent student of the wages question knows, that wages are governed entirely by the relation between supply and demand. "When there is a large quantity of logs," he says, "to drive down the Kennebec, as was the case a few years ago, driving wages are high. And it is just the same in all branches of the business, and in fact in every business. When business is dull, and we can not sell our goods, we have to shut down our mills. Give us all the market you can, both at home and abroad. When we can ship spruce deals to England, as we do some years, and spruce and pine lumber to South America, our home market is always better, our mills are then running lively and our men are then all employed."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Democratic and Republican Policies in Relation to Trusts.

lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus, where either of these conditions exists, a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation."

Reason is not an appropriate weapon.

All there is of Foraker's bray—when he is not insulting women—is that there were rebels; that rebels still exist; that armies ought to march Southward and whip them again. In other words, if there be a Union it ought to cease, and be as it was when John Morgan came up after Foraker.

—The best protection for American interests will be the re-election of Grover Cleveland, who has taken such good care of them since the fourth day of March, 1885.—*Boston Globe*.

**Views That Are Wholly Irreconcilable to
Those of Mr. Blaine.**

MASTER OF THE SITUATION

[N. Y. Graphic.]

... The course which I have outlined and the recommendations made relate to the honor and dignity of our country and the protection and preservation of the rights and interests of all our people. A Government does but half its duty when it protects and civilizes and permits the right to be imposed upon and humiliated by the law and overreaching disposition of other nations. If we invite our people to accept arrangements made for their benefit abroad, we should see to it that they are not deceived, and if we are generous and liberal to a neighboring country our people should reap the advantage of it by a return of liberality and generosity.

These are subjects which partisanship should not disturb or confuse. Let us convey the ground calmly and moderately, and having put aside other means of settlement if we enter upon the policy of retaliation, let us pursue it firmly, with a determination only to subserve the interests of our people and maintain the high standard and becoming pride of American citizenship.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, AUGUST 23, 1888. GROVER CLEVELAND.

"Then you do not agree," said Mr. Oates, "that trusts are private concerns which legislators have no right to control?"

"Decidedly not," said Mr. Powderly. "We regard them in the same way that we do highwaymen."

"You think, then, that these trusts are detrimental to the general interests of the country?" asked Mr. Spinola.

of the greatest labor organization the world has known, and who may be presumed to know what is to the advantage of labor, takes square issue with Mr. Blaine on this point and says: "We regard them (trusts) in the same way that we do highwaymen," and adds that they are detrimental to the general interests of the country, and "should be wiped out of existence as speedily as possible" by law.

THE QUININE TAX.

A Few Facts Which Outweigh a Volume of Monopoly Theorizing.

What has been the effect of the removal of the tariff on quinine? Theorize as much as you please, but what the American people want are down-right facts. From January 1, 1879, to

AND INTENSELY AMERICAN.

George William Curtis on Republicanism
and Whisky.

"First, we tax the vices of the people, if that term may be properly applied to some of their social habits. The smokes, and drinks, and chews of the Amer can people pay almost one-half of the taxes now collected under our in-

Hamilton, advocating an excise tax upon wines, spirits distilled within the United States, teas and coffee, said that they could better than most others bear high duties because they were luxuries, and some of them in excessive use pernicious luxuries. This, he said, was especially true of ardent spirits, and added:

bel Smith in 1823:

I shall be glad, too, if an additional tax on the sale of liquor, at a gallon or two, which shall enable us to meet all our engagements with punctuality. Viewing that tax as an article in a system of excise, it was once said to cost it full with the rest of the system, which I consider a great deal more than it would be worth. But the prostration of body and mind, and the cheapness of this liquor is spreading through the mass of our citizens now calls the attention of the legislator on a very different principle. One of his important duties is to protect his people from the use of any article of precise definition, can not take care of themselves. Such are infants, maniacs, gamblers and drunkards. The last as much as the maniac requires restorative measures to save him from the consequences of his folly. The former, in losing his health, his morals, his family and his usefulness to society. One powerful obstacle to his ruin by self-indulgence would be a price beyond his competence. As a sanitary measure, it would become one of duty in the hands of public guardians.

General Grant, in his second annual message, said:

"With the revenue stamps dispensed by the postmasters in every community, a tax upon liquors of all sorts, and tobacco in all its forms and by wise adjustment of the tariff which will put a tax only on those articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and those which we use more of than we produce, revenue enough may be raised," etc.

"The true principle upon which taxation ought to be imposed is to put the highest possible rate on articles of luxury; and what can be more so than this, an article the production of which it would be a great advantage to this country if it could be discouraged instead of encouraged, and leave the corn and the wheat and the rye that go into you poison to be fed to the children of the drunkard, instead of turned into liquid and given to him as a drink."

In the same year the Republican convention in Maine resolved that:

"We are unalterably opposed to the abolition or reduction of the internal revenue tax on liquors, and demand that all possible reduction of taxation should be made on necessities, and not upon luxuries."

"What a benefit would the American Government, not yet relieved of its extreme need, render to itself and to every city, village and hamlet in the States if it would tax whisky and rum almost to the point of prohibition!"

"Other considerations than those of financial administration are to be taken into account with regard to whisky. There is a moral side to it. To cheapen the price of whisky is to increase its consumption enormously. There would be no sense in urging the reform wrought by high license in many States if the National Government neutralizes the good effects by making whisky within the reach of every one at twenty cents a gallon. Whisky would be everywhere distilled if the surveillance of the Government were withdrawn by the remission of the tax, and illicit sales could not then be prevented even by a policy as rigorous and

These views, so far as they are modern, were, until recently, Republican views. They were the views of a party of moral ideas; of a party which, perceiving the terrible consequences to the individual and to society of the unrestricted use of ardent spirits, would limit the use by high taxation. This has been the policy of the Republican party. It has

This is the way that the overprotected manufacturers are expected to "take care of themselves"—by contributing money to the campaign expenses of the party that preserves to them their bounties.

—It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory.—*Grover Cleveland.*

About Which the Republican Doctors Are Disagreeing.

The Democratic doctors also convened, examined the case carefully and reached precisely the same conclusion. There was unanimity for once. In their pronouncement you will find that they substantially agreed with the Republican doctors both as to the nature of the disease and as to the imperative duty to take it in hand and at once operate.

What is the result? Why, the Republican doctors are having a pretty howdy-do—snarling, growling, snapping. Some of them have gone so far as to say that the patient has no cancer—there is no surplus—that he is simply suffering from general debility and will come out all right if liberally supplied with free tobacco and free corn juice.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—No Republican paper in all the land dares give its columns to an enemy.

—General Harrison denies the story that he intends to withdraw from the Presidential race. He will continue to be mentioned in that connection until next November, but not afterward.—*Quincy Herald.*

—The winter is coming on. The Democratic platform asks that the tax shall be taken off of our clothes. The Republican platform concedes that the tax may be taken off of whisky.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

—The Republican papers are not rushing to defend Mr. Blaine against the criticism so freely bestowed because of his declaration that the people have no right to interfere with the

—A stockman in Phoenix, A. T., offers to buy a good ranch twelve miles square, having plenty of water and grass, and 120 mares, value \$12,900; 100 two and three-year-old colts, \$2,000; six Percheron stallions, \$1,000; house, stables and shops, \$1,000; vineyard and field with ditches, \$8,000; total, \$26,000, that Cleveland will be elected.

—Tilden carried New York by \$2,000 on a platform which declared for a tariff for revenue only. At that time the Prohibition vote in that State was insignificant. This year, with the Republicans on the free-whisky platform, the Prohibition vote will be swelled to 100,000. But this and that together

—The rejection of the fisheries treaty by the United States Senate, foreshadowed by caucus action long ago, is a humiliating evidence of the extent to which men in the highest places may be controlled by partisan

bias. With the treaty itself and its terms, its merits and its defects, we have no concern in reaching the conclusion that the action of the Republican party was dictated by party considerations. The report of the majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations betrayed the determination of the Republicans to use the negotiation of the treaty for campaign purposes, and the debate on the treaty, the caucus action, and the final vote confirm this view.—*Philadelphia Ledger (Rep.)*

MOHAMMEDAN SCHOOLS.

How Oriental School-Masters Instruct Their Noisy, Bare-Footed Pupils.

If a stranger in a Moslem country in passing through the streets is attracted by a noise for which he can not satisfactorily account toward the building in which the school is held, he will, on looking in, probably see a long and narrow room, at one end of which is seated a man with a long beard (school-masters retain their beards even when whiskers only are sanctioned by general usage), while the sides are lined with little boys of various ages squatted upon their heels on the floor, which is generally covered with a thick mat, in addition to which those parents who can afford to provide their sons with a bit of carpet or felt in Persia, or with a cushion in Turkey, to place between them and the mat. Some of the elder boys go so far as to obtain a cushion to introduce between their backs and the wall, but this luxury is rather discontinued by the masters as an encroachment on their own peculiar dignities. All the boys have their heads covered, but they are without their shoes, which are left near the door, so mingled and so similar in shape and color that it would seem difficult for each to find his own; but, on the breaking up, every one seems to slip his feet into his own shoes, without any of that individual hesitation or general confusion which might be expected. When the boys are learning their lessons, or repeating them to their master, they do so all at once, with a loud voice, and with a continual see-saw of the body, without which movement they seem to conceive it impossible that any thing can be learnt. The scene which this affords is extremely ludicrous to a European, particularly as the zeal of the learner is estimated by the loudness of his voice and the violence of his see-saw; and hence, when conscious of the approach of a person whom the master or pupils wish to impress with a favorable opinion of their application and progress, the noise in the schools, which may previously have sunk into a low hum, rises abruptly to the clamorous uproar of many voices. It seems that in reading all at once to the master the elder boys, if the school is large, are expected to give some attention to the others near them. The master can not in such a noise distinguish the individual accuracy of each reader and his attention is, therefore, directed to observe that time is as nearly as may be kept by the voices, and, in some measure, in the motions also of the pupils. The object seems but poorly attained. This style of reading is most unnatural. It is a drawing chant uttered in a very loud voice. In the East generally the tone of voice is very high, even in common conversation, but in reading it is raised to screaming.

The quantity of poetical literature with which the mind of a Persian is stored is perfectly amazing, and this alone suffices to show that books are scarce and reading difficult, while it also indicates what might be expected from them under a better system. As it is, the listening to tales and recitations delivered by persons who make it a profession, occupies, in some measure, the same place among Mohammedans as reading among ourselves; and any person is sure of an audience who sits down and professes his ability and willingness to afford amusement or instruction. In some places, indeed, there is no instruction, beyond that of reading and writing, to be obtained in any other manner than from persons who exhibit their information for the sake of the farthings which may be collected at the conclusion. In some towns men of professed learning are accustomed to go to the porch of the mosque and there begin to read, lecture or preach to the people who there collect around them; and it is not unusual for two persons to seat themselves opposite each other and instruct their auditors by a vehement dispute on any subject which they consider attractive. Such practices could only afford remuneration where there is a thirst for better knowledge than the ordinary channels of instruction afford. This thirst seems more intense in Persia than in any other Moslem nation.—*London Standard*.

LYNX AND HARPY.

A Strange Contest Seen by an American in the City of Mexico.

Mr. Ed. Mather, steward of the Oriental Hotel, on Concy Island, was in the City of Mexico when President Juarez returned to the capital after the downfall of Maximilian's Empire, as an attaché of a party of English naturalists who were traveling through that country and Central and South America. "The festivities celebrating the occasion of the President's return," said Mr. Mather, "included bull fights, of course, and most extraordinary some of them were, too. Our party attended the fights, but, as exciting as they were, the best of them was tame when compared to one of the incidental numbers of the programme of the arene sports. That particular number was a battle between a Mexican lynx, one of the most ferocious of tropical beasts, and a male harpy eagle. A number of these birds had been captured away up in the region of the forks of the Rio Verde and brought to the capital for another purpose; but some Mexican, who had probably seen manifestations of the game-ness, pluck and power of the harpy, suggested the lynx and eagle fight, and it was put on the programme. It was expected that the lynx would succeed in a quickly dispatching the eagle, but fresh eagles were to be pitted against the animal until it was defeated, or the supply of harpies ran out.

The lynx was brought into the arena in a wooden cage on wheels. The eagle had already been deposited on the ground, its wings having been clipped to prevent its flying away. It stood erect on its powerful, feathered legs, its breast thrown forward, and its strong, square head held aloft, as it cast a defiant look around from its glittering eye. The bird was at least three feet high, its viciously curved beak and immense, spreading talons marking its equipment as a combatant to be dreaded. The lynx's cage was brought to within twenty feet of where the great eagle stood. The door was then opened, and the attendant scurried away to a safe distance.

"The lynx bounded from the cage. It was lean in flesh, its keeper having evidently enhanced the excitement of the fight by adding to the lynx's natural ferocity the rage of hunger. The animal's eyes flashed fire as they fell on the big harpy, standing so defiant in the presence of its antagonist. The lynx crouched on the ground as if for a spring. The eagle did not wait for an assault. The remarkable crest of feathers on its head instantly rose to its full height, giving to the bird an aspect of threatening fierceness. Then the eagle thrust its head forward to the full length of its neck, lowered it nearly to the ground, raised its wings a foot or more from its body, and, with its beak parted, rushed upon the lynx. The suddenness of the attack was a surprise to the lynx, for he was still cowering when the harpy rushed upon him and simultaneously struck him with both beak and talons. The lynx, with a yell of rage and pain, sprang upon the eagle. The eagle's harsh cries mingled with the fierce yells of its antagonist while it tore the lynx's flesh with its beak, and, jumping like a game cock, struck fiercely with its talons, every blow telling on its combatant, in spite of the latter's agility.

"For ten minutes the bird defied the tactics and furious counter-assaults of the beast, while the arena rang with the excited yells of the great audience. The eagle was nearly denuded of feathers. Blood poured from the lynx in streams. At last the lynx made a desperate rush, seized one of the eagle's wings in his red jaws, and with one mighty wrench unjointed it at the shoulder and tore it from the harpy's body. Although thus crippled, the harpy fought on, and not until one leg was stripped of flesh and broken so that it hung to the body by its cords alone, and the teeth of the lynx had gashed open the now bare throat of the bird, severing the windpipe and arteries of the neck, did the harpy fail to rise to meet the assaults of its enemy. Even then it turned on its back and struck with its talons until it was too weak to raise them, and death ended the combat. The lynx crawled away from the torn body of its foe, leaving a trail of blood. A second eagle was not needed to continue the fight. It had been fought to a finish by both the contestants. The lynx crawled to the door of his cage, where he rolled over and died. He had been disemboweled by the harpy's talons, and was flayed from his breast and shoulders to his nose."—*N. Y. Telegram*.

HAPPY NORFOLK ISLAND.

A Pacific Ocean Island Whose People Lead an Ideal Existence.

In the Southern Pacific is a little island with a few surrounding islets, which, if all accounts be true, comes as near to Moore's "Utopia" or Bacon's "New Atlantis," as any place on earth. Norfolk Island comprises about 8,600 acres of land in all, which are mainly divided up into farms of fifty acres each, and every newly-married couple gets one of these farms as a wedding dowry. The government of the island is home rule, pure and simple, and is vested in three officials—a chief magistrate and two councillors—who are elected annually by the people, the Chief Magistrate being responsible, and the medium of communication with the higher officials. The three magistrates act under commissions bearing the great seal of the colony, issued by the Governor of New South Wales, who himself holds a separate authority as Governor of Norfolk Island. The Governor has, in fact, unlimited power, but holds a mild sway, allowing the islanders to do much as they liked so long as they do not go too far. The laws are few and primitive and could be printed on two sheets of foolscap; nevertheless they answer the purpose well, there being no crime to speak of nor any lockup or need of one. There is no revenue, except a few waifs and strays in the shape of small fines, etc., which seldom amounts to much, but it is responsible for the signal master's salary of \$7.50 per annum, besides a court sweeper at \$5. The Chief Magistrate's salary is \$125, but up to last year it was only \$60; this, with the emoluments paid to the colonial surgeon, chaplain, registrar and postmaster, is paid out of the interest of a fund in Sydney, which has been accumulating for some years. The imports include clothing, groceries, agricultural implements and timber for building purposes; the exports, oil, wool, horses, sweet and Irish potatoes, onions, bananas and sometimes sheep. The oil and wool go either to Auckland or Sydney, the latter port taking besides sweet potatoes and bananas, other produce, such as horses, onions, Irish potatoes, etc. The importation of liquor except for medicinal purposes, is absolutely prohibited; the law is strict and the people care little for it; there are no duties, and consequently no custom house or any other record kept, but the imports and exports together in a favorable year would probably amount to \$30,000. The island has a population of 741, none of whom are poor and none rich.—*Detroit Free Press*.

ASCENDING A MOUNTAIN.

Going Up to the Top of Mount Shasta and Then Down Again.

Now that we were within a few miles of Shasta, it did not look so wholly white. Its snows were plowed by many a rocky ridge, not perceptible at a greater distance. It did not, however, lose its supernatural appearance thereby, but rather gained an effect more startling by the sharp contrast of lava rock and sweeps of snow. Shasta was named by Russian travelers, the proper derivation of the word being Tcheste, meaning chaste, pure. It is the culminating peak of the coast and Sierra ranges, and has an altitude of 14,444 feet. Its glaciers extend for more than two miles down its slopes. We sat for an hour on the hotel porch trying to familiarize ourselves with this strange mountain, but its unearthly aspect did not change for us.

"It is terrible to be up there!" said Hal, with almost a shudder. "One is in no danger of forgetting his experience. As I was following that lava ridge this side of the Devil's Thumb, I saw far off on the snow a black object about the size of my finger, wriggling and staggering about, falling flat occasionally, and then resuming its fantastic gyrations. I observed it carefully, and discovered that the object was forked, and then it flashed through me that it was a man climbing the glacier. When our party reached the cleft peak that forms the summit, we were met by a perfect avalanche of clouds that tossed and tumbled about, giving a ghostly indistinctness to every thing. We appeared to be in a world of unrealities, peopled by shadowy creatures that lengthened and contracted, and flung about their vast, white wings above the sickening fumes that steamed up from the hissing, spurting hot springs at our feet. A momentary parting of the clouds showed the sky blue as indigo, closing down in awful nearness. Through a revolving glare the blood-red sun swung in the frightful purple of the heavens. Fronting these unaccustomed elements a solemn dignity possessed the soul and gave a conscious feeling of infinitude. The loss of all familiar landmarks lent an indescribable terror to the scene. This dead volcano's throat is choked with snow. On its icy rim one of the ladies slipped and fell headlong over the fearful chasm. The guide caught her by one of her feet. Her escape from a horrible death was almost miraculous. We were nearly frozen with the cold, and yet our mouths were parched and hot as in a desert. Our hearts throbbed painfully, and we drew our breath in gasps.

Before we commenced the descent a fierce blast tore the mists asunder, revealing the grandest picture we shall ever behold on this earth. From the majestic temple we could see hundreds of miles of kaleidoscopic landscape. Mountains, rivers and valleys, with spurs of rocky ranges cutting through tawney farm fields far away; green meadows starred with lakes, and billowy ranges running toward the sea, while fifty miles of dense pine forests spanned the McCloud and Pitt to touch the snowy heads of the Sierras. And Oregon's rich prairies, linked to ours by a chain of silver-surfaced lakes; to the south, beyond the mighty Lassen Buttes, we catch a glimpse of dusky plains, with isles of clustering peaks. Three times I have seen all this, and yet I feel an irresistible desire to go again. In spite of the labor and exhaustion attending the ascent, the vision from the top is worth a greater sacrifice."

We slowly descended the mountain, gazing silently toward Mount Shasta until the intervening silver firs shut off our view.

The train was two hours late that night, and as I turned from bidding Hal good-by we saw a radiant mantle fall on Shasta's head from the departing sun. "And the glory of the Lord was like devouring fire on the top of the mount," he quoted solemnly, and within its reflected light we parted hands.—*Overland Monthly*.

Facts in Scientific Reasoning.

A fact is always a fact, whatever may be the consequences. The question is, whether it is true; our studies are obscure and hard to explain, but that does not prevent them being facts; or, at least, the chief question should be, to learn whether they are facts. Beside, contradictory facts are the ferment of science. I once asked a distinguished man of science how a certain discovery he had made was getting on. "It is not getting on," he replied. "What is the matter with it?" I anxiously asked. "Why," he said, "I find no facts except those which are favorable to it; and," he added, "it takes contradictory facts to teach us." This is true. The theory will either explain the contradictory facts and be fortified by them, as the Newtonian theory has been, by all the exceptions that have been opposed to it and which have entered into it, or it will be replaced by a wider and more comprehensive theory. In both cases there is a grain of science which would not have been obtained if we had hesitated, on account of vain scruples, to seek out and verify the facts in question.—*Paul Janet, in Science Monthly*.

—The following advertisement recently appeared in an Itasca paper: "Baseball and Baptism—A game of ball will be played at Cayuga Lake Park next Saturday afternoon between the Y. M. C. A. nine of Itasca, and the Mynderse Academy nine of Seneca Falls. At the conclusion of the game will occur the baptizing in the lake of converts of the colored camp-meeting."

How to Overcome the Dangers of Exposure.

Francis O'Reilly, the well-known livery man of No. 18 Prince street, New York, says of ALLOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS: "For the last forty-two years I have been engaged in the livery and hacking business. I am greatly aided by my four boys. We are much exposed to the weather, and we have found ALLOCK'S PLASTERS of very great service. We use them as chest protectors, placing one on the chest and one on the pit of the stomach. They not only ward off the cold, but act as a tonic. We are frequently affected with rheumatism, kinks in the back, and pains in the side; but one or two of ALLOCK'S PLASTERS quickly cure us. My wife and daughter have been using ALLOCK'S PLASTERS for weeks back and think the world of them. I have now been using them for twenty years, and always have a box in the house."

Pain diamonds are so called because people get stuck on them so often.—*San Francisco Examiner*.

A Twister. Rheumatism is a remorseless twister. It twists the joints out of shape; it produces angular projections where there should be curves, and worse than all, makes us writhe and twist with pain on couches that sleep refuses to visit. Conquer this truly demoniac disease in its infancy with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also overcomes kidney complaints, nervousness, dyspepsia, chills and fever.

The Ice-dealer's motto—As we journey through life let us live by the weight.—*Merchant Traveler*.

IT IS PRICKLY ASH BITTERS good for anything! Read what Frank Grigsby, of Dodge City, Kas., says: "For three years I suffered from a disease that my physicians pronounced incurable. My friends had given me up to die, when I was induced to try your remedy. I took it for three months and have gained 82 pounds in weight. Am a well man and Prickly Ash Bitters saved my life. I am under no obligations to this medicine, and will never cease to recommend it."

It is not always the most sensitive baseball player who is the most easily put out.—*Washington Critic*.

Fair fashionables patronize that standard beautifier, Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

One thing can be said in favor of Chinese drama—the actors never forget their queues.—*New Haven News*.

Why are bakers very self-denying people? Because they sell what they knead themselves.—*Michigan Farmer*.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.	
KANSAS CITY, Sept. 7.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	\$3.75 @ 4.40
Range steers	2.40 @ 3.10
Native cows	2.40 @ 3.20
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	5.20 @ 6.40
WHEAT—No. 1 red	73 @ 75
No. 2 red	68 @ 70
CORN—No. 1 yellow	34 @ 35
OATS—No. 1 white	24 @ 25
RYE—No. 1	42 @ 45
BARLEY—No. 1	32 @ 35
HAY—Bale	6.00 @ 6.50
BUTTER—Creamery	14 @ 16
CHEESE—Full cream	9 @ 10
EGGS—Choice	11 1/2 @ 12
BAKING—Haw	11 1/2 @ 12
Shoulders	9 @ 10
Sides	10 @ 10 1/2
LARD	8 1/2 @ 9
POTATOES	40 @ 60
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	5.10 @ 5.80
Butcher steers	4.50 @ 5.10
HOGS—Packing	6.00 @ 6.40
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3.50 @ 4.00
FLOUR—Winter wheat	5.00 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 red	73 @ 75
CORN—No. 1 yellow	34 @ 35
OATS—No. 1 white	24 @ 25
RYE—No. 1	42 @ 45
BUTTER—Creamery	14 @ 16
PORK	12.00 @ 12.25
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	4.15 @ 5.50
HOGS—Good to choice	6.00 @ 7.15
FLOUR—Good to choice	4.50 @ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 red	1.00 @ 1.01
CORN—No. 1 yellow	34 @ 35
OATS—No. 1 white	24 @ 25
RYE—No. 1	38 @ 39
BUTTER—Creamery	12 @ 13
PORK	12.00 @ 12.25

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

S'JACOBS OIL

For Rheumatism. BRAND NEW, STRONG PROOFS. 25 Years. Boston, Ill., May 19, 1898. From 1863 to 1888 I was afflicted with rheumatism of the hip. I was cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. S. J. Jacobs, D.D., N. Y. 10 Years. Mrs. J. Smith, Bailey, Mich., 1891. My husband was afflicted with rheumatism 12 years; his case was pronounced incurable by two physicians. He was cured by St. Jacobs Oil and has remained so two years. J. McCLURE, Bailey, Mich. Since 1888, Mr. Branch, Mich., May 19, 1898. Fall of 1888 was taken with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered two weeks; was cured by one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Mrs. J. H. VANDERBILT.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.

But do not use the dangerous Alkali and Mercurial preparations which destroy your nervous system and ruin the digestive power of the stomach. The Vegetable Kingdom gives us the best and safest remedial agencies. Dr. Sherman saved the greater part of his life to the discovery of this reliable and safe remedy, and all its ingredients are vegetable. He gave it the name of

Prickly Ash Bitters!

a name every one can remember, and to the present day nothing has been discovered that is so beneficial for the blood, for the Liver, for the Kidneys and for the Stomach. This remedy is now so well and favorably known by all who have used it that argument as to its merits is useless, and if others who require a corrective to the system would but give it a trial the health of this country would be vastly improved. Remember the name—PRICKLY ASH BITTERS. Ask your druggist for it.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS CO., Sole Proprietors, ST. LOUIS, MO.

5-TON WAGON SCALES, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Brass Joke. \$60.00. And JONES has the freight-free Free Price List sent to you. HAMILTON, BRIGHTON, N.Y.

HOME JOURNAL

From NOW to JAN'Y, 1899

Four months—balance of this year, ON RECEIPT OF ONLY 10 CENTS

Breakfast and Dinner Parties—Home Cooking, Dainties and Desserts. Teas, Suppers, Luncheons and Receptions. Give exactly all the little details women want to know. Tells how to entertain guests, how to serve refreshments, what to have and how to make it. Everything new and original, practical and well tested by experts. Accompanying the recipes will be remarks upon pretty table-décorés, methods of serving and waiting, garnishing, table manners and etiquette.

Children's Page—Illustrated Stories. Flowers and House Plants—finely illustrated articles, edited by Ezra E. Raymond, with "Answers to Correspondents."

Mother's Corner—A page devoted to the care of infants and young children. Interesting letters from subscribers giving views and methods of management. Original articles from the best writers. Illustrated articles on Games and Toys, Amusements for Sick Children. Illustrated Kindergarten. Illustrated articles by Anna W. Barnard.

CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia.

WIZARD OIL CURES RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Lamé Back, And All Pains Of An Inflammatory Nature. Sold by Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00. SONG BOOK MAILED FREE. Address WIZARD OIL CO., CHICAGO.

FOR PAIN

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

Had catarrh so bad there were great sores in my nose, one place was eaten through. Two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My nose and head are well. C. S. McMillen, Sibley, Mo.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 80 cents. ELY BROTHERS, & Watson, N. Y.

Tutt's Pills

CURE Malaria, Dumb Chills, Fever and Ague, Wind Colic, Bilious Attacks.

They produce regular, natural evacuations, never gripe or interfere with daily business. As a family medicine, they should be in every household.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FARGO'S

\$2.50 SHOE.

SEAMLESS

This shoe is warranted First Quality in every respect. Very stylish. Perfectly comfortable. Fits like a glove. And is made of the best material. Ask your dealer for FARGO'S \$2.50 SHOE. If he does not keep them send us and we will furnish you a pair. Express paid, on receipt of \$2.50. C. H. FARGO & CO., Chicago.

ASK NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

WIZARD OIL CURES RHEUMATISM.

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