Chase

County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1887.

NUMBER 13

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 19th a communica-tion was received form the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a report by Agent Tingle of the condition of affairs on the seal islands of Alaska. Several bills were reported from committees and a number of bills introduced. Mr. mittees and a number of bills introduced. Mr. Pugh offered a resolution that the most important and pressing duty of the present session is to revise the present tariff laws so as to reduce the annual revenue to the necessary wants of the Government, and addressed the Senate at length. Adjourned... When the House met the Speaker announced the Committee on Rules. Mr. Dibble offered a resolution referring the report of the Court of resolution referring the report of the Court of Claims upon the French spoliation claims to the Appropriations Committee, with instructions to report, which caused some debate, but the resolution was adopted. After adopting a number of minor resolutions the House ad-

In the Senate on the 20th petitions were presented in favor of the Blair Educational bill. Several bills were reported from commit-tees, among them a bill to place the name of Mrs. John A. Logan on the pension roll at \$2,000 per year. A resolution by Mr. Call to print in the Congressional Record the memorial of the Constitutional Convention of Utah occaof the Constitutional Convention of Utan occa-sioned a lively till between Messrs. Call and Edmunds. The Blair Educational bill was then taken up for consideration... Soon after as-sembling the House adjourned that the Com-mittee on Rules might meet and decide on a

In the Senate on the 21st the House resolution to adjourn to January 4 came up for final action and brought on a lively debate which included tariff reduction, the disposition of the surplus, the strengthening of coast de-fenses, and other national questions that Sena-tors delight to talk about. The resolution was finally adopted and the Senate adjourned..... In the House the Committee on Rules made a partial report which was adopted and the House

WHEN the Senate met on the 22d Mr. Dolph introduced a bill to provide for the payment of claims for Indian depredations. The Senate then took up the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting bigamy and polygamy, upon which Mr. Dolph addressed the Senate. After transacting minor business and a brief exective session the Senate adjourned until January 4.... In the House but little was done. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, announced the death of his colleague, Hon. S. C. Moffat, and presented appropriate resolutions. The resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned to January 4.

WASHINGTON NOTES. REPRESENTATIVE S. C. MOFAFTT, of Michigan, was reported lying seriously ill at Willard's Hotel at Washington. A car-

buncle on the chin was the primary cause of his illness. SECRETARY FAIRCHILD has ordered the collectors of customs at all the principal ports to be extra vigilant in preventing any violation of the Alien Contract Imborlaw. This was because of the report that 2.000 Belgian miners were to be imported for the Lehigh Valley mines of Pennsyl-

THE international revenue receipts of the first five months of this fiscal year were \$3,854,742 more than in the corresponding

THE United States steamship Dolphin Evansville, Ind., were burned out the other has been ordered by Secretary Whitney to night. Loss, \$50,000. THE United States steamship Dolphin go in search of the huge Nova Scotia log

raft adrift on the ocean. SENATOR DOLPH has reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Senate has adopted in secret session a resolution calling on the Seretary of State for the correspondence and records of the

State Department relating to the German occupation of the Samoan Islands and EDWARD ATKINSON, specially appointed by the President to inquire as to the possibility of forming a bimetallic international union for the free coinage of silver, reports

discouragingly, there being an entire lack of any thing like organization in Europe for the purpose above-named.

REPRESENTATIVE S. C. MOFFATT, of Michgan, died at the Providence Hospital,

Washington, on the 22d. W. H. H. SMITH, for twenty years an employe of the Navy Department, and at present chief clerk of the bureau of steam engineering, has been notified by Secretary Whitney that his services will not be longer

CONGRESSMAN GUENTHER is preparing bill which he will introduce in the House, calling for the appointment of a commit tee of three to investigate the Standard

THE Secretary of the Navy has received the official report concerning the recent trial trip of the United States steamer Chicago. The minimum speed during the six hours' run was 15.1 knots and the maximum speed for an hour was 16.35 knots The engines worked quickly and efficiently.

THE EAST.

E. L. PACKER, one of the largest whole sale dealers in pine lumber at Pittsburgh, Pa., has confessed judgement for over \$40,000, \$28,670 to the People's National Bank and \$12.104 to the Second National The banks interested believe he will pay dollar for dollar.

HURD, WAITE & Co., dry goods, of Brooklyn, N. Y., have made an assignment. habilities are reported at about \$175,000.

FLEICHMAN & Co.'s dry goods store, Market street, Pittsburgh Pa., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st. Three fire men were seriously injured by the fall of a floor. The damage amounted to \$200,000.

REPRESENTATIVES of the principal woolen and worsted manufacturers met at New York on the 21st and formed a combina

A succession of explosions occurred at the Jefferson & Clinton flour mills, Mill street, Rochester, N. Y., on the afternoon of the 21st, caused by a leakage of naphtha from the pipe leading from the gas house to the Vacuum oil works. Immense damage was done, two men being killed and two others being unaccounted for.

Tue trial of the suit of the Banque Franco-Egyptienne against the trustees of the New York, Boston & Montreal railroad for the recovery of \$6,000,000 closed in the United States Circuit Court at New York on the 22d. It had been in progress three weeks. Judge Wallace reserved his de-

THE stockholders of the Continental Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., have consented to the appointment of a re-

Four miners were fatally injured by an explosion of gas in the Nottingham mine, at Plymouth, Pa., on the 21st.

A HURRICANE was reported off Massachusetts on the night of the 22d, the weather being bitterly cold. An unknown schooner was ashore off Dog Fish bar.

During Nevember 31,979 immigrants ar rived in this country, against 31,629 in November, 1886. FRANK Roscoe, shoe manufacturer, of

Norwalk, Conn., has failed, with \$50,000 liabilities and \$30,000 assets.

ANOTHER big strike on the Reading railroad was recently expected, the president being unwilling to concede to the demands of the miners and coal handlers.

THE Rochester (N. Y) authorities have decided to sue the Vacuum Oil Company of that city for damages to sewers and other property, occasioned by the recent explosion of naphtha. Several of the lateral sewers were thought to be ruined, and it was thought that the litigation will involve over half a million dollars. A number of private damage suits will probably be com-

THE Western Pennsylvania & New York railroad shops and seven locomotives at Oil City, Pa., were destroyed by fire the

other morning. Loss, \$100,000. An earthquake shock was felt the other night in and about New Bedford, Mass. No damage was done.

THE WEST. THE employes of the Minnesota Granite Company, of Chicago, have struck, delaywork on the great Auditorium build-

THE Appellate Court of Illinois, sitting at Chicago, has refused to advance the Chicago boodlers' cases from the March calendar.

THE safe of Robert Clarke & Co., booksellers of Cincinnati, O., was broken open by burglars the other night and \$700 in money and some jewelry stolen.

WORKMEN in the new opera house at

Marshalltown, Iowa, recently found a gas pipe bomb, with fuse attached, in an un-finished brick flue. On the bomb being lighted a terrific explosion resulted. ENOUGH money has been collected to en

sure a monument to the Chicago policemen who were killed by the bomb throwing in the Haymarket. Firry Chinese women said to have been imported for immoral purposes have been

sent back from San Francisco. THE boiler of the creamery at Palestine, ten miles from Chester, Ill., exploded the other morning, seriously injuring Henry Miller and William Oetting and seriously injuring three others. A fragment of the boiler struck a pair of horses hitched near by, tearing their heads off.

MISS BESSIE LONG, of Russellville, Ky., has mysteriously disappeared from the Mount Auburn Institute at Cincinnati. By an explosion of natural gas in a stove at the house of James Lundy, Findlay, O., on the 22d, Mrs. Lundy and a child were killed and two other children and her hus-

band injured. Owing to the freezing up of the fire apparatus, ten buildings in Montevideo, Minn., were recently destroyed by fire.

Fire in Fargo, Dak., early the other norning destroyed five buildings, causing

\$35,000 loss. It was incendiary. F. W. RUFF & Co., furniture dealers of

RICHMOND, Wis., was reported on fire on the night of the 23d.

THE fall of a hanging lamp at Brookfield, O., the other night in the house of W. M. Eakin, caused an explosion. Eakin and his wife and two children were seriously burned, one of the children dying shortly

ABOUT thirteen miles from Freeport, Ill., near German Valley Station, an excursion train on the Minnesota & Northwestern encountered a broken rail, and the cars were hurled down the twelve foot embankment on either side. There were nearly 150 passengers on board the train, twenty or thirty of whom were injured, one or two

THE SOUTH. JOHN S, BARBOUR has been elected to ucceed Senator Mahone, of Virginia. CAPTAIN G. W. KNOTT, an English officer collecting wild water-fowl near Corpus Christi, Tex., for museums, was drowned

THREE masked highwaymen recently halted the mail carrier between Minneola and Mount Sylvan, Tex., and compelled him to deliver up the mail pouch. robber cut the pouch open, but found only one registered letter.

W. L. MATHEWS, a large cattle man of Frazier, Tex., who had disposed of a ship-ment of cattle for \$2,000 cash, was sandbagged while walking from the depot to his hotel at Fort Worth the other night and robbed

A MURDERER named James Chastine starved himself to death in jail at Birming-

ham, Ala., recently.
S. Ritzewiler, wholesale and retail dry goods and clothing, of Jacksonville, Fla nas assigned. Liabilities over \$160,000; assets \$100,000.

JOHN HARRINGTON, a young merchant of Petty, Tex., died recently of hydrophobia. He was on a business trip to Denton County few days ago, when he was bitten in the

face by a mad dog.

A STATE meeting to further immigration to Texas met at Dallas on the 21st, with delegates from every representative dis-trict, to consult how best to obtain an increased flow of immigration and capital in o Texas. Ex-Senator Maxey was elected

permanent chairman.

Ernest Stone and Dudley Mays, of Owingsville, Ky., and two negro won were killed by a train while crossing a rail road track recently in a carriage. All four were intoxicated at the time.

OBADIAH Ross, serving a life sentence for murder in the Georgia penitentiary, has been pardoned by Governor Gordon.

A NEW steel bridge is to be built acros the Rio Grande at Laredo, Tex. THE wife and danghter of Ed. McLeer,

Vicksburg (Miss.) pilot, was burned to death the other night in their home. A RIOT occurred at Glen Mary, Tenn., the other night, when a mass of colored and white workmen became involved in a quarrel, following pay day, and too much indulgence in drink. Over 200 shots were fire l. Michael Murray and a boy were

killed and others injured. SAMUEL BONNELL, of Fort Worth, Tex., aged sixty, died recently from the effects of morphine, taken while despondent because he could not spend Christmas with

GENERAT.

GERMANY recently celebrated the centen nial anniversary of the birth of Nicholas Dreyse, inventor of the needle gun.

THE Southern Pacific Railway Company in compliance with the Inter-State Com-merce law has given notice of an advance in first class rates to points between the Missouri river, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and Cairo.

THE freight steamer San Vincente, plying between San Francisco and Santa Cruz, caught fire off Pigeon Point on the night of the 20th. Eleven of the scamen were drowned by overturning their boat in the hurry to escape, and another one died from exposure. The vessel was valued at \$30,000. SEVENTY vessels were said to have been

lost in a terrific norther which swept through the West Indies, December 6, 7 and 8. Thirteen of the crew of a ceasting schooner were drowned and eight of the British steamer Viola. LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has gone to

Russia to inquire into the European THE general officers of the Canadian Pa-

cific deny the report that the road is to be taken by the Government on a three per WALLACE Ross and George Bubear have signed articles to row for the champien-

ship of England and \$1,000 a side, February 13, over the Thames course. THREE steel steamers of 3,000 tons each are to be built in England to run in the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company's

Japan and British Columbia line. A WARRANT has been granted in the Bow street police court for General Millen, the head of the Clan-na-Gael Society, and sev-eral of his associates in London who are charged with being connected with the

dynamite conspiracy in which Callan and Harkins are alleged to have been engaged. A DIVIDEND of one per cent., payable February 1, has been declared on Central Pacific stock.

THE inhabitants of the island of Cypris propose to ask the British Government to grant the Legislative Council power to deal with taxation. THE schooner Mamie L., which sailed from

Yarmouth, N. S., for Bermuda, in October, has been given up as lost, with her crew of six Yarmouth men. DISPATCHES report heavy rains and floods in Italy. Many rivers were so swdlen that they threatened to overflow their banks.

THOMAS SEXTON, member of Parliament for Belfast, was reported seriously ill in Dublin from an attack of typhoid feyer. THE British Government has decided to increase the strength of the life guards by

two regiments, drawing from the dragoons for this purpose. Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, is working on a scheme to fund the three per cent. bonds of

the Nation into two and a half per cents. THE subscriptions to the "na to be given to Edward Burgess, the designer of the Puritan, Mayflower and Vol-unteer, reached \$10,172.20, and a check for that amount was sent to Mr. Burgess, at

DYNAMITE exploded while being warmed in a quarry near Brookfield, N. S., recently and killed Alexander McDonald and three

seven days ended December 22 numbered for the United States, 261; Canada, 29; a total of 290, as compared with 288 the previous week and 263 for the corresponding week of last year.

THE LATEST.

MACON, Mo., Dec. 24.-The trial of Edgar Perkins, a young man twenty-four years old, for the alleged murder of Luther Brammer at a picnic near Callao last Fourth of July, commenced in the circuit court yesterday morning. Several of the young men were intoxicated and fired their revolvers in the air. The testimony showed that Perkins had given conflicting accounts of the shooting, but thus far no premeditation or malicious intent has been shown. After the occurrence Perkins left the country and was captured a week later in Hannibal. The jury last night announced that they could not come to any conclusion and were discharged. Perkins' bond of \$1,000 was renewed, and another trial will be had at the next term of court.

ASPEN, Col., Dec. 24.-A fatal accident occurred vesterday from careless han-dling of giant powder at "Bride of Aspen" mine. Charles B. Gordon and Joseph Parry wanted to use some giant powder, and in-stead of placing it on a shelf in the shaft house to thaw out, carried it down in the mine. Gordon put the five sticks of powder he held in his hand in the oven cook stove, and proceeded to stir them around. In a moment there was a terrible xplosion. The stove was demolished, the room wrecked, and Gordon frightfully wounded, so that he died shortly after ward. Perry was more stunned than hurt. Gordon was twenty-two years of age, and the son of D. C. Gordon, Sheriff at Helena,

Ark. CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The deal which has been pending for some time whereby a syndicate, represented by C. A. Snowden and J. J. West, have been seeking to obtain possession of the Chicago Times, was onsummated vesterday, and they will take charge of the paper this morning. It is said the price paid is \$1,000,000. A decree of court, agreed to by all parties, will remove all the legal obstacles that have heretofore interfered with the change of

ownership. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 24.-Three men. with revolvers, at 2:30 this morning ordered night policeman Legg, at the Bloomington pork packing house, to throw up his hands, after which they bound and gagged him. Fastening him in a back room they then with a sledge hammer broke open the safe. They secured only \$57. Legg was not released from his uncomfort

able position until half past six.
SHARON, Pa., Dec. 24.—At Brookfield, O... ast night about 9:30 o'clock, W. M. Eakin. his wife and two children were sitting by between them. Eakin and his wife were badly burned about the arms and face, and both children were severely burned. One child died within six hours after the acci

St. Louis, Dec. 24.-A plot among dis charged negro railroad hands to kill the white employes has been discovered at Green Cove Springs, Fla. O. A. Budding-ton, superintendent of the Western railroad, was shot twice by a negro and fatally

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

School Indebtedness of Kansas. The following table shows the school

bonded inde	btedness	of the State	by coun-
ties:			
Counties.	Amounts.	Counties.	Amounts.
Allen		Labette	74.680
Anderson	35,060	Leavenworth.	
Atchison		Lineoln	
Barber	74 045	Linn	19,800
Barton	82 075	Marion	45,800
Bourbon	101 080	Marshall	53,025
Brown	89 150	McPherson	50,202
Butler	81 900	Miami	
Chase	19 690	Mitchell	74,337
Chautauqua.	31 515	Montgomery	47,423
Cherokee	46 626	Nerris	48,725
Clark	94 190	Morton	5,000
Clay	59 BOY	Nemaha	32,060
Cloud	61 401	Neosho	87,100
Cloud	01,481	Neosno	6,526
Coffey Comanche	20,100	Ness	26,970
Comlanche	191 059	Norton	20,970
Cowley	104,800	Osage	59,550
Davis	23, 133	Osborne	59,070
Decatur	15,400	Ottawa	38,205
Doniphan	47,000	Pawnee	12,193
Douglas	5,725	Phillips	55,188
Edwards	9,300	Pottawatomie.	
Elk	38,950	Pratt	43,495
Ellis	30,700	Rawlins	
Ellsworth	34,954	Reno	103,671
Finney	17,900	Republic	43,812
Ford	27,165	Rice	41,463
Franklin	53,325	Riley	. 36,980
Gove	4,0.0	Russell	. 30,964
Graham	6,924	Saline	39,360
Gray	19,500	Sedgwick	65,439
Greenwood	25,715	Shawnee	. 254,890
Harper	87.137	Smith	. 25,179
Harvey	49,302	Stafford	. 24,520
Hodgeman	10,845	Sumner	. 112,896
Jackson	26,325	Trego	
Jefferson	18,430	Wabaunsee	24.420
Jewell	59,000	Wilson	26,400
Johnson	28,700	Woodson	15,335
Kingman	85.33	Wyandotte	
Kiowa	13,325		
Total			\$3.219.659

Miscellaneous. THE annual meeting of the Kansas State Short-horn Breeders' Association, recently held at Topeka, was attended by a large number of cattle men, and the meeting was an unusually interesting one. The following officers were chosen: W. S. White, Sabetha, president; G. M. Gifford, Milford, vice-president; E. M. Shelton, Manhattan, secretary and treasurer; George Y. John-son, Lawrence, W. A. Harris, Linwood, F. D. Coburn, Wyandotte, executive com-

ABRAM WEAVER, father of Congressman J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, and a pioneer of Michigan. Iowa and Karlsas, died at Atchi-

EDITH MILLER, eight years old, was fatally burned at Atchison the other afternoon while playing with some other chil-dren about a bonfire, the flames being communicated to her clothing. At the time of the accident her father was in jail on the charge of dosing a bottle of whisky with laudanum, with the intention of drugging

and robbing Hon. Joseph Donahue. THE police of Leavenworth the other night arrested a stranger at the National totel on suspicion of being a crook. At the station house he gave his name as F. V. Walworth, and upon being searched \$8.615 was found beside a handsome gold watch wth a gold charm. After taking his description, the chief of police gave orders terelease him, giving him two dollars to get a bed with, and telling him to call in the morning for the balance. The stranger vent back to the hotel and engaged a bed, lut did not occupy it, neither did he call

or his watch and money. JOSIAH SIMONDS, his wife and cousin arived at Atchison early the other morning n route to California, and were sitting in e waiting room when Simonds asked for small bottle of wine in his wife's satchel. the lady had been suffering from neuralgia and had a bottle of chloroform. This she handed her husband by mistake, and he drank a large mouthful, but expressed no fear and would not let his wife send for physician. He soon lost consciousness and before a doctor could arrive was dead. On the 20th Secretary of War Endicott Adjutant-General Drum, Colonel T. F. Barr and Captain D. W. Taylor, the Secretary's military secretary, arrived at Fort Leaven-The Secretary was received with a vorth. alute of seventeen guns. His visit was or the purpose of inspecting the military He found 484 military convicts rison. erving out sentences, varying from one to

en years. GOVERNOR MARTIN has issued a proclaation offering a reward of \$200 for the rest and conviction of Thomas Dunn for e murder of Samuel Eckart at Wallace,

cember 12. Gus. Brandt, the seventeen-year-old son Charles G. Brandt, living three miles t of Parsons, committed suicide by coting himself with a shot gun the other y. He left a small piece of paper on ch was written: "My trouble is bad alth; good-bye everybody."

THE sudden cold weather brought much ffering to the people of portions of A number of persons re trozen to death. N unknown man has been lately work-

Kansas merchants pretty extensively athe expense of a St. Joseph paper deal-

nrm. In alternative writ of mandamus was reently allowed by Chief Justice Horton, othe Supreme Court, in the case of the Site of Kansas, ex rel S. B. Bradford, Alorney-General, vs. the mayor and coun-Kansas City, Kan., requiring the dendants to pass such ordinances as ment be necessary to provide for the paymut of the salaries of the police officers apointed under the Metropolitan Police bi for the months of July, August, Septaber. October and November, or show ase why they should not January 3.

T a depth of 1,008 feet a 26-inch vein of fie bituminous coal was recently struck passed through at the Leavenworth ga well. This was the second vein found

bPEKA was recently treated to the sensaonal news item that a "well-known lay, a leader of fashion and a mover in oety circles" had been detected in pilfeing from one of the fashionable dry gods stores of that city. LATE fire at Holton burned the large

ne Newman-Allen building and the City Bak block, two of the largest and mos valable business structures in the town. Th total loss aggregated \$70,000, about fif per cent. of which was covered by in-TE wives of resident members of the G. A.R. in Canada presented the soldiers

hoe in Leaven worth with 200 upholstered cutions for the use of the veterans. They we distributed from the Christmas tree angiven to the most deserving and oldest verans of the home.

DEADLY EXPLOSIONS.

Fatal Natural Gas Explosion at Findlay, O .- The Rochester Blow-Out -Naphtha at Jersey City-Dynamite Gets in Its

FINDLAY, O., Dec. 23 .- Natural gas exploded in the frame dwelling of James Lundy at 2:30 yesterday afterneon, just as Mrs. Lundy attempted to light the gas in a stove. One end of the building was blown out and the roof fell in and Mr. and Mrs-Lundy and three small children were blown out of the tailding. Lundy was terribly burned about the head but will probably recover. Mrs. Lundy's hair and clothing were nearly all burned off and the flesh dropped from her hands and arms. She became insane before her death, which occurred at six o'clock. The children were frightfully burned, and the youngest, a boy three years old, can not recover. The hair was all burned from the heads of the children. The building caught fire from the explosion, but the flames were soon subdued. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Lundy is now a maniac from his hurts and the loss of his wife, and the two remaining children are in great agony from burns. Lundy is a wcomer and was engaged in the pipelaying business here.

THE ROCHESTER EXPLOSIONS. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 23.—The lower end of Mill street presented a desolate spectacle yesterday morning, the street being torn up in all directions by the force of the explosions of the previous evening. The windows of surrounding buildings which escaped the flames were shattered. A stone from one of the falling buildings was thrown 100 feet through a second story vindow of one of the factories and shattered a 500-pound iron wheel. Great clouds of smoke still arose from the ruins and

portions of detached walls leaned at seem-

ingly impossible angles and threatened very moment to fall. ANOTHER NAPHTHA EXPLOSION.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 23.—A naphtha ank in the office of the New Jersey Gaslight Company exploded at half-past twelve o'clock yesterday, blowing out the front of the building. A boy named Bryan was buried in the deoris and fatally injured. son recently, aged eighty-four years.

The story of the existence of a case of leprosy in Butler County is positively denied.

The story of the existence of a case of leprosy in Butler County is positively denied.

The building immediately caught fire, but the flames and a clerk in the office named Machold fire, but the flames were quickly subdued.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION. CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—Ed Johnson, colored, living two or three miles west of the city, placed some dynamite cartridges in the oven of his stove to thaw this morning. Soon after a terrific explosion took place, nearly destroying his house, killing his eighteen-year-old daughter and his infant, one year old, and seriously injuring him and his wife.

BI-METALLISM.

Discouraging Report of Special Commis-

sioner Atkinson. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-The President has transmitted to Congress the report of Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts, who, he says, was "specially designated by ankle broken and calf of the leg torn open; me under the provisions of successive acts of Congress to visit the financial centers of burned about the head, face and hands. Europe, in order to ascertain the feasibility of establishing by international standard a the pipe of the Vacuum naphtha works. fixity of ratio between the two precious metals in free coinage of both.'

his inquiries under four heads, as follows: the present monetary system of European States which can modify or influence the cause. Another representative of the comfinancial policy of the United States at the pany said he was sure that the pipe present time.

2. There are no indications of any change in the policy of the financial authorities of warrant any expectation that the subject of a bimetallic treaty for a common legal tender, coupled with the free coinage silver, will be seriously considered at the present time by them.

3. There is no indication that the subject of bimetallism has received any intelligent or serious consideration outside of a small circle in each country named as a probable possible remedy for the existing causes of alleged depression in trade.

4. There is no considerable politically organized body of influential persons in either country with whom a combination could be made, if such a combination or co-operation were desirable on the part of a similar body in the United States, for promoting any definite or practicable measures of legislation to bring about the adoption of the bimetallic theory, according to the commonly accepted meaning of that term. The discussion is as yet almost wholly personal and without concentration of purpose or the presentation of well-devised measures anable of being acted upon.

Mr. Atkinson's most important conclusion from his observation is that it would be unwise and ixexpedient for the United States to again take the initiative in promoting action for a general adoption of a bimetallic legal tender, coupled with the free coinage of silver, for the reason that such action is miscenstrued and may tend to retard rather than to promote the object aimed at.

A BRUTAL ENGINEER.

fie Drives His Locomotive Into a Crowd of People at a Chicago Suburban Station.

CHICAGO, Dcc. 22.-An incoming Baltimore & Ohio train plowed at full speed through the crowd of people bordering the Illinois suburban train at ren station, last evening. Fully 200 people were thronging the tracks at the time, and without a whistle or note of warning the train was upon them. In an instant Miss Lottie Launderville was thrown through the air a distance of fif-teen or twenty feet and fatally injured. Immediately after the accident the Baltimore & Ohio train backet up and had tarely stopped when the cab was boarded by an infuriated crowd of persons who had narrowly escaped death. The engineer was roughly used and cries of "kill him," were shouted from hunhim. dreds of throats. Just in time to preven the crowd from executing its threats, two central detail officers arrived and rescued the cowering man from the throng of avergers. The engineer was quickly spirted away and his name could not be le There seems to be no excuse for the accident. The Baltimore & Ohio train was going at full speed, when it should have been at a stand-still.

PANIC AT ROCHESTER.

Great Destruction From Fire and Explosions—Fatalities.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22.-Just before half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrific explosion occurred at the Jeffer! son & Clinton (or pool) flow mills on Mill street in this city, and they were speedily enveloped in flames. Before the fire department had reached the station at the corner of Mill and Platt streets the entire city was alarmed and shaken by a number of explosions. Immediately following huge clouds of smoke arose from half a dozen points on Mill and Platt streets, and flames burst from the windows of the Clinton mills just north of the Woodbury Engine Company's building on Mill street. The flames soon spread to the Washington mill, which adjoins the Clinton, and before any thing could be done to prevent the spread of the flames the rear of Whitney & Wilson's mill was also in flames. While the firemen were laying a line of hose to the burning building half a dozen manholes which had been covered with ice and snow blew up in Mill street.

Thousands of people had been attracted by the explosions and as they pushed through State and Platt streets to the scene of the fire they were brought to a halt by other explosions in Platt and State streets and thrown into confusion and fled in every direction, but wherever they went they met with a repetition of the same scenes. The explosions continued at such frequent intervals that there was no telling when the horrors would cease. The sidewalk of the old furnace on Platt street, between State and Mill, was blown up, but fortunately no one was injured. The building was immediately fired, however, and flames issued from half a dozen holes in State street where the pavement had been

blown up.

The explosions ceased about 6:30; covering a wide extent of territory, the manholes over sewers on Mill, Platt, State, West Main, remont, Smith, Jay, Furnace, Factory, Brown and other streets being blown off and a great deal of the paving around them. torn up, windows shattered in many buildings in the vicinity and the shock felt over a large area The tunnel through which the burning naphtha flowed for several hours is the largest in the city and is the outlet for the sewers on the West Side. How badly damaged this is can not be estimated. The fire must have extended a distance of several hundred feet in the sewer. The list of casualties is a long one, but only two deaths were reported up to eleven o'clock last night, viz.: Frederick Wilson, head miller of the Whitney mill, aged sixty years. leaving a wife and two children, and Edward A. Webster, who died in the city hospital. The injured are Louis Harpt, Jefferson mill, burned about the face and hands and inhaled gas, recovery doubtful; Aaron Harrison, right leg broken by jump-ing into the river from the third story of a William Q. Wallace, Jefferson mill, badly

which was laid along the bed of the old canal. Mr. Beach, secretary of the com-Mr. Atkinson summarizes the results of pany, believes that the catastrophe was caused by the breaking of the pipe line be-1. There is no prospect of any change in tween the oil works and the gas works and promises a thorough investigation into the must have been broken by violence. He was not prepared to believe that workmen on the drain on Atkinson street, which is the several States visited by me which nearly a mile away from the scene of the

disaster, had broken it.

DISASTER AT SEA SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The freight steamer San Vincente, plying between this city and Santa Cruz, caught fire last night off Pigeon Point, about forty miles south of Golden Gate, and burned to the water's edge. The crew consisted of nineteen officers and men. The burning vessel was sighted by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Queen of the Pacific, bound for San Diego to this port, and several boats were lowered and went to the rescue of the crew. Captain Charles Lewis and the second mate were found on the deck of the steamer preparing to jump into the sea, as the flames were ranidly surrounding them, and the first mate and the four sailors were found drifting in a small boat in which they had escaped, and another sailor was discovered clinging to the bottom of an upturned boat. They were all rescued and taken on board the Queen of the Pacific. Several of them had suffered severely from exposure and one of the sailers died in a few hours. No trace could be found of the other eleven men who composed the crew, and it is supposed they were all lost. Captain Lewis stated that when the fire was discovered the meu became panic-stricken and most of them jumped into one of the boats and before it could be lowered the tackle which held it. burned away and the boat fell, throwing the men into the water. The San Vincente was a small steamer owned by the Pazific Coast Steamship Company and was valued at \$30,000.

VESSELS WRECKED. New York, Dec. 22 .- The steamer Sanana, which arrived to-day from Cape Haytien, reports that a heavy norther swept over the West Indies, December 6, 7 and 8, causing much damage and wrecking some seventy vessels. A coasting schooner, name unknown, capsized while making Cape Havtien and thirteen of her crew of fifteen were drowned. The British steamer Viola was caught in the gale and eight of her crew were washed overboard and drowned. Two others were washed overboard, but were swept back by another wave. The vessel was badly damaged. The British man-of-war Wrang-ler arrived at Turks Island on the 7th inst. badly damaged by the storm.

MINE EXPLOSION. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Doc. 22 .- A terrible. explosion of gas occurred in Nottingham mine at Plymouth last evening. A party of six miners flocked abreast where ventilation was defective, and a paked lamp caused the gas to explode and the six men were badly burned. Their names are John Rowland, James Davis, Richard Davis, James Kelly, Davis Hughes and David Davis. The first four are fatally hurned and the last two are badly injured.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

MY MIRROR.

Between the orchard and the mill The brooklet of its laughing tires; Its waters there grow deep and still
About the piers, old and moss-grown
Beneath the little bridge of stone Clasped, here and there, with wild rose

I was a vain young country maid, Each day at noon sent to the mill, And used to loiter in the shade. And lean above the jagged pier Beyond the wild rose creaping near, And peer into the placid rill.

'Twas not the water lilies there, Nor pale green cresses that I sought; But back to me bright eyes and hair, Sun-tangled, framed in shadowy green, Reflected, threw their glamorous sheer And kept me longer than they ought.

One day I lingered, looking down, Long past the sunshine of mid-day, When close beside me, big and brown, Two eyes, so full of laughter, met My own within the rivulet. My eyes drooped low and turned away.

You see, 'twas father's harvester— "Our John," we always called the lad; Like to his own my parents were, And I—I can not rightly tell By what strange chance it e'er befeloming made me always glad

How shallow seemed the brooklet then After the glance of eyes like his!

I slowly raised my own again,
And found him gazing shyly down—
I never knew that eyes of brown
Were full of such sweet mysteries! ter the glance of eyes like his!

For, looking up, how could I guess To find my imaged features there?

A mirror full of tenderness

His dark eyes made; the rivulet, In all my loiterings, never yet Had made me seem one-half so fair!

The wild rose blossoms all are dead; And, where the water lilies were The brook sleeps in its frozen bed. Unheeded, let the winter pass; I have a truer looking-glass-The brown eyes of my harvester!

-Eva Best, in Detroit Free Press.

SLACKER'S WILD MAN.

The Sensation of Radical City-How It Ended.

[Written for this Paper.]

HE Indian Summer sun hung two hours sun hung two hours
high above the jackoak fringed top of
Hickson's Bluff. It's
slanting rays fell
upon the score of
roofs and general roofs and general inactivity of Radical City. The major

portion of the male inhabitants of the "city" were congregated at Perdue's combined grocery, dry goods, hardware, drug and furniture store, postoffice, public hall and real estate office. The residue of the males, with but two exceptions, were lounging in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, which consisted of a one-story "main part" and an unreliable looking "lean-to."

These two buildings, which, with the exception of a blacksmith shop, formed the entire business portion of Radical City, stared at each other with their expressionless window eyes from opposite sides of the narrow little street.

The two exceptions, the males of Radical who were not present at the reg-ular rallying-place, were old man Bitley and young Ab. Slacker. The former was at home, the victim of a grievous attack of the "yaller janders," as the neighbors denominated his ailment. The latter was supposed to be some where in the Big Timber examining his 'coon traps.

In the center of the street an athletic game of quoits was going on. The quoits in use upon this occasion were horseshoes ("quates" the players called them.) No one had thrown a "ringer" for some time and the interest in the game was waning.

Phin Dozak turned his eyes up the road to where it bent into the lane that ran into the Big Timber. Ashe looked, a figure rounded the bend and came down the road at the top of his speed. His feet twinkled up an down with amazing rapidity, and, at each stroke, they sent up a puff of dust that looked almost golden as the rays of the declining sun shone through it. As he approached, Phin saw that the runner

was Ab. Slacker. "Yere comes Ab.!" Phin cried. "Wander what's broke loose now?"



SOME ONE RE "RUNS RIGHT PEART." MARKED.

"Runs right peart!" some one remarked. Then, the attention of all was turned to the game. A well-directed "quate" had made a "ringer" on the western peg and the players at the fortunate player could score a second "ringer.

Ab. Slacker, panting and breathless, was almost upon the watchers at the western end when the released horseshoe left the hand of the player at the at Perdue's-"them fools want to kill and on the floor were the remnats of escaped detection. They subsisted as than a large number of object lessons."

dust into his eyes. Half blinded he stubbed his toe on the peg and fell headlong. The "quate," thrown "short," descended squarely upon Ab.'s hay-colored pate, scoring "ringer" and drawing a lusty yell from utter another sound, he rolled over and lay panting in the dust.

The bystanders aided him to rise while the players engaged in an argument as to the legitimacy of a caught his breath and made an attempt

"I se-se-seen him!" he gasped. "Who?"

"A wi-wi-wild man!" "WHUR?"

That "whur" expressed volumes of nterrogation and was so emphatic that the ringer discussion was dropped. "In the Big Timber," Ab. answered,

recovering his breath somewhat. "Tell us all about it!" cried several. Ab. seemed to swell with his own importance as he began oratorically:

"I was sorter creepin' long w'en yeared a mighty funny noise. I crep' up, an' peekin' through the haw bushes,

"The wild man?" interrupted an eager voice. "Naw!" snorted Ab! "Twas the big-

gest coon ever I seen. Must a weigh-

"Blame the coon! Tell us about the wild man!" broke in several voices.

Thus admonished, Ab. proceeded: "Jest as I was loosenin' up the trap spring, I yeared sumpin' behind me. llooked round, an' good gov'ner!" "What?"

"The wild man stood there within four feet of me! I jest stood there with my mouth open. Couldn't a said a word if I'd a-be'n killed for it. My foot was on the trap spring an' the coon wiggled out an' started to limp away. The wild man flew at him like his big club. As soon as he went for an' the coon. I sorter came to myself, an' broke out through the timber like the the fastest." dickens before daylight! I looked back onet, an' the wild man was goin' the other way, draggin' the coon. Biggest coon I ever seen. Bet he--"

But eager questions interrupted Ab. again, and the description of the coon remained unfinished. From Ab.'s excited description, it was learned that, although no taller than an average boy, the wild man was hideously deformed, being the possessor of a body distorted nearly out of all liketo a human form. If Ab.'s testimony was to be believed, the wild man's appearance was enough to frighten a timid person into fits. He had claws. Ab. affirmed. and teeth as sharp as those of a wolf. The crowning horror made the listeners hold their breath in astonishment only to burst out a moment later with a

great "wal!" of amazement.
"He hadn't but one eye," Ab. said, proudly, "an' that was square in the middle of his forehead, an' was red an' glowin' like a coal of fire!" So elated was Ab. at his sudden popularity that clearing, at one side of which stooda he hardly realized where fact ended little 'shack," or cabin. Just before patients, Ab. beckoned old Bitley out and fancy began. He paused and a the hut, and, with one of its branches of the cabin.

chorus of excited voices arose. "Thar!" said Phin Dozak, "that w'at's be'n stealin' our shoats an' chickens. No longer ago than yistiddy, I told old man Bower half-open door of the cabin. Fron

that I bet that-" "Shucks!" sneered Perdue, the mer-

chant. "Wal!" retorted Phin, "you kin shucks all you want to, but hit's a fact. Didn't I tell you, Bower-"

But old man Bower was already : rod down the road and the little crowd was melting rapidly away, all intent upon being the first to retail the news at home. Phin joined the rush and no one knows what he really had said to old man Bower.

Every trace of apathy had disappeared from Radical City e'er the sun went

A meeting was held at Perdue's store that night. After several more or less eloquent speeches it was decided that the wild man must be gotten rid of.

"Who knows," cried one self-appointed orator, "but w'at the monster has stold away our leetle child'en an' eaten 'em alive?"

This was received with groans of horror. No children, large or small, were missing, but that fact was not taken into consideration.

"No doubt that thar was the fate open. that overtook Jake Elder!" the orator continued.

The truth was that Jake had disapappeared from Radical City, leaving behind him a small mountain of debt. The stage driver reported having seen him at Baconville next day, but in spite breech resting on the poor bed, as of this the theory that the wild man had upheld by a sick woman, so thin ad phan were homeless. eaten him was generally accepted. feeble in appearance that it seemedas All the women and children of the if life was held in her wasted body aly they were afraid to remain at home.

were absent were old man Bitley burning, hectic flush on her sunen dered, upheld by the mother-love and and Ab. Slacker. These two were engaged in earnest conversation in the 'front room' of the little house where

the farmer "batched" alone. with a nod of his white-wrapped head, as if in pain, although unconscius. by way of emphasis, "thar's right His long hair was clotted with the bood marily punished, either by the penihit right."

Bitley presented a rather peculiar ap pearance just then. That part of his lit up his face, in repose not views, years but a child in intellect. Pursuit face that was not concealed by the huge bandage that enveloped the mathat end waited breathlessly to see if jor portion of his head was of a de- likeness to a human form. The rat of sought refuge in the depths of the Big ten years; but when he needed a little cided saffron hue.

"How air we goin' to make it?" asked Ab.

eastern end. A puff of wind whirled the wild man. 'Stead uv that, it's our game to ketch him alive.

"What for?" queried Ab. Old man Bitley began to unfold his plan to the open mouthed Ab. The wild man was to be captured, taken to the great tree had driven the limb "ringer" and drawing a lusty yell from some large city, to be exhibited at through the roof, it had struck down by the enervating fever and lay Ab. Gasping and almost unable to museums or sold to some showman for the deformed young man who now lay for many days growing weaker, prea goodly sum.

"Why!" broke out the elder schemer "thar's a bar'l uv money in hit for us! Jest think what a cur'osty he'd be! The woolly hoss or two-headed girl afflicted boy's freedom! We've be'n "ringer" made on a boy's head. Ab. hain't no whur! A eye in the middle hunted from place to place an' now it's uv his forehead! Hit'll set the country come to an end. Hev mercy! Hev-" plumb wild:"

> sure 'bout that eye; I was excited right | the woman. smart, you know.

Next morning, the expedition, conof Radical City, did not start on the wild-man hunt as early as had been the homely slang of the border. planned, owing to the heavy storm that had occurred during the night. After the breeze had shaken the drops from the branches, the expedition was de-Slacker, whose services as a guide were in demand. No Ab. was to be found, and finally they started off without

Shortly after they disappeared in the a short cut to the timber. The old home." man's head was still wrapped in a great | The hectic flush faded from the wobandage, from which his saffron-hued man's face. The gun began to waver, face peered anxiously forward. The "yaller janders," which had before kept him confined to the house was of strength imparted by the excitement only secondary importance when there had fled, the woman seemed deathly was a wild man in the prospective.

Each bore a gun and also a rope with which to bind the wild man. "We'll slip up," explained old man Bitley, "an' watch our chances to fling these yere ropes over his arms an' legs. Then we've got him! One uv us stays to watch him an' the other dona wolf, an' killed him with two licks of ble quicks to town to fetch a wagon any of them fellers that was helpin' us

"I'll go!" broke in Ab. "I kin run

"Yes, I reckon that's the best way," the old man replied.

And, thus, before they had even discovered a trace of the wild man, he was disposed of to the entire satisfaction of both. "An'." added Ab., "we won't give

none of the money to nobody." "Certain," replied the other. "Fit's ourn an' we're a-goin to keep hit.' "Yere's the trap!" announced Ab., at

man had slaughtered the coon. The storm of the previous night had endirection in which Ab. had seen the and was soon sleeping peacefully. wild man going. As they proceeded, the ravages of the storm became more Limbs had been torn from strees, and

ther on, the damage was greater. Presently, they came upon a litle her chances mighty slim." thrust through the roof of the fral "Them wild man hunters air a-mak- ing, held plates of pierced brasswork Cautiously, the two advanced to the within came low moans, as if of a per-



CAUTIOUSLY THE TWO ADVANCED

They examined the ropes, and the old man Bitley pushed the door softy "Halt, thar!" a weak voice said, as

Bitley stood on the threshold. Ab. shook with fear and Bitle yellow face grew yellower, as thy found themselves facing a cocked ad leveled gun. The weapon, withits tions. Then the mortgage on the claim cheeks.

On a thin, worn quilt, on the flor, lay the distorted form of Ab. Slackr's only weak and vacant.

the previous night's storm had filen Timber.

a few pieces of crockery. The limb of best they could upon the products of a the hackberry tree, that had broken its little "truck patch" that the two had way through the roof, reached almost | cleared, and upon the game captured to the floor.

It was evident that when the fall of fortune, was an expert trapper. mouning on the old quilt.

"You shan't take him!" quavered the woman's thin voice. "You shan't take him till I've fired one shot for my poor, Old man Bitley grasped the situation. "Wal," hesitated Ab., "I won't be so He interrupted the pitiful pleadings of man Bitley, after an absence that dated

"Yer barkin' up the wrong tree," he said, and his voice was as soothing as sisting of nearly the entire population if the denial had been uttered in the most polished paraphrase instead of in

"We hain't a-huntin' nobody's boy!" "What sir them ropes fer?" qua-

vered the woman. "To tie the shoats with," old man layed for some time waiting for Ab. Bitley asswered, promptly. "Storm last night blowed down the fence uv my hog lot an' let twenty head uv Berkshires scatter all over seven States. Half the town's be'n a-helpin' me, an' we've ketched all but a couple uv woods, a smaller expedition, consisting shoats. Them two kin no more be driv of old man Bitley and young Ab. than they kin fly, so we brung these Slacker, might have been seen making ropes lowin' to tie 'em an' haul 'em

and old man Bitley sprang forward and laid it on the floor. Now that the weak.

Old man Bitley turned to Ab. "Git!" he said rapidly. "Go to Bacenville an' fetch Doc. Hawkins. Don't let no grass grow under-" But Ab. was out of the door and

speeding across the little clearing. "Oh, Ab.!" Bitley called, "If you hunt, tell 'em that the shoats hain't no where 'round yere. Reckon they're plumb on the fur side uv the bluff!" "You bet!" was Ab.'s reply as he disappeared in the timber.

As well as he was able, old man Bitley dressed the wound of the insensible cripple. Even to his unprofessional eyes it was evident that the great wound would soon prove mortal.

Bitley made the sick woman as comfortable as possible. Then he slipped from the cabin, gun in hand, and soon returned with a fat fox-squirrel, which he speedily had cooking over a cheerful They found the spot where the wild blaze it the rude stone fire-place, just outside of the cabin. When the hot broth was brought to her, the sick wotirely obliterated the trail, so the best man partook of it like one who was the two could do was to proceed in the half famished, and then sank backward When Dr. Hawkins arrived

shook his head gravely, after examinmarked. Here it had been a tornade. | ing the condition of the two patients. "The cripple'll die," he said in a here and there a sapling was uprooted whisper to Bitley. "The woman ain't the priests played on an instrument or a decayed trunk blown down. Firmuch better off. The fever and the that resembled the bundle of reeds or next thing to starvation have made

As the physician turned again to his

structure lay a great hackberry tret, in' fer the county line. They 'low he's from which they sifted the leaves of rone in that direction

"Wal," returned the other, "they'll have to go right smart before they find It was almost night and the last mel-

death captured Ab. Slacker's wild man. Never more would he be hunted. The sick woman lay half unconscious for several days. By the time she returned to her right mind and began to gain strength, the simple burial service

ville, presided, had been solemnized. and the poor, mishapen form had been laid in a grave in the shadow of the dazzling spectacle. Their rich brored-buds. The story the sick woman | caded robes shone with gold thread, told was one of pain and suffering. Shortly after leaving Indiana, her husband had died, leaving little but a mortgaged "claim" and the deformed and idiotic son. Misfortunes did not

come singly. As the boy grew older, steal any thing that was stealable In vain the widow did all in her power to prevent his depredations. In spite of her efforts, he continued to appro-

priate whatever struck his fancy. There were murmurings of disapproval among the neighbors and hints of necessary restraint for the unfortunate boy, toward whom they were only lenient out of pity for his afflic-

was foreclosed, and the widow and or-

The poor woman removed her scanty belongings to another town, from graveyard there was more chanting. "city" were present for the reason that by the slightest bond. Her ces whence she was speedily forced to gleamed unnaturally bright with x- journey by the thievish ways of the As before, the only two persons who citement and fear, and there wa a idiot. From place to place she wan-

desire to protect the innocent sinner. At last he committed what, in the West, is the equal in depravity to any wild man. His eyes were closed, ad crime on the calendar-horse-stealing. "Ab.," old man Bitley was saying, he was breathing fitfully and moning The entire neighborhood was deterhis forehead. The ray of light nat widow fled in the night, taking with strayed in through the hole in the bof her the unfortunate son, now a man in was organized, but she eluded it. At His body was distorted almost ot of last, after prolonged wandering, they his wife bring water from the well for

upon him, and his bed quilt wastill Here she found the deserted cabin, wet, while, in a depression of the bor, left by some turkey hunters of two save so much extra labor." The Gardi-"Jest this way. Them fools"-with was a little pool of water. A rud ta- years before. Several times they were ner Reporter says: "A little personal a jerk of his thumb toward the crowd ble, overturned and broken, lay par, almost discovered, but each time they experience is sometimes worth more

by the idiot, who, in spite of his mis-

Then the widow had been strickened down by the enervating fever and lay ferring to risk death rather than reveal

their hiding place. When she had finished her story there were tears in the honest eyes of Dr. Hawkn's, while Ab. Slacker and old man Bitley snuffled suspiciously.

A month later Radical City was mightily surprised at the return of old from the time of the great wild man hunt. Whom the bride who accompanied him had been before Preacher Hobbs had wedded them at Baconville Radical City never knew. The only persons to whom the secret was no secret never revealed the fact that she was the mother of Ab. Slacker's wild man. TOM P. MORGAN.

A JAPANESE FUNERAL.

Cremation and Inurument of a Buddhist High Priest

A month ago the high priest of the temple across the creek from the foreign settlement of Yokohama died and his body was cremated. His ashes were placed in an urn and then in a pine box in the shape of a miniature temple, and the priests from all the diocese were summoned to take part in the funeral services. The long interval between the death and final rites robbed the affair of any exhibition of poignant grief, and every thing was given up to the exact forms and elaborate ceremonies of the Buddhist funeral ritual. The son of the high priest succeeded to his father's office by inheritance, and he prepared himself for the services by days of fasting and prayer, and at the ceremonies knelt below the officiating priest and wore the plain white robes of a mourner. He had no part in the service, and was like a statue until he rose and, taking the mortuary tablet from the altar, walked behind the casket from the temple to the graveyard.

The priests came from near and far, some arriving by train on the day and at the hour of the funeral, and, hurrying to the temple with servants carrying bags full of ceremonial robes at their heels, slipped their brocades on in the ante-room and joined the solemn company sitting in rows like so many images. The hundred and odd priests sat at either side of the altar with the casket before it, and for general effect nothing was ever more dazzling than that row of smooth-faced, shaven-headed priests in superb brocade garments that glowed with all the richest colors and glistened with gold thread. The services consisted in chanting by all the priests in chorus, and in responses to the intoned readings of the high priests. The big temple drum was struck at stages of the chanting, and pipes that the god Pan played in Greek mythology. The noise was a harsh, shrill wail, combining the worst of bagpipe and flute melody. They chanted from open books, and, standthe icho tree at regular intervals, these leaves being prayer symbols in the Buddhist service. While the chanting and pipe playing was going on, the friends of the deceased came forward one by one, and, kneeling at the edge low rays of the declining sun rested on of the mats, prostrated themselves in the face of the deformed boy as the re- prayer and sprinkled incense in the leased soul left the distorted body and large bronze burner. Later the incense burner and the box incense was passed before the priests, each one mut-

of fragrant powder on the coals. As the procession of priests wound out through the crowded court yard, at which Preacher Hobbs, from Bacon- passed under the heavy gabled gateway and down the long terrace steps to the street, it was a brilliant and and many of them were fifty, sixty and more years old, heirlooms handed down from one priest to another, and now priceless and impossible to duplicate. The rich, soft old colors, toned by age, are as different from the gavhe developed an uncontrolable desire to ish colors of the modern dye pots as possible, and except in temple services and at the great theaters one seldom sees these old brocades now. An attendant carried a large red umbrella over the head of each priest, and as the line of rainbow color and glistening bullion threads came down the long terrace steps, it was a fine picture. As the procession went out the long street crowded solidly with Japanese, every thing was swallowed up and hidden but the red umbrellas, and these flamingo signals alone marked the line of the funeral train. At the incense food and flowers were laid at the tomb, and the ashes of the high priest were finally at rest .- Yokohama Cor. N. Y. Sun.

tering a prayer and dropping a pinch

-- The office boy of the Bolivar (Tenu.) Cbserver must have written the following during the editor's absence: The savory smell of spare-ribs, mined that the idiot should be sum- backbones and sausage regale the noses of nearly every household in the land. smert uv money in hit for us if we work that had oozed from a great woun in tentiary or mad-house. Then the And the stomach stretches its elastic self and welcome; to its hug the sweetscented morsels that go down.

> -A man in Gardiner, Me , had let water daily for his business, he at once had a pipe laid and a pump put in, "to

FARM WATER SUPPLY. Practical Hints on a Matter of Utmost Importance to Dairymen.

Springs are naturally the purest

sources of water supply. The water filtering through unpolluted soil is cleaned and oxidized by action of the fine porous earth or rock through which it passes. All organic matter is thus safely disposed of, and if alumina or lime are not in excess in the soil, the water is clear, free from unwholesome germs, and is highly charged with oxygen and carbonic acid, to which it. owes its sparkling appearance and its brisk, agreeable flavor. Consequently, when a supply is available from a spring kept safely from all contamination, it is the best that can be procured. As to means of conveyance, metal pipes are more or less corroded and dissolved by water of the kind mentioned; lead and zinc are positively dangerous; iron soon rusts and fills the pipes, stopping the flow; the only metal pipe available is iron prepared by a peroxidizing process known as the Bower-Barff method, by which the metal is covered with an insoluble surface of magnetic oxide and never rusts. Wooden pipes if kept costantly filled with water are durable and serviceable, and the right kind of wood gives no taste to the water. Cucumber wood and spruce (hemlock included as a spruce) make the best pipes. They should be made in lengths of eight, ten or twelve feet, bored in a frame with a long auger, reamed out at one end to fit a taper at the other which joins water-tight, and the reamed end is kept from splitting by a sharp-edged ring driven into the wood. The pipes should be buried below the reach of frost, and further protection may be given by laying them in a box filled with broken stone, to furnish non-conducting air-space. Then comes the disposal of the water for house service. A spring-house is the best means for this, as the water can be made to serve several purposes.

The spring-house should be built of stone, which is durable, non-absorptive and non-conductive of heat and also of cold. It is convenient to have the house on the side of a hill, so that a tank may be built in it, if this be possible. Where deep milk-pails are used the tank should be twenty-two inches deep and provided with an overflow to carry off the surface. Hydraulic cement and hard brick or stone make the best tank. Some arrangement, as by a tap, should be made to supply water for domestic use, and the tank kept for preserving milk and cream. The tank should be covered with one or two falling doors, by which the water is kept from freezing in cold weather and cool in hot weather. The remainder of thre spring-house may contain a wiregauge-covered meat and provision closet. The air of a cool spring-house is not nearly so damp as a warm cellar and mould is very rarely seen in one. This is because the water is not stagnant; the air is too cool and fresh to suit the growth of mildew, and being cool dissolves only a small quantity of moisture. Possibly an outer lining of boards laid over furring strips and painted white would be found desirable to preserve the house from frost in winter and heat in summer. If at any time the air be found damp, it is easily dried by putting a peck of fresh lime in it, which will absorb nine pounds of moisture and then become a still dry and fine powder. The lime will never come amiss for many uses about house, garden, orehard or farm. The connection of the pipes at the spring is best made by building in the spring with stone, in which the pipe is laid, and covering it in with large flat stones or a semi-globular arch, which is capped by a flat stone. Provision is to be made for the overflow to go off safely. -A Pennsylvania Dairyman, in N. Y. Tribune.

SELECTING A COW.

Suggestions That Will Aid a Novice in Buy-

We are called on to give the points of a good cow and some suggestions that will aid a novice in buying satisfactorily.

A cow is in her prime when she is

from four to six years old, and

the best paying time to buy is just after the birth of her second or third calf. Prominence and fullness of milk veins and velvety softness of skin are good indications. The milk veins should run down on either side toward the udder, be easily perceptible to the eye, or readily found by pressure of the hand. Their hair should not be hard, rough, or stairing. Symmetry, fullness and softness of the udder, which should be well spread out, projecting behind the legs, and also reaching well forward under the belly; it should feel soft and thin to the touch, and an absence of fleshiness and thickness. The number and condition of the teats should be natural; if one teat is lacking, a fourth less milk will be the result. A cow's udder is not, as some suppose, a barrel with four taps, but is divided into four different compartments, called milk glands, each of which has its own tap or teat. It is not only important that the full number of teats be present and in working order, but it is desirable that they be well placed, not crowded together, but well apart, and at nearly equal distances apart; they should be rather long and tapering. Another important point is quietness and docility of disposition. These qualities are indicated by large, mild, clear eyes, and an air of contentment generally. A cow that is quiet and contented feeds at ease, chews her cud with entire satisfaction, and will secrete more milk than a restless, turbulent animal, even if it has similar milking characteristics .- Farm, Stock and Home.

Thase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAB

BEST OF ALL.

The baby grasps at the empty air, And sees a wonderful sight:
For the great old side board over there
Is shining with silver bright.

The grandfather dangles his watch of gold, And she hears the wheels go click, And she tries in her pincushion hands to hold That "bull's-eye" round and thick.

They are wonderful things that the baby sees; But, when she is tired of all. And they wrap her up from the evening breeze, When the shadows begin to fall,

She is tired of the noisy and busy world, Too tired to go to sleep,
And she won't sit up, and she won't stay curled,
And she only wakes to weep;

And she's suddenly caught in a tender hold Where she even forgets to stir—
And what to buby are silver and gold.
When her mother smiles down at her?
—H. C. Bunner, in St. Nicholas.

ABOUT THE ANT LION.

A Curious Chap Sometimes Called

the Doodle Bug.

An Ohio Boy Enlightens Milford, Pa. in Two Minutes About a Mystery That Had Puzzled the Town for Years.

As long as any one can remember there has been a small funnel-shaped hole in a sandy spot between the roots of a great pine tree, that stands at the side of a sheep path leading from a Milford back street down to the picturesque Sawkill Glen. The hole is well under the high bank, and protected by the roots of the tree. It would not be noticed by the stranger, unless he were a naturalist looking about for just such a sight. But its existence is well known to the urchins of the village, who long ago ceased destroying it, as it regularly appeared in its old place after a few days. The reappearance of this funnel in the sand after being demolished was for years a mystery in the village, as no one had ever discovered the cause of its existence. Thirty years ago the army of the Milford small boy was increased by the addition of a member from an Ohio town. This new member was in due time taken to see the mysterious hole in the sand under the old pine

"Why," said he, "that's a doodle bug's hole. There's lots of 'em in Ohio.

Then the new boy got on his hands and knees, put his mouth close to the top of the funnel, and told one of his companions to watch the bottom of the hole. Then in a low, buzzing, hum-

ming tone he said: "D-o-o-o-dle, d-o-o-o-dle, d-o-o-o-

By the time this had been repeated three times, the sand in the bottom began to move, and the two formidablelooking horns and the upper part of a hairy head rose in sight from beneath the sand. Having brought about this astounding revelation to his companions, the boy stuck a sharp stick deep in the sand, and, prying it carefully, brought up a fierce-looking bug, so nearly the color of the sand in which it had its home that it would not have been detected by any one not aware of its presence.

"That's a doodle-bug," said the boy from Ohio, as his companions looked on in open-mouthed astonishment. . They are called doodle-bugs, because when you sing 'doodle' over their hole they think it's a fly or a bug of some kind buzzing around, and they come up to be ready to catch it in case it falls in the sand-hole. But they like ants the best."

And that old pine tree has been the doodle-bug pine ever since, and the descendants of that queer bug are still living in the sand at its roots, and their like has never been found elsewhere in this region.

IT IS THE ANT LION.

thirty years ago is the rare and curious insect known as the ant lion. It grows to be about five-eighths of an inch in length. Its body is shaped like a gigantic and very plump apple-seed, and is the most beautiful of winged insects. ringed and woolly. It has two jaws that Its life is short. It lays two eggs in a give it a very fierce look. They curve inward like pincers. It can move for- time become ant lions, to dig pits and ward, and only very slowly backward. When out of its lair it is the most help- Ed. Mott, in N. Y. Mail and Express. less of creatures, and it would starve to death but for its cunning and skill. It is so savage and formidable-looking that no insect it might eat will come near it, and it couldn't move to capture one if a hundred were within an eighth of an inch of its horns. The ant lion would even starve to death if heaps on heaps of the fattest ants or flies were killed and piled where it could get at them, for it will never feed on any prey it has not itself killed. And so the strong-jawed, backward-moving bug looks out for itself by digging a pit for his prey.

To do this the ant lion selects a sandy place and goes to work. It uses first one of its forelegs as a shovel, excavating very rapidly and placing the dirt on its head. By a quick jerk of the head the dirt is thrown several inches away from the pit. When one leg gets tired the other is brought into service as a shovel, and thus the work of making the funnel-shaped hole goes on, a constant stream of sand being kept flying in the air from the catapult head of that industrious worker. The circle of the hole at the top is always measured with geometrical precision, and the insect works round and round it. digging on all sides, so that the exca-

funnel is about three inches across, and it is graduated so that at the depth of two inches the bottom has come to a point. Frequently, as the work is being done, small stones are encountered by the ant lion. Then the work of procedure is reversed. The insect digs and works about the obstacle with the extremity of its ringed and flexible body until the stone is loosened and worked upon the ant lion's back. The many rings and the hairy surface can be so dextrously manipulated that the stone is balanced there while the insect climbs backward to the top of the hole with it, when by a sudden jerk the stone is thrown out of the way. If the stone leaves a hole where it was taken out, the insect fills up the cavity and smoothes it down in keeping with the symmetry of the rest. If a stone too large for the insect to remove is encountered, the work is abandoned and the digging resumed in another place. In selecting its ground, however, the ant lion seems to have an instinctive knowledge that such obstacles are not apt to be met with in excavating.

The writer tested this instinct in the ant lion once. He put the insect in a box which had been filled with fine sand, but a layer of stones the size of a chestnut had been placed an inch or so below the surface. The ant lion moved over every inch of the sand, apparently, prospecting. It made no effort to dig a pit, and at last went to one corner of the box, where it remained. It was afterwards removed, and sand without stones placed in the box. The insect was returned to the box, and in less than fifteen minutes was hard at work digging its lair.

HOW HE TAKES HIS PREY. When the ant lion has finished his len it buries itself in the bottom, all but the very tips of its horns, in which there are very sensitive eyes and earsor rather auricular nerves. The ant lion is well provided with seeing powers, for it has six eyes. The moment it hides itself in the bottom of the pit it is ready for any stray ant that may tumble in. In this respect, also, the ant lion displays wonderful instinct in building its trap, for wherever one is made it is on the "runway" of ants or other small insects. The old pine at Milford where a family of ant lions have lived so long is fairly overrun in the summer season with large wood ants. A fly buzzing near the hole will put the

ant lion on the alert. An ant, hastening along on some errand of its own, seldom turns out for any obstacle. Hence, if one comes to the edge of an ant lion's hole, it walks down one side with the intention of going up the other, and probably to do some exploring on the way. The ant that walks to the bottom of one of these pits disappears from sight the instant he reaches that point. The ant lion has grabbed it with his pincers, pulled the ant in, and in a short time will have its juice sucked dry. Then the ant lion comes up out of his hiding place with the body of the ant in his jaws. He backs up to the top of his pit, jerks the carcass of his prey far away, and returns to await for another. Sometimes an ant that has started down the side of an ant lion's den will change his mind before he reaches the bottom and turns to start back. But he seldom reaches the The ant lion always has one or two of his six eyes out for just such occasions, and the retreating ant at once becomes the target for shovels of sand that the ant lion throws at him and ahead of him with wonderful precision, using his horns for the purpose. This bombardment invariably fetches the ant back, either on a run or on a tumble. If an ant lion lies at the bottom

The ant lion as an ant lion in active service lives two years. At the end of that time he weaves about himself a cocoon, having completely buried himself in the sand for that purpose. Two months later his horns and his legs and eyes disappear. His stumpy, hairy body becomes as long and slender as a The doodle-bug of the Ohio boy of knitting-needle. In place of his savage horns are two long, silky anttennæ. Four iridescent, gossamer wings appear, and the hairy, fierce, formidable ant lion emerges from the sand one of sandy place and dies. The eggs in prey on ants for their allotted time. -

of his pit for a day or two and bags no

game, he makes up his mind that he

has made a mistake in his hunting

place, and he moves to some other

spot.

Education of Women. If the nigher education of women means a course of study from beginning to end exactly like that for men, we are inclined to think the higher education will never be popular. We are disposed to think it is best to have two sexes in this world; but if they must be reduced to one, let us not turn the better into the worse half of the race; let us not turn the women into men, but the men into women, if we must have a revolution. In the greatest number of cases men only must do the work of men, and women the work of women. This means that their education must be varied to adjust them to their respective missions in life. Where there are exceptional cases in which women must do men's work, it is nothing short of a hardship and misfortune. Schools with exceptional courses may be needed to meet the wants of such cases, but they will bear as small proportion to the whole num ber of female colleges as the number of these exceptional cases bears to the whole number of women in the land. -Christian Advocate.

-One bad example in a town is like vation is symmetrical. The top of the a rat-hole through an earth dam.

FOUR-FOOTED MINERS.

Timidity and Skill Displayed by the Gopher in Underground Boring.

In Southern California a number of interesting miners are found, and one very attractive fellow is a long-tailed gray squirrel that constructs the most astonishing tunnels. The most skilled worker, however, is a gopher, known to science as the Geomus Mexicanus.

Ten or twelve years ago they reigned supreme in the now fertile valley of San Gabriel, that lies east of the famous city of Los Angeles. From my window, as I write, numbers of the mounds of these miners can be seen, but they are so remarkably sly and cunning that, though I have watched for hours, I have only seen one six inches away from his hole, but as this short experience was repeated an indefinite number of times, I may be said to be on terms of intimacy with one of the most timid of all miners.

In appearance the gopher, or pouched rat, as it is sometimes called, resembles a short-tailed and short-legged rat, with a large head and protruding teeth. Their cheeks attract attention, having the appearance of being pushed out or stuffed with something, but this is owing to the fact that our miner has two very strange receptacles, one on each side, separate and distinct from the mouth; little carpet-bags, we might call them, each lined with fur, and large enough to enable me to thrust in | manufacture was the excellence he my thumb to the first joint. Pouches they are sometimes or often called, and as to their use there seems to be a di-

versity of opinion. The front claws of this miner areextremely large and powerful, and enables it to construct tunnels with remarkable rapidity. When once beneath the surface they construct their mines in every direction, with no great regularity, but evidently with the idea of forming a labyrinth that will earry off floods. That this is successful I have frequently demonstrated by turning a large stream of water into the mines. It would run in without overflowing for a long time, and I have never succeeded in forcing one out by this means. It would naturally be supposed that such miners would place their nest at some distant or deep lead in the mine, but the reverse is the rule, the warm nest of bits of weed being formed very near the surface, from which different mines lead away, taking any water that might come in.

It might be assumed that the bags or pouches were used to carry out the dirt and stones removed; but, curiously enough, they use them for exactly the reverse, and for carrying seeds or food. As soon as a gopher makes up iis mind that its mining operations have been observed it invariably crawls out, or partly crawls out, of the mine or burrow, and, filling its pouches or burrow, and, filling its pouches revolved, making them perwith sticks and sand, backs quickly in, feetly straight when they are its tail seemingly guiding it to the hole with unfailing regularity, the animal never turning but always backing, and manufacture, and requires the work of | New Jersey, New York and Ohio, and moving so rapidly that it seems almost like the curious lizard that runs one way as well as another. The soil and material carried in in this way is deposited at the entrance of the mine imminent it bites off earth at the then the filers file down and sharpen mouth of the burrow. Having done this for a few moments it disappears, the hands of the polishers, where they and a second later the opening closes, are polished and hardened ready for and a close examination shows a quivering of the earth and a repeated pushing up as if some one was patting it from below.

In short, the mine has been filled up from below, and so skillfully that few would notice it. But where is the miner? Not off in some deep lead hundreds of feet away, but near at hand in a tunnel quite at the surface that has a porthole about as large as a pea. experienced by Englishmen as is the Through this "peep hole" the wily black death or sweating sickness. To miner takes observations, and the tun- most of us leprosy is happily only a nel will not be reopened for weeks if it name, associated mainly with Scripis watched .- Golden Days.

THE MASCULINE WAY.

Mr. Blxby's Superior Method of Selecting

and Buying Beefsteak "The trouble with you women is," said Bixby to his wife, "that you talk too much, especially when it comes to business. A man can buy and sell a cargo of wheat while a woman is ordering a pound of steak. You ought to hear me give an order for meat, and profit thereby.

Mrs. Bixby did hear him the next day. She walked down town and heard him say to the butcher:

"Ah, Blood, got something in the way of a nice steak to-day, something rich and juicy for me? Can't palm off any stringy, gritty meat on me. And you want to cut it the right way, Blood. Half the steaks are ruined in the cutting of them. What's steaks worth to-day? Twenty-eight cents? Great Scott! You can buy beef by the car-load out West on foot for six cents a pound. Somebody's making an outrageous profit. Beef ought not to be worth a cent over fifteen cents here, and there'd be money in it at thirteen cents. No, I don't like the look of that piece of sirloin. It isn't the right color to suit me. Beef to be tender and sweet should be-let me see that piece hanging up there."

In something less than half an hour he has bought two pounds of steak, and as they walk away he says triumphantly to Mrs. Bixby: "There, my dear, that's the way to

do business, that is."-Tid-Bits.

-A Hudson man has invented a process for making hollow brick. claims superiority over ordinary brick, because they will not retain moisture, hence a hollow wall will not be necessary .- Michigan Farmer.

AN INDISPENSABLE TOOL.

How the Augur Was Discovered and How It Is Manufactured.

The principle of the augur now in use all over the world, is said to have been discovered by accident. In 1680, Benjamin Pugh, an Englishman, while watching some boys working endeavoring to bore a hole in the ground with a piece of iron barrel hoop, noticed that after the hole had been sunken some distance into the earth, and the pliable metal of their improvised tool had become heated, it twisted and carried the dirt up to the surface nicely, and he could not see why the same principle should not apply to wood. The invention of the augur was the result.

The screw-augur was an American invention, and was invented about one hundred years ago by Thomas Garrett, who lived in the vicinity of Oxford, Chester County, Pa., where most of the black augurs are still made. Most of the bright tools are made in the East, but one of the principal manufactories is in Philadelphia. The old-fashioned pod augur is still used in England and Germany. The single screw augur is also an American invention, and was discovered by accident by a Philadelphian. It is the only augur that can be used to any satisfaction in very hard woods where the double screw augurs become clogged.

In the olden time, and until less than fifty years ago, the feature of the could produce in quality, and as nearly every thing was made by hand, it did not receive the beautiful polish that, at the present day, adorns the cheaper and inferior implements. In preference to a polished surface, the inventor and manufacturer of double twist augurs made the twist black and unpolished. It thus showed the handwork that had been put upon it, and it is still a well known fact that hand-made tools are far superior in quality and workmanship to all others. As manufacturing industries increased, augurs began to be made with a high polish and beauty, but the consumer soon found they were of inferior quality, and would inquire for the black twist augur, knowing it to be the old-fashioned, genuine

Although every one is perfectly familiar with this commonplace tool. but comparatively few know the process of its manufacture. In making augurs the iron which forms the main or spiral part is welded into the steel of which the tip is made before forging. The bar then is put under hammers and forged into shape. It is then put into what is called a "wringing machine" and twisted up in a rough shape into the spiral form, after which it is passed through "crimpers" giving a uniformity of twist. The augurs are next put through "straighteners" and ready for putting on the head, which is the most delicate operation in their subsequently by the Legislatures of askilled artisan. They are then sub- | for a hundred years has been contributjected to a "grinding out" process, which consists of putting them through two rubber wheels to rough polish the twist. The "fitter up" then takes hold and if the animal thinks that danger is of them and "lightens" or fits the head; the heads, after which they pass through narket .-- Stoves and Hardware.

LEPROSY IN EUROPE.

The Awful Disease Being Gradually Propagated by Chinese Emigrants.

The warning voice uttered by the rector of Greatham, as to the spread of leprosy, brings us face to face with a terrible danger, as little understood or ural incidents which seem scarcely nore remote from ourselves than the disease itself. Yet there can be no doubt that this malady, one of the most hidous that afflicts mankind, is actually mong us at this moment, that its tendency is to keep a firm foothold wherever it shows itself, and that it is conantly widening the area of its dreadfil influence.

According to Archdencon Wright, the dsease is being spread all over the world by Chinese emigrants. They have carried it to Celifornia, New Bunswick, the Cape of Good Hope aid the Sandwich Islands, where it was. peviously unknown; and either they have brought it into Europe themselves of it has been brought by Europeans wlo have been in contact with them. Al the specialists in skin disease in Pais are said to have lepers among their patients-soldiers, sailors, merchants, sisters of charity, missionaries and others. Epidemics of leprosy have briken out in more than one of the privinces of Spain, the disease having bein brought home by sailors. There art lepers in the hospitals of London, Dulin and Glasgow, and Archdeacon Wight mentions, on authority he does no doubt, that a short time ago there wa a case of leprosy in an English villag. In fact, the two points to be bone in mind are themselves sufficiently suggestive of grounds for alam, the first being that the disease itsef has of late years increased in activly, and the second that, in more or less degree, it is to be found all over the world. Any accidental circumstaice which might develop its virulene would at once produce a worldwide epidemic. The train is laid and nees only to be fired.—St. James' Bugget.

-Fame comes only when deserved, and then it is as inevitable as destiny. -Langfellow.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-If men are so wicked with religion, what would they be without it? -People look at you six days of the week to find what you mean on the

Sabbath.

-Great occasions of serving God present themselves seldom, but little ones frequently. - Francis de Sales.

-The faculty of the university of Pennsylvania has forbidden smoking in the student's rooms, the hallways, etc., and now the student are agitating for a smoking-room on the university premises.

-Richard Berridge, of Ballynahinch Castle, Galway, Ire., has left \$1,000,000 to advance education in economic and sanitary science in Great Britain. Ireland is expressly excluded, and her need is greatest.

-John B. Stetson, the Philadelphia hat-maker, employs 800 men, women and children, and has a Sunday-school of 1,600 scholars in connection with his factory. The chapel where the Sundayschool meets cost \$40,000.

-The American Missionary Association has buildings and lands worth \$576,000, endowment funds worth \$129,-000, and trust funds amounting to \$70,-000. Its receipts last year were \$306,-761, expenditures, \$298,783. -When we come back from the bat-

tle-field, weary, yet victorious, we may look for our King of Peace coming to meet us with bread and wine and his own priestly blessing, that we may be strengthened and refreshed by himself. -F. R. Havergal.

-A small Californian was reciting the table of liquid measures the other day in an Oak and school, and this is what he said: "Two pints makes ah qua-art, fo-ur qua-arts makes ah gal-lon sixty-five gal-lons makes ah-ma-kes ah-ah-makes a hedgehog!"

-One hundred and thirty of the thousand prisoners in the New Jersey penitentiary have taken advantage of the school privilege granted them by the last Legislature and organized classes. The teachers at the opening session were two well educated convicts. - Public Opinion.

-One day a little girl about five years old heard a preacher praying most lustily, until the roof fairly rung with the strength of his supplications. Turning to her mother and beckoning the maternal ear down to a speaking place, she whispered: "Mamma, don't you think that if he lived nearer God he wouldn't have to talk so loud."-Bertin Ulk.

--- The American Board must take off its hat to the Moravian Society for Propagating the Gospel Among the Heathen, which has just celebrated its centennial anniversary at Bethlehem, Pa. Many of the bishops and prominent clergymen of the Moravian communion took part in the exercises. The society was originally incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania and ing liberally to the famous Moravian foreign missions in all parts of the world .-- Springfield Union.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Beware of pets that devour us. -It is better to put your money into the trust than to put your trust in your money .- Philadelphia (all.

-We are never made so ridiculous by the qualities we have, as those we affect to have. - Rochefoucauld.

-Fitz Brown (with indignation)-Sir, you have broken your promise. Robinson (complacently)-Oh, never

mind, I can make another. - Exchange. -A Georgia paper offers to take chestnuts in payment for subscriptions. What a lot of ancient jokes that editor is going to have poured in on him!-Exchange.

-Bobby-Ma, can I go over to Willie Waffle's? Mother-You must ask your father, Bobby. Bobby, (hopelessly)---Well, ma, pa is putting up the parlor stove .-- N. Y. Sun.

--- In order to do any thing in this world that is worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank and think of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can .---Sidney Smith. -Hypochondriac-I am feeling very

blue this morning. Doctor-What's the matter? "Every time I feel my nose it hurts me." "But you are not obliged to feel your nose." "But how can I tell whether it hurts unless I feel it?"-From the German.

--- An accession of wealth is a dangerous predicament for a man. At first he is stunned, if the accession be sudden; he is very humble and very grateful. Then he begins to speak a little louder, people think him more sensible, and soon he thinks himself so .-- Cecil,

-Self-trust is the first secret of success, the belief that, if you are here, the authorities of the universe put you here, and for cause, or with some task strictly appointed you in your constitution, and so long as you work at that you are well and successful. - Emerson. Orbs Divine .-

" How beautiful," said she, "to-night Appear the heavenly orbs so bright." Quoth he, "two orbs divine. I see, Are brighter than the stars to me." And soft and low the evening breeze
Moaned round them through the chestnut

-Oil City Bliggard.

-Fond Mamma-How is it young Mr. Fley didn't ask you to go out riding? I saw him out with Miss Pert today. Daughter-I'm sure I can't tell. I praised his horse, said I heard he was a good driver, and all that, while Miss Pert only spoke to him once. Fond Mamma-What did she say then? Daughter-She asked him if he could drive with one hand .- Omaha World.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Fix up your farm if you want to sell it-and if you don't.

-For indigestion give the birds plenty of sharp gravel, and also a teaspoonful of fenugreek, in the soft food, for every ten hens.

-A number of scientists assert that people, as a rule, eat too much, and most of the diseases of the world come from over-feeding .- Good Housekeeping.

-Preserved Ginger: Select young and tender roots; scrape off the outer skin, and boil in syrup. The best ginger is hot and biting to the taste, and of aromatic odor. - Boston Budget.

-It is certainly poor management to keep sheep all winter, taking pains to feed and shelter so as to obtain a good growth in flesh and wool, and then in the spring, just when they need feed and care the most, to turn them out and let them look out for themselves. -Chicago Herald.

-Boiled corn is said to produce more pork than the raw kind, and of as good quality. The question to be considered, however, is not which is the more nutritious, but which is the cheapest, as the fuel and labor required to cook the corn must be deducted as expenses .-St. Louis Republican.

-A Delicate Potato Preparation: Two pounds of peeled potatoes are washed and grated; four ounces each are added of butter and sugar melted, one teaspoonful each of salt and pepper, well mixed; placed in a baking dish and put into a brisk oven until done: it shows a delicate brown color. -Good Cheer.

-Woodford Pudding: Three eggs, one teacup sugar, one-half teacup butter, one-half teacup flour, one teacup jam or preserves, scant teaspoon soda dissolved in three teaspoons sour milk. mix well and bake slowly. Sauce: One egg, one large cup sugar, one small cup butter, mix well, put on stove and stir until melted and pour on immediately.

-Women who do their own work regard their rough hands with great distress. To make and keep them soft wear old gloves at night, just rubbing in an ointment made by beating the white of an egg to a froth and stirring it into a cup of melted lard to which is added one teaspoonful of glycerine. Keep the mixture in a covered jar, excluding the light. Perfume may le added.

-A poultry raiser up in New York State makes his hens work for their victuals. He says: I like to feed some ear corn to my chickens. I feed about half in this way. The ears are thrown on straw and the birds peck and scratch away at them. They have to work hard for every kernel they get; and this working keeps them busy and out of mischief. Besides, it is the working hen that pays; a lazy hen is like a lazy man. - St. Louis Republican.

-If the children have already taken cold and cough, complaining of a tightness in the chest, try this: Into a halfpint of ley cold water dissolve a teaspoonful of salt; bathe the chest with this, applying with cloth, sponge or hand, completing by slapping vigorously and rubbing with a rough towel. The glow that will appear will not be merely external, but will extend throughout the body, giving a feeling of buoyancy and great ease in breathing.

SHELTER FOR POULTRY.

A House That Combines Cheapness, Con-venience and Comfort.

If you would avoid roup and kindred disease among your fowls, you must be prepared for their proper care and attention.

You can not safely crowd your pets into confined and limited quarters, neither can you safely allow them to roam and roost at large, in trees, upon ferces, and in open sheds at their own sweet wills.

A proper home must be provided for their winter's comfort. This does not precribe that the same must be claborate and expensive. An expensive poultry house is not necessarily any more comfortable than would be one of more modest pretenses. As far as we have observed, the cheaper sort of houses are generally the more comfort-

Most beginners make their first mistake in the matter of buildings-beauty being preferred to comfort and utility. What is wanted is cheapness, combined with durability, comfort and conven-

For winter purposes, and to accommodate surplus stock, the cheapest possible style of house is all sufficient.

A safe and cheap one would be a sort of "lean to," built against the poultry house or outbuildings, which could be removed in the spring, or as soon as the surplus stock has been disposed of. and can be constructed at but little if any expense, especially to farmers.

Take any sort of old lumber, rails or poles, and lean them against the build- . ing where you desire the fowls to roost, and batten them closely; and that the interior may be perfectly comfortable. and frost proof, cover with straw or fodder.

Such a retreat can be built by any one possessed of a pair of good stout arms and legs, and that, too, without the outlay of any extreme amount of cash capital, and requires but little if any mechanical ability.

The longer these structures are made. and the thicker they are covered with straw or fodder, the more comfortable will be the fowls. Jack Frost has but little to do about such a retreat, and the birds will come out all right in the spring with nice bright red combs and wattles, and will have contributed their share to the winter's supply of eggs. -

BURTON BROTHERS WILL SELL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING,

For the next three weeks. A GRAND OPPORTUNITY to get a nice new Sui at Cost, for BURTON BROTHERS, Strong City, Kansas. Cash. This offer for three weeks only.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

Secretary l'airchilds has our thanks for monthly statements of the public debt for the past three years.

Surrounded by his family and a few intimate friends, ex Secretary of the Treasury Daniel Manning pased from this life into immortality, at 1:40 o'clock, p. m., last Saturday, at his home in Albany, N. Y.

clothes, eat three times every day and pay in wind .- Coronada Herald. And be cursed to boot.

Dispatches from Syracuse, N. Y. yesterday, state, on the authority of Mr. Albert Griffin, that Mr. Blaine favors the anti-saloon movement. Mr. Griffin called upon him at Augusta, Maine, a few months ago, and Mr. Blaine so expressed himself during that interview. The anti-saloon movement is a Kansas idea, and its endorsement by Mr. Blaine will be gratifying to his friends and to the friends of the idea.—Peabody Graphic.

An exchange says a practical revivments for the next fiscal year are \$17.

An exchange says a practical revivements for the next fiscal year are \$17,alist, preaching out west, from the
text on "Rendering unto Cæsar," requested all in the congregation who
paid their debts to rise, The rising
was general. After they had taken

The estimates of the several departments for the next fiscal year are \$17,000,000 more than those of last year.

Every bureau chief, with one exception, asks for an increased appropriation, and in every case there is a deficit to be made up. If these requests for additional funds are to be complied
with the surplus will be materially retheir seats, a call was made for those who didn't pay their debts, and one solitary individual arose, who explained that he was a country editor and Do you fellows ever stop to consider any previous administration of the could not, because the rest of the con- that the national debt was increased department. Last year the Treasury

"Governor" Isaac Sharp, of Morris county, Kas., is engaged in the useful and congenial pursuit of compiling, at Washington, a Democratic handbook for the campaign of 1888. The "Governor" possesses all the agreable attributes of a typical sunflower statesman, and the work which he has been selected to do could not have fall into abler hands. He will make the heads of the departments feel perfectly at ease in his presence after they have known him for five or ten minutes.— Kansas City Star.

The Republicans and Randall Democrats want to reduce the revenues by taking the taxes off of tobacco, cigars and whisky. This would reduce the revenues one hundred million a year. The Democrats want to reduce the tax on the necessaries of difference seems to be about this, the Democrats want to tax the vices, and cheapen the necessaries of life. The Republicans want to tax the necessaries, and admit the vices duty free.

The opening chapters of a splendid story for the young, by the famous showman, P. T. Barnum, appears this week in the columns of The New York Family Story Paper. The story describes the adventures of an American boy, whom Mr. Barnum calls "My Plucky Boy Tom," and whom he sent to India in search of wild, fierce. and rare animals to replace those distroyed by the disasterous fire at Bridgeport last month. The reader is thrilled by the hair breadth escapes of this dauntless American boy when capturing the fiercest and wildest animals ever seen in any traveling show. The New York Family Story Paper is for sale at all news-stands.

journal, expresses a whole volume of truth in the following, terse sentences: "The Democratic party stands the sentences: "The Democratic party stands to sentences the sentences of \$5,000,000 an increase of \$5,000,000 it and be content only with the best. If every dollar is made to count ipon something of real value, waste will stop, and not before.—Sec'v Whiney. est of the whole United States. It waves no bloody shirt, rattles no palsies, but buries sectional hatred out of sight, faces the magnificent future of the republic, and its nationalism extended from the Lakes to the Gulf and from Ocean to Ocean. The ten million voters in the country appreciate that fact, and when they cast their for policy which embraces the inter-

The Chase County Courant, ballots for the representatives of political principles, next year, they will snow under the demagogues who want office, but care nothing for the country, and will support an administration which regards public office as a public trust, and recognize nothing short of the welfare of sixty millions of citizens."

Philadelphia Record.;

The people of the United States are daily told by the advocates of protection that the tariff system does not need any reform, and that any change in it should be in the direction of higher rates of duty. This daring assertion is made in presence of the fact that under the operation of the tariff legitimate competition is stifled.

If the newspapers of Kansas were delivered letters. It also requires "the paid for services rendered in adver- charge and collection of one cent in rising the State, and in booming its in all cases when a letter has been enterprises, editors could wear store published, whether the list has been the school-slate trust; the sheet zinc published, whether the list has been published in a newspaper, either at a less sum, or whether the publication was merely by a written list posted in some public place." In all cases the postmaster is directed to affix and cancel a one cent "postage due" levent to which they have been plundered by the system of local fraud and loca sleep on a spring bed-but alas, they less sum, or whether the publication are frequently compelled to take their was merely by a written list posted in cancel a one cent "postage due"

gregation owed him on subscription. \$17,207,475.23 in 1874, the sixth year paid out nearly \$75.000.000 on penson of Grant's administration? and that it account. There were at the close of was again increased \$196,047,669.27 in the fiscal year 406,000 pensioners, 1878, the second year of Hayes's ad- nearly 58,000 of whom were added ministration, and at each time when we were at peace with the whole world? next fiscal year amount to \$76.300.000 Feed Exchange and further, do you ever think about In 1884, under the Republican regime, the national debt having been \$2,680,- the disburseme ts were \$57.102.495; 647,869.74 in 1865, at the close of the the expenses \$296.430, or \$5.19 per late civil war, and that when President \$1,000. Last year the disbursements Cleveland was sworn into office, on were \$73.440.038; the expenses but March 4, 1885, twenty years after the \$248.280, or \$48,000 less than it cost close of our internal strfe, the national in ISS4 to disburse \$16.338.000 less debt had only been reduced to \$1,889,-913,776.50, or at the rate of but \$39,-536,704,662 per year during the twenty ly 35 per cent. over the last year of years of Republican rule after the Republican administration. The brwar, while at the close of business, on November 30, 1887, two years and nine 55,194, a number unprecedented in months after President Cleveland's in. auguration, it had been reduced to life, on what we eat and wear. The \$1,675,076,715.26, or at the rate of \$78,-122,557,723.33 a year, or TWICE as publican rule, and that "the Democrats will get the entire benefit of it. also?" and that "it is a fact not to be neither waste nor inefficiency in the of financiai problems that the estimates" for the ordinary expenses of the Government, including the sink- WASTEFUL REPUBLICAN POL ing fund, for the year ending June 30, 1888, or the present year, are \$316,-817,785.48, while the estimates for the same purposes for the year ending June 30, 1889, or next year, are \$326,-530.792.26, and increase of but \$9.713. 530,793.26, and increase of but \$9,713, a monitor from stem to stern It 007.78 over the present year, which in- would be little less than murde to crease includes an increase of over \$1,000,000 for the sinking fund? and built ironclad. I appreciate fullythat that as this Government gets older it is only a temporary expedient that year by year it increases in wealth and that, in the absence of anything else, capturing the fiercest and wildest minimals ever seen in any traveling show. The New York Family Story Paper is for sale at all news-stands.

The New York Herald, a mugwump

\$80,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000

This has been the theory upon which over \$50.000.000, and probably \$75.
sions during the present fiscal year \$80,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000 close of the war. It is time to stop it and be content only with the best

KANSAS PATENTS.

MONOPOLIES CREATED BY

The Superintendent of the Dead Letter Bureau, with the approval of the Postmaster General, has prepared a circular letter which has been sent to all postmasters directing the enforcement of section 500 of the postal laws and regulations. This section makes it imperative upon the postmasters to advertise in a newspaper or post a manuscript list of nondelivered letters. It also requires "the charge and collection of one cent in in all cases when a letter has been published whether the list has been the content of the fact that under the operation of the tariff, legitimate competition is stifled and the trade in many leading necessaries of living controlled absolutely by monopolies. Here are some of the monopolistic creations and outgrowths of our iniquitous tariff system which have oppressed and plundered the people of this country through the power which the tariff has couferred upon them: The Bessemer steel monopoly; the Crucibl steel trust; the Nail association; the coal combination; the Lumber trust; the Sugar trust; the salt combination; the Flower bag trust; the Maine sardine fraud; the wall-paper trust; the window-glass combination; the barb-wire ring; the lead trust; the sheel state that under the operation of the tariff, legitimate competition is stifled and the trade in many leading necessaries of living controlled absolutely by monopolies. Here are some of the monopolistic creations and outgrowths of our iniquitous tariff system which have oppressed and plundered the people of this country through the power which the tariff, legitimate competition is stifled and the trade in many leading necessaries of living controlled absolutely by monopolies. Here are some of the monopoly; the crucible absolutely by monopolies. Here are some of the monopoly in iniquitous tariff system which have oppressed and plundered the people of this country through the power which the coke combination; the Cauche in the proposition of the tariff, legitimate competition and the trade in many leading necessaries of living control tion; the barb-wire ring; the lead trust; dered by the system of legal fraud and oppression. Let the American workingmen carefully scan this partial list and say how much protection there is in it for them. While the prices of many of the necessaries and comforts of their families hav? been cruelly enhanced by this system, they must sell their daily labor for what it will bring in the open market. Millions of people are plundered in order to minister to the greed of a few monopolice.

DEMOCRATS AND PENSIONS.

The people in general and veteral soldiers in particular have certainly no reason to find fault with Democratic management of the Pension Ofice More money has been disbursed for pension purposes, and it has been lisbursed more economically than under during the year. The estimates for money. The cost per \$1.000 was only \$3,38, a reduction in expenses of neariginal certificates issued aggregated any single year, and for the first four months of the present fiscal year the increase has been 6,373 in excess of the corresponding period last year. rapidly as it was reduced under Re- This record speaks for itself. The veteran soldiers especially have reson to rejoice over the fact that there is overlooked in the present discussion handling of the millions reserved for their benefit.

send men in those vessels at the res



Kris - Kringle's - Quarters -ARE AT-

GRUWELL'S --- STORE!

IN COTTONWOOD FALLS,

Where you can see the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

HOLIDAY -:- GOODS

Ever Exhibited in Chase County. Presents for Everybody, without regard to age, race, color or previous condition of servitude. A full line of Plush Goods that can not be excelled in any city in Konsas.

An Endless Variety of TOYS!

Of every description, which make old people smile with approval and little folks scream with delight. In fact Mr. Gruwell's store is so crowded with Holiday goods, of every variety, that it would be a Herculean task to enumerate them. He has in stock.

5,000 ROLLS OF WALL PAPER,

Bought direct from the factory, which he sells lower than ever dreamed of in this county. Visit his store and give the little ones a chance to see a show that will please them

BETTER THAN A CIRCUS.

Owing to lack of room in his Strong City store, most of Mr. Gruwell's large stock of Holiday Goods are displayed in his store at Cottonwood Falls.

SETH J. EVANS.

PROPRIETOR OF THE

EASTSIDE OF Broadway



LOW PRICES, PROMPT AT FENTION Paid to

ALL ORDERS. Good Riggs,

ALL HOURS

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

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

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD -:- MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGODS ADD BAKER BARBED WIE. Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

BROWN & ROBERTS' NEW FURNITURE STORE JUST OPENED!

nost complete line of Furniture and Undertakers Goods, ever brought to Chase county, AT THEIR TWO STORES, Madden Bros,, New Building and Ferry & Watson's Old Furniture Establishment.

They are now ready to sell Furniture and do Undertaking at the very lowest prices, their "Motto" being

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS." Their line of goods is no old stock, but the best the eastern markets can supply. They buy in

large quantities and can sell the cheaper for it. Give them a call and examine their fine line of goods for yourself. Mr. Brown has been in the undertaking business for twenty years, and knows all about it.

They have the finest hearse in Chase county, and will furnish it free to their custo-

mers. Call and see them, and examinr their stock of goods, and they will use every effort to please you. COTTONWOOD FALLS,

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Salina. Kansas, 16705
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, before E.
W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls. Kansas, on December 31st,
1887, viz. H. E., No. 22521, of John F. Campbell, of Elmdale, Kansas, for the northwest
% of the southeast %, of section 14, in township 19 south, of range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: George McNee,
William Pringle, Peter McGullum, Robert
Evans, all of Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.

Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work; either sex; young ot old; espital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

T.B.JOHNSTON,

EDWIN PRATT, DRUGS, BOOKS & STATIONARY.

OLD STAND,

FULL STOCK

PATENT MEDICINES.

DRUGS,

PAINTS. OILS, VARNISH,

GLASS & PUTTY,

Tolet Articles and Petfumery, BOOKS & STATIONARY

COTTONWOOD FALLS' - KANS. nov24-tt

FINE CIGARS, Etc.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

COTTONWOO D FALLS, KANSAS

JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEYTOLOAN

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, If you want money

MARTIN HEINTZ,

Carpenter & Builder,

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

lowest prices,

In the poly:

They buy in the service of the world during the last hair century. Not least among the wonders of ilventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their hames. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Gapital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world Grand outifit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

-	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	5 in.	% col.	1 col
l week	\$1.00	\$1.50	82.00	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
2 weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	7.00	18.00
& weeks	1.75			4.50	8.25	15.00
4 weeks	2.00	8.00	3 25	5.00		17.06
2 months	8.00		5 25	8.50	14.00	25.00
8 months	4.00	6.00	7.50	11.00	20.00	32.50
6 months.	6 50	9 00	12 00	20.00	32.50	55.00
1 vear	10.00	18.00	24 00	35.00	55.00	85.00

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

No due bills for patent medicines or other goods taken on advertising; that is, we will not advertise for manufactures of goods and then pay the m. in addition to the advertising, as much cash, if not more than the articles advertised are worth, for the privilege of advertiseming their goods.



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Clements.	12 55	10 64	11 12	10 39
Elmdale.		10 18	11 26	10 54
Strong			11 40	11 09
Ellinor		10 41	11 49	11 18
Safford		10 48	11 56	11 26
WEST.		Cal.EX	. Den. Ex	. Col.RX
	p m	p m	p m	a m
Safford	2 25	4 02	4 56	4 19
Ellinor	2 32	4 09	5 02	4 27
Strong .	2 40	4 17	5 10	4 37
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C tements	0 00		5 44	5 17

EAST. C. K. & W. R. R.	Mat.& Frt.
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Gladstone 11 48 am Cottonwood Falls 11 37	
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WEST. Pass.	Mat. & Frt.
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Evans 4 42	5 50
Hilton 0 to	6 25
Diamond Springs 9 19	6 50
Burdick 5 50	7 20
Lost springs 5 53	7 50

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Cloudy, Monday. 14° below zero, Ttesday night. Christmas passed off very quietly. Fur Caps and Gloves, at E. F.

Mufflers from 25 cents to \$5.00, at E. F. Holmes.

Holmes.

The baby of Mrs. J. D. Hinote died, yesterday morning.

Gentlemen's fine gold watches at

Ford's jewelry store. Silk handkerchiefs for the Holiday trade, at E. F. Holmes.

Big lot of neckwear, from 25 cents to \$1.00, at E. F. Holmes.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, was

down to Topeka, last week. The Courant wishes its many

readers a Happy New Year. As the days are getting longer, good

resolves are growing stronger.

Some new things in brocaded

vet neckwear, at E. F. Holmes. Mr. G. L Skinner, of Strong City. was down to Emporia, last week.

Mr. E. Bruce Johnston went to Gar-

nett, Saturday, for his holiday visit. Miss Rida Winters is spending the

holidays with her sister, in Marion. Dr. Davenport, Dentist, will be at Cottonwood Falls, Dec. 29th and 30th. If you have toothache go to Geo. W. Newman, the barber, at Strong City. E. F. Holmes is headquarters for Gent's Fine Furnishing Goods.

Go to Ford's jewelry store and see the display of Slverware; it is im-

Mr. A. R. Palmer, of Bazaar, was down to Emporia and Kansas City, last week.

Mr.Wm.Rettiger,of Strong City,was attending to business in Leavenworth,

Mr. Geo. K. Burton, of Strong City, has returned home from a visit to Kansas City.

A leap year ball will be given in Strong City, on Friday eyening, January 6, 1888.

The Misses Myra and Eva Tuttle are spending the holidays with relatives in Emporia.

Geo. W. Newman, the barber at Strong City, cures toothache; and don't you forget it.

Misses Nellie Lantry and Jeanette Burton, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, last week.

Mr. H. A. Chamberlain, of Strong fore known in Strong City. City, returned home, Friday, from a

Kansas City, last week.

If you want a musical instrument of any kind, go to Ford's jewelry store, as he keeps them in stock.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet in regular session, next Monday, January 2, 1888. Mr. Percy Gillman returned home

Friday, from Wichita. where he had been working at his trade. Mr. Will Sharp who recently re turned from Pratt county, will spend

the winter on Sharp's creek. R. L. Ford has a fine line of ladies gold watches that he is offering at way down prices. Ford, the jeweler.

Mr. Geo. W. Simmons returned home, Saturday morning, from Kansas City and the east part of the State.

Ford, the jeweler, says he will have an immense stock of new goods, no matter what the state of trade may be. Master Mark Hackett, who is at-

tending the State Normal, at Lawrence, is at home during the holidays. The Hon. J. W. McWlliams and Misses Alice Hunt and Clara Brand-

ley were down to Emporia, Saturday. County Treasurer W. P. Martin spent Christmas day in Emporia, the guest of his sister, Mrs. D. M. Swope.

Master Pinkey Brown, sen of J. G. Brown, Esq., is spending the holidays at his old home in Rolls county, Missouri.

Mrs. Geo. W. Simmons returned home, Saturday, from the west, where she had been giving lessons in em-

Miss Anna Murphey, Miss Anna Fagan and Mrs. J. H. Holmes, of last week.

Mrs. Ella Hottel, of Kansas City, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McGinley, in Strong City.

Miss Lora Harvey, of this city, left, last Sunday, to spend the holidays of Vernon, Kansas.

a fine tasty Neck Muffler. Elegant tier in India, from the Saturday Reline at E. F. Holmes.

Miss Nettie and Colie Adare, of the holidays at home. There will be a grand masquerade

December 30, instant, te which every one is cordially invited. If you want to see a very handsome and valuable baby buggy, go to Ford's iewelry store. It is the prettiest thing

of the kind we ever saw.

ball in Arcade Hall, on Friday night,

East a nice Christmas or New Year's Chicago. The Library Magazine is present, send him or her a copy of the supplied in connection with this pa-COURANT for the year 1888.

You will enjoy looking over the elegant assortment of New Neckwear,

for the Holiday trade, at

Mr. B. F. Shannon returned home Tuesday evening, from his old home at Neosho, Mo., where he had been called, to the deathded of a brother.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, returned home, Saturday afternoon, from Kansas City, where he had taken a car load of cattle and also one of hogs.

Married, at the Second Baptist church, in Strong City, on Thursday evening, December 22, 1887, by the Rev. T. J. Pearson, Mr. Wesley Roberts and Miss Mary Price.

stock of Christmas goods, watches, clocks and jewelry. Optical work and fitting glasses a specialty. At the G. E. FINLEY.

The Rev. Boniface Niehaus, O. S. F.. pastor of St. Anthony's church, of Strong City, has gone to Hope to spend the holidays with a mission at present

attached to the Strong City church. Miss Anna Murphey, formerly a teacher in the Catholic school, in tical farm journals of this country. It Strong City, but now a teacher in the is also the largest as well as the best city school in that place has gone to Louisiana, Mo., to spend the holidays on the leading questions which affect the interests of the farmer and stockwith her parents.

night, for Kansas Clty, in answer to a telegram anouncing the serious illness of her little grandson, Blaine Hazel, who died at 5 o'clock, Monday morning, just before her arrival there.

We need money to pay judgments against us. All persons owning us and not paying by eash or good note, low for so large a journal. Address, by January 15th, 1888 will be put on Milton George, Publisher, Chicago, Ill. by January 15th, 1888 will be put on the black list; and "don't you forget FERRY & WATSON.

After night-fall Monday it began to visit to Kansas City.

Mr. W. H. Winters wenr to Kansas City, on Wednesday, of last week, for a few days' visit.

Messrs. Wit Adare and E. A.Hildebrand, of Strong City, were down to brand, of Strong City, were

Harley Drake, an eight-year-old nephew of Messrs. E. Cooley and J. M. Wishard, arrived here Saturday evening, on the Santa Fe railroad, from Pery City, Ill., having traveled the entire distanse alone. His father is on the way with teams, and intends making this his future home.

The Burns Club met at Mr. Jas. McNee's office, last Saturday afternoon; but, as it was Christmas Eve., no election of officers was had, and the Club adjourned to meet at the same place, next Saturday afternoon, December 31, to elect officers and make preparations for the next annual celebration of the birth of Bobbie Burns.

Mr. Henry E. Lantry, of Colorado Springs, Col., arrived at Strong City, Saturday afternoon, to spend the holidays with his parents. He was accompanied by Mr. F. E. Nelson, Superintendent of construction of the Colorado Midland railroad, and Mr. F. R. Gable, purchasing agent of the same road, who are spending the holidays with him.

The festival of St. John was well observed on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, in this city. The Masonic and Eastern Star Lodges of Masonry installed the officers, elected for the ensuing year, in the presence of a large audience of Masons and their friends, in Pratt's Hall. A bounteous feast was spread, and after its removal a dance followed, which continued into the "we sma' hours." It was truly a well conducted and most enjoyable occasion, and highly appreciated by all whose good fortune it was to be Strong City, were down to Emyoria, present. The music was furnished by Harry Hunt and Cal. Baldwin, in a most accomplished style.

> THE LIBRARY MACAZINE. The issue for December 17th, has the following interesting array of

contents: The "Three Evils of Destiny," by J. with her grandma, Mrs. William Selver, Bent; American History in Public Schools, by Francis Newton Thorpe; Nothing makes a more appropriate Play-going in Japan, by Lewis Wingpresent for a gentleman friend, than field; Extension of the British Fronview; Great Britan and Russia, from Blackwood's Magazine. Also in the Strong City, who have been attending department of Current Thought brief school at Kansas City, are spending items concerning Dinah Mulock Cralk, by Sarah K. Bolton; Mr. Child's Shakespeare Memorial, by James Russell Lowell, William M. Thackeray, from Blackwood's Magazine; Farjon's Novels, from Westminster Review; Arthur Gilman's "Moore in Spain," from Westminster Review, and Siam, the Heart of Farther India, from the Missionary Review. Single numbers 3 cents; \$1.00 per year. John B. Al-If you wish to make a friend in the den, Publisher, New York and per for the net price of \$2.00 for the two, for one year.

DISRICT COURT.

FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE.

The following cases have been disposed of in this Court, since our last

A. B. Emerson vs. G. W. Hoy et al.

Abraham Bergen vs. John Marriott et al., recovery of land, in partition; judgment for approval of journal entry on file; J. G. Winne, S. A. Breese and Benj. Burnley appointed commissioners in case; they report that a partition can not be made without manifest injury; report confirmed attorneys fees on each side \$250.

Jacob Lauck vs. John C. Talbot Pearson, Mr. Wesley Roberts and see his Mary Price.

Call at G. E. Findley's and see his McWilliams against the Talbots for J. W. McWilliams against the Talbots for J. Ware Butterfield, against the Talbots for \$162.

George Semler vs. C, K. & S. W R. R., appeal from condemnation of land; judgement confessed for \$400. K. J. Fink vs. C., K. & W. R. R., same appeal; verdict for \$645.74.

THE PAPER FOR THE MILLION

STILL AT THE FRONT.
The Western Rural and American Stockman of Chicago is one of the most progressive and thoroughly pracof its class and is always at the front

raiser.
The Western Rural is the parent of Mrs. Henry Bonewell left, Sunday the Farmers' Alliance Movement which is growing stronger in all the Western States. The organization has done much to break up combinations which seriously cripple the interests of agriculture and has set in motion influences which must crystalize into legislation to put in check the greed of corporate capital. The price of the Rural, \$1.50 per year, is marvelously

FOR SALE.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Burton Bros.. elsewhere in this issue of the Bros.. elsewhere in this issue of the CONRANT. It will pay you to call and examine their goods, as they are offering better bargains than were ever being better bargains than were ever be-

STRAYED, Cottonwood Falls, Kans. FOR SALE

at a bargain, block 10 and one-half of block 11, North Cottonwood Falls. It is all table land, with a good well and good barn on the same. The reason of desiring to sell is. I want to straighten up my business here, and go to California, next spring. Apply to E. W. BRACE.

ATTENTION, FARMERS! When you are in town and want a good, hot meal or lunch call on John R. Sharp, at his new stand opposite to the Bank, on Broadway. He will accommodate you at all hours.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Call in at Ford,s, the jeweler's, and examine his immense stock of clocks, watches, jewelry, silverware and musical instruments. It is the best place in the county to buy a holday present for a friend

M. P. Strail, having bought out the meat market of Geo. W. Hotchkiss, next door north of the post-office, has remodeled the same, and will continue the business at the old stand. Cash paid for hides. dec15-3w For Heating Stoyes go to Gillett. He will not be under sold of anything

in his line. One hundred stock hogs wanted by J. S. Shipman & Son, Elmdale, Kan. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that

they are selling at bottom prices They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call. Go to J. S. Doolittie & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it.

Customers, what fine white bread you have lately. Baker, we buy our flour from Frisby & Somers. Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county, and they run i

Bauerle's bread is kept at Mrs. M. E. Overall's and T. M. Gruwell's, in this city, and at P. J. French's, James O'Rielly's, Sam Gilliland's, Matthews & Pearcy's and Gill & McIlvane's, in Strong City, and it is always scaled one and one-half pounds to the 10 cent loaf. Give it a trial. nov24-tf

Say, John, if you want your wife to smile, buy your flour of Frisby & Don't forget that you can get

anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle &

Gillett has the largest assortment of stoves in the county, at bottom prices. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood

Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezi-Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cotton-

wood Falls, and will sell them cheap. E. F. Bauerle has moved to Strong City; but bread will still be found at his old stand in this city; and if it is not open, call at his bake shop in the rear thereof. A splendid article of bran, at Frisby & Somers'.

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. F. Oberst's bread on sale at M

Frisly & Somers have just received seven cars of coal.

HUMPHREYS DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engraving HAILED FREE. Address. F. O. Box 1810, N. Y. In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of minent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure.

HOMEOPATHIC

peral Debility, Physical Waskness, basy, and Saanty Secretoins.

1 Sickness, Sickness from Riding they Discass, Sickness from Riding they Discass, or Involutary Discharges... 1 of Mouth, Canker, and Weakness, Wetting Bed. PECIFICS

old by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt on .—H. MPHERYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Falton St. N. Y Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil

Cures Piles. The Weekly Capital.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

FAMILY PAPER. READ WRS. HUDSON'S STORY

VRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR The Weekly Capital.

The Weekly Capital, printed at Topeka, Kansas, is in eight-page, 56 column, first-class Family Newspaper. It gives the latest Telegraphs and State news, Reports of all important neetings, political, religious and scientific conventions held at the Capital of the State. Every citizen of Kansas should take a paper giving the proceedings of the Legislatur, and news from the Capital.

All persons subscribing at once will have the benefit of Mrs. J. K. Hudson's story, "Esther. the Gentile," which will be continued each week for eleven weeks, commencing Nov. 17th. Competent judges, who have read his story in manuscript, pronounces it one of great interest and strength, carrying withit a powerful argument against the Mormin iniquity. Mrs. Hudson, who has contributed many sketches and short stories to the Kansas Farmer in years past, and to the lapital, is not an entire stranger to Kansas Faders.

THE WEIKLY CAPITAL, the price of which table of the page of the course of the c

THE WEIKLY CAPITAL, the price of which is \$1.00 per jear, and The Courant will be sent to any address one year for \$2.00. The cash must, hall cases, accompany the order.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER.

(Successor to Holsinger & Fritz), -DEALER IN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ARD TIPWARE,

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Wood and Iron Pumps. Brass and Iron Cylinders,

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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

J. Uptkicen, K. Levin & Co. New York Merchant Tailors.



Have Just Opened Up, ON THE EAST SIDE OF BROADWAY,

Next door n'th of old Congregational church.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS; FIRST-CLASS WORK, GUARANTY SATISFACTION

IN ALL CASES. Give them a call, and don't go away from home to

Have Your Tailoring Done. Cleaning and Repairing done on short notice.

They keep in stock a Large and Fine Line of Goods. from which you can make your selection.

E. F. HOLMES

The weather of the last few days makes you think of Overcoats, Gloves, Mittens and Caps, and w wish to call your special attention to our stock of these goods.

And by a careful inspection you will be convinced that we can save you money.

Good, all wool, fulled mittens 25 and 35 cents. Dozens of Fur caps from \$1.00 up.Largest line of \$10.00 and \$12,00 Overcoats in the mar-

In Overcoats we can give you some extra big values for your

Stacks of Underwear from 25 cents to the finest goods. Big stock of 75 and 50 cent goods.

Men's extra heavy all wool suits at \$8.00. These are good solid business suits, well trimmed and are made for wear.

We have a fine line of Fancy Flannel Shirts.

We will sell you good reliable goods, at prices to suit the times, and guarantee everything just as represented.

Look through our stock befor buying your winter bill.

We will not be undersold, Strictly one Price.

E. F. HOLMES.

Terms, Cash.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE. T. M. ZANE STONE & ZANE. Physicians and Surgeons, Office in T. B. Johnstons Drug Store.

A. M. CONAWAY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Residence and office, a half mile north of

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Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. 1e23-ti

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C. N. STERRY. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Su-preme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

MISCELLANEOUS.



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NEW DRUGS.



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS THAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

OF OF

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN:

TO THE

HIS OLD STAND.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. JOHN FREW SURVEYOR.

CIVIL ENGINEER,

R. L. FORD Watchmaker and Jeweler



ELGIN, WALTHAM. SPRINGFIELD AND HAMDEN WATCHES, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Aikin Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens Repairing English Watches a Specialty,

It is said in England that the Russian wheat crop this year has been better than for ten years.

-An Albany syndicate that has been farmed to encourage the extirpation of the English sparrow offers \$1 per 100 for 50,000 of the birds.

-The figures of the Berlin Bureau of Statistics show that there are ten thousand locomotive engines in Germany, seven thousand in France, and twenty-eight hundred in Austria. -N. Y. Ledger.

- Mosquitoes in China have a very poisonous sting. In a Tientsin hospital there were at one time last summer a man with an abscess in his face, and another with blood-poisoning from the bite of the insects.

-Although great quantities of peanuts are yearly shipped to Antwerp, but few are eaten by the Dutch. The nut is submitted to a treatment by which the oil is extracted, and the oil is used for various purposes. The supply is imported from Africa.

-The Queen Regent of Spain has signed a decree authorizing the construction of six war vessels of 7,000 tons each, with a speed of sixteen to twenty miles an hour; four torpedo boats, similar to the Arieto, and twenty other torpedo boats of sixty tons each.

-A line of railway connecting the Gulf of Bothnia with the Arctic Ocean is now in process of construction. Its terminus on the gulf is the Swedish port of Lulea, about seventy-five miles south of the Arctie Circle. This line will be the the northernmost railroad in the world. -N. Y. Ledger.

-There is a hard wood, which grows in South Africa, that will last seven times as long as lignum vitæ. It is the wood of the Umzur bit or Untiza tree, which is found in the coast forests, and attains a height of thirty-five feet and a diameter of eighteen to twenty-four inches.

-An old Roman fireplace, with the ashes and chimney well preserved, was unearthed at the market place, Mayence, recently. The pipes were earthenware, and fitted exactly into one another, A monumental stone bearing the inscription. "Leg VIII., G. E. M.," found close by, was nearly 22 inches long by nearly 12 inches

-Recent statistics show that crime is decreasing in India, especially in Bengal and the northwest provinces and in Oudh. Although there were over 350,000 persons confined in the 754 prisons of India last year, the daily avorage has declined steadily in each of the past five years, falling from 91,000 in 1881, to 74 000 in 1885.

-Senor Isidoro Errazuriz, the Chi-Hau immigration agent in Europe, has been ordered to offer free passages to Chill to twenty Irish families who are experts in the art of dressing flax. It as said the plant grows wild there in abundance, that it is of excellent quality, and that if a few people who un--derstand preparing the staple for mar-Ret are once established there the industry will soon be of great impor-

-Tokio, Japan, looks more like an American than any Oriental town. There are a number of street car lines and the streets are lighted with gas. saniversity will compare favorably with rmany in this country. Many floursishing factories are already estab-

-Since the establishment of the Republic about two hundred statues have been raised in France. The Minister of Public Works, not content with these monuments, has proposed that in celebration of the centenary of the revolution a commemorative monument or column of the revolution should be erected in every commune in Prance. This would entail forty thousand monuments at one stroke.

- "Owing to serious inconvenience having been entailed on several British subjects, on account of their ignorance of the laws of America regarding the importation of aliens," the English Home S crotary has issued a circular to the police authorities calling attention to recent legislation in the United States prohibiting the importation of foreigners "under contract," and or-dering that all publicity possible be given to the provisions of the American

-Some of the animals of Japan are quite different from the same species which are seen in America. The cats, for instance, have the shortest kinds of tails or else none at all. Being deprived of this usual plaything, they are very solemn pussies. An American once took one of these tailless cats to San Francisco as a curiosity, and it esticity refused companionship with the long-tailed feline specimens there; aut, finding a cat whose tail had been cut off by accident, the two became friendly at once. Japanese dogs are almost destitute of noses, having the wostrils set directly in the head. The smaller the nose, the more valuable the breed. - Boston Budget.

FABULOUS ANIMALS.

The Dragon a Creature of Imagination in the Celestial Mind.

Of the many fabulous animals having their habitation in the Mongolian mind, none is more completely domes recated and un versally believed in of all kinds on .. tray. In about half Lian is the dragon, represented upon a minute the tray is taken away, and the national flag, giving name to the the person who is most successful in The temples It is the symbol of power a point.

and majesty, the expression of an thority and dignity. The Chinese Neptunes, the Son Dragon Kings, live in gorgeous palaces in the depths of the sea, where they feed on pearls and opals. There are five of those divinities, the chief being in the center, and the other four occupying the north, the west, the south and the east. Each is a league in length, and so bulky that in shifting its posture it tosses one mountain against another. It has five feet, one of them being in the middle of its belly, and each foot is armed with five sharp claws. It can reach into the heavens and stretch itself into all quarters of the sea. It has a glowing armor of yellow scales, a beard under its long snout, a hairy tail and shaggy legs. Its forehead projects over its clazing eyes, its ears are small and thick, its mouth gaping, its tongue long and its teeth sharp. Fish are boiled by the blast of its breath and roasted by the fiery exhalations of its body. When it rises to the surface, the whole ocean surges, waterspouts form and typhoons rage. When it flies, wingless, through the air, the winds howl, torrents of rain descend, houses are unroofed, the firmament is filled with a din, and whatever lies along its route is swept away with a roar in the hurricans created by the speed of its passage. The five Sea Dragon Kings are all immortal. They know each others thoughts, plans and wishes without intercommunication. Like all the other gods, they go once a year to the superior heavens, to make an annual reports to the Supreme Ruler; but they go in the third month, at which time none of the other gods dare appear and their stay is brief. They generally remain in the depths of the ocean, where their courts are filled with their progeny, their dependents and their attendants, and where the gods and genii sometimes visit them. Their palaces, of divers-colored transparent stones, with crystal doors, are said to have been seen in the morning, by persons gazing into the waters. A fine Chinese scholar of my acquaintance, a graduate, gravely assured me that he had seen a dragon moving through the heavens in a storm; and that he had had a distinct, though distant view of its tail. To see one indicates good luck, and they are seldom seen by any but the righteous. It is said that fish and serpents that live to a a vast age are finally transformed into dragons. Another animal frequently represented in bas relief on the walls of temples, and is supposed to appear when a sage is born, is the Chinese unicorn. It has a body like a deer, with the head and tail of a lion. It has a horn on its forehead, and is often pictured with the eight precious writing implements under its feet. One appeared in the time of Confucius, and the boors who saw it killed it, saying: "It is neither tiger, ox, nor pig." Confucius saw its dead body and bemoaned its being so uncommon that no one had recognized it. The well-known Phosnix lives among mountains, and lays cubical eggs. It is several feet high, and has a long neck, long legs and a long, plumy tail. It has resplendent, variegated plumage, slim wings, a sharp tongue, and gleaming eyes. It razes at the sun and moon facing east by day and west by night, Its voice is flute-like; and when it calls, tigers flee away, and all birds assemble Telegraph lines stretch in all direc- around it, to do obeisance. Its nest tions; high schools and common has never been found, though its schools are being established, and the young have been seen. It only appears when a wise sovereign is about to be born. It affiliates with the drag-

> hatched from its eggs. - Swiss Cross. Necessitating a Substitute.

> Uncle Rastus (to grocer) - Kain yo' trus' me to er codfish, Mistah Smif? Grocer-No. Uncle Rastus, I can't trust you to any more codfish until you pay for the last one you get. Uncle Rastus (a little disappointed)

> -Den I reckon I'll have to ax vo' to trus' me to er ham, but de ole 'coman tole me to git cod fish. -N. Y. Sun.

-A Lewiston (Me.) man went home late the other night, didn't have his latch-key with him, and, according to the Journal, tried to climb in the kitchen window, but it was fastened, was knocked down by a clothes-line in going through the garden, broke into the shed only to find that the kitchendoor was bolted, essayed to open a parlor window, when a blind tell and smashed his silk hat, tried a diningroom window, but that was fastened, and finally in despair rang the door bell. He was surprised to find the door quickly open and hear his wife say: "Come right in, dear: 1 for you to try the front door. It wasn't locked."

-The Binghamton Republican says that an American paragraphest having written this weak jokelet, "Notwithstanding that a lady should always be quiet and self-contained, she can not even enteria place of worship without a tremendous bustle," a French newspaper reproduced it in this form: "According to an American author the ladies of that country are so greedy of notoriety that they can not enter the holy sanctuary without disturbing the kneeling worshippers with their vulgar and unseemly ado."

-Progressive observation is the name of a new game which has become popular in Boston. The players are shown a large number of articles

ESO WHOTE

INSECT GEM HUNTERS.

How the Navajo Indians of New Mexico 'There is an original garnet mine. and the miner as well," said my companion, as we were riding among the

mountains of New Mexico.

Following the direction of his glance I saw a tall, well-formed Navajo Indian standing motionless by what appeared to be a small sand heap. Wishing to investigate we drew nearer, and found that the statuesque native was watching one of the many anthills that dot the country through New Mexico and Arizona as well. As we approached he hardly looked up, appearing indifferent after the fashion of his race, and his object was still an

enigma, at least to me. The Navajo tribe had never produced a naturalist, and it was hardly possible that he had been studying the habits of the insects. Perhaps he was trying to collect enough for dinner-Indians have been known to eat ants. But this Indian was, after all, a close observer, and was reaping his reward, for when I asked him what he was doing he held out a small bag, the contents of which I turned out upon my hand-garnets, small but good, in great numbers, bits of quartz that rleamed like diamonds, here a bit of turquoise, large quantities of olivine and a single gem, an emerald, of but little value, but an emerald after all.

An ant hill was a curious place from which to take such a strange assortment, but, as my friend had suggested, this was the original native mine, and the real niners were the ants. In piling up their dome-like homes they brought out the minute gems one by one and placed them among the bits of sand, where they gleamed and flashed as if inviting collection. The Indians have discovered their value, and in this way did their mining, allowing the ants to do all the work and taking the gems as fast as they were brought up.

The stones found in this way range in size from the head of a pin to a large pea, and, besides the ones mentioned, ubies have been taken from the heaps. These stolen gems are sold in lots and used in various kinds of jewelry. Nearly every ant-hill is examined in this way and the mounds gone over, often the ants being watched and the gems taken from them as soon as

brought up. Whether the little insects have a liking for glistening objects it is lifficult to determine, but, from the fact that so many gems are brought to the surface, there would seem to be reason to suppose they had. It would be extremely difficult to name an industry followed by man that did not have a prototype in the lower animal kingdom. Our humble friends have heir trades, their seeming arts and sciences, just as we have. Hence we may not be surprised if we find miners whose work compares favorably with that of human beings.

In an ant family that I have been watching some time, well up in the Sierra Madre mountains, Southern California, the work is carried on in a very methodical manner, the workers apparently being protected by soldier ants, with huge heads and powerful jaws. For some time I watched these at work noticing the regularity with which each ant seemed to deposit its load in the same spo', and finally I allowed the sun to pass through my hand-glass and form a bright spot at the entrance of the mine. A worker soon passed under it, and, feeling the fierce heat, evidently rushed below with the news, for almost immediately on, and dragons are sometimes out came a horde of big-jawed fighters, who darted about, biting at the sun spot, and showing by their actions that they had determined to attack the foe, whatever it was; and when I placed my magnifying glass upon the ground they rushed at it in great fury. fastening their jaws upon the silver case, and refusing to be torn away—even parting with their heads that remained for a long time clinging to the glass.

The entire operation reminded me of the difficulties that beset the miners in some parts of New Mexico to-day. the miners having to be watched and guarded by a regular corps of soldiers, whose only duty is to do the fighting. -Golden Days.

Walled Lakes of lows.

Along the water sheds of Northern Iowa there are a great miny small lakes, varying from half a nile to one mile in diameter. One of these in Wright County, and another in Sac County, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of emhave been sitting in the parlor waiting bankments that completely surround them. It has been generall supposed that these embankments were thrown up by the ancient inhabitints of the country. They are from we to ten in width. Some who bave examined these, however, declare them to be the result of natural causes only, and ascribe them to the periodic action of ice, aided to some extent by the force of the waves. The lakes are very shallow, and in winter hey often freeze to the very botton. The ice freezes fast to the earth bebw, and as in its expansion it nots in all directions, from center to circunference, a certain part of alluvial deposit is forced to the shore, and thi going on from year to year, and from century to century, has created he natural embankment. - Chicago Inte-Ocean.

> -A polar bear recently brought to San Francisco is treated to a bath of ice water every half-hour tomake him

HIS TATTOOED LEGS.

Amusing Experience of a Traveler With a Crowd of Savages. The wonderful mysteries of s white man's clothing are a source of endless amusement to the natives, and, as they add to great hospitality and goodnature pleasant manners and respect for one's property, their curiosity is in the country-in fact, a parliamenless objectionable than it might be. I tary "sharp." finished dressing leisurely, and was followed back to the house by the regi- him at once by a habit he has of graspment of children, who, after a whispered conference with some of their hand, looking nervously around at the elders, deputed a young lady-a Miss Chaik-to ask me to exhibit my legs again to those who had not seen them clearly while I was bathing. As they were profusely illustrated with tat- Forty-first congress, and holds the tooed figures, done a few years before position of 'journal clerk." I have she replied, "only in your farewell." by a celebrated Burmese artist in this peculiar profession, I took off shoes and secks and allowed the admiring family to view the rather spare limbs nature has endowed me with. Moung Daw, the head man of a neighboring village-by right, I suppose, of his position as a government official-seated himself before my camp chair, and, gently possessing himself of my right ankle, proceeded to point out to the others the advantages of a white skin-as from a professional tattooer's point of view. 'That naga is a Republican or a Democrat. (dragon) is well done," said the amateur showman, while I shrank slightly from the lighted cheroot whose end he was innocently using as a pointer. "All the little marks show clear on a white man's skin; look at this on my leg." (he bared a brown thigh shamelessly), "you can just see it." "Look at this peacock here," cried one of the audience; "it is very beautiful." The art critics ceased comparing notes on the "nagas," and finding that my leg was not provided with a universal joint at the knee to allow it to be turned right around, stepped carefuly over it and sat down between my legs, now stretched to their widest. As the se two connoisseurs could now see both legs-an advantage they smilingly acknowledged to me as proprietor of the show-this vantage ground was rapidly filled to an uncomfortable extent; so, releasing the leg Co Chaik was discoursing on and throwing it over the heads of those who had secured the "best seats." I stood up and inquired for my shoes and socks. These were rescued from some of the younger members of the family, who, unable to see the legs,

GENERAL.

had privately attached my property,

utilizing the socks as gloves and the

shoes as hammers. "Will your Honor

bathe again to-morrow?" said a young

man anxiously, as I stamped on my

shoes. - Cornhill Magazine.

-Cigar dealer-"I have something new in cigarettes I want to show you, Mr. Damley." Damley-"What is it, tobacco."-N. Y. Sun.

-Some people make home the dearest place on earth, while others are never satisfied unless it is the cheapest. -Texus Siftings.

- 'Landlord going to raise the rent. is he?" "Well, I'm glud to hear it. It makes me hustle every month to raise the rent."

-"I'm not going to write any more "Then it won't hurt my feelings when people laugh at the show." - Washing. on Critic.

- "And you really love me, George?" she asked. "Love you!" repeated bidding you good-bye on the porch last night, dear, the dog bit a large chunk until I got home. Love you!"-Harper's Bazar.

-"Did you ever hear me sing my new solo, Emily. Under the Silent Stars?" "No. I never have. Is it sentimental?" "Pathetically so."
"Please sing it. I have the neuralgia so bad that any thing will be welcome as a relief." - Lincoln Journal.

-Mrs. Whitegoods (wearily) - " must see a physician, dear; I have such bad spells every day." Old Whitegoods (impatiently)-"Bah, so has the typewriter girl at the office and she's bright as a cricket all the time. from the quiet little country house a Livelier she is the worse spells she few miles from Washington. For has." - Burdette.

-Daughter (watching the seagulls) - "Do the seagulls accompany us al the way across, mamma?" "I know of two of them that do, my dear-your father and your uncle James. They are down below now playing poker with strangers."—N.

-In excavating for an addition to a prison in Salt Lake City recently five underground cells were found, each two and a half feet wide, six feet long and three feet high, and with walls two feet thick, covered with hard plaster cement. The doors were gone, but parts of the hinges remained. There are believed to be many more of the cells at the same place. They are supposed to have been reached, when in use, by subterranesn paths. Whether their doors were grated or solid is not

-About four thousand of the poor of New York are buried annually in the Potter's Field in forty-cent coffins, and the supply goes on increasing. Said Rev. N. R. Thompson, a Baptist clergyman of that city, in a sermon last Sunday: 'One of the smartest and shrewdest lawyers of this city sleeps there to-night. There lie the remains of a most magnetic club man, a stalwart sailor, a talented pulpit orator, a once rich merchant. former society bell. These are but representatives of the rictims who have fallen before the scythe of adTWO SMART SMITHS.

A Couple of Government Officers Who Have Proved Invaluable. A curiosity of life at the capital is a short, chubby, round-faced gentleman sitting at the end of the line of clerks directly in front of the Speaker's desk. He is one of the best parliamentarians His name is Smith-"Harry" Smith. You may recognize ing a large black mustache with his presiding officer, and then gazing cal mly upon the seething flow of congressional eloquence and wisdom below him. Mr. Smith came in with the no doubt that he can retain it as long as he chooses. He has made a place to say that there is not a man in the country to-day who could fill it, should he retire. The ebb of the Republican and the flow of the Democratic majorities sweep other officials out into the cold, cold world. Mr. Smith alone remains an unconcerned observer of the flights of factions and the bitter controversies of parties. No one has ever been able to ascertain whether he

Mr. Smith is retained in his position to prompt the Speaker on all questions of parliamentary law and practice, In the midst of a squabble, while bot! sides are doing their best to carry ! point, the Speaker may lose his head and in the scores of precedents throws at him may, for the moment, be thoroughly "rattled." It is then that Mr Smith proves himself a master of the situation. Seizing his manual, he rapidly turns to the exact place which will solve the question beyond the shadow of a doubt. Thus armed the Speaker almost always succeeds with the array of rules and practices furnished by Mr. Smith, in tumbling over or demolishing all the pretty structures of miggled fancy and logic which the members have been building about them. Mr. Carlisle relies upon Mr. Smith's judgment and knowledge almost implicitly, as did his predecessor, and it is probable that a portion of the long line of Speakers to come will do the same thing, whether they be Republicans or Democrats. Mr. Smith is a native of New York, but his present home is in Michigan. He served with distinction during the war in one of the Michigan regiments, but no body addresses him as "Colonel." He is simple "Harry" Smith to his friends. and of the latter there are legions. Mr. Smith has, since the above was put in type, felt the edge of the headsman's

Still another Smith is he who occupies a place in the document room of the Senate, and is known as the man with the phenomenal memory. He can tell from memory the volume in which any bill or resolution passed by Congress may be found. He scarcely ever refers to his index, and then only when minor cases of a private nature are inquired after. Truly a wonderful gift; natural or acquired, he has never troubled himself to find out. There he sits in the Senate document room, day after day, surrounded on every side by countless bills and resolutions which tragedy," said an author. "I'm going aspiring statesmen have launched on to stick to comedy." "Why is that?" both houses since the very earliest handle."—Omaha World. both houses since the very earliest days. It is a repository, not of what Congress has done, but of what the innumerable caravan of wise men and cranks wanted to do-for Smith keeps a record of the bills, regardless of George, fervently. "Why, while I was their legislative fate. Of course, they are carefully indexed by names and subjects, but Smith's memory does your art galleries and theaters, and inout of my leg, and I never noticed it not need this crutch. The Solous, in preparing bills and reports, are always anxious to know if any steps have heretofore been taken in the same direction. They always go to Smith to find out, and they never go away without obtaining the desired informa-

There is a tradition among older newspaper men that Smith was sud denly taken sick some ten years ago and that the trouble soon assumed the shape of a fever, and attacked his head. The solicitous Senators insisted on daily reports of his condition many days, as the disease gained on him, it seemed dubious for Smith and his evelopædie brain, and correspond ingly for the public men who depended upon his ready stock of knowledge. But the clouds broke at last, and he began slowly to mend. It was a balmy morning in May when Amzi returned to his old desk, and among the first to test the brain of the convales. cent man was Senator Windom.

"Amzi," he said, "is there any doeument which will give me any information as to the Mendocine Indian reservation?"

Amzi squinted at the ceiling a few seconds longer than usual, pulled meditatively the front lock of his hair, while his assistants gathered about him in sympathetic suspense, and then suddenly, as if catching the spirit of revival borne in through the windows on the blossom-laden air, broke out

"Why, yes; it was in the Fortieth Congress, second session. And I think you will find it in Vol. I of House Miscellaneous Documents, No. 145'"

A search for the document proved the correctness of Amzi's statement. Though nearly ten years had passed since the document was issued, Amzi Smith still remembered its number and what it contained. - Washington Cor. Nashville Banner.

-There is said to be a man in Des Moines who wrote a letter to the Almighty, instructing Him how to gov. ern the weather.

PITH AND POINT.

-Some men carry too much sail, some too little.

-Oppression of any who are in the minority is the greatest cowardice. -A statistician estimates that court-

ships average three tons of coal each. -It may require more time and means to raise a flower than a weed. but the market is better. -Pomeroy's Advance Thought.

-The French ladies have a saying that a man should keep his eyes open before marriage and half shut afterward. - Texas Siftings.

-'I thought you took an unusual interest in my welfare," remarked an unsuccessful lover. "No, indeed," -"Well, old fellow, its all settled.

I am going to be married in two of his own, and it is no idle statement months. You will be one of the witnesses, I hope." "Count upon me. I never desert a friend in misfortune." - "Maria, I wish you were a native of France," said Smythe, as he rolled over in bed at 1 a. m. "I'd like to know why?" "Because I don't know a word of French."-Washington

> -"Did you know a mule was a mighty intelligent animal?" said Smythe to Brown. "No." "Well, he "How do you make that out?" "Look at the amount of brayin' work he does." - Washington Critic.

Critic.

-Perpetual Motion, as It Were .-Oh, gas may escape and gas may burst And vanish in noise and flame, But the meter's hand, in its quiet way, Goes traveling onward, day by day, And gets there just the same. -Omaha World.

-By and by, undoubtedly, marriage licenses and divorces will be sold in single perforated sheets, and young men can buy round-trip tickets to matrimony at reduced rates. - Detroit Free Press.

-Brown-"Do you know how long Robinson has been keeping house?" Smith—"No; but it must be a good many years. I took dinner with him the other day and he earved a duck without spilling it on the floor."-Harper's Bazar.

-As the tree is fertilized by its own broken branches and fallen leaves, and grows out of its own deeny, so men and nations are bettered and improved by trial and refined out of broken hopes and blighted expectations. - F. W. Robertson.

-A true sarcasm is like a sworlstick-it appears at first sight to be much more innocent than it really is. till all of a sudden, there Teaps something out of it-sharp and deadly and incisive-which makes von tremble and recoil. - Sydney Smith.

-Amateur Actress (rehearsing)-"You must not say 'exit' when you retire from the stage, Mr. S'ssy." Amateur Actor (triumphantly showing her the book)- "That's what the book says, Miss Gushington." Amateur Actress (convinced)-"Why, so it does!' - Epoch. Boston Man-"I think people must

be becoming honest. I have carried a valuable silk umbrella for five years and no one has ever touched it yet." Omaha Man-"Got a lock on it?" "No, it is just like any other handsome umbrella. I bought it from John -Eastern Girl-How enthusiastic

you are about that Western town." Western Youth-"Town? Not town. city." E. G .- "Oh, I didn't wanterstand. I had an idea from your conversation that it was pather a new place. I should love to visit and see stitutions of learning, and"- W. Y .-"Well, we haven't got them yet, but if you'd come to our city we'd show you things that would make your mouth water." E. G .- "Indeed." W. Y .- "You bet! We could show you some of the finest ten-thousand-dollar vacant lots you ever set eyes on."-Tid- Bits.

HE DIDN'T COME BACK.

A Fastidious Young Pedagogue's Experience in the Ear West.

"Want to git board here for the winter, hey?" said a rural resident to a fastidious young gentleman who had been engaged to teach the winter school in that district. "Well, I guess we can 'com' odate you if you're a mind to jist sort o' take things as they come. We don't put on no airs here. we don't. We're jist plaim ever'-lay kind of folks, and-here, you, Bill, keep your fingers out'n the teacher's pocket; and, Buck, you give him back his wasch and chain, or I'll larrup you good!

"As I was a-savin', mister, the eacher gin'rally boards here, and-Mary Jane, git off the back of the teacher's chan; and Jack, von better bring his has back fore I give you a-warmin'!

'Yes, sir, mister, you'ff find us plain ort of folks, and-Tom, if you and Zed don't stop stickin' pins into the teacher, he'll not let you sleep with him wien he comes here to board! "You see mister, the boys they take

turn about, two at a time, a-sleepin with the teachers that board here, and-Bill, I see you pinnin' that old rag to the teacher's coat-tail. Give him a rap over the head, teacher! Here. you, Buck, you jist go and tie that bull-terrier up again! You see, the boys they've got a little trick of settin' our old bull-terrier onto all the teachers that board here. Oh, I tell you, you'll not lack fer lively comp'ny here! What'll you bet Buck can't down ye two times out'n three in a fair and square rassle? Bet he kin! Shed your coat and try him one. No? Got to be going? Don't be snatched! Well, you come right along, and we'll make you right to home."-Puck.

How Many Inconvenience Themselves and Injure Their Little Ones.

Quite a natural fault, and one exceedingly common, is for mothers to hold their infants altogether too much. By so doing they inconvenience themselves and injure their little ones. Very many mothers say that "it takes about all their time to attend to the baby." In almost all instances where this is true it is their own fault. When once the bad habit is formed of taking the little one up as soon as it shows signs of waking, is restless, or disposed to cry, the mother is henceforth a slave to its caprices, and no tyrant can be more exacting. This is by no means a trifling matter. Into every home, however poor and hunble, a baby should bring the sunshine of happiness; but does it always do this? It is doubtful if a single parent can be found to say no; and yet there are not a few who would, if they gave honest expression to their thoughts, say that the coming of the little one was a misfortune. The reason is obvious to the students of human nature, who are influenced by what they see, as well as by what they hear, and doubt the latter in the absence of proof.

If healthy, and a baby is properly managed from the first, it ought to, in its early months of life, pass fully eighteen hours in sleep. As age advances, the amount required becomes less, but even at two years it ought to sleep thirteen or fourteen hours out of the twenty-four. There are more children who do not get this amount of sleep than there are who do, and yet it is essential to their well-being. Now it is clearly apparent that mothers who are forced "to do their own work" need not sacrifice so much time to their infants as many do, and neglect other important cares; it is when they do neglect their other duties that distrust as to the actual blessing in the form of the baby begins.

There are, of course, exceptions, but in too many homes evidence is not wanting that the advent of a baby is more or less of a hardship, which is shared by every member of the family. The mother, poor soul, finds her cares multiplied; and if the newcomer is troublesome, she may be forced, if not, she soon finds it easy, to neglect or but imperfectly perform, her household duties. Disorder is most often the first symptom manifested; and this is soon followed by a lack of cleanliness, first in the mother's appearance, then in the surroundings, and finally the little one suffers from this grave fault. The husband finds his home less inviting, and the cheering influence of the baby can scarcely compensate for the doleful change which has take place about him. Both he and the mother, unfortunate through her own fault of management, must soon ask themselves, neither daring, however, to breathe a doubt to the other: "Was it, after all, for the best?" Many readers will say that it is drawn from the fancy of the writer, and yet some few will recognize the picture as true to life. barely outlined though it is .- Boston Journal of Health.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Styles of Dress and Materials Which May Be Considered Elegant.

Exceptionally stylish are the very long Spanish polonaises worn upon the promenade, made of dark blue, green, golden brown, gray, or dark Venetian red broadcloth. These polanaises fall in straight, undraped lines and cover the dress completely even to its narrow foot-pleating. Many of these garments are severely plain in style, being finished simply with a band of black bear-skin at the neck and upon the edge of the half-open sleeves cut a la sabot. Other polonaises are garnitured with appliques in silk cord (in which tufts of fur are introduced), fur girdles and epaulets or cape collars in sealskin or beaver. Persian lamb-skin. blue fox and lynx are also used to decorate. Much unnecessary weight is given to these otherwise desirable garments by the superfluous addition of very wide bands of fur around the bottom of the polonaise where no additional warmth is required. It is not an uncommon sight to see a gown or garment weighted upon the skirt portion with yards of heavy fur, while around the throat, chest and wrists, where it is really needed, there is not even a tiny edge of the fur-braid-work being substituted.

Checked and plaided Scotch tweeds, rough-surfaced meltons, tufted serges, homespun fabrics, coarse all-wool camel's-hair goods, and like materials are the textiles for those who aspire to the "very English" in dress. French women, however, still elect for the soft-draping, clinging India cashmeres, silk-warp Henrietta cloths, vigognes, limousines and other exquisitely fine woolens which they consider far more elegant and refined. Similar ideas prevail, however, in the matter of the cut, fit and finish of either fabric. In every case the fancy gilet corsage has quite usurped the plain bodice, and every device is resorted to to break the monotony of prim ungraceful lines and inartistic drapings around the figure. Bodices in a score of fanciful shapes are constantly appearing, and added to the wide sash drapings and odd tournure effects are many charming little accessories which do so much to brighten and enliven the dress, including novel shoulderpieces, Stuart collars of velvet superbly embroidered, Charles X. collars of real lace, plush and crepe lisse waistcoats, velvet bretelles and girdles, with cuffs to match, and dainty fraises, frills, fichu-jabots and collarettes in almost innumerable variety .- N. Y. Post.

SHEEN KERRY'S CHICKS. How They Brought Together Their Owner

and Fair Nora O'Lane. Och, but the hull brood wus a pretty lot. There wuz Mister Speckle wid his top-not gold ez a dollur, an' Missus Speckle wid her tin blissed feathurtots. An' mesilf es wuz proud on them

But jist acrosst the strate wuz me foine-lookin' naybur, Miss Nora O'Lane, wid a garden an' flowers galore, an' sez she: "Mister Kerry, I hate the soight ov yer chickuns!"

Sez I: "Guv me a raysun fur it!" She flurted her curls loike the French eddy she wuzn't. "Sheen Kerry," she sed, "yer feather troibe are a bould set ov thaves an' robburs! They've scratched out me plants, an' eat up me fruit and wegtables."

So sez I: "Wat's the damage?" She thinks a bit an' ansur'ed wid a twinkle: "Misther Kerry, I'll take the speckled hen fur me dinner, the mor-

"Out wid ye fur a hertliss wun!" croid I. "Wud ye tak' the muther of ten blissid orphuns? Faix, an' there's niver a chicken asylum in the hull ov Ameriky!"

But Nora jist lafft her purtiest, an' sez: "It's the hen, Misther Kerry, or a grate debt lift unpaid."

An' sez I: "Î'll niver pay it wid the loife ov a innercint feller-craytur, an' that craytur a hilpliss muther

"Thin," sez Miss O'Lane, "your'e a bit ov a robbur yoursilf!"

"But I'll mak' restytushun in the marnin'!" returns I, wid emphysis. "You shall hav' som'thin' that's a hape better thin poor ould Missus Speckle!' "An' wat's that?" she said wid a

"I'll jist bring it over in the marnin', an' it's versilf es wull do well to be on the watch out."

"Better bring it to-night," sez she commandin', "fur to-morror, I'm off to the fair, wid Teddy Farnum." "Thin," sez I, "I'll cum crosst at the clock stroke of aight, an' moind yo be in an' awaitin'."

An' I jist kipt me worrd loike a

Nora wuz pickin' pears by moonloight, whin I opened the gait. "Hav' you bro't Missus Speckle?"

she axt, with pretinded cruilty. "Och, Miss Nora," sez I, "the poor hen is slape in the coop wid the tin chicken-babies under her wing! I can't bring her, an' troth, I won't!" "Thin where's your restytushun?"

"Safe in me pockit." "It's not money I'd be takin," sez she, thinkin' I wuz 'bout to pay for the mischief dun her crops in dollars an'

An' sez I: "I cou'dn't offer that

same, be jabers!" She handed me a great, roipe pear an' her purty w'ite fingers along wid it. ar I jist gathered the hull into me two stout fists.

"Let go my hand!" sez Nora, "an' ak' the pear loike a gintleman!" "I'm not nadin' it!" crois I. "We're a pear alriddy!"

"Yis," sez she, "fayther wud call us a pair ov geese."

O'Lane wuz wun ov the flock," ansers not be difficult to secure its introducwid the rale dude gallantry, an' thin tion on all railroad lines. I kisses ivery wun ov her fingers.

An' nary a bit did she moind! So me bould arrum steals round her waist, loike the cap ov a climax, an' we stud fur a hull minit widout speakin a

"Misther Sheen," sez Nora at last, 'I'm waitin' fur the restytushun you brot me."

An' wid that I grabs a bit of a box

frum me vist pocket. It wuz full ov a rale gold ring wot glam'd loike a sky star in the blissid Siptimber moonloight. An' quicker thun half ov a minit it wuz clappt on Nora's purty lift hand.

"It's a gold fince complete," sez I, 'er I've got ye safe on the inside, fur here's nary a bit ov a bars."

Her swate blue eyes were fixed on my face. "You luv me, bye?" "Better than ony wun else, Nora dar-

lint; forgiv' Missus Speckle, an' promise to be my futer' Missus Kerry. An' she jist snugged up close loike a lubbird an' whispered low an' lovin': 'Dear Sheen, I promise." - Detroit Free

Plantation Philosophy.

Bof fear an' kin'ness is love. Kin'ness is love for udder folks; fear is love fur verse'f.

We kain't wholly 'spize de pusson whut likes de same things dat we does. We mout hate his ways, but we 'mires his jedgment.

Dar hab been some mighty truthful men, but dar nebber wuz er man dat would tell de 'zact truf erbout hisse'f. He is ap' ter try ter make yer think dat he is er little better ur er little wus den

Some folks has er better way o' showin' dat da 'presherates yer kin'ness den udders does. De long-tail houn' ken 'pear ter be er heap gladder den de stump-tail dog, w'en de truf is dat he mout not be ha'f so gad. -Arkansaw Traveler.

A Little Too Hasty.

suicide on the day of his wedding." "Humph! His action was, to say the

least, premature." "What do you mean?"

"He might have given his mother-in-law a few days trial." - Merchant Trav-

-The line of life is a ragged diagonal between duty and desire .- W. R. Alger.

PHOSPHORESCENCE.

A Phenomenon Which, in Many Cases, is a

The cause of phosphorescent light, as well as its nature, is, in many cases, a puzzle alike to the common and the scientific observer. This light comes from very different sources. The appearance of any fish that is partially decayed gives the most common example. In the case of such decay, the light may be attributed to the phosphorus set free. But the same name is given to the light emitted by the glow-worm or the firefly. In this case there is no such decomposition of elements. The phosphorescence of the sea is referred to the presence of minute medusæ-creatures of the simplest organism. There are some species of fungus that are producers of light. In these instances it seems to be a result of the functions of life, rather than a phenomenon accompanying death.

This light is given off in some instances where the decay does not seem likely to liberate any phosphorus, and where, if any fungus is growing, it can not be detected easily. A Scotch writer, Mr. W. A. Smith, tells how he was surprised at the appearance of a piece of fir wood. In this country a decaying maple log, lying in a wet place, yields the best results.

"During our walk through the woods the other evening we came upon what appeared to be a salt herring lying in the road. On turning it over with our feet it seemed sloppy, and we foolishly passed it. A few yards farther on another brilliant streak of light attracted our attention, and we this time decided to attempt its capture. A piece of paper was employed, to prevent an unpleasant meeting, and we then lifted, most circumspectly, what proved to be neither more nor less than a piece of Scotch fir from one of the fallen trees alongside. Apparently a new break was the phosphorescent surface, and the night being wet as well as dark, we suppose this had some influence. After drying it next day we again tried it in the dark, and it still showed brilliantly; so the wet had naught to do with it. Under a lens no fungus could be seen, only the rough broken fibers on the surface."—Youth's Companion.

Iron and Steel Cars.

A Boston company is building a railroad car of steel, designed to be lighter and stronger then the cars now in use, incombustible, and heated by a furrace outside of the car. The body of the car will approximate a cylinder and be constructed like a boiler. A compressible platform at each end lessens the risk of telescoping. The seats are to be bolted through the floor to the bottom plates of the car. Felt and hair paddings are to be relied upon for decorative effects and to lessen the noise of the metal construction, and the upholstery materials are to be made incombustible by chemical treatment. The furnace is to be suspended under the car like those now in use on the Reading railroad. This first car is experimental, but if, as its designers think, it can be made cheaper, stronger "I wudn't objict so long es Miss Nora and safer than a wooden car, it should

JACK and Jill each took a pill, Old-fashioned kind—full grown; Jack's went down—but with a frown— Jill died from "cause unknown."

Smiles will supersede many frowns, and many discomforts will be unknown, when Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets entirely supersede, as they bid fair to do, the large and less efficient pill of our forefathers. Every day they gain new laurels! Most popular when most ills abound!

To Make a bad bar gain some one must se'l bad whisky.—N. Y. Picayune.

Among the people of to-day, there are few indeed, who have not heard of the merits of Prickly Ash Bark and Berries, as a household remedy. Teas and drinks have been made of them for centuries, and in hundreds of families have formed the sole reliance in rheumatte and kidney diseases. Prickly Ash Bitters now take the place of the old system and is more beneficial in all the old system and is more beneficial in all troubles of this nature.

A sort of stock that's rather below par just now—Com-stock.—Puck.

Money is so tight now that some people haven't even any loose change.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 23, CATTLE—Shipping steers....\$ 3 73 @ 4 10

Native cows	2	10	0	2	75	
Butchers' steers	2	10	0	3	40	
HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	4	25	0	5	55	ı
WHEAT-No. 2 red		No	ot qu	ot	ed	ı
No.3 soft		75	100		77	1
CORN-No. 2		45	0		47	1
OATS-No. 2		27	200		29	1
RYE-No. 2		55	0		56	1
FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1	65	0	1	70	١.
HAY-Baled	6	00	@	8	50	1
BUTTER-Choice creamery		21	0		24	١.
CHEESE-Full cream		11	0		12	1
EGGS-Choice		16	0		19	1
BACON-Ham		11	600		12%	1
Shoulders		5	400		6	h
Sides	81/400			10	1.	
LARD		6	@		614	1
POTATOES ST. LOUIS.		50	0		60	1
CATTLE-Shipping steers	4	40	0	5	10	1
Butchers' steers	3	10	0	4	00	1
HOGS-Packing	5	20	0	5	70	1
SHEEP-Fair to choice	3	10	0	4	40	1
FLOUR-Choice	2	80	0	3	5)	1
WHEAT-No. 2 red		80	60%		80%	ŀ.

CORN—No. 2 46 @ OATS—No. 2 3114@ WHEAT—No. 2 red. 78 @

CORN—No. 2 red. 78 @

OATS—No. 2 80 42 @

RYE—No. 2 614 @ RYE-No.2 BUTTER-Creamery.....

BUTTER—Creamery 28 @ 29
PORK 14 75 @ 14 95
NEW YORK
CATTLE—Common to prime 5 10 @ 5 85
HOGS—Good to choice 5 40 @ 5 69
FLOUR—Good to choice 87 0 @ 4 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red 90 @ 90%
CORN—No. 2 60 @ 611
OATS—Western mixed 87 @ 384
BUTTER—Creamery 18 @ 384 BUTTER-Creamery....

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Symptoms of Catarrh.

Dull, heavy neadache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from Nasal Catarrh. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated, by physicians. Five hundred dollars reward is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of catarrh which they can not cure. Remedy sold by druggists, at only 50 cents.

The dog that goes without a muzzle in New York to save a triffling expense is penny wise and "pound" foolish.—Texas Siftings.

Haphazard Medication, Haphazard Medication,
First with one cathartic, then with another,
never giving any a fair trial, is no way to
cure constipation. In its chronic form it is
obstinate, but it is at first relieved and then
positively eradicated by Hostetter's Stomach
Bitters, as a final consequence. This preparation also subjugates and prevents intermittent and bilious remittent fever, rhoumatism and dyspepsia, and builds up a
broken-down physique.

Iy a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, is a mole on the face worth two in the ground?

Woman's Modesty. Many women are prevented by feelings of de-icacy from consulting a physician in those disorders arising from functional derangement of her peculiarly delicate organism, and the most serious results are often caused by this neglect. To such persons Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an especial boon, as it offers a sure and safe

sons Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an especial boon, as it offers a sure and safe cure for all those distressing disorders to which women are peculiarly subject, while it saves a modest girl or woman from the embarrassment of a personal consultation with a physician. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for woman's peculiar weakness and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee on bottle wrapper.

Ir may be that "a woman's work is never done," but many a man's work is always dun.—Boston Post.

FOR Throat Diseases and Coughs use Brown's Bronchial Troches. Like all really good things, they are imitated. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

THE crying need of the country is a cigar that won't go out .- Milwaukee Journal.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c. Ir is natural that a Skye terrier should bark at the moon —Burlington Free Press.

Pains and Aches

In various par of the body, more particularly in indications that rheumatism has gained a foothold and you are "in for it" for a longer or shorter period. Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which neutralizes the acidity, and cradicates every im-

purity from the blood. "I have been suffering with rheumatism nearly two years, and used several different kinds of medicine, but never found relief until I used Hood's Sarsaparilla."-F. A. KINGSLEY, Nineveh, Brooms

County, N. Y. "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia and a tonic alterative with the most benefit sults. I have also used it for rheumatism with good effect. I regard it as one of the very best family medicines, and would not widingly be without it." -A. B. CURRY, Providence, R. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



QRICKLL ASH ELS, &c. It Purifies the Blood, Invigorates and Cleanses the System. BITTERS DYSPEPSIA, CONSTI-CURES PATION, JAUNDICE, SICKHEADACHE, BIL-LIVER 10US COMPLAINTS, &c disappear at once under KIDNEYS its beneficial influence. STOMACH

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safely make the critical change from girlhood to womanhood. It is pleasant to the taste and may be taken at all times with perfect safety. Price, **81**. POR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. I.S.MERRIELL DRUGGO...SOLEPTOP...ST.LOUIS.

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The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing allments peculiar to females, at the Invalids Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

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"cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar allments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," house-keepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening, nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and duning nervous excitability, irritability, ex-haustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms com-monly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and de-spondency.

discase of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despendency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a logitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatevercause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

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As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction in every

medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it wil give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

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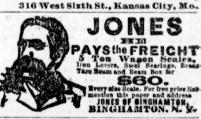
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BENDER BUSINESS.

A Traveler From No-Man's-Land and His Bender-Flavored Tale of Horror.

Strange Discovery of a Postman-Wealthy New Yorker Found Dead -His Wife Insane.

McNeely, the Bank Robber, Arrested in Halifax-A Jury Disagreement at Macon, Mo.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 24.—Charles Randolph of Chicago, who arrived yesterday from No-Man's-Land, where he had been prospecting for three months, said: great many strangers have gone to No-Man's Land during the past four months who will never return, as murders and robberies are of daily occurrence. A family named Kelly has made a record there that even equals that of the Benders. The family was composed of the father, B. Kelly, the wife and a daughter, and a son named Bill. They kept a ranch about ten miles from the town of Oak City, and being located on a much traveled road it was not infrequent for pilgrims to stop at the ranch for a night's lodging or a meal of victuals. About November 1 the Kelly family suddonly left the ranch, no one seeming to know where they went. Nothing was known against the family and the suddenness of their flight caused little comment among those acquainted with them. A week or so after they had gone several men went to the deserted ranch and made a remarkable discovery. Beneath the house was found a cellar where the body of a dead man fast decomposing was found. Further search of the premises was made and two other bodies were found. A very ingeniously ar-ranged trap door was found in the floor of the house, through which it was supposed the victims were dropped and killed. How many men the Kelly family is guilty of having killed is not known and as no general search was made it is probable never will be." The mode of dealing with the victims was similar to the way the Benders got away with their guests, and no doubt if the truth of this last epoch in systematic human slaughter were known it would furnish as much of a sensation as that of the Benders.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

New York, Dec. 24 .- James Miller, a real estate dealer about seventy years old, was found lying dead yesterday morning on the floor of his home in West Sixteenth street. Beside him lay his wife, uncon-scious and dying. On her face and head were several gashes. The discovery was made by a letter carrier who knocked at their door about eight o'clock. He received no answer, but heard a labored breathing from within that caused him to think something was wrong and he called a policeman, who broke the door open. The furniture, kitchen utensils and crockery were broken and the fragments strewn over the floor. The apartments are on the ground floor and a window opening on the yard was open. Miller was said to be wealthy. His wife, the neighbors say, had been insane for the past year. The two were heard laughing in their rooms by the family living on the floor above them Wednesday afternoon, but from that time until yesterday morning nothing had been seen or heard of them. Miller was fully seen or heard of them. Miller was fully dressed and across his legs lay an over-turned easy chair, and the police now believe that the case was not one of murder or robbery but that the old man died of heart disease in his chair and fell from it, knocking the chair and stove down in his fall. There was no injuries on his body except a conthought sufficient to have caused death. It is supposed that Mrs. Miller, who was but one year younger than her husband, was too weak-minded to notify the neighbors of her husband's death, and that her weak and exhausted condition is due to starvation, as she was unable to procure or cook food for herself, her husband having been accustomed to doing all the market-ing, cooking and other household work. BANK ROBBER M'NEELY CAUGHT.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 24.-Frank C. Mo-Neely, the young man who robbed the Saco Bank, where he was employed, of a huge sum, was arrested at the Halifax Hotel this morning. He has been here since Sunday last, when he arrived in the steamer Polynesian from England. He registered ly's crime was the theft of \$185,000 in bonds and \$23,000 in cash from the Saco & Bidde ford Savings Institution of Saco, Me., of which he was teller. He fled to Europe, but returned here on the steamer Polyne fan Sunday. His brother came here from Saco and met him, and the theory is that he took away the bonds with him when he re-turned to Saco, as they were not found when young McNeely's baggage was searched to-day. His trunk contained many suits of costly clothing and consider able fine jewelry, but the only writing found was two telegrams in cipher. There was also a complete set of appliances for

effecting disguises. JURY DISCHARGED.

Macon, Mo., Dec. 24.—The trial of Edgar Perkins, a young min twenty-four years old, for the alleged murder of Lather Brammer at a picnic near Callao list Fourt of July, commenced in the circuit cours yes-terday morning. Several of the young men were intoxicated and fired their revolvers in the air. The testimony showed that Perkins had given conflicting accounts of the shooting, but thus far no premelita-After the occurrence Perkins left the comnibal. The jury last night announced that they could not come to any conclusion and were discharg d. Perkins' bond of \$1,000 was renewed, and another trial will be had at the next term of court.

Pentecoat Filgrims.
NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost has hired Library Hall, Newark, for a series of Sunday meetings. He will begin his services on New Year's Day, and it is believed that a large portion of the con-gregation of the Belleville Avenue Congre gational Church will leave this church and Tollow their pastor. If they do, it is beon, as the congregation is neither large nor

Peruvian Plannes.

LIMA, Dec. 23.—The Government has made a decree regarding paper currency which, it is believed, will in a few days ameliorate the existing critical state of affairs. One per cent, wonthly of the custom house dues in silver is destined for the purchase of bank notes, which will be borned, as will also five per cent. of the bank notes which the custom house re-celves for duties. The coinage of fraction-al money in the mint, in siver, has been declared free for the next six months.

Mrs. Cleveland's Saturday afternoon receptions will begin January 7 and continue afternate Saturdays throughout the season

KANSAS APPORTIONMENT.

Governor Martin's Answer to a Corre-Spondent on This Subject.

Topera, Kan., Dec. 23.—Governor Martin has recently received several letters with reference to questions growing out of the new apportionment, which takes place every five years in the State. He does not think an extra session of the Legislature advisable. The Legislature has known all along of the inequalities that exist, but has taken no stops to effect a remedy. Gov-ernor Martin's letter to one of his correspondents is as follows:

TOPERA, Kan., Dec. 21, 1887.

Hon. W. D. Pratt, Jetmore, Kan.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received yours of the MY DEAR SIR: I have received yours of the 15th inst., in which you urge that a special session of the Legislature should be called this winter because, first. "sixty or seventy thousand citizens of newly organized counties are deprived by the constitution and laws as they now are, of any vote in the law-making body of the State," and second several of the laws of

the State;" and, second, several of the laws of Kansas are sadiy in need of revision. I recognize, fully, the inequalities of our present basis of representation in the House of Representatives, but I doubt very much whether a new apport'onment could be made this winter, even if the Legislature was con-vened, and I am certain that such an apportionment could not correct the inequalities of our present system. Our State constitution provides that "a new apportionment shall be made in the year 1866, and every five years thereafter, based upon the census of the preceding year." To secure a compliance with this constitutional provision, I convened the Legisla-ture in extra session in January, 1836, and that body made a new apportionment. based on the census of 1885. But the inequalities of repre-sentation are as glaring now as they were be-fore this apportionment was made, and, in my judgment, they would be equally conspicuous and obnoxious if another apportionment could be made this winter, based on the census of 1887 stitutional provision, I convened the Legisla 1887.

The truth is that no fair and just apportion-

ment is possible under the provisions of our present organic law, Our constitution, while providing that "the House of Representatives shall admit one member from each county in which at least two hundred and fifty legal votes were cast," and that "each organized county shall have at least one Representative," also declares that "the number of Representatives shall never exceed one hundred and twen-ty-five." The population of the State, at the date of the last census—March 1, 1887—was 1,518 255. A fair and equal basis of representa-tion for a House of one hundred and twenty-five members, the constitutional limit, would therefore, be one member for each 12,146 inhabitants. There are, at present, one hundred and two organized counties in Kansas, and four others will probably be organized during the next year. Of these, eighty-seven counties have, under the present apportionment, one or more Representatives, and fifteen counties, now organized, will have no vote in the next now organized, will have no vote in the next Legislature. Twen'y-five counties each have two Representatives, viz.: Atchison, Jeffer-son, Wyandotte, Douglas, Franklin, Miami, Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Montgomery, Neosho, Osage, Nemaha, Marshall, Pottawato-mic, Lyon, Butler, Marion, Dickinson, Wash ington, Republic, Cloud, McPherson, Reno and Jewell. Five counties, Labette, Shawnee, Cowley, Sedgwick and Sumner, each have three Representatives: and one county Leaven. Representatives; and one county, Leavenworth, has four. The least populous of the counties having two Representatives, Jefferson, has 16,466 inhabitants; the most populous, Wyandotte, has 37,566. Of the counties having three Representatives, the least populous, Labette, has 28,185 inhabitants; the most populous, Sedgwick, has 48,883. I give the census of

The fifteen counties organized since the ap-portionment of 1886 was made had populations, at the date of the last census, or the date of

their organiza	tion, if made since that time,	a
follows:		
Kiowa	5.181 Cheyenne 3.	2
Lane	3.630 Seward 2.	5
Scott	2,83) Stevens 2.	6
Gove	4.113 Sherman 3,	8
Morton		
Stanton		
Garfield		8
Logan	3,112	-

Kearney, census takers were appointed some months ago and made their reports, but the or-ganization of these counties is delayed by suits now pending in the Supreme Court. The returns of the census takers are as follows:

se figures to the aggregate popula tion of the fifteen counties organized since the apportionment of 1886, makes a total of 57,412 inhabitants living in eighteen counties, who will, practically, have no vote in the next House of Representatives.

If, however, these eighteen counties were added to the eighty-seven that are assigned Representatives under the present apportionment, 105 of the 125 Representatives, to which the House is limited, would be absorbed, leav-ing only twenty to be distributed, on the basis of population, among the more populous counties. The result of this would be that fully thirty counties, each having less than 6,000 in habitants and an aggregate population, as shown by the census of March 1, 1887, of only 107,305, would have an aggregate of thirty Representatives; while twenty-five counties, laving an aggregate population of 583,537, would be reduced to one Representative each, and six other counties, having an aggregate population of 239,943, would be reduced to two Representatives each. In other words, thirty counties. having an aggregate population of only 107,305, would have thirty votes in the House, one for every 8,576 inhabitants, while thirty-one other counties, having an aggregate population of 825,480, would have only thirty-seven votes, one

for every 22,310 inhabitants. for every 22,310 inhabitants.

It must be apparent, in view of these facts, that no apportionment that can be made under the provisions of our present constitution, would correct the inequalities of representation you deplore, and it is equally apparent that if a new apparent could be made this wints. new apportionment could be made this winter. based on the census of 1857, these inequalities would only be made more conspicuous and ob-

noxious.

You may, of course, urge that the Legislature could submit to the people for ratification such amendments to the constitution as would in sure a just apportionment in 1891. But such amendments might have been submitted during the session of 1886, when the question of apportionment was under consideration, or during the session of 1837. The defects and inequalities of our present system were just as ap parent then as they are now. Indeed, they have been universally acknowledged during the past six of eight years, and yet successive sessions of the Legislature have taken no steps to correct them. What assurance, then, could be afforded that the Legislature, if convened in ex-tra session this winter, would adopt any measares for correcting these conceded inequali

ganic law, and that its different parts can not be made to fit the great State of the present.

It may be true, as you urge, that many of our laws need revision. This argument might be made in support of a demand for an extra ses-sion of the Legislature at any time. I can not believe, however, it would justify an extra sersion of the Legislature this winter.

Yours very respectfully.

[Signed,]

Danced and Drank and Died.

CLIPTON SPRINGS, N. Y., Dec. 23.—One of the merriest of the guests at the wedding of John Andrews and Mary Dussell in this man, a wealthy farmer and widower of the town of Milo, Yates County. He danced with the bride and drank her health with the boys. At one this morning he started to drive alone in his sleigh to his home seven miles away. At about daylight his horses, with the empty sleigh, arrived at his house, and search was immediately begun through the failing snow for Mr. Hirdman. He was found at neon to-day, frozen to death and lying in a snowbank.

During Nevember 31,979 immigrants arrived in this country, against 81,659 in No

PROHIBITION CALL.

President Dickie Issues a Call For a Na tional Convention at Indianapolis, June

CRICAGO, Dec. 20 .- The following call was issued here yesterday:

To the Prohibition Electors of the United States: In accordance with the action of the National Committee of the Prohibition party, and in har-nony with the instructions of the Prohibition National Convention of 1881, a National Convention of the Prohibition party will be held in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, June 6, 1888, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of nom-inating candidates for President and Vice-Pres-ident of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be

All citizens of this Republic who believe that the traffic in intoxicating drinks is a National disgrace and a National scourge, that it is destitute of wealth producing power, that it robs labor, destroys capital, debauches society and corrupts politics, that it defles restraint, heeds lawlessness and fosters anarchism, that it seeks to and already to an alarming extent does dominate in municipal, State and National Govern ment, that it threatens the safety of our homes and the perpetuity of our institu-tions, and that it ought to be forever prohibited; who believe that to abolish the sale will in a great measure abolish poverty, assist in solving the labor question, purify politics and add to the solidity of our institutions; who are convinced that this desirable reform needs for its consummation the responsible agency of a political party clearly committed thereto as a matter of principle and not as a matter of expediency; who favor a general and progressive system of popular edu-cation; who would amend our election laws to secure greater purity of the ballot; who stand for a free ballot and a fair count for both the white man of the North and the black man of the South; who favor the protection of American laborer and the American laborers; who would foster our agricultural interests; who believe that the ballot in the hand of trade; in short, all citizens, however, they may differ upon other questions, who are agreed upon the wisdom and necessity of separate political action in order to secure the overthrow of the rum power, are requested to unite under this call in sending representatives to the National convention at

The basis of representation has been fixed by the National Committee as follows: Two dele-gates from the District of Columbia, two from each Territory, and from each State twice as many as the representation of the State in both branches of the National Congress. Dele-gates are to be chosen by such method as may be decided upon in the various States, by State corventions or State committee, and in the Dis-trift of Columbia and the Territories by corre-sponding authority spending authority.

A full list of alternates should be chosen in A full list of alternates should be chosen in every case. It is desirable that a fair proportion of ladies be sent as delegates. Since the basts of representation was fixed as above, there has developed a widespread feeling that the National convention, as so constituted, will not be a sufficiently large body. To meet the case, and yet without assuming authority to charge the basts of representation. change the basis of representation, the executive committee would suggest that additionel delegates, to be known as provisional delegates, be selected in each State and Territory and in the District of Columbia, on the basis of one delegate for each 1,000 Prohibition voters, or major fraction thereof, cast at the last general election. The term "general election" being construed to mean in all the election" being construed to mean in all the States the last election in which State officers were voted for. The convention must meet and organize under the call as previously determined, and will possess full power to act upon the question of scating the provisional delegates. Secretaries of conventions and of State committee should send to the chairman of the National Committee full its of names and addresses of all delegates as lists of names and addresses of all delegates as soon as received. SAMUEL DICKIE, Chairman National Prohibition Committee.

J. A. VAN FLEET, Secretary.

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

Several Lives Lost, Many Injured and Much Damage Done in the Territory. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 19.-A special from Cove, Polk County, reports that a destructive cyclone visited Armstrong, I. T., Fort Washita and Green at an early hour on Saturday morning, causing great de-struction of property and loss of life. The known: French Adams, United States army, Washita, killed; A. B. Lincoln, Washita, killed; W. Henderson Jack, Green, killed; Peter Reason, Green, killed; two children, names unknown, killed: William Covington, Armstrong Academy,

arm and leg broken; Mrs. Wait, Washita,

arm broken. A terrific rumbling sound was heard about five o'clock. It startled the few settlers from their sleep only to awaken them to the horror of impending death. A heavy black cloud, funnel shaped, was seen in the distance and rapidly approaching. When about a mile north of Fort Washita it struck the ground and from this point south for miles the work of ruin was con tinued. The cyclone traveled at about the rate of a mile a minute. In an instant from the time it struck the earth half the houses in Fort Washita were in ruins. Light outhouses and dwellngs were picked up and made into kindling wood by the fury of the wind. Armstrong Academy was not greatly injured, bu ranches in the immediate neighborhood suffered greatly. At Green, a little hamlet six miles south of Armstrong, the damage was very heavy and many persons were injured. Seventeen houses and general store were carried away bodily.

A Draw. LONDON, Dec. 20.-The international contest between Jake Kilrain, of Baltimore, and Jem Smith, of England, for the diamond belt and the championship of the world, took place on the Island of St. Pierre, in the river Seine, France, yesterday, in the presence of about 100 spectators. There was no police interference. G. W. Atkinson, the referee, performed his duties with satisfaction to all concerned. Jem Smith was seconded by Jack Baldock and Jack Harper, and was attended by Jem Howes and Dick Roberts. Jake Kilrain was seconded by Charley Mitchell and Ned Donnelly, and was attended by Charley Rowell. Messrs. Fleming and Harding acted as timekeepers and umpires. The fight was remarkable for the persistent wrestling of the men. In the fourth round Smith was knocked nearly silly by a terrific smack on the ear. Though Smith had the worst of the falls he fought splendidly under great difficulties and was as fresh as Kilrain when darkness stopped the fight at 4:45. One hundred and six ounds were fought, lasting two hours and a haif. The fight was declared a draw.

A Bad Lot. Apa, Minn., Dec. 20.—Sheriff Benton, of Fargo, arrived here yesterday morning with a requisition for the arrest of Andrew Hohnodel, charged with an \$800 forgery in Cass County, Dak. Deputy Sheriff's Biagor and Pulnam went to the home of the Hoh-nodel family, some miles in the country, to errest him, but were set upon by the entire family, father, mother, sister and four brothers, armed with axes, spades, pitch-lorks, clubs and knives, and beaten and cut in a horrible manner, being left for ead by their assailants, who fled to the The injured men were found and ared for by neighbors. They will recove The sheriff is organizing a posse to pursus THE BLIZZARD.

Ferrible Suffering Reported in Western Kansas From Scarcity of Fuel and the Sudden Cold Snap.
* WICHITA. Kan., Dec. 21.—Private advices from the West are that four people froze to death in Ashland, Clark County, Monday night, and a widow woman, Mrs. Riley. and two children, near Dighton, Lane County, were also found dead yesterday.

Hale Cowley, a prominent real estate man of this city, arrived early yesterday morning from a trip of several days in the counties of Clark, Comanche and Meade, and says that before the arrival of the blizzard many people there living on claims were coming to the towns and railroad points for food and fuel. The drought last summer prevented raising any thing and all provisions are shipped in, and the scarcity of provisions was not less to be feared than the scarcity of fuel. In a number of towns there is little fuel, and all means of transportation being cut off, many fear great distress in the sparsely settled districts.

A leading railroad man of this city said that with no interference to traffic by snow it would be as much as the railroads could do to keep the people in Western Kansus supplied with food and fuel. He claims that the phenomenal increase of mileage on all lines in the State found rolling stock not increased proportionately and there is

great need of freight cars and engines. Concerning the coal famine out West the railroad official intimated that he had news, but did not wish to make known to the public exactly what it was. He gave assurance, however, that matters were i a much worse condition than could be de sired. He did not hesitate to say that if traffic were impeded several days the per ple would suffer. The people of this city are considerably alarmed over the threat-ened fate of their Western neighbors and a movement to send assistance to them is

NEW TARIFF BILL.

Outline of the Administrative Tariff Reform Bill.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Administration Tariff bill which will go before the Ways and Means Committee with the indorsement of Speaker Carlisle after the holiday recess, as the basis of revenue reform, contemplates a reduction of \$62,000, 000 in the annual revenue. Of this amount \$50,000,000 is to come from reductions of duties chiefly on manufactures and \$12,000, 000 from adding wool, salt, lumber, coal etc., to the free list. The bill aims at a very extensive revision of the present methods of administering the tariff law and at remedying inconsistencies and inequali ties in the law as well as a general reduc tion of the high rate of tariff taxes. It proposes the substitution of specific for ad valorem rates where the latter are difficult of enforcement. In the chemical, earthen and glassware schedules numerous ju dicious reductions are proposed.

In metal material reductions on iron and steel are recommended. In the wool and woolen schedule, raw wool being made free, the rates on woolen fabrics are to be so reduced as to take away about \$10,000, 000 upon the basis of last year's importa tion. Inconsistencies as to rates or worsted and woolen cloths are corrected and here occurs some of the most impor tant changes proposed in the bill.

The bill embraces the schedules pre

pared for Congress last winter by Secre tary Fairchild, substituting specific for ac valorem duties on silks, gloves and em proideries. It also includes the Hewitt plan for the reform of the customs admin istrative service, with some changes and additions suggested by treasury experience since Mr. Hewitt's bill was first introduced.

The measure, it is said, is the result of incalculable labor and care, and is the outgrowth of years of study and experience on the part of treasury experts.

NOMINATIONS.

A Batch of Government Nominations Sent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Frank G. Hoyne, of Illinois, Appraiser of Merchandise in the district of Chicago. Stephen A. DeWolfe, of Montana, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana. E. Henry Lacombe, of New York, Additional Circuit Judge for the Second Judicial Circuit. E. F. Bingham, of Ohio, Chief Justice he Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Martin V. Montgomery, of Michigan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court o the District of Columbia. William J Allen, of Illinois, United States District Judge for the Southern district of Illinois. Newton W. McConnell, of Tennessee, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana.

To be attorneys of the United States Emery B. Sellers for the district of Indiana; George E. Prichett for the district of Nebraska; Thomas E. Haydon for the district of Nevada: George S. Peters, of Ohio, for the Territory of Utah; Whittaker M. Grant, of Iowa, for the district of

To be marshals of the United States: James R. Jordan, for the Western district of Virginia; William M. Nixon, for the Eastern district of Tennessee: James Emerson, for the Eastern district of Missouri; John Myers, for the district of

THE GRAIN TRADE.

English Grain Trade Depressed-Visible Supply at Chicago and New York. LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Mark Lane Ex ess, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: "English wheat is weaker and is ruling 6d lower. The sales of English wheat turing the week were 69,614 guarters at 31s 2d agamst 63,866 quarters at 33s 4d during the corresponding period last year. Flour is dull. The foreign wheat trade is further depressed, and Indian and Russian have do lined Is without buyers. At Liverpool there has been a fall of 2d per cental. Corn and oats are 8d cheaper. Linseed is 1s CHICAGO VISIBLE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20 .- The visible supply tatement as compiled by the secretary the board of trade shows an increase for the past week of 1,236,260 bushels of wheat and 135,952 bushels of corn, and a decreas of 137,286 bushels of oats, 13,040 bushels of rye and 347,284 bushels of barley. The total visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada is 43,249,442 bushels, against 61,460,330 on the corresponding date last

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-The Senate has removed the injunction of secrecy from the following nominations which were con firmed in secret session on the 15th inst.; Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury; George L. Rives, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State; Isaac H. Maynard, of New York, to James W. Hyatt, of Connecticut, to United States Treasurer; Bayliss W. Hanna, of Indiana, to be Minister of the Argentine Republic; Alexander Lawton, of Georgia, to be Minister to Austria-Hungary; James F. Benedict, of Colorado, to be Colector of Internal Revenue for the district

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

and Fall of Republicanism The Republican party came into control of the Government through the Presidential election of 1860, and went | argument throughout. out of power through the Presidential election of 1884. The seven National contests included within this period tell the story of its rise and fall, and the record is full of instruction and warning which can not be too carefully parties is so generally discussed as now. The salient features of that receord can be presented at a glance by bringing together the Republican votes at each of these elections in the close and doubtful States of New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut, as well as in that ancient "stronghold' of Republicanism, Massachusetts.

[N. Y. | Ind. | N. J. | Ct. | Mass. | Total. $\begin{array}{c} 1860. \quad 362,646 \quad 139,033 \quad 58,924 \quad 43,792 \quad 106,533 \quad 710,328 \\ 1864. \quad 368,745 \quad 15 \quad 492 \quad 60,733 \quad 44,691 \quad 126,752 \quad 751,313 \\ 1865. \quad 419,883 \quad 176,552 \quad 80,121 \quad 50,996 \quad 136,477 \quad 861,029 \\ 7872. \quad 440,738 \quad 186,147 \quad 94,565 \quad 50,688 \quad 133,472 \quad 902,651 \\ 4876. \quad 489,207 \quad 368,011 \quad 103,577 \quad 59,094 \quad 159,098 \quad 129,9832 \\ 1880. \quad 555,544 \quad 232,164 \quad 120,555 \quad 67,071 \quad 125,202 \quad 1,140,539 \\ 1881. \quad 502,001 \quad 238,463 \quad 123,363 \quad 159,93 \quad 146,724 \quad 1,136,477 \end{array}$ It will be seen that for the twenty

years succeeding 1860 the Republican vote showed an uninterrupted growth. This growth was naturally less in 1864, because of the war, than in 1868, and was again less in 1872 than in 1868, because, after the October elections of the former year had insured Greeley's overwhelming defeat, the Republicans were under no necessity of polling a full vote in November. But aside from the two exceptional contests of 1864 and 1872, it is obvious that the Republican vote in these five States was increasing at the rate of more than 100,. 000 every four years, the growth from 1872 to 1876 being 107,181, and from 1876 to 1880, 130,707. Each State showed a remarkable steadiness in growth. New York increased her Republican vote from 1872 to 1876 by 48,-469, and from 1876 to 1880 by \$6,337; Indiana, by 21,864 in the first period tariff reduction. and 24,153 in the second; New Jersey, by 11,861 and 17,038; Connecticut, by 8,396 and 8,037; and Massachusetts, by 16,591 and 15.142.

Beginning with the campaign which resulted in Lincoln's election, down to and including that in which Gerfield was the successful nominee, the Republican party had appealed to the country with honest candidates upon a platform of sound principles. The result was a steady and rapid growth in its numbers, averaging from ten to fifteen per cent. every four years in States like those we have cited, where a large proportion of the voters are not held fast by party bonds. If the campaign of 1884 had been made upon the same basis as previous ones, the Republican vote might have shown a marked gain in each of these States and aggregated at least 1,250,000.

But a new policy was adopted. A tainted candidate was selected who, it was known and conceded, would repel many old voters who had supported Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Garfield, as well as many young voters whose education and environment inclined them to support a Republican nominee of the old type; but who, it was in a certain direction is necessary, or claimed, could polla vast number of of high importance. In electing this votes drawn from the most ignorant and fantastic elements of the Democratic party. He did draw those votes. His friends assert, and his opponents do not question, that he received 40,000 Irish Democratic votes in New York City and many thousands more in Brooklyn and other large cities of this State, not to speak of many thousands more in New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Indiana. But where did the gain of these tens of thousands of Democratic votes, which Garfield had not secured, put Blaine? In New York State Garfield had polled 66,337 votes more than Hayes, and secured 21,033 plurality; Blaine polled only 6,457 more than Garfield, and was beaten by 1,047 plurality. In Indiana Garfield had polled 24,153 votes more than Hayes, and secured 6,642 plurality. Blaine polled only 6,299 more than Garfield, and was beaten by 6,527 plurality. In New Jersey Garfield had polled 17,038 votes more than Hayes, and reduced the Demogratic plurality to only 2,010; Blaine polled only 2,811 more than Garfield, and allowed the Democratic plurality to rise to 4,412. In Connecticut Garfield had polled \$,037 votes more than Hayes, and secured 2,656 plurality; Blaine reduced the Republican vote from 67,071 to 65,923, and was beaten by 1,276 plurality. In Massachusetts Garfield had polled 15,142 votes more than Hayes, and secured 53,245 plurality, with a clear majority over all of 48.898: Blaime reduced the Republican vote from 165,205 to 146,734, and had only 24.372 plurality, while he fell 9.984 short of any majority at all. Thus in three of the five States Blaime had gained only a trifle over Garfield, and in the other two had actually lost, so that the aggregate Republican vote in them, which normal growth should have carried up to at least 1,250,000 in 1884, was only 1,136,477, against 1,-140,539 in 1880. Such figures as these draw their own moral. -N. Y. Evening

--- What is to be said of the present economic Administration, however, is that it has been from the beginning a conservative, clean one, free from scandals of every sort and mindful of its own and the country's dignity and welfare. - Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.).

-It is rather sad to see Blaine's former friends go back on him as the Globe-Demacrat does in the following: One serious objection to the Blaineor-bust policy before the nomination is that it may lead to Blaine-and-bust at lies that are to-day the greatest curse the election. "-- Cleveland Plain Dealer. of the country. - Rochester Union.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

comments of Some of the Most Infloeutias Cleveland (0.) Plain Denier: It is a clear, sound, practicable, earnest

St. Louis Republican: The message means a united party, with Democrats inside, and the outside for those who are not Democrats.

New York Heralds The message is an able, conservative and statesmanlike heeded at a time when the future of document, which, anlike many other messages, will be read by the people and discussed by theme

Philadelphia Timess The message will inspire more discussion and investigation of the exact relations of the tariff to capital, industry and trade than any document that has emanated from the Chief Magistrate:

Chicago News (Ind.): There is no partisanship, no free trade, no appeal to class prejudice, no special hobby, in the President's message. It is plain patriotie common sense from opening to close.

Chicago Tribune (Blaine Kep.): The message rises above party lines and! presents a common basis of patriotics statesmanship on which Republicans and Democrats are bound by every consideration of the public welfare and political expediency to stand together.

New York Times (Ind.): Mr. Cleveland has done an act of states manship in the best sense. Recognizing a great duty, he has performed it with courage. with firmness, and at the right time. And he has performed it so that every honest man must see that it is an honest act..

Baltimore News: The document is brief, plain and forcible. It shows that the Bresidential mind is forced upon one issue, and that the Titanic one of dealing with the surplus, and italso shows that his idea of the proper avenue of National relief is through

Chicago Herald: Treating exclusively of taxation, the message has an interest which does not ordinarily attach to such papers. It should be read and reread until its copious and valuable information is acquired and its argument, urged with unanswerable skill. is thoroughly mustered.

New York Commercial-Advertisor : President Cleveland's concise, able and manfully-eandid message to the newly assembled Fiftieth Congress can not fail to make a profound sensation. The novelty in form and the unconventional tone of the message, . as well as the orgent and overshadowing importance of the single topicit considers, will attract the universal attention of the Nation to the doonment .. If we are not mistaken it will have a decisive weight in the future of. parties and legislation.

Chicago Times (Ind.): The present: communication is the first example of: the beginning of the new and better methodi of inviting the attentionof Congress briefly to some suggestions on a single topic of leading importance on which, in the judgment of the Administration. legislative co-operation course, there is much ground for the opinion that the timely and excellent suggestions-from the White House will not be passed over with the customary legislative disregard of suggestions from the constitutional head of the Republic.

CURRENT COMMENTS.

After New York, what? -- Portand Argue. The Republican party. but it can't catch up. -N. Y. Herald.

-It is interesting to note the easo and agility with which Republican logicians prove that the Democrats will lose New York next year because they it carried this year .- St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

-The papers are asking it is true, as reported, that Mr. Blaine is going to Japan next year. Et is not; he is going up to Salt creek, and he can't well make both trips in the same year: - Atlanta Constitution.

----And now the Grandt Army Republicans are asserting that Logan's mantle will fall upon Gowernor Foraker. Logan's mantle will flap around the beels of Joseph Benson Foraker like John L. Sullivan's ulster on Admiral Dot. - Kansas City Times.

---That political party serves the country best which refuses to part with a single acre until it knows who wants it and what he wants it for. The Republicans have much to be ashamaof and the Democrats have much to be proud of-the first because they have connived at robbery, and the second because they have put a stop to h-N. Y. Herald.

--- In 1884 Mucat Halstead confidently declared that this country would go to the demnition bow-wows if Mr. Cleveland was elected, President. In 1887 Mr. Halstead declares with equal confidence that abe essential part of the Constitution has been nullified under the Cleveland Administration-in other words, that the country has gone to the d. .-w's. Mr. Halstead is an ass, but he is a consistent ass. - Chicago Herald.

-The Albany Evening Journal speaks of the "sham land policy" of Democratic Administration. There was no "sham" about Republican land policy. For twenty-four years Republican administrations pursued the genuine policy of despoiling the people of hundreds of millions of acres of their domain and giving them away to railroad corporations to corrupt the government with Credit Mobilier bribery and build up manster monopos