NUMBER 12

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS. THE Senate met on the 12th when a large number of communications and petitions were received and referred. Many bills were also introduced, among them one by Mr. Vest, increasing the pension to the widow of General F. P. Blair: by Mr. Manderson, granting a pension to every soldier incapacitated to do labor, and to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers; by Mr. Plumb, forbidding railroads to offer passes to any Congressman or Government employe or for such to accept them. The number of bills and resolutions introduced was 594, the greatest number ever before introduced in one day. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned ... In the House Mr. Springer presented the petition of Owen G. Chase, who claimed to be elected a delegate from the Territory of Cimarron (No-Man's-Land). Laid over. The Speaker called Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, to the chair and stated that as his (the Speak-er's) seat was contested he did not wish to appoint the Committee on Elections. A resolution by Mr. Holman that the House elect such committee was adopted and the House ad-

In the Senate on the 13th after the usual routine business bills were introduced, one being by Mr. Ingalls to remove the limitation in the payment of arrears of pensions, granting arrears in certain cases to those pensioned by special acts of Congress. Adjourned.... In the House a large number of executive communications were received. A resolution naming Messrs. Crisp, O'Ferrill, Outhwaite, Barry, Maish. Heard, Johnson (North Carolina), O'Neill (Indiana), Moore, Rowell, Houk, Cooper, Lyman, Johnson (Indiana) and Lodge as the Committee on Elections was unanimously

passed. All contests were referred to this committee and the House adjourned until Friday.

In the Senate on the 14th Mr. Reagan introduced a bill to regulate immigration. Its provisions are strict and require masters of vessels, before any immigrant is permitted to land, to produce a certificate for each that he is not deported for crime, is not a pauper, lunatic or idiot, is not a charge on blood relations or authorized guardians, is not an assisted immigrant, and is not under contract to labor in the United States. Several other bills were introduced. The Committee on Elections unan-imously reported in favor of Mr. Faulkner, ted by the special session of the Legisla of West Virginia, and he was sworn in Mr. Lucas, appointed by the Governor, was his contestant. Adjourned..... House not in ses-

AFTER receiving petitions and the introduction of bills in the Senate on the 15th Mr. Plumb's resolution that the Attorney-General be requested to investigate the issuance of letters patent to Magnus Swenson of date of October 10, 1887, and, if in his judgment the same is invalid on any ground or was procured by reason of information obtained by experi-ments made by the Government, and, if in his judgment, a suit can be maintained in the name of the United States, to commence suit prompt-ly to have the same cancelled or the use of the same by said Swenson or any one claiming under him perpetually enjoined, was, after some discussion, adopted. [The patent referred to was obtained upon the process for manufacturing sugar from sorghum, and brought out by the late experiments made at Fort Scott, Kan., while Swenson was employed by the Government]. A resolution was also adopted directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether the Government has the power to institute proceedings to vacate a patent on any ground whatever. Adjourned until Monday.... House not in session.

.... When the House met a resolution by Mr. Hatch for adjournment until after the holidays brought on a tariff debate that lasted some time. It was finally agreed to adjourn on December 22 to January 4. The announcement of the death of E. W. Robertson, late memberelect from Louisiana, was made and the House adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

It was reported in Washington that the Fisheries Commission had practically failed in most of its objects.
The Acting Commissioner of the General

Land Office has been notified that the United States grand jury at Prescott, Ari. Oscar Lincoln, citizens of Prescott, for perjury and subornation of perjury in and securing illegal entries to public lands.

SENATORS SHERMAN and Ingalis spoke at the Irish-American meeting at Washington on the 14th in aid of the Irish home rule

THE United States Fish Commission's car has been sent to the City of Mexico with 5.000 carp and gold fish as a present to the

Mexican Government. THE third and fourth class postmasters have appointed a National committee and

a special committee to draft a bill to be presented to Congress. MR. DENBY, American Minister to China has written a letter to Secretary Bayard saying that whatever concessions had been made to the Barker-Mitkiewicz syndicate

they have since been revoked by the Chinese Government. THE Senate Committee on Education has unanimously ordered a favorable report on

the Blair Educational bill as passed by the

THE EAST.

Senate in the last Congress.

THE canning and packing mills of the Laffin powder works at Laffin, Pa., contain ing a ton of powder, exploded recently. All but one workman escape

THE miners of Mount Carmel, Pa., have decided to demand a continuance of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's rate of wages for next year.

THE vote polled in the recent Boston municipal election aggregated 51,487, which is larger than any municiphl vote since 1883. Of this number, O'Brien, Democrat, the present incumbent, received 26,621, and Hart, Republican and Independent, 24,866, the Labor vote failing to materialize.

THE performance at the Union Square Theater, New York, for the benefit of Miss Sarah Jewett, the actress, netted over

A NUMBER of citizens of Seneca Falls, N. Y., have been victimized by an alleged widow, who induced them to sign pledges to abstain from killing song-birds, which papers turned out to be promissory notes.

DE CASTRO & Co., shipping and commis-sion merchants of New York, have failed. Assets and liabilities were roughly estimated at \$1,000,000. The house had a large

THE Keeley Motor Company had a meeting in Philadelphia on the 14th, the first for several years. Keeley explained that he was changing the motor from the etheric to the vaporic, or something to that effect, which promised good results.

Two Syracuse (N. Y.) firms suffered \$45,000 loss by fire the other night. By the burning of John Becker's barn

near Lancaster, Pa., the other night the entire crop and thirty-two cattle, twentyfive hogs, five mules and a horse were lost. FLAMES did \$70,000 damage to the tenants of the six-story brick building, No. 84 Mer-cer street, New York, on the 15th. Immediately afterward fire was discovered at No. 447 Broadway, occupied by C. F. Lauer, notions, and David Marks & Son, wholesale clothing. Damage to the amount of \$150,000 was done.

THE first National Republican Club convention was held at Chickering Hall, New York, on the 15th. The first speaker was Hon. John R. Lynch, the colored orator of

Mississippi.
The State Grange of Vermont, in session at Montpelier recently, passed resolutions

n favor of a protective tariff. Five men were killed and three injured by the explosion of an eighty-horse power engine boiler in the Edison Electric Light Company's works at Westchester, Pa., on the 16th

John Howson, the well-known comedian, dropped dead of heart disease at Troy, N. Y., the other night.

THE elevator at Warren, Minn., and 30,-000 bushels of wheat were destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, \$40,000. It is reported in Duluth, Minn., that E. L.

Sawyer, secretary of the Duluth Roller Mill Company, has disappeared with over \$6,000 of the company's money. THE Elkhart (Ind.) paper pail and Excel-

sior starch mills were destroyed by fire the other day. Loss, \$40,000. WHILE crossing the Missouri river twenty

miles below Bismarck, D. T., the other night, a family consisting of Charles Whalen, wife and daughter, were drowned. They lost the road and the team passed so near large air hole that the ice broke and the animals and people were lost.

By the explosion of an old boiler on the

farm of the Harlow brothers near Seymour, Ind., the other day, Henry and William Harlow were killed instantly. Oven one hundred deaths from diphtheria were reported in and about Catlin, Ill., last

week. The schools of the county have been THE Vulcan mills at South St. Louis have

been ordered closed, due, it was alleged, to President Cleveland's message. THE twelfth annual meeting of the Freedmen's Aid Advisory Society was held in

Chicago on the 15th. The expenses were \$183,000 last year. Two Chinamen were convicted of mur-

THE Ohio State Grange was in session at Canton recently. Among the resolutions against any further reduction in the wool tariff and demanding the restoration of the

CONGRESSMAN WARNER, of Kansas City, Rea, of the Grand Army, as a member of the committee to secure an appropriate memorial for John A. Logan.
FEARS are entertained at Two Rivers,

Wis., of the loss of the small fishing tug Edith and her crew of six men. A collision occurred at a crossing at Fostoria. O., the other night between a freight and a passenger train, but not a passenger

or train man was hurt. CHARLES BELLOWS was hanged at Charles City, Iowa, on the 16th for the murder of his niece, Alice Waterman, in July, 1886. This was the first legal execution in Iowa since 1865.

MAJOR WILLIAM SIMS, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has concluded to resign January 11. WILLIAM TREMAINE, of Stonewall, Col.,

mistook the fur cap of a young man named Thompson for a deer head recently and shot and killed him.

THE SOUTH.

THERE was a great concourse of Irish people at the Academy of Music, Baltimore, Md., on the 12th to welcome Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde and

Arthur O'Connor.
THE convention of the National Federaion of Labor met at Baltimore, Md., on the

HENRY FAWCETT and wife, living near Point Pleasant, W. Va., went to church the other night, leaving three children locked in the house. When they returned they found the house burned down and the children dead. THE posse in pursuit of the Arkansas

train robbers was reported from Little Rock on the 13th to have had an encounter with them in which one of the robbers and a deputy marshal were killed. THE mud drum of the battery of boilers

at Swift's iron and steel works at Newport, Ky., exploded the other morning, tearing the roof off and causing a general wreck. One man was hurt.

Fire recently destroyed the greater portion of the village of Pocahontas, Tenn., causing \$20,000 loss.

The Republican members of the Virginia

Legislature nominated General Mahone by acclamation as their candidate for United States Senator. A VERY heavy snow storm was reported

to have fallen in Western Texas on the 15th, the heaviest for many years. A NEGRO IS reported to have robbed Mrs. Fannie Husbauds neur Meridian, Miss., as-

saulting her afterward and cutting out her Two tramps were killed and the engines

and twenty-eight box cars demolished by a collision on the Iron Mountain road, at Loomis Mill, near Little Rock, Ark., on the THE stage running between Little Rock

and Carrollton. Ark., was stopped by three men the other day and the passengers FIRE recently destroyed Hamblin's hard-

ware store and other buildings in St. Augustine, Fla., causing a loss of \$200,000; insurance, \$60,000.
THE big Charleston (S. C.) cotton mill is said to be on on the verge of bankruptcy

ecause of inability to secure enough white labor in the South. THE committees of the Northern and Southern General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church of America, appointed at the last annual session to confer upon or-ganic union and the issues dividing the two churches, concluded their meeting at Louis-ville, Ky., on the 16th, and it was under-

stood that the adjournment took place with-

out definite result.

GENERAL.

A GERMAN Government bill has been pre pared in accordance with the recommen tion of the Bundesrath, increasing the Socialist law, extending the penalties to expulsion and loss of citizenship and empowering the local authorities to expel suspects. There is a series of penalties for Socialist press offenses.

MR. PYNE, M. P., who was barricaded in Lisfinny castle, his residence, in County Waterford, Ireland, resisting the efforts of the police to arrest him, left the castle early the other morning, eluding the police sentinels and leaving for some unknown place.

About twenty of the richest residents of the City of Mexico have been fined under the law forbidding religious ceremonies and observances in the streets, they having placed small altars with lighted candles on the balconics of their houses on the occasion of the feast of Our Lady of Guadal-

Tur last rail on the Minneapolis Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic railway was laid on the 14th. It will connect with the Canadian Pacific at Sault Ste. Marie.

FIRE and explosion destroyed the Winni peg (Man.) gas works the other night. One man was killed. Loss, \$125,000; no insur-

THE Crown Princess of Portugal was delivered of a daughter on the 14th. The infant soon died and the mother was reported in a critical condition.

THE Pall Mall Gazette says that General Willoughby, until recently the Ambassador of Madagascar in London, was con-victed on his return to Madagascar of the embezzlement of £12,000 and sentenced to imprisonment for an indefinite period.

JAMES G. BLAINE and Levi P. Morton were received by President Carnot at Paris on the 14th. They were presented by the American Minister.
A DISPATCH from San Remo of the 14th

reported a change for the worse in the condition of the German Crown Prince. SPEAKER PEEL, of the British House of Commons, is reported to have ruptured a

blood vessel in his eye and is threatened with total blindness. THE trial of the persons charged with the responsibility for the fire at Opera Comque at Paris resulted in the sentence of M. Carvalho, the manager of the theater, to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 200 francs. Fireman Andre was ntenced to one month's imprisonment.

All the others were acquitted. DISPATCHES of the 15th spoke of another invasion of the Oklahoma country which

was being secretly organized. THE Yellow river overflowed its banks in the province of Honu, China, recently, der in the first degree in Portland, Ore., on flooding 7,000 square miles. Millions of peo-the 15th. Millions of peo-ple were said to be homeless. An awful number were drowned, how many not be-

ing ascertainable. adopted was one opposing the placing of The Globe, of St. Johns, N. B., owned by raw materials on the free list, protesting John Ellis, a leader in the Canadian maritime provinces, has come out boldly for an-

nexation to the United States. Business failures (Dun's report) for the CONGRESSMAN WARNER, of Kansas City, seven days ended December 15 numbered has been appointed by Commander-in-Chief for the United States, 256; for Canada, 34; a total of 290, as compared with 254 the previous week and 288 the corresponding week of last year. Trade was reported as showing a moderate improvement.

THE Marquis of Lorne, formerly Governor General of Canada, and son-in-law of Queen Victoria, was reported on the 16th EUROPEAN bourses were again excited on the 16th by rumors of war between Austria

and Russia. Bonds of the former fell two per cent., of the latter one and a half.

THE LATEST. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 17.—It is stated by railroad men here that the Chicago & Alton had determined to put on a limited passenger train between Chicago and Kansas City, the first train to run on Christ mas day. The train will leave Chicago at 5:30 p. m. and will reach Kansas City about seven next morning. The time of the train from Kansas City to Chicago is not ye specified. This move of the Alton is doubt less made with the object of meeting the action of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the time of the limited will probably be fixed by the schedule of the proposed

limited train of that line. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 17 .- The Connells ville coke syndicate, which was organized four years ago, has been informally dissolved because of dissatisfaction among the coke producers. At a meeting yester day, the producers asked to be released from their contracts with the syndicate, and the request was granted. The syndi-cate then dissolved. When it was formed coke was quoted at 90 cents per ton, and it is now selling at \$2. The syndicate con trolled 6,258 ovens and the producers 1,177.

A new pool will probably be formed in a few weeks.

St. Louis, Dec. 17 .- Dispatches from Hot Springs, Ark., say the police have made a descent on the "skin game" gamblers there and run them all out of town. It has been discovered that young Hopkins, who suicided in Kansas City a day or two ago, wa swindled out of \$3,000 in money and all of ais diamonds by them, and that several other visitors have been "beat" out of considerable sums.

Rome, Dec. 17 .- The Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved the new commercial treaty with Austria by a vote of 231 to 22. Premier Crispi declared that the treaty was the outcome of an economic politica agreement between Italy and Austria. The chamber also authorized the Government to negotiate provisional treaties with

France, Spain and Switzerland. LONDON, Dec. 17.-Congo dispatches received in Brussels last night make no men tion of Stanley or of the situation at Stanley Falls. The present uneasiness felt here regarding the explorer, will develop into rious anxiety if the present month passes without news being received from him.

Paris, Dec. 17 .- In the Chamber of Depu ies yesterday General Logeret, Minister of War, asked for a military credit of 11,000, 000 francs, and was supported by the Budget Committee, but the Chambers, 295 to 225, adopted an amendment by M. Bryo, granting only 4,000,000 francs.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 17 .- The police commissioners met yesterday and decided to ask for Marshal Haines' resignation to take effect January 1. J. L. Cooper was appointed in his stead. The reason for the ction is too many joints running.

Saco, Me., Dec. 17.—It is reported that

McNeil, who absconded with \$225,000 and securities of the Saco & Biddeford bank, is in Prince Edward Island, sick and repentaut, and has offered to return the bonds if protected from prosecution.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE suit of T. C. Henry, "formerly of Kansas," vs. the Traveler's Insurance Company, involving a sum of nearly \$1,000,900; has been decided in favor of Henry. The suit has been pending for three years, and grew out of immense prigating canals

MR. LAWHEAD, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is said to be compiling some interesting statistics touching school work in Kansas during the last year. The tabulated sheet will include reports from every county in the State teaching the following points: School population; number of school districts; enrollment; average daily attendance; number of teachers employed; average length of school year; average tax for school purpeses; average cost per capita on enrollment; expense of sites, baildings, etc., and total expense of naintenance.

OFFICER WILLIAMS, who some months ince shot a saloon keeper named Scott, at Armourdale while attempting to arrest him for using insulting language to ladies, was lately tried at Wyandotte and acquit-

W. H. H. GRINTER, a prominent citizen of Wyandotte County, was recently killed while hunting in Ozark County, Mo. Mr. Grinter and a man named Requa, it is stated, were creeping through the brush and mutually mistook each other for game. Each fired a load of buckshot into the other with fatal effect. Requa was instantly killed and Grinter lived only a few hours

after being discovered by companions. A GANG of men representing the Missouri Pacific road were recently arrested at Leavenworth for laying a track in the south part of the city near the sugar factory. The men claimed that they were simply putting in a switch to reach the cattle yards, but it was believed that they were in reality endeavoring to secure the right-of-way in order to prevent the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern from

gaining access to the new Union depot. Iris now stated that Dell Smith, the murderer of Baxter, whose body was found in the Cottonwood river near Emporia last spring, has finally been captured in Indiana. ROBERT MILLER, an Atchison boarding house keeper, was recently arrested on a warrant sworn out by Joseph Donahue, charging him with an attempt to poison him. Donahue says that on the 27th day of November he drew considerable money and went to West Atchison to pay off some men working under him on the streets. He went into Miller's place where he was invited to drink out of a bottle containing whisky, but only took a small swallow because it tasted bitter. He left immediately and thought little more about the circum stances until later, when a man informed him that Miller and two of his boarders named Charles Price and Eugene Eikler had tried to poison him, that the bottle he drank from contained laudanum; it being the intention of the trio to rob him. Dona-hue immediately had Miller arrested.

Miller denied the charge but stated that Price and Eikler concocted the scheme.

They could not be found. An aged German woman, Mrs. Mary Katlier, was burned to death at Topeka the other night by the explosion of a lamp which she attempted to fill after blowing out the flame but leaving the charred wick

R. ZIBLEY, a farmer, was recently killed by the cars near Girard. PROF. SWENSON'S friends claim that his discovery for manufacturing sugar from

sorghum was made before he was in Government employ at Fort Scott. Each player in Topeka's base-ball club has been presented with a gold badge on behalf of the city for the good work they

did in the Western League in which they won the championship. SUPERINTENDENT WILDER, of the insurance department, says that companies not authorized to do insurance business in Kan-

sas are operating extensively in various counties of the State. THE Leavenworth Turnverein at a recent neeting unanimously passed a resolution that the "members of the Leavenworth Turnverein are opposed to anarchism in any form, and that they reject every accusation charging them as Anarchists; that they do not favor any kind of lawlessness well knowing there are many other good legal means to reach the end they have in

REV. F. T. IRGALLS, pastor of the First Congregational Church at Emporia, and a brother of Senator Ingalls, has presented his resignation to the Church, to take effect January 1. He has accepted the presidency of Drury College, at Springfield, Mo.

THE November cash contributions to the Home for Friendless Women at Leavenworth amounted to \$623. Owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever

the public schools of Atchison have been

THE Governor has pardoned Emma Hendrix sentenced to life imprisonment from Chautauqua County for killing one McGuire. served four years in the penitentiary, and the evidence presented to the Board of Pardons was such as to convince them that she had been a greatly wronged woman and was justified in shooting her A CHARTER was recently filed for the

Beloit & Nebraska railroad. Capital, \$1,000,000. J. P. DILLON, a deputy sheriff, recently took an overdose of morphine at Atchison, and came near dying. Timely aid saved

WILLIAM SHOOP, a young man residing with his parents in Riley County, recently committed suicide. Injuries in the head, received last spring, from which he had not recovered, led to mental derangement

THE Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Asso ciation held its sixth annual convention at Topeka on the 15th. It was the largest and nost enthusiastic meeting of the associa tion ever held.

and the deed.

DR. C. G. WALL has been chosen assist ant physician at the Topeka insane asylum to succeed Dr. Punton, resigned. THE latest report of the State Superin-

tendent of Public Instruction gives the number of children in the State of school age as 521.091 ESTIMATED value of school buildings and

rounds in Kansas, \$7,776,746. THERE are 7.751 school houses in Kansas and 10,501 teachers employed. The average monthly salary paid male teachers is \$400 female teachers, \$32.95. There were \$667, 450 in school bonds issued the past year.

FOREIGM BUDGET.

Cheen Victoria's Proposed Visit & San Remo—The Crown Prince's Case—Growth of Protection Sentiraent in England—Dr. Mackenzie's Diagnesis Confirmed Fe

THE QUEEN GOING TO SAN REMO! NEW YORK, Dec. 14 .- A London dispatch to the World says; A wills at San Remo has been taken for the Queen, who willigo either in the middle of next months or about the third week of March. Prince Christian, who left Windser Sunday ever ing for Berlin, is charged by the Queen with a private mission on family affeirs to the Emperor William. The Emperor of Austria will celebrate his jubilee next December, and there has been much talk about the court fetes and the gifts which it was proposed to present to him. Francis Joseph, however, is a Monarch whose practices and principles differ from those of our own royal family. It has just been officially announced at Vienna that it is His Majesty's wish that this an-niversary should not be celebrated by any pompous display such as the reception of deputations and addresses of homage as has been suggested by several corpora-tions or by the reception of gifts, but rather by works of practical benevolence, which will be more after the Emperor's

own heart. The illness of the German Crown Prince has been attributed to the fact that he rarely has his pipe out of his mouth, and no doubt his case is being hourly quoted as a warning against the evils of tobacco. As a matter of fact, the Crown Prince never smokes a pipe except when he is campaigning, and then two pipes a day have been his usual allowance. As a rule he smokes three mild cigars a day, or a few cigarettes. Few Germans are such moderate smokers as the Crown Prince has always been. GROWTH OF PROTECTION SENTIMENTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-The Tribune's London correspondent cables the follow-ing: The most important piece of English tween the different sections of the Unionist coalition. Lord Hartington and Lord Randolph Churchill have not been good friends personally. It is now thoughtcertain that Lord Randolph Church-ill's return to the ministry can not be long postponed. Lord Hartington wants him in office because no other Tory does or can replace him. Since last week's conference the lines are being drawn more sharply. The Liberal-Unionists think there is little danger to the Tory party or themselves from fair trade. No important poli ician has declared for it. Lord Randolph Churchill, who was looked upon as possible backslider, shakes hands with Lord Hartington across a gulf wide enough to bury more formidable phantoms than fair trade out of sight. Yet discontent and distress are great. The fair trade movement perhaps wants only a leader. A member of Parliament told me yesterday he was elected as a Free Trader, but that neither he nor any body else could again carry his coun ty except as a Protectionist. Farmers and tradesmen alike had gone over to fair trade.

DR. MACKENZIE CONFIRMED. LONDON, Dec. 15 .- The haster summoning of Dr. Mackenzie to San Remoto attend the Crown Prince confirms that expert's original diagnosis of the patient's malady which led the physician to assert that Fritz's recent exuberance of spirits and freedom from discomfort was simply a phase of his disease and a recruidscence of the violent and alarming symptoms which are certain to come sooner or later. No one can deny that the present crisis bears out the doctor's assertions, and all are now inclined to ac cept his further statement that this ma pass away, leaving the patient's condition as apparently hopeful as it was a week ago, but only to return again with increased signs of fatal result. The announcement from San Remo yesterday that Dr. Mackenzie's apartments had been given up, indicated that the patient' condition was very much improved, and it is now evident that the rooms were given up and the hopeful dispatch sen out without Mackenzie's authority. POLITICAL AND MILITARY.

London, Dec. 14.-The Parisian has taken more interest than usual in the remarks of the leading American papers concerning the change in the presidency of the French Republic, observing with complacency the congratulatory tone adopted by the exponents of opinion in their sister republic, and at the same time appearing agreeably surprised at finding matters so intelligently discussed. While it goes without saying that M. Carnot's election was as complete a surprise all the capitals of Europe ever was caused by any political event, it may also be imagined that M. Grevy's resignation, which made Carnot's selection possible, was bitterly opposed by his daughter, and Mme. Wil son is said to have made an intensely theatrical scene in the Elysee in order to induce her father to alter his mind. M. Grevy may comfort himself with the knowledge that if he has quitted his office less regretted than any former official, either president or subordinate, none other has ever subordinate, none other has ever saved so much money from the stipend allowed him, the amounts named widely differing, but all being very large. While M. Carnot's election is looked upon as a victory for the peace-loving bourgeoiand peasant proprietor element, and while a tone of mild satisfaction has character ized the utterances of the German press at his elevation, the battled promoters of disturbance—the outs who wish to be in—are no less active than Whether the famous forged documents were really concocted by the Orleanists, a trick of the Berlin stock-jobber, or one of the German Chancellor's characteristic maneuvers, the disturbance they created proves how little it would take to plunge Europe into war. France, which would probably suffer the most by such a conflict, does not for a moment relax her endeavors to place her army upon an effective footing, as if a war were to be daily expected, and work upon the forts around Toul is being hurried night and day as if in answer to the German augmentation of the defences at Metz.

A FATAL RIVER. Its Fearful Destruction of Life and Prop.

SAM FRANCISCO, Dec. 16i-The steamship City of Sidney, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Hong Kong and Yosohama, orought Chinese sapers containing details of a disaster occasioned by the Yellow river overflowing its banks in the prevince of Honu, and describing it as one of the most appalling occurrences in loss of life and property recorded in recent times. The river broke its banks on the evening of September 23; southwest of the city of Ching Chow, and not only completely in-undated that city, but also ten other populous cities. The whole area is now a reg-ing sea, ten to thirty fact deep, where it was once a densely populated and rithin plain. The former bed of the Yellow river is now dry and the present lake was the bed of the river centuries ago. The loss of life is incalculable and the statement is

made by missionaries that millions of Chinamen are hom dess and starving. Thomas Paton, one of the American missionaries, writing from Hom province un-der date of October 26, says: "The newly gathered crops, houses and trees aroull swept away, involving a fearful loss of life. The country was covered with a fine winter braid, which is gone and implies com-plete destruction to next year's crop, 'Bread, bread,' is the cry of thousands who are on the river bank. Benevolent people go imboats and throw bread among the masses here and there, but it is nothing compared to the requirements. The mass of people is still being increased by continual arrivals even more hungry than the last. There they sit, bundled, hungry and dejected, without a rag to wear or a morsel of food. Many huts are being erected for them. What it will be in two months I can

not coaceive. The misery is increased owing to the bitter cold weather." The extent of ground; swept over by the flood, given in English figures, is over 7,000 square miles, and the land thus submerged ing: The most important piece of English political news is the visit of Lord Randolph Churchill to Lord Hartington. It china. The necessity for liberal aid may therefore be imagined. Already considerable plans of a new political therefore be imagined. Already considerable plans of a new political therefore be imagined. most densely populated plains of Northern able sums have been contributed toward relieving sufferers. The Emperor of China has given two millions of taels and the Chinese have started subscription lists in Shanghai, to which foreigners have liberally contributed. Millions have been rendered homeless and entirely deprived of all chances of earning their livelihood, for their fields will either become perma-nent lakes or uninhabitable swamps. It is feared that the distress which will be felt during the coming winter will equal in intensity the famine of ten years ago, when charitable donations from all parts of the world were utterly inadequate

GOVERNOR BODWELL DEAD. The Governor of Maine Succumbs to Con-

HALLOWELL, Me., Dec. 16.—Governo Bodwell died yesterday morning. H death was caused by congestion of the ungs, caused from exposure and over-Governor Bodweil's death was work. very sudden and unexpected, as it was be-

lieved that he was on the road to speedy recovery. He had slept well during the night. Shortly after five o'clock vesterday morning he awoke and asked his nephew to put him in his chair. It was no sooner done than he expired. He died without a struggle, passing away peacefully. His death was probably caused by paralysis of the heart. S. S. Marble, president of the Sen-

Governor Bodwell. ate, will go to Augus-ta at once and enter upon his official duties as chief magistrate of the State. Joseph R. Bodwell was born in Methuen, Mass., June 18, 1818. He was the son of a farmer. In 1852 he opened quarries on an island in Penobscot bay and organized the Bodwell Granite Company, which was succeeded in 1870 by the Hallo well Granite Company. He served two terms in the Maine Legislature. He was elected Governor of Maine in 1886 by the

Republicans. THAT SUGAR PATENT.

The Patent Obtained by a Government Employe on the Process of Making Sugar to be Investigated. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The controversy

which has been pending since last spring between the sorghum manufacturers of Kansas and the Commissioner of Agriculture, will be settled by the United State courts if the Attorney-General of the Uni ted States shall be of the opinion that s suit can be maintained against the holder of the patent for the diffusing process. There is no subject in recent years which has excited so much general interest among agriculturalists of the sorghum produc ing belt as the patent for the manufacture of sorghum sugar by the diffusing pro cess, which was granted to one Swenson This gentleman is an expert employed by the Bureau of Agriculture for the pur-pose of experimenting as to the best methods of making sugar from sorghum cane. He was paid his salary by the Gov ernment, furnished with an expensive plant for his experiments and all of the ery was made were furnished at the ex pense of the Government. While engaged in these experiments, Swenson discovered what is known as the process of making sugar from sorghum syrup by diffusion. Swenson having discovered this process under the circumstances indicated, made application for a patent and obtained it within a period of time so short as to surprise those who have to wait the tedi ous delays of the Patent Office. While other inventors have been required to wait for months for the granting of the applicahad to wait days, and he immediately b gan to require the sorghum producers in the Western States to pay him a royalty for his patent. The farmers of Kansas are in open rebellion at this, and the Commissioner of Agriculture has denounced the patent, claiming the invention of right be

ongs to the Government. Senator Plumb has succeeded in securing passage through the Senate of a resolution which directs the Attorney-General to bring suit to cancel the patent of Swenson if in his opinion the suit can be sustained.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

THE BEST OF THE BARGAIN. Sally an' me was courtin', an' like enough ter When I heern o' suthin' I calkilate needn't be

told me twiste; Fer when we druy ter the village my fun was allus spiled By the folks a-nudgin' an' snickerin', till their

So I clum right cout o' the waggin', for Dobbin wouldn't skeer,

An' I went straight up ter a gawky, an' sez I: "Neow look a-hear; What be ye laffin' at, darn ye! a-winkin' at

"W'y," he sez, "yeou're drivin' an old white hoss an' beauin' a red-haired gal! Anybody'll tell ye, an' it needn't get ye cross, Wharever thar's a red-haired gal yeou'll see at

The crowd all sez: "W'y, sartin'," so up to my seat I clum. Shook up the lines on Dobbin, an', thoughtful, meandered hum.

After a power o' thinkin' I traded the hoss next

day Ter Jededier Hawkins, that lives down the vil lage way.

I hed an oneasy feelin' thet I'd swopped him at a loss, But I vowed I'd ruther stick ter the gal an' dew

Wall, I went one day ter Sally's, whar I'd ofter An' it tuk me aback, fer the old white hoss was a-standin' afore the door;
An' under the honeysuckles, as comferable as

was Jededier with Sally, a helpin' her shellin

I went hum sayin' nothin', fer twarn't no use ter fuss, An' I set deown cout in the woodshed an' rumin

"Things is agin ye, Hiram; deown in yeour profit Yeou ain't got nothin' ter put against yer gal

an' a good strong hoss.

Things is agin ye, Hiram; better ter be signed;
Git used ter seein' thet old white hoss with
Sally an' him behind."

Itsorter seemed to console me when I thought what folks had said, Thet thar's allus a pesky temper inside carrot head.

Neow they're up an' married, an' ter-day Jed An' begged me ter take back Dobbin; "I'll trade him cheap," sez he.

But I shook my head an 'answered: "I'm afraid
thet wouldn't dew."

For Sally is dretful shewish, an' I dreaded thet

WHO SENT IT?

How One Chicago Man Became a Millionaire.

There were five of us in the room and the talk had drifted on the making of fortunes in America. We each of us agreed to tell, in a strictly confidential way of course, how we had made our cash. I started off and related the particulars how my million and a half had been accumulated, and then it came to the Chicago man's turn.

"Well," he began, "I don't often tell this story, as it is rather hard to get any one to believe it."

We all expressed proper astonishment at this, and the grain buyer from Milwaukee said it was the first time in his life that he had ever known a Chicago man's word to be doubted.

The Chicago man thanked us and

"I will begin by showing you a couple of telegrams. You know, per- stood on end as I realized what a rise haps, that I am a stock broker in Chi- of a few cents would do for us. cago. I had a partner; the firm was these telegrams is undoubtedly from any more until he came. Wiggins. The second-well, we'll speak of that later on."

Here Mr. Blunt took from his pocket-book a couple of pieces of very much nized the usual telegraphic form. It

Magnus Blunt, Board of Trade, Chicago: "Leave Buffalo on the Lake Shore for hom

I passed the message on and took the next one. After puzzling over it for a moment, I said:

"Well, I can't make much out of this.' "Read it out," suggested the Toledo

(Immediate, rush.)

Magnus Blunt, 368 Lowergrade ave., Chicago:
Selfwill laird shopwalker immeasurably utilization quandary posset two.

"Had the old man got drunk on Buffalo whisky? I recognize the general effect of it," said the Milwaukee citi-

"Pretty near as bad as Milwaukee beer," put in the Toledo man, with the natural jealousy of his town.

When the telegram had been passed round the Chicago broker took up his

"Wiggins and I had a cipher code. It was the familiar dictionary one. We each carried with us a small pocket Buff lo sew him off on that train." dictionary and if there was an important message to send we sent it by that. | the dispatch?" cried the Toledo man. Such codes have been unraveled, as in fact all ciphers may be, but we always found it the most convenient form and | trut Free Press. about as safe as any other.

"At the time I speak of the firm of

before that he had not succeeded in grieve Mr. Berg.

Chase Countin Courant. | getting the Buffalo people into the deal he had been organizing, but added that he had got some valuable pointers that more than repaid him for the trip. He | The effects of drainage are un-

quickly. wait for Wiggins.

"After receiving the message that he was to leave for Chicago that night I went home and nothing more occurred was awakened by a telegraph boy at the door and I got this second dispatch. You will notice the word 'two' I was to look up the words one by one in the dictionary and counting each word as one and the next one below as two, the third one was the key to that appeared at the beginning of a dispatch upwards. Sometimes if the dispatch was to be very secret numerals were run in the text, and in that case I was to take the last. I lit the gas, and getting the dictionary wrote out the dispatch. Here is a translation:

" Sell Lake Shore immediately, utmost quantity possible.' You may be sure I had no more sleep that morning. When the paper came I looked up the stocks, although there was nothing there but what I had known before. Lake Shore was firm and to my notion it seemed a better property to buy than to sell. Still, as I said, I had great faith in Old Wiggins and I hoped his than was known in Chicago I couldn't for the life of me tell."

"Oh, Buffalo isn't so slow as some people would like to make out," said

the party from that city.
"No," replied the jealous Toledo man, "slowness implies some movement however imperceptible. Buffalo stands still."

"Well, it don't go backwards like Toledo," said the man from Milwau-

"Gentlemen, gentlemen!" I cried, "no more of this. All lake cities are great, especially Detroit. Let the man from Illinois go on with his story."

"I was the first man in the Board of Trade building that morning. I was rather nervous but sold Lake Shore stock as if I owned the road and could deliver it on the spot. I engaged several others to sell for me as well, and those who had confidence in the stock seemed to think it was a concerted movement to bear it and they rallied to its support, so that instead of going down under the pressure the stock

"I began to wish that Wiggins would

Wiggins & Blunt then. The first of show up, and I concluded not to sell "At this moment one of the biggest operators on the board got a dispatch that evidently made him wince. He had bought heavily, and after strutting worn paper. He handed me the first round as though nothing had happened after carefully unfolding it and I recog- he began to cover. More telegrams came in, and before five minutes the news was every one's property. At midnight the express from Buffalo had gone down at Ashtabula and it was said at first that not a passenger had escaped. The bottom dropped clear out of Lake Shore stock as quickly as the bottom had dropped out of that bridge. I knew that it was the train that Wiggins had been on, and I chuckled at his presence of mind in getting the message through. It had probably gone through before messages had been stopped, and as it was in cipher the operator had not objected to it, although I don't know as that would have mattered, for it said nothing about the accident. I was not alarmed about my partner, as I had had the message from him after the accident.

"Was he hurt at all?" inquired the Milwaukce man.

"That is what we never found out. I have never seen Wiggins since. It was generally suppose i that he was killed and burned with the others. I went to Ashtabala, but never got any trace of him or his body. Yet his friends in

"Then who is He wan's rame sent "You've got me there again," re plied Mr. Blunt,-Luise Sharp, in De-

-A resident of Combrid e, this Wiggins & Blunt was not as prosper- State, is the father of a saidle boy and ous as we could have wished. Wig- the owner of a big Newfound and do s. gins went down to Buffalo to see about One day last summer when the dog a wheat deal that we had on hand. We was new to him, he tested his life-sayhad speculated in wheat and railroad ing qualities. To make the test ocstocks and had made something and curred to him as he was was king with lost about an equal amount. We had his boy and dog by the side of a deep no inside points and were working the pool of water; and bang at impuisive market rather blindly, but Wiggins person he at once threw the little lad 24 hours in a moist atmosphere, and was a good man and for Chicago a safe | into the pool. The dog looked upon man. He never risked too much and this performance with apparent his judgment was very reliable. I was approval and sat down and loam or drained soil absorbed 85 per sure we would make a strike sometime watched with interest the struggles of cent. of water (and held it in suspensoon, and in fact all we were doing the child. The father to save his off- sion) in 24 hours, and parted with only was hanging on for the right time to spring's life was obliged to jump into 24 per cent. of it in the same time in a the water, and when he came out he dry air. "Wiggins had written to me the day kicked the dog in a way calculated to These facts are corroborated by more

DRA NAGE OF LAND.

said that I was to keep a keen eye on guestionably beneficial in a very high the markets, especially railroads, and degree. To relieve the saturated soil be ready when he got back for a big of its surplus water down to a depth to thing. If the scheme was ripe, he which the roots of the crops penetrate wrote, before he could get back he is indispensable to the culture of the would send me a dispatch and I was to land and the growth of the crops. A go in on that for all I was worth and sodden swale or swamp can not be as much more as I was able to get a cultivated and it is a constant danger deal on. It was to be make or break and menace to the health of the persons this time, and he staked his reputation living near it and of animals feeding on it that it was to be a make. He said upon or about it. But when it is that of course he could not enter into drained the life-giving air enters and particulars in a letter, but I was to fertility abounds, crops thrive with clear the decks for action and strike luxuriance, and malaria no more makes life a burden. So it is with all reten-"This letter naturally put me on net- tive soils in which water remains too tles, but all I could do was to keep long for profitable working, and, havtrack of things as well as possible and ing no bottom outlet, escapes by slow surface evaporation, chilling the land, filling the air with moisture and poisonous germs and preventing seasonable culture. Such land must be drained. that evening, but almost at daylight I There is no alternative, and if the escape of the water through the tiles used for the purpose of carrying off the water does really cause disastrous at the bottom of it. That means that droughts, it is a result which can not be helped.

It may be worth while to discuss this matter and see if this result does really occur, as is stated by some very intelliparticular word. When the numeral gent writers, whose belief is entitled to some consideration. The past summer I was to use the same method but count has been exceedingly dry in parts of Ohio, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, and crops have suffered seriously for want of moisture. Has the drainage of wet lands and the removal of surplus water had any serious effect in intensifying the results of the dry weather? No reasonable or sane person would entertain for a moment the idea that the tiles in the ground caused the dry weather and prevented rain from falling. But it is charged that the tiles carry off the rainfall as fast as it comes down; that the water reaches the drains and flows off, leaving the ground above their level dry and without any more water than it can hold by suspenpointer was on good authority, alsion, and even preventing the water though who in Buffalo had been in a from reaching the subsoil and the wells, position to know more about stocks and so causing a famine of water in a dry season. If this be true it is a matter of choice of two evils, saturation of the soil and sloughs and swamps, or an occasional water famine. Then the question occurs, is this so?

The action of drains is well under stood. Water does not enter drains from above, sinking in the soil and passing off through the tiles. This is not the way the water escapes into the tiles. When the soil becomes filled with as much water as it can hold, up to the surface, the excess then flows off by the way of the hollow places into the water courses. This is when there are no subsoil drains. When land is drained sufficiently to carry off the excess above the point of saturation, the water sinking down forces itself into the drains from below, excepting from directly over the tiles, and in a gradually sloping direction upward to the central line between the drains. And no more thus passes into the drains than the excess above the saturation point, and if this did not flow into the drains it would escape from the surcrept slowly up. At last the amount I face. The drains will carry off this surhad sold began to appal me. My hair plus water if it is not more than the soil can pass through its pores; if it is in excess of the ability of the soil to let it through it will flow off from the surface, whether the land is drained or not. One principal point in the practice of drainage is to provide such a sufficient number of drains as will earry off all the surplus water and prevent surface washing, and to have no more drains than will do this without lowering the point of saturation below the surface midway between the drains. This depends upon the character of the land, and the engineer who lays out the system of drainage will always carefully consider this point and avoid making a mistake either way. So that in fact the drains do not remove any more water from the land than would flow away if there were no drains; the effect of the drains being only to carry away the surplus below the surface that would other wise flow off on the surface. It is much better that the escape should be by the drains than by the surface, for in its passage through the soil the water parts with whatever fertilizing matter it may contain, and by means of the carbonic acid, oxygen and nitrogen it may hold in solution, it not only conveys plant food to the crops in these forms, but it has considerable useful effect upon the soil in dissolving mineral matter which the crops can avail themselves of. These are the effects of the drains upon the soil in wet weather when water is in excess; now let us consider their effect in dry weather,

when moisture is deficient. Soil parts with its moisture more o less rapidly, in proportion to its solidity or porosity. A ball of solid clay pressed hard and compactly will dry out very quickly, and because of its want of porosity it will absorb moisture very slowly. If the clay is pulverized and moistened it will remain moist much longer than when it is in a solid mass, and when dry will absorb moisture more quickly. The behavior of soils in this respect has been investigated by several careful observers, and especially by the German Professor Schubler, who found that compact clay soil absorbed 40 per cent. of water in parted with 52 per cent. in a dry atmosphere in the same time, while a friable

periment stations and are in accordance with common experience. It is well known that a wet slough when dried in the summer time becomes solid and hard, but when it is drained it becomes soft, porous and friable. Every farmer who has plowed undrained and drained land in dry weather knows how much easier the drained land is plowed when it is dry, and how difficult or impossible it is to turn the dry, hard, undrained soil. These facts. which are beyond question, then show that drained land is more open, porous and absorbent than that which is undrained, and that consequently it will hold more water before it is saturated and will retain it for a longer time before it dries out. Consequently the drainage of land is an advantage in dry weather, as it is in wet weather; it helps the soil to hold more water before any escapes from it, and it causes it to hold it in suspension more tenaciously. These being thus, it can not be that the draining of land provokes drought or is injurious in a dry season; but it is precisely the reverse, and it is beneficial

in both wet and dry weather. No doubt the drainage water might be stored in cisterns below the surface as a provision against the frequently occurring searcity in our dry summers, and every farmer should provide for such a storage, as is done in hot, dry countries, as in India, where a most valuable supply of cool water is thus preserved for a time of scarcity; but the actual benefits of drainage should not be overlooked in a mistaken belief that it tends to intensify the dryness of the soil by removing water that might be retained .- Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.

NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY.

ome of the Latest Designs Originated by American Artists.

Nut-crackers with oxidized handles re regarded with favor. Chased oxidized silver safety-pins are

new in the jeweler's stocks. The latest idea in pungents is an oxidized silver alligator with detacha-

ble head. Button-hooks with steel shanks and nandles or silver work in repousse dec-

oration are fashionable. A boy trying to upset a huge bottle, which rests on a rug of silver, is the latest idea in fancy ink-wells.

A baby's shoe of silver, from the top of which is attached a pouch of eeru silk, is an odd but handsome jewel cas-

Ink-wells of handsomely engraved glass have covers of silver in repousse work. An owl's head in a rope frame is an attractive design.

An excellent design for a paperweight is a cat made of silver sitting on a rug of the same material, the corners or which are slightly upturned. Spectacle cases made of oxidized silver, plush lined and decorated with repousse work, mostly in floral designs, are attracting attention.

The prevailing fashion for memorandum tablets is oxidized silver etched to imitate tortoise-shell. They are generally worn as pendants to chatelaines. A novel paper cutter recently intro-

duced has a blade of oxidized silver and a handle of oak, the end of which tipped with a band of etched silver. Bonbonnieres of silver are being

placed upon the market in a great variety of designs. The very latest idea is a box of dull finish with cover, a cat's head in repousse work surrounded by a circle of flowers set with six large garnets.

An attractive bouquet holder just introduced is a branch of a tree in silver, from which hang two acorns. The nut part of the acorn is in bright silver, while the husk is dull finished.

One of the latest designs in matchboxes is in the Egyptian repousse style. On one side, in the right-hand lower corner of the box, is a woman's head; on the other, in the opposite angle, is a ball from which emerge numberless twists, extending and spreading in ev-

ery direction. A most handsome piano or extension lamp is to be seen in the show-room of a down-town manufacturer. The stand is made of bronze, of antique pattern, the extending rod of silver and the lamp-bowl of oxidized silver beautifully etched. The chimney is of a delicate blue tint and the shade a parasol of red silk, heavily fringed. -- Jewelers' Weekly.

Weed Out Your Stock.

In a majority of the herds and flocks there are animals that fail to give any profit for the food and care they receive. They should be gct rid of before the expense of their keeping for another winter has been added to the loss already made. It is a waste of provender that might otherwise be utilized to advantage, to keep such stock on the place. Old horses, cows and sheep frequently add to the ex- son? penses of the farm for some time after they cease to be a source of profit. In the course of the year much money goes to waste on many farms, and often it is through the medium here mentioned. Weed out the inferior animals and supply their places with good stock. - National Live-Stock Jour-

It is probable that New York and New Jersey will be connected by a bridge across the Hudson within a very few years. The idea is to build it on the cantilever plan from Stevens point, Hoboken, to Forty-second street. the narrowest part of the river, its mark.

The beauty of that head is that it doesn't hurt to pi it.

The beauty of that head is that it doesn't hurt to pi it.

The beauty of that head is that it worked like a charm!"—Lewiston Jour- had cheaper, it will command the trade."—N. Y. Mad and Express. recent observations in American ex- doesn't hurt to pi it.

THE MASTER'S HAND. Midnight Scene in the Mansion of a Million-

"Hold up your hands!" The speaker was a man of slight but shapely build, with a piercing eye, a resolute look, a commanding voice and a bearing of one who was absolute master of the situation. Attired in his robe de nuit he stood in a doorway of the dining-room of his own house, an elegant mansion on the boulevard, and he held in his hand a 44-caliber revolver pointed straight ahead of him with an aim that varied not the smallest fraction of a hair's breadth.

The man addressed was a ruffian of powerful frame and sinister aspect. He stood in front of an elaborate sideboard, a door of which was open, exposing in the dim glare of the dark lantern whose rays were flashed into the interior a glittering array of costly plate which he was about to lay his brawny hand upon when arrested by the startling command already quoted.

Taken by surprise the stalwart marauder turned his face in the direction from which the voice proceeded and stood for a moment irresolute. Some subtile influence by which mind sways mind, independent of physical environments or disparities, apparently mastered him, for he reluctantly raised his hands, and the two men faced each other in the darkened room and a silence so profound that the muffled heartbeats that shook the frame of the baffled burglar could almost be heard by the calm, self-poised, relentless man who still pointed the death-dealing implement straight at his heart.

"Move a muscle and you are a dead man," suddenly exclaimed the voice that had already smitten his herculean form as with paralysis, and the owner of that voice moved forward and took the dark lantern from the nerveless hand that held it. With swift and methodical movements he placed it on the sideboard so that its rays feebly outlined the form before him, and, with that terrible weapon still aimed unerringly at his heart, he thrust his hands into the pockets of the helpless wretch, one after another, and drew forth a clay pipe, a watch, a plug of tobacco, a pint bottle, thirty-six cents in money and a bunch of keys; and, as he led him to the outside door of the house, he handed him a card on which was inscribed the name "Americus V. Getthere, President Gas Company," and hissed in the ear of the despairing man: "I am something of an operator myself." --- Chicago Tribune.

Jane Had Passed Away.

divorce suit has been pending for many years in a New Jersey court. The applicant is a German and his counsel is one of Newark's shining lights. The other day the German stepped into his lawyer's office and said: "Mr. Barker, is it lawful to discontinue proceedings in divorce suits?"

"Certainly," said the lawyer; "my dear sir, they can be discontinued at any time. I am pleased beyond measure that there is a prospect of having harmony restored between you and

your wife." "Yes," said the client, "harmony is very good, but Jane is dead."-N. Y. Mail and Express.

Between Two Fires.

A woman was up before the police court the other day for assaulting her husband. He relented after her arrest, and when he came to the witnessbox he refused to swear against her.

"Now, Mr. Clark," said his Honor, "didn't your wife inflict those scratches on your face?" "I can't tell a lie sir."

"And I don't want you to. Was it

your wife?" "Your Honor, we keep a cat. It lies between the two of 'em. If my wife says she didn't then it must be the cat, and I'll have her beheaded before I

sleep this night." - Detroit Free Press. More Than He Wanted.

"No, George, it is useless for you to say any thing more."

Then all my hopes are at an end. and I am left to be miserable." "But you should not allow yourself to be miserable. Remember, I will al-

ways be as a sister to you." "Oh, that is too much. I couldn't expect that." 'Why not?"

"I wouldn't think of asking you to darn my socks or sew on suspender buttons. All I wanted was for you to marry me and spend my salary."-Merchant Traveler.

An Excellent Memory.

Brown-What have you got that string around your finger for, Robin-

Robinson-To remind me of something I am to get for my wife; and, by thunder, I've forgot what it was !- N.

-A Maine clergyman told a friend that he had great difficulty in putting his youngest child to sleep at night. The friend waggishly asked: "Did you ever try the effect of reading one of your sermons to him, doctor?" "Why. no," replied the good man in all serionsness; "I never thought of that." After his departure the friend's wife remonstrated with him for playing on the simplicity of the reverend gentleheight to be 165 feet above high-water restrain her risibles when some time after the minister called again and remarked: "O, do you know, I adopted The Punxsulawney Picayune is the your husband's suggestion of reading title of a new paper in Pennsylvania. one of my sermons to my boy, and it article be equally good, and can be

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Horses for city driving, especially, should have sound feet.

-In baking apple or peach dumplings fill the pan two-thirds full of water; they are not so dry and hard.

-Shrunken seed may do fairly well if the conditions of germination and subsequent growth are favorable, but plump seed will do much better. -A new importation from Europe is

an ingenious piece of mechanism in the form of a bird which sings and goes. through the motions of a canary with a fidelity to nature that is said to be surprising.

-Fruit Cake: Two pounds of raisins, three cups of molasses, three eggs, two-thirds of a cup of butter, seven cups of flour, one tablespoonful of soda, spices to taste, citron and currants if desired .-- Boston Budget.

-Many well-known weeds, though unfit for food when matured, are highly valued as greens when young. The poke weed has been used in some sections for years, yet its berries are poisonous. It is now claimed that the common purslaine is excellent when young as greens .- Indianapolis Journal.

-Lobster Salad: One can of lobster. chopped fine, twelve hard boiled eggs. chopped fine, one cup of vinegar, one tablespoonful of mustard, one-half teaspoonful of pepper, small piece of butter, one-half cup of cream, two raw eggs, well beaten; heat until boiling; mix with lobster and eggs and lay on lettuce leaves. - Exchange.

-Baked Omelet: Heat three teacupfuls of milk, melting in it a bit of butter as large as a walnut. Beat well together five eggs, one tablespoonful of flour, and a scant teaspoonful of salt. and add to the hot milk stirring as rapidly as possible. Turn into a hot, wellbuttered frying-pan and bake in a quick oven one-quarter of an hour .- Farmer and Manufacturer.

-Cut up a firm head of cabbage, put n a saucepan with boiling water, boil fifteen minutes, drain off the water and dress with half a pint of vinegar, an ounce of sugar, salt, pepper, mustard, and one tablespoonful of butter. Set on the fire, boil, and add a teacup of cream and one egg. Mix with the cabbage and cook five minutes .- Indianapolis Journal.

-Corn Starch: One pint of milk, three whites of eggs, three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, three tablespoonfuls of sugar; boil the milk, add the other ingredients, and pour in mould. Make a custard of one pint of milk, three yolks of eggs and three tablespoonfuls of sugar; flavor. Add boiled milk, and when ready to serve, pour around the white part. - Boston Budget.

-Dr. Stumpf says that a piece of ice placed in a bag, and then in a box or basket containing enough barley-chaff to surround it with a layer of five or six inches thick, will not lose 25 per cent. of its weight in five or six days, in a room the temperature of which is between 70 degrees and 80 degrees. This suggests an excellent way to preserve various articles of food and drink. as well as ice itself.

-Henry Stewart says in Troy Times that the frequent diseases of poultry are all due to mismanagement. Now starved and then crammed with food; housed in noisome, damp, filthy sheds, or not housed at all; confined in coops for a month in the same spot, swarming with lice, deprived of water or drinking the drainage of the manure piles; fed with insufficient nutritious food, and, when consequently troubled with the various ailments known as chicken cholera, dosed with alum, copperas, camphor, castor oil, oak-bark tea, sulphur, cayenne pepper, patent pills, pain-killer, condition powders, soot, ashes, soft soap and other "physic," they lie down in despair and die.

AMERICAN PICKLES.

They Are Fully Equal to the Imported English Article. The use of foreign pickles and sauces in this country is very small now.

American products have taken their place." This was the reply of a wholesale grocer to a question from a reporter.

The reporter then 'asked: "Has the fame of the foreign goods died out?"

"Not exactly; but the American pickles are fully equal to them. and. what is of more importance to consumers, they are much cheaper. You will remember that at one time no pickle was thought worth eating unless it bore the stamp of a certain firm in London. The same may be said of sauces. But this is all changed. Noone thinks of asking for the London concern's pickles now in any ordinary grocery store, and if any one should it would be almost impossible to get them. The American bottled pickles are from thirty-three to fifty per cent. cheaper to the jobbing trade, and therefore can be sold at a lower price to the consumer.'

"Where are the pickles prepared?" "They are grown and pickled in this State. At Montrose, N. Y., there is a pickle factory nearly a block in extent. They are put up in quantities to suit both family and hotel use."

"What about the sauces?" "The old English sauces are no onger on the price-lists of large grocery stores, as a better kind can be supplied at forty to fifty per cent. cheaper. That the latter gives satisman, but was herself scarcely able to faction is shown by the fact that it has superseded the foreign among the wholesale trade and jobbers, besides which the old prejudice against any thing American has died out. If the

Chase County Courant,

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR.

Oh! the dear Old Year is dying! His children, the months, dropped one by one. And the last week died as the first had done, And the days all went with the setting sun; And the Old, Old Year,

Grand, hoary and drear, On his deathbed lone is lying.

Oh! the dear Old Year is dying? His brow is cold with the chill of the tomb, And his eyes are dark with a deadly gloom, And the hours are weaving on ghostly loom

His burial shroud, Where silent and proud, On his deathbed lone he is lying.

Oh! save the Year that is dying! Oh! stay the sands so cruelly flowing! Oh! stay the minutes so steathily going! Oh! quicken the pulses so tremulous growing, Ere it be too late! E'en while we wait,

The Year on his deathbed is lying!

Oh! the Year, the Year is dying! And the shifting scene of sunshine and rain, The dear delight, and the dearer pain. The hope that fell, but to blossom again, The dreams and the fears, The smiles and the tears,

All, all on the deathbed are lying! Oh! help is none for the dying! The hours have woven a winding sheet Of the pale, white mist, and the falling sleet, And the midnight comes on its errand fieet.

One word of command,

One touch of its hand—

And the year in the grave is lying! Oh! weep for the Year that is fled! That stands aloof on the phantom shore With the ghost of the years that have gone be

fore. Yet we weep in vain, For never again,
Shall live the old year that is dead.

-Grace D. Litchfield, in N. Y. Independent.

"INTERVENTIONS."

And the Happiness Which Followed Their Removal.

The little dinner in the little diningstumbling, cleared the room, and ardren, who had not minded her failures, and were merry and talkative because there was a guest who smiled upon them, had been coaxed and commanded away to bed.

At last little Mrs. Worden was free to sit down by her friend for a confidential talk, and her husband was free to withdraw from his newspaper, not to the library, but to the other side of the table. Mrs. Worden had her workbasket in her hand, but she put it aside as she looked into her friend's facethe heart was in her eyes.

"Oh, Margaret, I am so glad to see you!" she said. "It was so selfish of me to ask you to come now, but I never wanted you so before."

"And I never was so glad to come." such pleasure in making your vacations pleasant, but every thing is so different now. Every thing is gone even the piano."

"But, dear Helen, I didn't come visit you for those."

"No; but I loved to think you ento this little, stuffy house, with the their noise from morning till night. There is no Elise to keep them in the nursery, or take them off for an airing. They'll torment the life out of you.'

"No," said Margaret, "My life never will go that way.

"But every thing is so different. You saw Bridget. It's so different keeping house with her from what it used to be with the three nice maids I had. Indeed, I do my best, Margaret, but you saw how it was at dinner. We gave up all our real silver. John would. you know; and we kept only a partly broken set of china. The table doesn't look as it used to.'

"Never mind, dear. Indeed, I don't think of that."

"No," said Mrs. Worden, mournful-"But I can't even give you much of myself this time. I have to be busy every minute till the children are in bed. I ought to be sewing now. We can't have any more nice talks over books and questions, you know. I hardly know such things exist. My mind is full of nothing but housework and children. I've given up the Literary Club and the Charity Union, and I can not make calls. Those nice people you used to like to meet I seldom see now. I've just dropped out of their way. I can't give any such nice little reception for you as we had last year.'

"I don't want it; you know I don't." "When I sent for you last week I was feeling as if I could not face New Year's without you. When I think of the change one little year has brought thing pleasant went at once. It was hardest to loose our country house. We both leved it: it was so sweet and giry out there, and we had such lovely neighbors. When I looked forward to spending the whole summer in the city with the children it seemed awful."

"And has it proved as bad as you feared?"

"Well, no; I've really been so busy I hardly knew how the days passed. And we have been remarkably well. and John has been so thoughtful for me and the children. Poor John! think what a year this has been for him! He was so used to the sense of having a you took between spreading the baby's vented an electric fishing line which fortune to fall back upon. And now I bread and cutting Mabel's meat and kills a fish the instant it seizes the hook know it fairly frightens min some times to think there is only his slender hungry."

"I hardly have time to know it, but man. know it fairly frightens him some helping me, and I saw that you were and at the same time rings a bell on

providence."

"Yes," said Helen, humbly. "I know, but I forget some times.'

"I want to tell you some thing," said Margaret "I mourned over your losses, dear Helen, but since I've been here I haven't been realizing them as you might think, I've been so happy over the gains."

"What gains?" the interventions!

"What do you mean by interventions?"

"Let me try to tell you. Helen, I pretended to be happy, and I did enjoy a great deal that I knew you wanted me ing about it, too."

"Then I am an intervention now?" to enjoy. But all the while there was such uneasy fears in my heart! Sometimes I thought I would tell you of them; then I blamed myself for worrying, silly old maid, and was ashamed of them."

"But what was it all about, Mar-

garet?" "About the interventions; the interventions between you and your children, first of all. The big house with she wept a little with her head upon the big rooms seemed one of them. The nursery was so far from your sit- said: ting-room. How could you know the children as you do now they are thrown right about you here? And Elise was another. She marshaled them to airings and meals and bed so irreproachably there seemed hardly a chance for them to get at you. And she was jealous when the baby cried for her 'dear lill, mamma,' don't you remember? Mabel fidgeted under her rule, and wanted to play in the veranda near you instead of walking out with the babycarriage. And when Maurice had those dreadful outbreaks of temper, and to have a growing, happy year?" none of you knew what to do with him

-forgive me, Helen-it seemed to me said Helen. sometimes just a protest of his nature against uncongenial companionship. Would not you or I be cross, perhaps, room was over at last. The maid-of- if we had to spend six or eight solid all-work, who had burned the gravy, hours of the day with people who did and taken up the boiled pudding too not satisfy our hearts and minds at all? soon, had now, with some clatter and And your children have natures like took Jessie into the kitchen with her your own, sensitive to society, and and allowed her to help dress the turranged it for the evening. The chil- minds like yours, bright and demand- key, and make the cranberry sauce,

ing. "Oh, Margaret! why did you not speak of this?"

"I could not. It seemed meddlesome. I was not even sure I was right. over the finest 'royal diplomatique' But all that is gone now, and I am so glad.

thoughtfully, "has been the sweetest, last year's, and there was no company best boy this last six months that a

mother could ask for." "And the Literary Club," Margaret esumed, "and the Charity Union, and the calls, and the shopping-yes, and the new books, and the 'questions'-I was half jealous of them all the time, though they were so good and pleas-ant. They did intervene. They kept games afterward. you hours and hours away from home, "Do you mean it? I used to take or took up so much time when you were there. All that time the children were among servants-young children, that have such active minds. My dear, that you used to enjoy; the nice large I know I'm only a foreboding, anxious room I kept for you, and the library, old maid; but when I read in the paper said Helen, humbly. - Elizabeth Glover. and the pictures, and the carriage, and the stories that shock us so, about girls in Christian Union. who have been reared in wealth and position, and clone with their father' servants, I bethink me that there is a simple reason back of every wonder. joyed them. Now I have brought you If a girl through many hours of her early I fe has found her best comfort children all over it. You can hear and entertainment from some goodnatured cook, or coachman, or gardener, why should we think like associations would prove repulsive to her afterward? Don't you remember what a fascination for your Jessie that slim, handsome mulatto, Jim, had?"

"Margaret, oh, Margaret!" "I know; but I shivered to see her hovering about the butler's pantry whenever she could escape Elise. He had some monkey tricks and little songs and stories that appealed to her imagination and delighted her. You yourself told me, laughing, how when John was to be away one evening, and Jessie heard you say you would be lonely, she replied: 'Send for Jim, mamma; he's real good company. I love him.'

"But she was only six years old; a little child!"

"Yes, but it seems to me even a child relationships better than that."

"Why did not you speak, Margaret?" danger is over now. Helen, be thankful profit to the owners of the trees .-- Lonwith me that your work is right here at home, where your little girls are. where they may learn to help you in it and be close to you."

Helen drew a long breath, but she

did not speak. "And there are some other suspected interventions that I miss," continued Margaret. "Those two pretty housemaids, with the white caps and the pink cheeks and bright eyes, who swept and dusted and waited so beautiit seems like a nightmare. Every fully; and the coachman, with the shining carriage and horses, that came so punctually to your door every morning-they stood between you and your health. I felt almost sure of it. Don't you remember the headache and languor you used to suffer from? And the rubbists' that used to visit you, and the doctor's electrical treatments?"

"I couldn't afford them now," said Mrs. Worden. "Such bills would ruin

"And now you do not need them. You look so firm and active, and you have such color in your cheeks. Forgive me, dear, but I noticed the mouthfuls

"There is more than that," said I am really hungry at meal-times. And Margaret. "There's God's large, kind I have wondered to find how many hours at a time I could be on my feet. Indeed, I am thankful for better health. What should I have done without it?" "And, my dear, where is John's ci-

"Oh, he gave it up. Wasn't it good of him? Right in the midst of the trouble, too. I was frightened to have him do it, and yet I was glad. When I married him I thought I liked the "Oh, my dear, you have got rid of odor of a good cigar; but it was getting to be always in his mouth. I was jealous of it. It seemed to make him indifferent even to me. Yes, I will own

that was an intervention between us, was a hypocrite often in the days when | Margaret. And oh! how good and kind you were rich, and I visited you, I he is! If you were not here he would be reading his paper to me, and talk-

"No, no; it's far better to talk with you than to hear any newspaper. But, indeed, our trouble has brought us nearer to one another. He has been my great, great comfort."

"And you have been his. Dear Helen, I think you have taken it all so nobly!

The tears came to Helen's eyes, and her friend's shoulder. Presently she

"We have learned to say, 'Give us this day our daily bread' with some real asking in the prayer."

"There were interventions between you and God swept away in that loss?' "Yes; we had to come near to Him, asking for common things-shelter and work, and strength and sense to know how to live this new life."

"Then, if God has put you in better possession of your health, and your children, and your husband, and Himself this year, don't you think we ought "Does he always leave the best?"

"Always; He only takes what inter-

venes between us and that." And there was a very happy New Year's next day, when Mr. and Mrs. Worden, with Maurice, went peacefully to church, and Margaret and "snow" the potatoes-yes, and even let her make a lemon pudding with her own hands. Over that pudding was more pride and rejoicing than that ever a French cook manufactured. It is true there were only two courses "Maurice," said Mrs. Worden, at that dinner, instead of seven as at except Margaret. But there were some flowers, which she had secretly sent Bridget and Mabel and the baby to buy; and there were four good children, who did not come and go with the dessert, but sat all through the dinner like little gentlemen and ladies, and were unspeakably happy playing

> And when they were in bed their father said, thoughtfully:

> "Helen, I believe there are some ways in which this home is a better one for our children than the old one." "Please God, we will make it so,"

As the planting of waste land with trees is one of the very few branches of agricultural industry which have some appearance of being still remunerative, it is satisfactory to note a chemical discovery which, in the opinion of some very competent judges, should add materially to the advantages of growing pines and fir-trees. The substance "coniferin" was chemically discovered twenty-six years ago, but its practical use as a glucoside, or sugar-making material, was not attempteduntil very recently. The Germans and the French are now about equally assiduous in this new industry, England only lags behind. A tree of medium size and in vigorous growth ordinarily yields seven to eight pints of sap. The sap appears as a white, milky and clouded liquid, and from this liquid "vanillin," as well as "coniferin," is now being obtained. The additional discovery of a valuable flavoring material increases the net profit, of six who had always been her and there seems no reason why Engmother's companion would have felt lish pines should not be laid under contribution. The demand for both "coniferin" and "vanillin" is stated to be "I could not then. I can now. The good, and prices such as to pay a good don Graphic.

Cream as Medicine. Persons consumptively inclined, those with feeble digestions, aged people and those inclined to chilliness and cold extremities, are especially benefitted by a liberal use of sweet cream. No other article of food or medicine will give them results equally satisfactory, and either as a food or medicine is not bad to take. As an antidote for a tendency to consumption, it acts like a charm, and serves all the purpose intended to be served by cod-liver oil with much greater certainty and effect. Where sweet cream can be had, codliver oil is never needed. The volatile and easily appropriated unctuous matter in cream, besides contributing directly to warmths and vigor, aids indirectly by promoting digestion for the same reason and in the same way that other aromatic and attenuated oils aid the digestive function .- Ladies' Home Journal.

-A citizen of Dallas, Tex., has inshore to warn the slumbering fisher-



INVALIDS' HOTEL SURGICAL INSTITUTE

No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Not a Hospital, but a pleasant Remedial Home, organized with

A FULL STAFF OF EIGHTEEN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

And exclusively devoted to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine for yourself, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to you for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, in any particular, our institutions, advantages or success, we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip. We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect accuracy with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to exactly locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain signs. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally

examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Advisor." By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for \$1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes those time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such sees than he who attempts to treat every ill to which fish is her, without giving special attention to any class of diseases in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The divantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, ithin the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of every malady incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT

AIP Passages and Lungs, such as Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Larynglits, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, both through correspondence and at our institutions, constitutes an important specialty.

Throat and Lung Diseases, which give much valuable information, viz: (I) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (3) ATreatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents. (4) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents. (5) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents. (6) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents. (6) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, post-paid, two cents. (6) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, post-paid, two cents. (6) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, post-paid, two cents. (6) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, post-paid, two cents. (6) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, post-paid, two cents. (7) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, post-paid, two cents. (8) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, post-paid, two cents. (9) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, post-paid, two cents. (9) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, post-paid, two cents. (9) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, post-paid, two cents. (9) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, post-paid, two cents. (9) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, post-paid, two cents. (9) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, post-paid, two cents. (9) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, post-paid, two cents. (9) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, post-paid, two cents. (9) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh, price, post-paid, two cents.

DISEASES OF DISEAS

KIDNEY

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of patients, who can, therefore, generally be successfully treated at their homes. The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Probably no other institution in the world has been so largely patronized by suffers from this class of maladies as the old and world-famed World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great experiences in determining the exact nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in nicety adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

GAUTION.

These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition are known to do positive injury in others. We have never, therefore, attempted to put up anything for general sale through druggists, recommending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an extensive experience that the only safe and successful course is to carefully determine the disease and its progress in each case by a chemical and microscopical examination of the urine, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the disease and condition of our patient.

WONDERFUL
SUCCESS.

To this wise course of action we attribute the marvelous success attained by our specialists in that important and extensive Department of our institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. The treatment of constituted a leading branch of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large Illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER
DISEASES.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, and kindred affections may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary success. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps.

TRICTURES AND URINARY FISTRICTURES AND URINARY FISTRICTURES, AND URINARY FISTRICTURES, and of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistules, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treaties on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in stamps for a large, illustrated treaties containing many testimonials.

Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity. Nervous Debility, arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affected by our specialists for these disenses with unusual numerous cases reported in our different illustrated DISEASES.

with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

We have a special Department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of Discases of Women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and consider at attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council, of skilled specialists. Rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Discases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates (160 pages).

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.

HERNIA (Breach), or RUPTURE, no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and permanently cured by our specialists, without the knife and without dependence upon trusses. Abundant references. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise. PILES, FISTULÆ, and other diseases affecting the lower bowels, are treated with wonderful success. The worst cases of pile tumors are permanently cured in fifteen to twenty days. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital losses, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institutions, it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment logated at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices.

We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced specialists.

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY.

We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible on doing good and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little. We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

CURED AT HOME. Most of these cases can be treated when at a

A Complete Treatise (136 pages) on these diseases sent scaled, in plain envelope, secure from observation, on receipt of only ten cents, in stamps, for postage.

SURGICAL
PRACTICE.

Hundreds of the most difficult operations known to modern surgery are annually performed in the most skillful manner, by our Surgeon-specialists. Large Stones are safely removed from the Bladder, by crushing, washing and pumping them out, thus avoiding the great danger of cutting. Our specialists, remove cataract from the eye, thereby curring blindness. They also straighten cross-eyes and insert artificial ones when needed. Many Ovarian and also Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus are arrested in growth and cured by electrolysis, coupled with other means of our invention, whereby the great danger of cutting operations in these cases is avoided.

Especially has the success of our improved operations for Varicocele, Hydrocele, Fistulæ, Ruptured Cervix Uteri, and for Ruptured Perineum, been alike gratifying both to curselves and our patients. Not less so have been the results of numerous operations for Stricture of the Cervical Canal, a condition in the female generally resulting in Barrenness, or Sterility, and the cure of which, by a safe and painless operation, removes this commonest of impediments to the bearing of offspring.

A Complete Treatise on any one of the above maladies will be sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

Although we have in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalidated and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether realizing for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry, or of consultation, should be addressed to

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. T.

BURTON BROTHERS WILL SELL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING,

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

riod of the lowest tariff this country

Secretary Fairchild in his report meets the suggestion that the internal taxes should be reduced without evasion. He shows with absolute distinctness the absurdity of throwing off the ness the absurdity and takes in order. The internal alians of the government departments here for several years past, unless they are insincered on December or blinded by prejudices, must bear witness to a wonderful change for the better since Mr. Cleveland came in. taxes upon spirits and tobacco in order

of "the momentum acquired by twen- mean that the employes are forbidden ty five years of the prevalence of Republican principles, which has not yet lost its force." Certainly not. The decrepit old party is on the down track of an inclined plane, and is traveling the down grade to political extinction as rapidly as it once moved many were not, and usually those who

were not, and usually those who were not were the ones most secure, because they had the best political "pulp." This state of affairs tended to fill the departments with drones and dissipated persons. Outsiders applying for information were often treated insolently by clerks who were too lazy to furnish it. Many of these \$70.000.000 spent upon war vessels since the close of the war, in view of the fact that there is now no navy. the fact that there is now no navy. lustration .- Secretary Whitney.

Cleveland's message has not only spoiled many deep-laid schemes of demagogues in this country, but it has knocked the "stuffin" out of the tory scheme in English politics. The enemies of Ireland were prepairing to deceive the people, on a protection issue instead of home rule, but Cleveland's message broke the courage of Hortingten, and Gladstone expects it to do him great service in the coming campaign.

The President and the Secretary of the Treasury have done all that they could to convince those engaged in protected employments that the powers afforded by federal taxation will be used to protect them against for the protect of t be used to protect them against foreign competition. But if those interests shall insist that just taxes shall be abolished in order that unjust taxes may be retained and turned to profit, or if they shall insist that great ex-penditures shall be made in order to J. H. Harvey vs. E. A. Hildebrand. penditures shall be made in order to find a use for the fruits of unnecssary taxation, a spirit will be aroused in this country which will give the protestic reason enough for alarm.

J. H. Hartey vs. D. D. D. H. Hartey vs. D. D. D. P. Shaft vs. W. B. Bebee; judgment for \$801.55.

W. W. Wilson et al. vs. Jas. A. Williams, to reform deed; deed reformed testionists reason enough for alarm.

this country which will give the protectionists reason enough for alarm.

The following from the Eldorado Republican, Bent Murdock's paper, is a neat bit of "political prophesy," that is based, we are sorry to say, on much that is true. The article is as follows: "If nothing happens, A. W. Smith, of McPherson, will be the next Governor of Kansas. The gang are all for him, and unless they change their minds, he will be nominated and elected. In view of the fact that some doubting Thomasses may think that we do not know what we are talking about, we will explain. About a year ago we had a talk with one of the away-up political bosses—an inside boss, who gets his orders direct from the throne. 'Why the duce are you pushing Smith for Governor?' we asked. 'Don't you see?' said the boss, 'old Funston, down in the second district, may want to be Governor. He is a farmer. Times are hard, and we may have a big granger movement in 1888. We don't want Funston. We can't control him; and after he gets to be Governor he may want to go to the Senate, so we bring out granger Smith Governor he may want to go to the Senate, so we bring out granger Smith to down granger Funston. Don't you see? We can control Smith without any trouble, and when the time comes if we don't want him we can beat him. Some time ago it was assertained that 'Old, Funston' would not be a candidate for Governor, so the movement was to get out E. N. Morill as a candidate to down Smith. Now comes the report 'through paper authorite.' didate to down Smith. Now comes | Send to F. P. Shumway. Jr., Boston, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. the report, 'through paper authority,' Mass., for free sample copy of the mehir-tr

that Morill will not be a candidate for Governor. Whatever the gang may now think about Smith, it is too late to get out a man against him, so they will have to stand by him and put him through. Only a year or two ago, Smith was a rip-snorting anti-railraad man, but the gang made him speaker of the House last winter, and he quietly came down off his pearch and made up the House committee on railroads entirely satisfactory to the corporations; so Mr. Speaker A. W. Smith, has the innings at this writing, for Rovernor."—McPherson Democrat.

Cottage Hearth, a beautiful illustrated magazine, and so realize what an extraordinary offer we are making when we offer to send both the Cottage Hearth and the Courant for a full year for only \$2.00, when the price of the House last winter, and he quietly came down off his pearch and made up the House committee on railroads entirely satisfactory to the corporations; so Mr. Speaker A. W. Smith, has the innings at this writing, for Governor."—McPherson Democrat.

The greatest per cent. of increase of National wealth, in this country, was from 1850 to 1860; and this was a pervised of the lewest tariff this country.

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The greatest per cent. of increase of National wealth, in this country, was from 1850 to 1860; and this was a pervised of the lewest tariff this country.

The greatest per cent. of increase of National wealth, in this country, was entirely satisfactory to the corporations.

The greatest per cent. of increase of National wealth, in this country, was entirely satisfactory to the corporation of receipts for the kitchen for the sick room, its practical suggestions and advice for the raising and care of plants and flowers, its instruction for beautifying homes by

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

observe the internal affairs of the gov- hundred miles. Tickets will be sold In former administrations the prevailto make necessary their retention upon food, clothing, fuel and the materials of industry.

Mr. Jones, Blaine chairman of the Republican national committee, speaks of "the memory are now it is purely business. This is converted the departments from political clubs to business offices which they are designed to be. I do not mean that the employees are forbidden.

> please, without danger of dismissal. DISRICT COURT.

ficient ones who remain are free to hold whatever political opinions they

FRANK DOSTER, JUDGE.

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

State vs. Henry Sommers, liquor case; leave to enter nolle.

T. B. Nesbit vs. H. G. White et al., appeal from J. P.; verdict for \$69.30.
C. H. Lovecamp vs. B. Hackett, Road Overseer Dist. No. 7, Falls town-

per, divorce; dismissed.
Isaac Alexander vs. Wm. Tweedale, to recover money, verdict for \$1,533.05.
G. W. Jones vs. J. J. Holland ee al., note; judgment for \$102.62. Anna B. Golden vs. John K. Gold-

I. Textbooks-use and abuse of; Brass and Iron Cylinders,

4. The best methods of teaching reading, paper; Mr. D. Spiker. Discussion; Miss Emily King. Miscellaneous business. Query box.

Adjourned. J. C DAVIS, Sec'y.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

struction for beautifying homes by simple means, and other practical fea-tures, make it invaluable to every household.

The reduction of taxation should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the workingmen or the lessening of his wages.—President Clevelaud's Message.

Secretary Fairchild in his report

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph pays the following tribute to the national administration. It is a novelty to see this kind of mention of a Democratic administration in a Republican paper—and the Telegraph is firmly Republican:

"Those who have had occasion to observe the internal affairs of the government of the production of the productio on December 23, 24, 25. 30, 31 and January 1, good for return trip until Jan-

> STRAYED, From my prmises, on South Fork, about October 1, 1887, three heifers, two red and one spotted red and white, branded with a half circle and the letter S on right hip, and slit in ears. All costs for feeding will be paid by
>
> JOHN BROWN,
>
> Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

> FOR SALE. at a bargain, block 10 and one-half of block 11, North Cottonwood Falls. It 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.

J. Optkicen, 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,

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.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER.

(Successor to Holsinger & Fritz), -DEALERJIN-

HARDWAPE, STOVES ADD TIDWARE,

FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps.

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

Feed, Grinders, Buggies, Wagons, &c.

Agents for the Celebrated McCor-mick Mowers and Reapers, and New Lyman Vapor Stoves.

W. H. HOLSINGER,



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,

Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF Broadway

PROMPT AT TENTION ALLORDERS. Good Riggs,

Paid to

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 WAGORS AND BAKER BARBED W IE. Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

BROWN & ROBERTS' NEW FURNITURE STORE JUST OPENED!

most 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 customers. 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, 6705

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 B.
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
3/4 of the southeast 3/4, 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 McCullum, 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 femilies. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several bundred 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; capital 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. FINE CIGARS, Etc.

COTTONWOOD FALLS' - KANS. nov24-tf

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

COTTONWOOD 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.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least S."

S."

S. They buy in the state of the st 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; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	5in.	% col.	1 col
l week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$3.00	83.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.0
2 weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	7.00	13.00
8 weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00	4.50	8.25	15.00
4 weeks	2.00	3.00	3 25	5.00	9.50	17.06
2 months .	3.00	4.50	5 25	8.50	14.00	25.00
3 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
l year					55.00	

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

TIME TABLE.

-	-			
TIME T	ABLE	A., T.	& S. F	. R. R.
EAST.	Tex.Ex.	At.EX.	E.EX.	K.C.EX
	p m	a m	am	p m
Cedar Gr.	12 47	9 45	11 03	10 28
Clements.	12 55	10 04	11 12	10 39
Elmdale	1 07	10 18	11 26	10 54
Strong				11 09
Elifaor	1 28	10 41	11 49	11 18
Safford	1 34	10 48	11.56	11 26
WEST. T	ex.Ex.	Cal Ex.	Den.Ex	. Col.Ex
	p m	p m	p m	am

2 52	4 29	5 22 5 35	5 05
2 52	4 29	5 22	4 51
	1 00		
2 40	4 17	5 10	4 37
2 32	4 09	5 02	4 27
2 25	4 02	4 56	4 19
p m	pm	p m	a m
	p m 2 25 2 32 2 40	p m p m 2 25 4 02 2 32 4 09 2 40 4 17	2 25 4 02 4 56 2 32 4 09 5 02 2 40 4 17 5 10

C. K. &	W. R. I	R.
EAST.	Pass.	Mat.& Frt
Bazar	. 12 15pn	a ·
Gladstone	11 48 aı	n
Cottonwood Falls	. 11 37	
Strong City	11 30	8 20 pm
Evans	11 19	8 00
Hilton	10 59	7 20
Diamond springs	10 43	6 53
Burdick		6 25
Lost springs		5 03
WEST.	Pass.	Mat. & Frt.
Bazar	12 30 pm	n
Gladstone	.12 55	
Cottonwood Falls	. 1 08	
Strong City		5 30am
Evans	. 4 42	5 50
Hilton	. 5 03	6 25
Diamond springs	. 5 19	6 50
Burdick	. 5 85	7 20
Lost springs		7 50

LOCAL SHORT STOPS. Business locals, under this head, 20 co

line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line cach subsequentinsertion. Fur Caps and Gloves, at E. F

Holmes. Mr. N. W. Frisby is painting hi

residence. Mr. G. R. Simmons was down to Em poria, Tusday.

Mufflers from 25 cents to \$5.00, a E. F. Holmes. Mr. J. W. Brown was down to Em-

poria, Monday. Mr. John Rober poria, Monday.

Mrs. Warren Peck, of Cedar Point is on the sick list.

Mrs. Julia A. Reeves is visiting down prices. Ford, the jeweler. friends at Newton. Gentlemen's fine gold watches a

Ford's jewelry store. Silk handkerchiefs for the Holiday

trade, at E. F. Holmes. Mr. Geo. Cosper, of Bazaar, went to

Sedgwick City, Tuesday. Big lot of neckwear, from 25 cents

to \$1.00, at E. F. Holmes. Mr. Jas. M. Jamison, of Wonsevu

has been granted a pension. Mrs. L. P. Santy, of Clements, was down to Emporia, last week.

Some new things in brocaded vel-

vet neckwear, at E. F. Holmes. The postoffice at Elmdale has been moved into the Stotts building.

E. F. Holmes is headquarters fo Gent's Fine Furnishing Goods.

The joists for the lower floor of the Cartter building have been laid.

Judge W. C. Webb, of Topeka' has been attending Court, this week. Born, on Friday, December 16, 1887

to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Small, a son. Mrs. Geo. W. Simmons has gone west, to teach a class embroidery.

Mr. C. J. Lantry, of Strong City, was at Chicago, last week, on business.

Mr. C. C. Sharp is sick, with fever,

at his home in Hodgeman county. Mrs. Fred. Pracht, of Middle creek, has returned from Eureka Springs.

Dr. Davenport, Dentist, will be at Cottonwood Falls, Dec. 29th and 30th. Mr. aed Mrs. S. A. Breese and sons were down to Emporia, last Thursday. The finest line of Neck Mufflers

ever seen in the city, at E. F. Holmes. The parents of Mrs. J. S. Shipman, of Elmdale, are visiting her, from Illi-

Mrs. T. W. Hardesty left, yesterday morning, for a short visit at Kansas

The county officers elect will assume their duties on Tuesday, January 10.

City, were down to Kansas City, last Tuesday, for his home. week.

Mr. T. M. Gruwell was down to Wood's farm, near Elmdale, having Osage City, the latter part of last been tested at Manhattan, has been and adjourned to meet again, next a house-warming, they having recently

The Messrs. Johnston Bros. have put a large, fire-proof safe into their

Go to Ford's jewelry store and see the display of Slverware; it is im-Mr. E. M. Rich' of Clements, has

gone to Missouri to look after mining interests. Mr. W. L. Graham, of Cedar Point, shipped more eattle to Kansas City,

last week. Mr. E. W. Brace is now at work on the plastering of Dr. T. M. Zane's new

residence. Burton Bros., of Strong City, received a car load of Utah potatoes,

last week. Mr. J. B. Byrnes, formerly of Strong City, but now of Dunlap, was in town,

last week. Mr. Jont Wood, of Elmdale, has contracted to build a \$1,300 house at

Herrington. The holiday goods of our merchants are going like hot cakes; and "don't

you forget it. Miss Dottie Scribner has gone on a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. C. Scroggin.

at Wyandotte. Mr. D. S. Sauble, of Cedar Point gave this office a pleasant call, Tues-

day afternoon. A sidewalk is being put down on Friend street, opposite Mr. C. C. Watson's premises.

Mr. Frank Oberst's little Frankie is suffering with a catarrh in the ralm of his right hand.

'Squire John Miller has built a residence on a lot of Mr. Homer Roberts, in Strong City.

Mrs. Julia Engle and children left. last week, for California, where her brothers now are. Born, on Saturday, Dec. 10, 1887, to

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sharp, of South Fork, a daughter. Messrs. G. L. Skinner and Joe Hil

burn, of Strong City, were down to Osage City, last week. Mr. Mark Hackett, who is attending

the Emporia Normal School, has come home for the holidays. If you want a musical instrument of any kind, go to Ford's jewelry store, as

he keeps them in stock. We understand that Mr. N. A. Dobbins will be Under Sheriff for Mr. E. A. Kinne, Sheriff-elect.

Capt. W. A. Parker, formerly of Strong City, but now residing in Wisconsin, is here, on business. Mr. J. M. Warren, who is now teach

his family into that district. Miss Nannie Pugh, very popular teacher in our city schools, will spend

the holidays with friends at Iola. Two nephews of Mrs. Richard Cuthpert arrived here on Tuesday, of week, from Yorkshire, England.

R. L. Ford has a fine line of ladies' gold watches that he is offering at way

Miss Lizzie Clay, who had been at tending school in Strong City, has retarned to her home on Middle creek.

Sheriff J. W. Griffis took E. A. Thomas, adjudged insane, to the In-

sane Asylum, at Topeka, last Monday. Ford, the jeweler, says he will have

an immense stock of new goods, no matter what the state of trade may be. Work in the material yard at Strong City will be resumed after the January meeting of the Board of Directors.

Mr. R. E. Maloney, Township Trustee elect, is putting the culvert near Dr. W. H. Cartter's home in good re-

pairs. Mrs. W. H. Winters, of Strong City, vent to Olathe, last Thursday, where she will spend the holidays with rela-

The Odd Fellows' masquerade ball at Strong City will take place to-morrow (Friday) night, in the Opera House.

Mr. F. B. Shannon left, Tuesday, for Missouri, on receipt of a telegram calling him to the bed side of a sick

brother. Mr. George B. Burton, of Strong City, was at Salina, last week, attending a meeting of a high degree of the

Masonic order. The Methodist, Congregational and Baptist societies of Strong City have made arrangements to have a union postoffice. Christmas tree.

Mr. Isaac Alexander has given a lot 50 feet front, on Main street, west of Broadway, to the Street Car Company, for stable purposes.

Nothing makes a more appropriate resent for a gentleman friend, than fine tasty Neck Muffler. Elegant ine at E. F. Holmes.

There will be a grand masquerade ball in Arcade Hall, on Friday night, December 30, instant, te which every one is cordially invited.

Mr. Adam Gottbehuet, formerly of this city, but now of Kansas City, who Mr. D. M. Ross and wife, of Strong was visiting his children here, left,

The iron ore taken from Jont

Don't fail to read T. M. Gruwell's holiday advertisoment, and don't fail annual celebration. to call at his store and examine his immense stock of goods.

If you want to see a very handsome jewelry store. It is the prettiest thing of the kind we ever saw.

Miss Jeanette Burton, of Strong City, who had been on a two weeks' visit at Abilene and Junction City, returned home, last Saturday.

If you wish to make a friend in the East a nice Christmas or New Year's pressnt, send him or her a copy of the COURANT for the year 1888.

Mr. J. B. Crouch, editor of the Florence Tribune, and Hon. J. Ware Butterfield, of Florence, were in town last Friday, on law business.

You will enjoy looking over the elegant assortment of New Neckwear, for the Holiday trade, at E. F. Holmes.

Depot Agent Comer returned, Sunday, from a vacation in the east. During his absence his place was filled by Mr. Delaney, Santa Fe relief agent.

Mr. W. H. Hoover, formerly a bookkeeper for Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons, but now a resident of Colorado Springs, Geo. George, Treas.; J. P. Kuhl, Secy. Col., is visiting friends in Strong City.

Messrs. A. Bergen and D. H. Justus, of Topeka; Judge G. W. Nimocks. aware, are registered at Central Hotel.

Mr. Ferd Jeffrey, of Elmdale, has returned home from Emporia, where friends. he had just completed a business course in the Emporia Business Col-

Mrs. B. Mahoney and daughter, Miss Nellie, of Wichila, who had been visiting at Mrs. Mahoney's cousin's, Mr. Wm. Norton's, left, Monday, for their

Miss Annie Murphy, the popular teacher of the Intermediate Department of the Strong City school, will spend the holidays at Florence, with friends.

Mr. Jont Wood and wife, of Elmdale have returned from Herrington Mrs. Wood will remain at their old home, while Mr. Wood will return to Herrington.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Harley, who vere visiting, since last Sunday, at Capt. C. E. Dibble's, the father of Mrs. Harley, in Topeka, returned home, this morning.

A petition was circulated in this city and at Strong, last week, praying for Congress to establish a system of postal telegraphy, which was numerng the Blackshere school, has moved ously signed.

> Before another issue of the Cou-RANT will have been printed Christmas will have come and gone, so we will now wish our readers, one and all, a merry Christmas.

term. of Clements Lodge, No. 310, I. Kirk, Strong City; W. P. Martin, J. O. O. F., are Spencer Pickard, N. G.; W. McWilliams, W. H. Holsinger and Ed. Walker, V. G.; E. S. Green, Sec'y; J. M. Tuttle, Cottonwood Falls.

There will be a Christmas tree at the Catholic school-house, Christmas Eve, for which preparations on a large

who is teaching the Gladstone school will spend the holidays at Osage Mission, with her brother, David, who is attending school there.

Mr. Seth S. Crawford, of Millersof Kansas, and he likes it very much, especially Chase county.

Messrs. Ed., Charlie and Bill Clark, their future home. Chas. (Dick) Watson and Mrs. T. R. Straider, nee Flora Gandy, left, yester- Strong City, were the recipients, last day, for San Diego, Cal., where Mr. T.

R. Straider is now located. Annual Message of President Cleve- last week's Courant. It was the gift land to the Fiftieth Congress, just one of Dr.W.H.Cartter, which he purchased

county published the same. Miss Jennie Campbell, of Plymouth, who was on her way to Stafford, last week, to visit the family of Mr. J. F.

visit at Mr. Hugh Jackson's. Call at G. E. Findley's and see his stock of Christmas goods, watches, clocks and jewelry. Optical work and to a regular blizzard by night, and get-

G. E. FINLEY. Both the east and the west-bound trains, and especially the east-bound trains, have been considerably behind time, since Monday, because of the snow, while we have but little snow right here.

At the recent meeting of the Irish Republicans, held in Topeka, Mr.John Madden, of this city, was elected Vice--Presidents, and also an alternate to the national convention to be held in New York.

Charlie White, of this office, has about recovered from his recent sickness, we are glad to state.—Osage City Free Press. This is Mr. C. W. White, formerly

of Strong City. The Burns Club met at Mr. James number of their friends from this city, McNee's office, Saturday afternoon, who went to their home to give them

and, in the meantime, to talk up the

Mr. O. C. Steel, a member of the Kansas City, was in town, last week, their guests spent a most pleasant and valuable baby buggy, go to Ford's advising with citizens as to the feasability of lighting up this city and Strong with electricity.

We need money to pay judgments against us. All persons owning us and not paying by cash or good note. by January 15th, 1888 will be put on the black list; and "don't you forget FERRY & WATSON.

On Tuesday evening of last week, Mr. and Mrs. James O'Byrne, of the Acme House, Strong City, gave a very pleasant hop in honor of their guests, Misses Grace Crawford and Clara Ketchum, of Dunlap, Kansas.

Tom Morgan, of Marion county, chargod with the murder of John Gaul, in Marion county, on September 16th. last, and who was confined in our county jail, awaiting trial, was taken to Marion, on Wednesday of last week.

At the meeting of Zeredatha Lodge A. F. & A. M., No. 80, last Friday bargains; and don't you forget it. night, the following officers were elected: Dr. T. M. Zane, W. M.; H. S.

Mr. Henry E. Lantry, of Colorado Springs, Col., a member of the firm of B. Lantry & Sons, railroad contractors, of Great Bend, and J. S. Giles, of Del- will spend the holidays with his parents, at Strong City. He will be accompanied by a party of Colorado

> Mr. Isaac Matthews, of Strong City has secured the contract to paint the new residence of Mr. Al. Brandley, on South Fork, which is nearing completion, and which is said is going to be one of the finest residences in Chase

county. The increase of railroad business as the Strong City depot has necessitated the employment of another clerk at that depot, which means that the business prospects of Cottonwood Falls and Strong City are growing brighter

every day. The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Burton 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 be-

fore known in Strong City. At the meeting of John W. Geary Post, G. A. R., No. 15, last Saturday afternoon, the following officers were elected: F. P. Cochran, P. C.; A. B. Watson, S. V.; J. J. Massey, J. V.; C. C. Whitson, Chap.; W. H. Cartter, Surgeon; Jos. Gray, Q. M.; Rosell Young, O. D.; R. C. Harris, O. G.

Last Saturday a charter was filed in the Secretary of State's office, in To- E. F. HOLMES. reka, for the Union City Electric Light Company, capital stock, \$10,000, The officers-elect for the ensuing debrand, J. L. Cochran and John F.

The W. W. Hotchkiss packing house will be completed and ready for opera tion in about two weeks. The season is advanced, but Mr. Hotchkiss exscale are being made, and an enjoyable time is anticipated.

Miss Annie Ellsworth, of this city, mense the erection of a large ice-

house.—Strong City Republican. Dr. Wyatt, wife and daughter, of Cedar Point, have gone to Kansas City, where they will visit the Doctor's brother until their car of goods get burg, Ohio, who recently made a visit there, as they will have to re-load Fe not being able to bill through to Salem, Ore., where they will make

Mr. and Mrs. David Rettiger, of week, of the beautiful and costly baby buggy that was at R. L. Ford's, the The Courant published the First jeweler's, and which was described in week before any other paper in this through the agency of Mr. Ford, and was the fulfillment, on the part of Dr. Cartter, of a promise made to Mrs.

Rettiger before her marriage. Sunday was a beautiful day; but Gill, stopped off here a few days to Monday started in cold, and it got colder and colder, the wind being from the north, and it began to snow about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, turning infitting glasses a specialty. At the ting too cold (7° below zero) during the night for the snowing to continue, a north wind still continuing to blew very hard Tuesday, and Tuesday night the mercury registered 10° below zero.

In our write-up of the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Shaft, of Cottonwood township, which took and guarantee everything just as place, at their home, near Clementson Wednesday of last week, we neglected to say that Mr. and Mrs. Shaft are the first couple that were married in Chase county, and that on the 25th anniversary of that happy event Mrs. Shaft wore the same plaid silk dress she had on when Mr. Shaft and she

were pronounced man and wife. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cochran, of Strong City, were taken by surprise, last Thursday evening, by a large Saturday afternoon, at the same place; moved into their new residence. Mr. COTTONWOOD

and Mrs. Cochran gave the surprising party a hearty welcome to the hospitalities of their home, and understand-Brush Electric Light Company, of ing, to perfection, how to entertain

evening with them. 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 Stoves 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. Doolittle & Son's for Customers, what fine white bread you have lately. Baker, we buy our

flour from Frisby & Somers. Brown & Roberts have the only nearse in the county, and they run it

dec1-tf 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

oaf. Give it a trial. Say, John, if you want your wife to smile, buy your flour of Frisby & Somers. Don't forget that you can get

anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's. 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 aliteat.

aug5-tf Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood 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 Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. F. Oberst's bread on sale at M Lawrences.

Frisby & Somers have just received seven cars of coal.

The weather of the last few days makes you think of Overcoats Gloves, Mittens and Caps, and we wish to call your special attention

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 at Clements, has been over a portion them on the U. P. railroad, the Santa 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 sol id 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

epresented. Look through our stock before

buying your winter bill. We will not be undersold Strictly one Price.

Terms, Cash.

HOLMES,

A. M. CONAWAY. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

W. STONE.

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jyll-tf

PHYSICIANS.

STONE & ZANE,

Physicians and Surgeons,

Office in T. B. Johnstons Drug Store.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office under Chase Co. National Bank,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

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THOS. H. GRISHAM.

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C. N. STERRY. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

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MISCELLANEOUS.



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THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS

ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN: TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

JOHN FREW SURVEYOR, LAND

CIVIL ENGINEER,

STRONG CITY: - - -R. L. FORD,



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

N the mansions of the rich 'tis Christmas, With its glitter and its ones, Both great and small, gifts bestow, id gold from ample

Nor marks its flow.

In the dwellings of the poor 'tis Christmas; And a breath of pine and snow Is waited gently in Through open doors, And laughing shouts and cheeks that glow

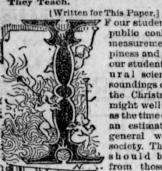
Proclaim the gladdest day the earth can

Unto rich and poor alike, came Christmas In Bethlehem long ago; And in a lowly stall,

The Father's hand There laid the Gift of gifts, to show The same impartial love to all The High and Low.

FRANK BERRI WELCH. CHRISTMAS, OLD AND NEW.

The December of the First Century-The First Christmas of the Puritans-Christmas of Early Times Contrasted with That of To-Day, and the Great Lesso They Teach.



Four students of the public could take a measurement of happiness and sorrow, as our students of natural science take soundings of oceans the Christmas week might well be taken as the time of making an estimate of the general welfare of society. The millions should be judged from those days in

which all make some effort to see the brightest sides of all objects. If we would learn the speed of a racing man we must judge of him not while he is sitting down, or standing still, but while he is running. Thus the power of an age to be cheerful must be judged from its conduct upon those days which are devoted to festivity. If the times of public rejoicing can bring but little gladness, the other days of the year must be reckoned as full of

Could we compare together the December of the first century, the December of the Puritans and the December of 1887, those three pictures would contain almost the whole history of those differing dates. They would be photographs of three differing faces—faces containing some points of re-semblance but also many unlike features.

Christmas proper is never a day. It is really a week or about a month. When the almanac says December has come, then all hearts begin to feel the presence of that midwinter festival. Each day adds to the power of this feeling. The work of sisters, mothers, wives has some bearing upon the twenty-fifth, and while that day is still far off by the estimate of the sun it is wonderfully near in the estimate of the heart. As the trees and verdure along a river are blessed by the river's moisture if only in the form of a damp air and a heavier dew, so the days long before Christmas are touched with its spirit—the dew of its love. The modern face would be brightest, the saddest one would be that one nearest to the tomb or cradle of Jesus Christ.

The Romans perceived that one day did not contain all the import of the midsum-mer gayety. They therefore made no effort to crowd their season into a single sur The'r Saturnalia continued seven days. It began as a one-day celebration and was observed December 19th, but as it was soon found that that brief period was a cup too small to contain the wine of pleasure, it was extended to three days; at last it was enlarged by the Emperor Claudian so as to take in the 26th. In form, the festiseal has now been changed back into the cauch larger under our Presidents than it

well be looked upon as a type of the public happiness or the public misfortunes of a given data. In the early Christian church it became a single day, because being asked to stand for the birth of Jesus it had to b a formal day rather than a week, but no such limitation could keep it from having adjacent times which partook of its spirit, as dawn partakes of day.

was under Claudian and Caligula.

The earliest Christmas was the saddest, the latest is the most joyful. The heart ginks when it recalls the fact that our pinetrees which bend with presents for old and young, that our reunions of relatives, our parties, amusements and cessation of labor came from foundations that were laid in tears. While the early Christians were attempting to celebrate their favorite day, the Roman authorities were watching them and arresting them as being enemies of the regular saturnalia and friends of a mew religion. That feast which is now celebrated in every parlor and dining-room and which cheers up all the streets of every city and village was once observed in the caves in the hills or in the catacombs under the streets of Rome. Rome, like Paris, was built upon solid rock. The excavations made by stone quarries ran here and there underground like the out-reaching drifts of a mine. Into these caverns



CHRISTMAS IN THE CAMP.

not only the dead were carried, but within also the living ran to hide or live unknown. when the times were dangerous up in the sunshine. In one of these subterranean rooms some Christians celebrated a Christmas in the first century after the apostles. While the most spiendid city of all times was making the sun look down upon a scene of festivity in which even slaves took full part, a group of Christians was in a cav-ern far down below the laughter of children els of chariots, and was there laving the foundations for our beautiful

The most venerable person present was certain Alexander. He had been condemned as a disturber of the peace, and when that unmunity from arrest which the Saturnalia brought had passed

by, he was liable to be found by the police and to pay with his blood the price of his crime. The words which have come to us from him are few, but they are full of pathos and prophecy. He pointed to the black stones overhead and added: "This rocky roof hides the stars, but it can not keep them from shining; thus they who turn many to righteousness by, he was liable to be thus they who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars of Heaven. I know that I shall be given as food to the wild beasts when this great feast shall have passed by, but the star of Bethlehem shall

never set' It was two hundred years after this dismal assemblage in a tomb the Caristmas feast came out into the open light of day and began to hang its garlands upon the doors and gates of Rome. Thus can the happy youth of this country read in this festival the quality of civilization, because this day was blackest when civilization was full of cruelty. It measures the advance of the mind's light and the heart's benevo-

In the Puritan period this day was the picture of the passing religion of reform. Christmas was not so much despised and abused as simply neglected as of no value. Having no gladness to express, the reformers needed no time in December nor in May for its expression. A feast which the Pagan Emperors expanded into seven days he Puritans would have condensed into minutes, had they thought enough of the affair to warrant any form of action. The poets who wrote in the years between 1607 and 1760 composed no stanza in hon-



CHRISTMAS AT HOME.

or of this memorable day. This social coldness came in part from the general seriousness of religious works. As when the plague reigned in Europe, or in London, ill gayety ceased, all halls of art and pleas ure became empty and remained closed, so when Protestant and Catholic lived in a hot warfare of words and violence, all the forms of gladness suffered and Christmas declined, not only because of the hardness of Puritan dogma, but also because of the severity of the age. The wedding-feast, music and the theater suffered along with the last days of December. Melancholy sermons and doleful poetry were more popular in early America than Christmas gifts and Christmas wreaths. The inner life expresses itself in some external symbols.

These December days still stand as the picture of modern civilization. The running to and fro in street and shop, the crowded cars, the hurrying carriages with vives or mothers or sisters or true-loves inside, the evergreen trees in the marketplaces, the hilarity of the old and the young, the happier face of each laboring man, each clerk, each sewing girl, proclaim the tremendous change civilization has undergone since Saint Alexander. Calvin. Edwards and Whitefield. It is as though church and State and home and workshop were now asking Christmas to be the emblem of their spirit or the mirror to catch their images. Looking in to our good day so near at hand, we can see the picture of a Nation at peace and almost loaded

down with prosperity.

If any members of the new generation ould learn the superiority of 1887 over the bygone years they can reach their information by marking those four Christmases which came in those four winters when a million men were encamped upon the Rio Grande. A few soldiers came home to meet, for a week, the blessed ones by the old fire-side, but the vast multitude were compelled to pass the sacred day in camp or upon the laborious march. Thousands were in the grave when those mornings dawned. The bloody battle of Fredericksburg was fought only a few days before Stone River and Holly Springs came in those days in which joy was accustomed to make home more of a paradise. Thousands of Christmas presents were on their way toward soldiers who would be dead before the package from mother, wife or sister had reached the hand and heart named on the gift.

In those winters the December poetry was sad as a dirge. One little waif comes back o memory:

"Only another sword Dripping with human blood, Only another drop, Swelling the crimson flood. "Only another tear Wiped from the face of time,

Only a brother dear, Lost in his manhood's prime. "Smoothly the garments fold Only another soul Gone to the dreamless rest."

The morning of December 25, 1862, let its light fall upon fifteen thousand of these silent breasts at Chancellorsville. It is by vivid contrast that good and ill, the beauty and deformity, can be best measured. Seen in this kind of luminous air the present Christmas stands forth like a white angel upon a sunlit mountain top. Peace, thought, industry, a wider study of light, a more rational religion have toiled togeth er and have woven for this goddess of De-

cember a richer robe and a more thornless

As in this festivity one can read the gen eral condition of an age as to war and peace, material prosperity and adversity, so in its form of happiness chosen by the individuals may be read the progress or decline of personal worth. A holiday is always a test of character. The man of bad habits and of weak will-power passes without much honor through this time of merry-making. He doubles the quantity of his food and drink, he ventures upon a bet or two in the low card room; and instead of doubling the happiness of his wife and children or of his mether and sisters, he doubles their anxiety and grief. It is said that the common Sunday, which brings peace and rest to the many, brings temptation and ruin to a few of strong passion and weak self-control Laborers have often been paid only upon Monday, that their wages might not be connected with an idle day. It is a painful relection that such a Christmas as the American children and older hearts now possess, —a Christmas rescued from war, pestilence, kingcraft, Puritanism and poverty—should find many a man wholly unable to appreciate the lofty moral beauty of the day and able to find in it only temptation to deeper

Not quite as unfortunate, but yet much to be lamented, is the fact that many industrions and honest people are too poor to cele-brate this day as it should be marked by every fireside. When one sees small culi-

out of a little green bough not more than a span long, attempting to ornament it by tying to it some little pieces of colored paper and pieces of broken glass, the r feet being meanwhile almost shoeless, and their wretched home without fire, one can not but wish that the angel of wealth would but wish that the angel of wealth would come to each of these little ones in the night before Christmas and put plenty of silver

coin in each expectant stocki The modern Christmas, standing as it does for the new intelligence and the new benevolence of society, does not exhaust itself in what is called "a good time," but it helps create better industry, better laws, better relations between master and serv-ant, between capital and labor, better lit-erature and a better religion. Great newspapers and all the magazines publish Christmas numbers; the churches have sermons and services full of this sympathy for man; the schools, secular and religious, bring forward at this time all of that music and literature which asserts the oneness of hu-manity. That day is the people's day. Kings and presidents are place the fireside, and are fortunate if they can point to the happiness which cheers the home of the thrifty mechanic or farmer or tradesman. It accomplishes more for lib-erty than does the Fourth of July, because the July holiday only celebrates the coming of a liberty which Christmas continues from year to year to enlarge.

Charles Dickens helped make a better De-cember for the English-speaking race; but the garlanded December had been long working at the human heart, and thus it helped make Charles Dickens. It trained its own workman as Liberty reared the Washington who afterward defended her. Thus were in a circle the causes and the cf-fects in words. Like Solomon's clouds, which condensed on the mountains and running in streams to the sea formed again, and as clouds sailed back to the mountains, the amenities of the winter holiday pour from the heart to the age and then return from the age to the heart. Thus progress assumes the form of a circle and rolls for-

ward like a great wheel.
One hope fills all well-wishing hearts—that, as the painters and sculptors struggle after better and better designs and works in their fields of thought, so the millions of young Christmas-lovers will attempt to sep-arate their festal-day from the cup that stupefies, from the extravagance that ruins fortune and mind alike, and from the vanity which forgets or despises the poor, and will attempt to make it the faithful emblem of a free, moral, educated and benevolent DAVID SWING.

FOR FATHER.

Confidence and Affection-The Best Christmas Gift Which Daughters May Be-"What to give papa" is always a difficult

question in a household. He aiready has a pin-cushion or an interest in one; and it seems, further, that he usually has every thing else he wanta Of course his daugh ters know that he might like Christmas gifts of wealth or reputation that are beyond their power of giving; they may realize that even fathers do not really have all that they wish and do just as they like, but it does seem as though there are very few things that fathers care for that are possible for their daughters to give them. There is one intangible gift which would be uncommon ly welcome to a great many men, and that is the confidence and affection of their daughters

Nonsense," says a bright-eyed girl in answer to this. "Papa knows I'm awfully fond of him. Most girls are fond of their fataers." Possibly, but very few of them show it, and the beginnings of filial demonstra-tion must come from the daughter if a habit of reserves has always existed between them. Much strong and helpful influence which is now entirely missed might come into the lives of many girls if they would cultivate the friendship of their fathers. The giving and receiving would be mutual and full of elements of growth for both.

It is more rare than it should be, this relation of understand-ing friendship and companionship between a father and his daughter. The little girl drifts away from her father, often almost as soon as she is out of her the battle fields between the Potomac and babyhood. Her own interests take up her oughts; she thinks that her father not care for the stories of her little pleashim more and more, till, by the time she is twenty, he usually has little more idea of her thoughts and real life than he has of that of her young girl companions whom he sometimes sees shopping, or study-ing, or lunching with her. In every class of society one sees these same lonely fathers, missing all the brightness, and heart-comfort, and cheer to be found in unrestrained friendship with their own children. It sometimes costs a girl a good deal of resolution to bring her courage to a point where she can step over the barriers of a custom of reserve and let her father know that she cares for him in a deeper and more tender way than she has ever shown him; in a way she would wish she had made him understand if the chance was gone forever with his life. But it is a gift worth making, and one which would surprise and delight many fathers, if begun at Christmas time. It is easy for a girl to show a deal of gushing gratitude for gifts; that is not the thing—each one must interpret and plan for herself how to give a bit of her real self to her father with the slippers, or pen-wiper or foot-stool, or dressing-gown which she makes for his Christmas present. - Boston

The Universal Holiday.

Christmas has laid fast hold of the hear of the world. It is the one day in all the year when all the world keeps holiday. You can not cut Christmas out of the calendar, and you can not cut Christ out of Christmas Without Him it has no real meaning. It is not, perhaps, any way near the real anni-versary of His birth, but that matters little; it serves to celebrate the advent of the Son of Man. We have no other universal celebration. Nations ring their bells when a prince is born, or toll them when a hero dies. England keeps very feebly the 24th of May, the anniversary of Victoria's birth; out cares France, or Germany, or Russia We have loud guns and tossing banners for the Fourth of July; but it is our National holiday. But the birthday of the Christ is the v'orld's one grand, historic treasure. And the true moral of this season is the Christly spirit. Who shows love and tenderness, gentle sympathy and large charity, most truly celebrates the glorious Christma

eason. - Curren'. -When the observance of Christmas de generates into a mere swapping of presents by people who are abundantly able to buy what they want and are supplied with every thing that they really need it loses its highest uses and most beautiful significance. Remember those also who can not give to you again, except in gratitude.—N.

-"There is no such person as Santa Claus, is there?" asked a small Hartford girl of her mother. "Some folks say there is not, was the reply. "Well, I don't care." I don't like folks who say there isn't any Santa Claus. They never give little girls any nice presents."—Hartford Post.

-Motto for Santa Claus- 'Know all men

PERSIAN MINSTRELS.

Unquestionably the Most Interesting of All Odd Oriental Characters.

Among the many odd and interesting characters that came under my observation during my bieyele tour around the world, few were more amusing to me than the Persian lutis. The lutis are wandering minstrels, troubadours, mountebanks or buffoons, whichever name one cares to call them. The ordinary outfit of a luti is a big, hairy monkey, a pony or donkey, and a drum. They travel about Persia, from town to town, affording amusement to the people by making their trained monkeys perform sundry tricks, while they join in with songs and drum-beat-Scarcely a day passed when I was

riding through the Shah's dominions without encountering one of these lutis. He would invariably be alone, never in the company of other people, and behind him, perched contentedly grotesque comrade, the monkey. This monkey would always be a large anthropoid of the baboon species, poscovering is generally shorn from the all our Spanish stock is plashed with the and shoulders. The partial shearing tremely fantastic appearance, as though he were wearing a fur tippet.

From constantly traveling about and associating with people of various citthan the average Persian who stands but they are not distinct types at all. and listens to his songs. The Persians, as a nation, are the most poetic people in the world, and a common accomplishment with the lutis is the ability to song-songs composed even as they sing. This happy accomplishment enables the lutis to always adapt their theme to the temper and prejudices, likes and dislikes of their audiences; and the luti is always cute enough to find this out and stroke his listeners

the right way. If I ever got into trouble with a city mob, as I sometimes did, I could always depend upon the offices of a luti the bustle-has never yet had its full to help me out of it, should one of growth, here thank God, as in the States. them happen te be present. This was Neither did the "bang" in its craziest partly because they were more enlight- days ever do much damage to the Caliened and tolerant of the manners and fornian. Even the skating-rink rage mistakes of a stranger in a strange failed to lift the California woman land than their untraveled countrymen. and partly because they felt pretty certain of a coin or two for their services. In the bazar of Lendjan, a large city

(horse-of-iron), as the Persians called Philadelphia Times. the bicycle, became so great about me that it was impossible for me to move in any direction. Although the bazar was so densely packed with people, tain a peep at me and the without providing him with water.

shoulder his monkey companion, and holding aloft with one hand his drum. its chain and addressing it encouragingly, caused it to caper about and give utterance to loud angry grunts. In this manner he succeeded in relieving the crush about me and the bicycle in short order. I then told him to head the way to a respectable tchai-kahin (tea-house) where I could obtain refreshments. Using the monkey to clear a passage through the people by encouraging him to grunt angrily and spring about, the luti piloted me through the bazar and into a tea-house. Arriving there he took up his station at the door, and whenever the crowd about it became noisy and abusive, he would chase them away with the

monkey. The tea-house was a comparatively comfortable place, and I concluded to remain there for the night. The proprietor, being a speculative and shrewd individual, conceived the idea of utilizing me and the bicycle, and the luti as an attraction to draw customers to

his place of business. To this end he placed a couple of guards at the door with sticks, with orders to admit none but respectable persons, who had money to spend on tea and kilians (water-pipes). The bieycle was placed in the rear of the room, together with the luti and his monkey. Customers who came were permitted to go and examine my wheel, them by chanting songs, dancing and beating his drum. The monkey dis-played his varied talents by standing \$800. on his head, twirling round and round like a dancing dervish, and otherwise could gratify their curiosity with profit

outside multitudes that never failed to make life a burden during my stay in a Persian city .- Thomas Stevens, in Out-

CALIFORNIA WOMEN.

Joaquin Miller Pronounces Them Strangely, Gloriously Beautiful.

I must mention two unmistakable physical features of the single and sincere California women. The first of these is her early development. I was called upon to address the young ladies of our celebrated Mills Seminary -the Vassar College of the Pacific coast-not long ago; but before I had been five minutes on the stand I found I was speaking to women-women in body and women in mind. A second and a singularly beautiful feature in the coming Californian, this new woman of the new world, is her golden hair. When called upon to speak to the girls of the high school of San Francisco a few weeks since it was like looking over a yellow harvest field. on the rump of the pony, would be his And I count this very singular, for we have a dash of Moorish blood herethe Moor of the Alhambra, the Arab of the Jesuit fathers. We have some of sessed of long, silvery hair. The hairy the pure Castilian, it is true, but nearly lower part of the body, but permitted | tawny blood of either the Moor or the to retain its full growth about the head native American Indian. Then again we have the Kanakas in our schools. causes the long hair of the shoulders to There are also many swarthy folk from partly overlap the nakedness of the far down the Pacific seas. But over body and impart to the monkey an ex- and above all these towers the tall California girl, her head and shoulders laden with ripened wheat. I concede there are beautiful women

in London, beautiful women in New ies, the latis are far more enlightened York-strangely, gloriously beautiful; The whole wide world has been pillaged and ravaged to procure them. And as for the one wondrous beauty of Europe, Mrs. Langtry, she is now with warble verse after verse of impromptu us; and all who know me know how much I have admired her simple beauty and helped to celebrate it. Yet I assert that I can find in California twen-

ty Langtrys any day. I must say briefly but emphatically that the women of the Pacific coast are the best dressed I ever saw. No, they do not wear gold. They do not wear many diamonds, as a rule. But that beastly abomination unto the Lord-from her feet, as elsewhere. But quiet. good sense-the best thing to have in any land or family-has always kept our calm and queenly California won Northern Persia, one day, the mul- men out of all such excesses and out of titude of people, wild with curiosity many prevailing follies. And all this and excitement concerning the Feren- comes, I think, of a disposition to decide ghi and his wonderful asp-i-ahen and act for herself. - Joaquin Miller, in

Why Canned Meats Poison.

When people are poisoned by eating canned meats, it is not because there struggling and pushing forward to eb- was poison in the meat before the can was opened, but because the meat had bieyele, that one could not walk, been allowed to develop the ptomaine let alone ride a bicycle, the mob poison of putrefaction after the can was was clamoring loudly for me opened. It was not canned salmon, to mount and let them see me ride. the other day, that peisoned a family Their ignorance of a cycle's capabili- that ate it with impunity the first day ties and the natural dull wit of a half- after it was opened, but it was salmon eivilized people blinded them to the that was spoiled by forty-eight hours' exposure to the hot and humid atmos without giving him so much room as phere. It is very rare that any one is even to turn around. As a matter of made sick by metalic salts in canned reason or other Prince Licehtensters fact, they might with equal consistency foods. The only metal that may cause have been shouting for a fish to swim poisoning in the case of these foods is lead, and this is as unlikely as the fall-In the midst of all the uprear there ing of a meteor on your head. It is however, very comfortably off, for not came elbowing his way through a not supposable that lead is present in crowd of woolly-hatted Persians one of the coating of the tin plate, its use for our friends, the lutis, bearing on his this purpose being illegal and productive of insignificant saving. It is possible that poisoning may occur from Reaching my side, the luti set his the solder, but it is highly improbable monkey on the ground and, by jerking from the way that cans are made. -Good Housekcaping

-It is the general practice in Spain to shoe horses without the application of heat, and very few shoeing-smiths have bellows or forges in their shops. They also make their shoes without the aid of fires, a fact largely due to the pure, soft, duetile from primarily manufactured with wood and charcoal. The Spanish "herrador" or shoeingsmith, for he does no other work, general jobbing or repairing, has no use for the drawing-knife, and he never touches or pares any thing but the wall, and that with the butteris, and on no consideration would be put on a calk unless ordered to do so by a veterinarian. It may be surprising, but nevertheless it is so, that lameness located in the feet or caused by shoeing is far more rare in Spain than in England or America. - Public Opinion.

-Perhaps the largest and most valnable tree in the State, or even in the South, says the Des Are (Ark.) Citizen, is the massive eypress which was recently cut in the southern part of Woodruff County, close to the line of Prairie County. Its dimensions are: Nine feet four inches in diameter at the butt; seven feet in diameter at the top. and it is forty-six feet in length. This tree will make if sawed into lumber, 18,400 feet; or if made into shingles, whilst the luti furthermore entertained 200,000 shingles, which, if sold at \$4 per 1,000, the regular price, would

-A negro at Milledgeville, Ga., recently got a jug of whisky out of the disporting himself. As for myself, I express office, and after sampling the took up a position where the patrons contents put the stopper back, walked into a grocery store, and asked for a to both the proprietor of the house and little molasses, which he smeared all myself, by treating me to kalians and over the mouth and the sides of the tea. This "dime museum" state of jug. When asked why he did that he affairs could hardly be congenial, but remarked: "Boss, of de niggers was it was, nevertheless, the best possible ter see dat jug widout any 'lasses on it plan of protection to myself from the I wouldn't have a drap of dat licker otherwise inevitable anuoyance of the when I got home."

ANGELO SOLIMAN'S HIDE.

Romantle History of the Head of an Aristocratic Austrian Family.

Few persons are aware that until a short time ago the natural history collection in the Imperial Palace at Vienna included among its most remarkable curiosities the stuffed hide of a human being. The recent discussion concerning the card-cases manufactured at Paris of the murderer Pranzini's skin has recalled attention to the fact. and to the romantic history of the mu who has so long figured in the Austrian Emperor's private museum. The name of the original owner of the hide was Angelo Soliman, who, notwithstanding the fact that he was a coal-black negro from the Soudanese tribe of the Gallas. was nevertheless the ancestor and grandfather of several of the most noted members of the Viennese aristocracy. One of his grandsons is the Buron Ernst von Feuchtersleben, who held Cabinet office for several years as Imperial Minister of the Public Worship Department. Another of his grandsons, the Baron Edouard von Feuchtersleben, is a celebrated author and poet. while several of his great-grandsons hold rank in the Imperial diplomatic and military service. Two days a week until quite lately these members of the Austrian nobility had the extraordinary privilege of being able to visit the r stuffed ancestor, who, seated on au arm-chair with his perfectly preserved features and staring glass eyes, prosented a most lifelike and uncanny ay-The history of Angelo Soliman is as

follows: In the year of 1740 Prince Lobkowitz, one of the principal Generals in the Imperial Austrian army, happened, while visiting the C.tv of Messina, in Sicily, to have his attention drawn to a little seven-year-oid negro boy who was acting as page to one of the noble ladies of the plac ; The child was asserted to be the o spring of a native King and was said to have been kidnaped from his horn ; and sold as a slave at Cairo. By som: means or other he had come into the hands of a sea captain trading between Alexandria and Sicily, who has i him to the lady in question. Tae latter had caused him to be baptized by the name of Angelo Soliman. Trince Lobkowitz took a great fancy to the boy, persuaded the lady to let him have the child, and took him into his service. Angelo followed his new master everywhere, was present with him throng aout all the campaigns, and received a most careful education. On the deasts of the General he entered the service of Prince Liechtenstein as tutor of the latter's children. Angelo had become a remarkably

learned man. He spoke perfectly ser-eral languages—French, Italian. Goman, Latin and Czech. Although of small stature, he was wonderfully well built, his features although as black as charcoal were of a Caucasian rather than of an Ethiopian cast, and his lair. beard and mustache were silky and curly. His manners were distinguished by the most exquisit courtesy, and dressed in his flowing Oriental roles and snow-white turban he was or enel the most popular members of the lest Viennese society of the day. A point widow, the Baroness de Christiani, & II deeply in love with him, and is time a marriage took place. Forsoms viewed the union with disfayor and quarreled with Angelo. wier thereupon left his service. He was only was his wife wealthy, but he haraself had just a short time before was the principal prize of 20,000 floring is the Frankfort State Lottery. H. purchased a pretty house and garden in the suburbs of Vienna, and lived there most happily with his wife, devotin; himself to the education of his day : .ter, Josephine, the only issue of the marriage. The young girl was one of the most fascinating and beautiful types of mulatto imaginable, and aft or refusing a large number of offers at length gave her hand in marriage to one of the imperial Counselors of Section the Baron von Feuchtersleben, from whom the present bearers of the name and title are descended in direct line. Angelo, who before his death had is come reconciled to the Liechtenstair family, went over to the great maj .r .v in 1796, being seventy-five years out at the time.

The Emperor, who had always shown a great fancy for Angelo, conceived the peculiar idea of preserving his out friend, stuffed and in a glass case, Strange to relate, Angelo's family, far from being offended, expressed themselves highly flattered by the miperial request, and immediately consented to surrender the remains to the court taxidermists. After having a cast made of his face and body by the famous sculptor, Franz Thaller, the sk a was carefully removed from the body. subjected to a number of chemical preparations, and finally stuffed wit a great care. It is only quite recently that this somewhat unearny object has disappeared from the imperial collection, owing, if I remember rightly, to its having been almost destroyed by the rats and mice. -- Vienna Cor. X 1: World.

-Captain Joirs, of Brussels, Belgiven, who had been deaf for fifteen years, accompanied an aeronaut in a balloon ascension a few weeks ago, and when he reached the earth found that he had been entirely cured.

-"Do you know him?" asked a gentleman of an Irish friend the otherday, in speaking of a third person. "Know him!" said he, "I know'd him when his father was a little boy."

How It Is Computed According to the Method Discovered by Roemer. One method of computing the velocity of light is by observation of the phenomena of aberration. Another mode of ascertaining this velocity is by observation of the eclipses of Jupiter's discovered by Roemer, a Danish astronomer, in 1675. The satellites of Jupiter revolve around that planet much more rapidly than our moon does around the earth, and because of the great size of Jupiter and his shadow, three of these moons are eclipsed during each revolution. Very soon after the discovery of the telescope, it was noticed with what accuracy the times of disappearance and reappearance of these satellites could be computed, and was found to be very useful in determining longitudes. It was in endeavfrom Jupiter in its annual course time computed, until the difference Then, as the earth approached Jupiter, this difference gradually grew less, until at last it disappeared entirely. This inequality, as the astronomer reasoned, in the character and policy of their could not possibly come from irregularity in the movement of the planet or its likely they will venture to make such moons; its only true cause could be found in the fact that it took time for light to come from the planet to the earth. This time was of course greater | business to the extreme perils of a new the more distant the planet is from the and untried administration has yet earth. The diameter of the earth's been shown to them is evident from orbit being approximately known, the the verdict rendered at the polls in velocity with which light crossed this New York. If the prophecies of orbit could be therefore approximated. ruinous results to trade so freely made The result, as obtained by Roemer, has been corrected by later observers, until it gives with considerable accuracy the velocity of light as about 186,-000 miles per second. This velocity great business State of New York has also been measured by experiments would, by this time, have been found with artificial light, by the use of a re- at work in dead earnest to rectify their volving wheel or a revolving mirror. misfortune. In that case New York The results of all these modes of com- would have gone Republican the other putation have not been exactly the same, of course, but they have approximated near enough to prove their value. The velocity of light was long fulfillment, but that, on the contrary, accepted at from 192,000 to 190,000 the business outlook has improved miles per second. Later estimates steadily since Mr. Cleveland was inmake it somewhat less-Foucault, who augurated. Hence, New York is experimented long with the revolving where she is, in the Democratic colmirrors, puts it as 186,000-and are umn of States, by a largely-increased probably more accurate. Obviously, in the estimate of such rapid movement, a few thousand miles could not vitiate the computation for practical purposes. - Chicago Inter Ocean.

PROFITS OF THE FARM. They Can Be Increased by Square Deal-

tention with the same care of the milk, field. And it was because they were cream and dairy utensils, his extra work afraid of Blaine and a "spirited foreign amounts to but little. We have now in policy," which was to lead nobody our mind's eye a farmer who receives knew where, that they permitted his his butter, from the fact that his city him with half the vigor which they customers found that the quality was threw into the canvass for Garfield, it the same throughout the year, and as is certain that Cleveland would not good as any to be found in market. have been elected.

Novel Engineering Device.

never regained. - Baltimore Sun.

A French military engineer, M. Bonnetond, has put dynamite to a new use in building foundations in wet ground. In the construction of fortifications at Lyons, a hole is bored in the wet ground ten or twelve feet deep and an inch and a half in diameter. The explosion of a string of dynamite cartridges enlarges this hole to about a yard in diameter, and forces the water so far out beyond the sides of the cavity that at least half an hour is required for it to find its way back. This gives the workmen time to introduce quickly-setting concrete. The process is very rapid.—Science.

-The following witty reply was made by a prisoner in the correctional court of La Seine. The judge informed him that, having been taken in the act of stealing a valuable rug from a fur-rier's shop, there could be little doubt that he was the thef who had already on several occasions robbed their establishment lately. "Mais que voulez vous?" coolly replied the prisoner. "I have been out of health for the last week or two, and my doctor has ordered me to take something warm every morning the first thing."- VolNO CHANGE IN 1888.

Why the Business Interests of the Country Will Support the Democratic Party in the Presidential Election—Daugers Inci-

dent to a Change of Administration. In making a forecast of the forces that will enter into the Presidential election next year, the attitude of the business interests of the country must satellites, or moons. This method was be taken into account. The Republican party has made the people familiar with the argument that, except for the gravest cause, a change of administration at Washington is injurious to trade and depressing to industry. We have the authority of the foremost Republican statesmen for saying that to transfer the general government from the party in possession to the party in opposition involves a heavy risk to the commercial and manufacturing activity of the Naa table was made of these times, which tion. That such a transfer would tend to unsettle public confidence, disturb values, alarm capital, check investoring to improve these tables that ments, discourage enterprise, throw Roemer found that the times of the labor out of employment and genereclipses were not represented by a ally disorganize business, we know uniform motion of the satellites. He from the speeches of men as farfound that as the earth moved away sighted and clear-headed as Senator Sherman, Senator Allison and Senator around the sun, the time of the Hawley; in fact, we have the word of eclipses regularly fell behind the all the best Republican thinkers and orators that such a change of National reached a total of over sixteen minutes. administration must be full of danger to our vital interests.

The people have been so thoroughly indoctrinated with this fear of a change general Government that it is not a change in 1888, unless the Republican party can show a clear necessity for it. That no such necessity for exposing by the Republicans in 1884, in case Mr. Cleveland was elected, had been even partially fulfilled, then the merchants, manufacturers and tradesmen of the day by a decisive majority. But the people well knew that all those prophecies of disaster have not only failed of margin; and there she will remain, barring some unforseen occurrence, in 1888.

After all the noise that is made from cime to time by the professional independent voter, and by all the other excellent persons who form third parties to promote special ideas and reforms, the really formidable body of inde-Whether farmers get their rightful pendent voters are our business men. share of the farm profits depends not They make fewer speeches, no doubt, only upon their ability to work and but they muster more votes; and plan, but also upon their ability to though their voice is not loud their market what they have to sell, as well influence is controlling. It was they keeping them clean, etc., but unless month of that year's campaign and the housewife supplements his close at- gave New York and victory to Gar-

Now this extra five cents is all profit, The secret of the business-men's and he is entitled to it. Nor is that all power in a Presidential election is an the profit, for when once a customer is open one. It is not in their votes, obtained it is usually for a whole though they are numerous and help; it season, and a market thus opened for is not in their money, though they are other produce. In this way much time apt to be generous supporters of a is saved in marketing, and middlemen cause they heartily espouse; but far entirely dispensed with. It brings more potent than either their votes or him in the cash and thus enables him their money is the weight of their to buy where he can get the most for judgment and the force of their opinion. his money, which is another profit he Trade is in our day a highly-organized reaps. It is always best for a farmer thing; its brain is in New York and to establish a reputation for selling a the other great metropolitan centers of good article in order to get his full exchange, and, quick as an electric share of the profit on any thing he has shock, and equally powerful, are the to sell. Another thing, a farmer, in impressions which radiate therefrom order to make ready sale of any kind to every corner of the country where of produce direct to the customer, men are engaged in business. If the should establish a reputation for honest trade brain feels that an administradealings, i. c., never representing an tion is safe, the sense of security perarticle to be a little better than it vades the entire community and inreally is, for confidence once lost is dustrial body; if the trade brain feels that an administration is unsafe, the tremors of apprehension and distrust pass at once to the very finger-tips of the business world.

The election just held in New York shows beyond a question that the business community regards the Cleveland Administration with confidence, feels that it has done wisely and well, and is quite ready to renew its lease of power on the prudent principle of leaving well enough alone.

The complexion of the coming Presidential canvass is, therefore, easy to forsee, The Republican party, by the necessity of its position, will appear as a disturber of our business peace. It must perforce be the assailant of the administration, and that is equivalent to being the assailant of all our vital interests. Moreover, its attack upon the National prosperity will be a willful and wanton one; for it knows full well, and has often instructed the people, what dire calamities are involved in a change of administration. It can have no excuse to offer for its raid upon our business interests, for it has repeatedly shown, in years past, how dangerous a thing it is to turn over the affairs of the general Government from the hands of tried and experienced men, under whose direction every thing is going along safely and well,

who are only too likely to mismanage

In short, the Republicans will next year be inviting the people to take a perilous leap in the dark, to make a rash and dubious experiment, to exchange the good administration they have got for another they know not of. The people know that this administration will not pay the Southern war debt, nor compensate the South for her emancipated slaves; but what security have they that a new administration would not? The people know that this administration will not violently shake our industrial foundathey know what a new administration would do in this matter?

be trusted. It may nominate whom it trustworthy, not to say vicious and unpatriotic, character of the party itself will suffice to repel the confidence of the business classes. It may not be the Republican candidate himself who will dismay these conservative voters, but rather his polyglot following, whose aims and purposes are widely, deeply and justly distrusted. It will never do to allow such a party, no matter under what

leader, to capture the Government, plung our finances into confusion, shatter the fabric of National credit and destroy the sense of securiety and confidence on which all our business prosperity is based.

The reckless Republican clamor for a change will, as a measure of selfpreservation, be firmly vetoed by our business interests. - Boston Globe.

FROM MANY SOURCES.

-Mr. Blaine may as well send his plume to the National Museum. He will scarcely need it next fall .- Louisville Courier-Journal.

--- The "illustrious father" move-Grant ticket next year has had a backset from which it will not recover .-Pittsburgh Post.

---- Unfortunately for the Republican party, it is not at the present time, and does not seem likely in the near future to be, the representative of new and advanced ideas .- Boston Herald.

-Will Mr. John Sherman carry the otherwise useless Hayes around with him, to sit on the stage in full sight of the audiences he addresses in behalf of a fair count of the vote in the Southern States?-N. Y. Sun.

-M. Halstead gives it out that he considers President Cleveland a fraud. Halstead once felt himself called upon to allude to General Grant as a drunken fool. M. Halstead's opinions are no good. - Cleveland Plain Dealer.

-To the Republicans the lesson of the election in this State is-don't hedge on your principles. -N. Y. Tribune. As the Republican party has no principles, it can not very well avail itself of this lesson. - Detroit Free Press.

-President Cleveland read the real estate speculators in St. Paul a lesson mothers, wake up to the importance of by refusing a gift of land near what as upon the carefulness of the wife, who decreed the election of Tilden in they called Cleveland Park. There also. For instance: The farmer may 1876. Alarmed in 1880, it was they was a time in the Executive mansion is the best guard against impurity of be very careful about feeding his cows, who turned the scales in the closing when no gift would be refused, no action. See that they read no trashy matter what the object might be, but that time has passed with Republican rule. - Albany Arqus.

-Senator Evarts is bound to take a cheerful view of the political situation at any hazard. He "does not hesfive cents above the market price for defeat in 1884; for had they supported itate to predict a Republican victory in New York next year," the only basis for such a prediction being that the party was badly beaten this year. Mark Tapley had the same temperament, and was jolliest at a funeral. -N. Y. Herald.

-President Cleveland wrote a let ter commending the united Democracy's ticket to the voters of this Democratic city. That ticket was elected. Jim Blaine about the same time wrote a letter commending "Boss" Leeds, the Republican candidate for sheriff in Philadelphia, to the voters of that Republican city, "Boss" Leeds was defeated. Comment is unnecessary. - N. Y. Herald.

---Senator Sherman notes that "there seems to be too much timidity among the New York Republicans. "They speak," he says, "in undertones, as if afraid an aggressiveness might offend somebody." John evidently does not appreciate the solemnity of the Republican situation in New York. He ought to know that people always act that way just after a funeral in the family .- Detroit Free Press.

-Senator Sherman gives it as his opinion that the Republicans of New York committed a fatal blunder in not keeping the solid South question to the front in the last campaign. The New York Republicans have done a great many foolish things, it is true, but as yet they haven't attempted the unique feat of running on a sectional campaign the son of a man whose memorable words were: "Let us have peace."-Phi'adelphia Times.

-But how are the new voters, the young gentlemen born in 1865, 1866 and 1867, to be affected by the Ohio idea? What do they care for the wild words of Murat Halstead or the coffee-snek breeches of Fire-Alarm Foraker? The young voters are not interested in the cut of trousers that prevailed in 1861, or in the grievances of private Dalzell against Jeff Davis. They will vote on the issue of 1888, not the issue of 1864. What is there to at 1860 or 1864. What is there to at 1860 or 1864. 1860 or 1864. What is there to attract them to the Republicans? What is there to make young men interested in old and obsolete issues. -N. 1. Sun.

-Montreal is borrowing \$500,000 with which to build a permanent dike to the hands of new and untried men, to keep off the spring floods.

FOR FORWARD GIRLS.

Would That They Could See Themselves As Others See Them. Not long since, in speaking of a young girl of her household, an aged mother made this remark; "O, we can't do any thing with Clara. She does just as pleases herself, and bosses the whole house,"

way, and laughed as though she was telling something very commendable about the child, for the girl was little more than a child in years, although she puts on young-lady airs and speaks tions to their center; but what can of her "best fellow" in a matter-ofcourse way. She is boldly forward and seems to have no respect whatever No; the Republican party can not for the opinions and feelings of her elders. She often spends a night away pleases, but the uncertain and un- from home, and while her careless mother sleeps in peaceful unconcern upon her pillow she is walking the streets with other girls of her own style, laughing and talking in a manner to attract the attention of fast young men and bring unfavorable comment upon herself; and if she goes to ruin who can wonder? In the majority of instances where young girls go astray the mother is most to blame, because she has failed to impress the importance of purity, not only of action, but of thought upon the mind of her daughter.

If young girls who think themselves so irresistible to the young gentlemen of their acquaintance could only have their eyes opened to see themselves as others see them they would shudder to gaze into the depth of the abyss yawn-

really do any thing which they considered bad, and who are modest-appearing at home, think that when they are off on a journey they can do any thing they like, and no one will be the wiser. A young maiden of this class went to visit friends in a distant part of the State. ment that looked to a Lincoln and At the town in which I lived she stopped several hours, the trains not connecting. Many a time, when children, she and I played together with our dolls, but she did not know I was living there, and thinking she was far from every one who knew her she went in for what she called a "good time." She flirted with the telegraph operator, and afterward told her intimate friend, who was also an acquaintance of mine, that she knew she had made a "mash," when if she could only have heard what the young man said about her to his intimate friends in my presence, not knowing that I knew her, she would have hidden her face in shame. I quietly remarked that I knew the young lady-that she was of good family and well thought of at home. I knew my words only partially removed the wrong impression those young men had formed of her character.

Once the bloom is brushed from the cheek of the peach no art can restore it, and once the bloom of modesty, than which nothing is more beautiful, is taken from the cheek of maidenhood, the loss is irreparable. Then, your duties. Teach your daughtersalso your sons-that purity of thought novels, and associate with only desirable companions. Hedge them in with love, strengthened by compulsion if necessary, and in after years, when they know more of the world, they will recognize your wisdom and thank you for what they may rebel against now. Teach them that sowing "wild oats" is usually to harvest shame, and leave no duty undone toward them. The good book says: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."-Annie Wall, in Farm and Fireside.

Fortune is Fickle,

Say the cavillers, but we have observed that she usually attends genuine merit. She has been the faithful handmaid of Hesteter's Stomach Bitters from an early took in its career. That is because the American and other enlightened people have perceived that it really eradicates fever and ague, kidney and bladder complaints, dyspepsia, constipation, debility and nervous troubles.

It is the ambition of all Prussians to make

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

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 16. CATTLE—Shipping steers ... \$ 3 85 @ 4 25 Native cows 2 10 @ 2 45 Butchers' steers ... 2 10 @ 3 25 Butchers' steers ... 2 10 6 3 20 HOGS—Good to choice heavy . 4 00 6 5 30 WHEAT—No. 2 red ... Not quoted ... No. 2 soft ... 75\(\frac{1}{2}\)0 77 CORN—No. 2 ... 44\(\frac{1}{2}\)0 44 OATS—No. 2 ... 27\(\frac{1}{2}\)0 25 RYE—No. 2 ... 56 6 56 FLOUR—Fancy, per sack ... 1 65 60 1 70 HAV—Balled ... 6 00 6 8 50 HAY-Baled 600 6
BUTTER-Choice creamery 22 6
CHEESE-Full cream 11 6

 CHEESE—Full cream
 16 @

 EGGS—Choice
 11% @

 BACON—Ham
 11% @

 Shoulders
 5½ @

 Sides
 8½ @

 6 @
 6
 CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 OATS-No. 2

RYE-No. 2

BUTTER-Creamery 24 63 84

14 50 6 14 75

PORK CHICAGO. OATS-No.2 61 6 81 BUTTER-Creamery 28 6 81 14 25 6 14 50 PORK NEW YORK.

BUTTER-Creamery

said Mrs. Smith to her sister, Mrs. Davis as the sound of a child's shrieks came said Mrs. Smith to her sister, Mrs. Davis, as the sound of a child's shrieks came across the garden from a neighbor's house. "What kind of a woman have you for a neighbor! Does she abuse her children!" "No, indeed," replied Mrs. Davis. "She is one of the most tender mothers in existence. But you see, she believes in the old fashioned styles of doctoring. When a child needs physic, she fills a spoon with some nauseous dose, lays the little victim flat on her lap, holds his nose till he is forced to open his mouth for breath, when down goes the dreadful mess. Then come the yells." "No wonder," said Mrs. Smith. "Why doesn't she use Dr. Pierce's Pleas ant Purgative Pellets! They are effective without being harsh, and are as easy to take as sugar plums. I always give them to my children." "And so do I," said Mrs. Davis.

"Just Hear That Child Scream!"

A Wonderful Food and Medicine,

The Little Seed.

A little seed lay in the carter's path; A little shoot bowed in the strong wind's wrath; A little shrub grew, by its roots held fast; Then a stouttree braved all the winter's blast.

A little cough started—'twas only light;
A little chill shivered the hours of night;
A little pain came and began to grow.
Then consumption laid all his brave strength low.
Be wise in time. Check the little cough, cure the little chill, dispell the little pain, ere the little ailment becomes the strong, unconquerable giant of disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, taken in time, is a remedy for these ills.

Even at \$7,000 a year a Judge's life is full of trials.—Drake's Magazine.

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISORDERS use Brown's Bronchial Troches,—"Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began thinking well of."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Sold only in boxes.

SEPAKING of infernal machines, is the

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are

OLD point lace is Old Point Comfort to a

J.S.MERRELL DRUG CO., Sole Prop., ST. LOUIS.

If you want to save \$1 buy a pair of the

HENDERSON EXTRA ARCTICS or SNOW EXCLUDERS. While they will cost you perhaps fifty cents per pair more than those generally called the best grade Arctics, experience has proved that one pair of them

will outwear two pairs of any other Arctio

W. L. DOUGLAS \$4.00 SHOE, the original and only hand-sewed welt \$4.00 Shoe in the world. Equals custom made hand-sewed shoes that cost from \$6 to \$9.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE. GENTLEMEN
The only \$3 SEAMLESS
Shoe in the world, without tacks or nails.

MERRELL'S

TONIC

Economy

Wealth.

She spoke in a careless, light-hearted "Sir, every word you speak is a lie." Right you are, my pretty miss." --- Fliegende Blatter. A Wonderful Food and Medicine,
Kaown and used by Physicians all over the
world. Scott's Emulsion not only gives
flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite
for food that builds up the wasted body. "I
nave been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action.
My patients say it is pleasant and palatable,
and all grow stronger and gain flesh from
the use of it. I use it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for
children when nutrient medication is
needed, as in Marasmus."—T. W. PIERCE,
M. D., Knoxville, Ala. THE nearest of kin—the napkin. It's ou bosom friend.—Exchange.

ing before them. A great many girls who would not

Fortune is Fickle.

W. L. DOUGLAS 2.50 SHOE is unexcelled for heavy wear. If not sold by your dealer
write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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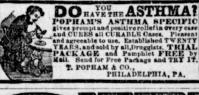
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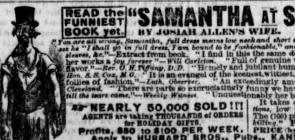
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EUROPE EXCITED.

Another Outburst of Belligerent Recriminations-Bourse Depression in Vienna.

A Young Emperor Wanted in Germany to Make a Dash Into the Czar's Domains.

War Neither Desired Nor Feared in Russia-Austrian Military Council Called -German Army.

VIENNA, Dec. 17 .- Count Kalnoky was in conference with the Emperor almost all yesterday afternoon. It is reported that he will now agree to a joint note from the powers to Russia demanding an explanation of her military preparations. Sunday's council will decide the matter. A strong feeling exists in the city in favor of sending an immediate ultimatum to Russia, to be followed in case of an unsatisfactory reply by a rapid march of the German an Austrian forces on the Russian frontier. It is feared that war will occur in the spring as the feeling is intense. A states-man whose usual mood is peaceful summed up the situation thus: "If there were a young Emperor on the German throne he would do as Frederick the Great did-make a dash into the enemy's territory before concentration was possible." It is asserted that the first draft of the Military Gatette's article was very strong, and that M. De Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, insisted upon a milder statement.

The Austrian press is unanimously of the opinion that the article published in the St. Petersburg Official Military Gazette, in relation to the military preparations of the powers, has greatly increased the acuteness of the situation. The Pesther Lloyd says Austria must make military preparations involving large expense. The paper also states that it is untrue that Roumania will, in the event of war, place two army corps on the Russian frontier Roumania will in any event remain neutral. Well informed persons believe that Russia may threaten, but that she will not ven ture to challenge the triple alliance.

RUSSIAN VIEWS.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 17.—The Official Military Gazette article favorably impressed the public mind as exactly expressing the National feeling as Russia neither desired nor feared war. The Journal de St. Peterserg says: "Every impartial judge will admit that Russia is not responsible for the continuous reinforcements and the condition of armed peace. It is true that the central powers allege that the sole object of their alliances and armaments is the maintenance of the pacific statu quo based upon existing treaties. If, therefore, Russia associates based herself with and guarantees peace by taking defensive measures to preserve the equi librium of the powers, it remains to be de cided to what point this abuse of the principle si vis pacem para bellum, which weighs heavily on the finances of every country, while exciting passion and alarming the public mind, is the best means of preserving peace, which all the world appears to desire, and the maintenance of which we believe to be assured for a long period, thanks to our good relations with our neighbors.'

THE GERMAN ARMY. Berlin, Dec. 17.—General von Schellen-dorff, the Minister of War, in a speech on the Military bill in the Reichstog yesterday said that the object of the bill could be per-fectly summed up in the words of the Emperor on the opening of Parliament: "The Empire, by Gcd's help, should become so strong that it could meet every danger with calmness, from whatever quarter it might be attacked." Danger, he saic, threatened not from the warlike disposi- United States Senator for the long term. He d powers, for leaned toward German people always peace, but from attacks by other people. the start. He finally withdrew, being bought The Empire was strong and it had off. In the Presidential campaign which folallies, but in war its might depended only upon its own strength. It should be made so powerful that it would be feared as a foe and courted as an ally. The bill aimed to increase considerably the numerical strength of the army through extension of the term of service in the landsturm. The additional strength given would be of great value, and, with the physical hardiness of the Germans, no difficulty would be experienced in giving effect to the provisions of the bill. The Germans, he felt his ambition as a fancy stockman he mortgaged sure, would not be sparing of their powers his farm heavily. Nor was he content with one sure, would not be sparing of their powers when the time came for beating off an enemy.

PANICKY BOURSE. VIENNA. Dec. 17 .- At the opening of the bourse yesterday there was almost a panic on the announcement being made that Premier Von Tisza, of Hungary, had been summoned to attend a council of ministers at Vienna. Later the Journal de St. Petersburg's article disclaiming Russia's responsibility for the present state of affairs in Europe helped the recovery of the market.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday General Logeret, Minister of War, asked for a military credit of 11,000,-000 francs, and was supported by the Budget Committee, but the Chambers, 295 to 225, adopted an amendment by M. Bryo, granting only 4,000,000 francs.

HANGED IN IOWA.

Chester Bellows Hanged at Charles City For the Murder of His Niece. CHARLES CITY, Iowa, Dec. 17.—Chester Pellows was hanged at 1:46 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had to be supported to the gallows, and as the rope was placed around his neck he exclaimed three times, "Please don't!" As the sheriff placed the white cap over his head he exclaimed again: "Please don't! I am innocent," The trap was sprung at 1:48 and in eight ceased to beat. His neck was broken. Before being pinioned Bellows struggled desperately, biting one of the guards viciously in the hand. He refused all religious advice. His crime was the murder of Alice Waterman, his niece, on July 8, 1886, whom he called to the door and shot. He attempted suicide at the time, but inflicted only a flesh wound. The execution of Bel lows was the first judicial execution in Iowa since Benjamin A. McComb was hanged at Ottumwa, February 17, 1865, for

the murder of Laura J. Harvey. Serious Defaication.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—Joseph C. Knight, individual book-keeper of the Manufacturers' National Bank of this city, is a defaulter to the extent of \$65,000. He has been industriously robbing the bank for twenty-three years. Rumors have been current since last week that a defalcation had been discovered by one of the local banks, but until this afternoon the bank affected was successful in keeping the details from the public. Knight has made a confession of his defalcations to President Mofiley and has turned over about \$5,000 in money and securities.

NATURAL gas has been struck in large quantities at Fairview, Cal.

1. S. KALLOCH DEAD.

The Once Famous Preacher and Politician Dies in Washington Territory—His Career

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The death is reported from Whitcom, W. T., of Rev. I. S. Kalloch, who had long been a promi nent figure on the Pacific coast. He was elected mayor of this city on the Workingmen's ticket in 1879. During the campaign he was shot by Charles De Young, at that time editor of the Chronick, the dispute growing out of a number of personal attacks made by both parties. A few months later Kalloch's son wont to the *Chronicle* office and shot De Young dead and was afterward acquitted of the charge of murder. At the close of his term of office as mayor, Mr. Kalloch moved to Washington Territory, where he had since resided. His life in Kansas pre vious to coming to San Francisco was very eventful and is part of the history of that

KALLOCH'S CAREER KANSAS CITY, Dec. 12.-The Times of this city gives some points in the career of Rev. I. S. Kalloch, who lately died in Washington Ter-

S. Kalloch, who lately died in Washington Territory, from which extracts are taken:

Kalloch was a man of brains, culture and
large intellect. He was an eloquent divine and
his sermons attracted attention not only
throughout Kansas, but they were not infrequently given mention in Eastern journals. At
the time of Kalloch's day a great many of the
political leaders of Kansas, resided in Leaven. political leaders of Kansas resided in Leaven-worth. Tom Osborne was from Leavenworth and he was Governor, with an eye for the United States Senate. Alexander Culdwell was United States Senate. Alexander Caldwell was there and he did reach the Senate, only to resign his seat. George T. Anthony was a Leavenworth man and he was looking forward to the time when he could occupy Osborne's chair, which he afterward did. Daniel R., the mighty, was publishing his newspaper at that place, and he had the same aim and object as his cousin George. James F. Legate called Leavenworth

his home, and he was in the Legislature.
Surrounded by these men, Kalloch himself entered the political arena. He soon came prominently before the public and his eloquence and brains won for him notoriety. He was at one time mentioned as a Senatorial can-didate, but he failed to develop much strength. As a matter of course his political course made for him many enemies. These enemies began for him many enemies. These enemies began to cast about for some vulnerable point where they could strike the brilliant divine. Success rewarded the labors of these record ghouls. Back in the Bay State, Kalloch had left behind him an unsavory chapter of his career, which was rehashed for the edification of his Leavenworth congregation and his political admirers. The result was Kalloch was compelled to resign his pastorate and leave Kansas. pelled to resign his pastorate and leave Kansas He was next heard of in San Francisco. He had placed the Rocky Mountains. the great American desert and the Cascades between himself and the scenes of his life in Kansas. At the Golden State he allied himself with the sandlotters. Here his brains and his energy again told. He was soon elevated to leadership and finally was elected mayor of San Francisco. Kalloch's term as mayor expired and the rule of the sandlotters in San Francisco died with it. The former divine left the Golden Gate city and was heard of afterward at various points along the Pacific coast. The last intelligence received from him was that he was broken down

in health and almost penniless.

All the misfortunes which have followed this man in his career from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific have been solely and alone due to his entrance into politics. He lost caste, position and every thing. His own flesh and blood was even placed under the gallows. "Kalloch came to Kansas about 1858," said a

prominent citizen in a conversation with a Times reporter about the dead clergyman. "He had en pastor of the Tremont Street Temple in Boston, where he became very popular and well known, his pulpit prominence being very similar to that of Beecher and Talmage, He first located at Leavenworth and finally drifted to Ottawa, where he first attracted attention in Kansas and was brought in contact with the prominent men of the State of that day. There, in 1865, in conjunction with C. C. Hutchinson, he started the Western Hame Jour-Hutchinson, he started the Western Home Jour-nal. It was a bright, outspoken paper, and his work as its editor soon brought him actively into politics, for which he seemed also to have a great penchant. He was a prominent figure in political conventions, and being a born orator soon made himself known throughout the State. He first figured as a candidate for political honors in 1807, at the time Pomeroy was elected United States Senator for the long term. He for the short term and received eleven votes at off. In the Presidential Campaign which for lowed he was also conspicuous, and was a Re-publican Presidential Elector. But he was al-ways having pecuniary trouble and his news-paper does not appear to have been a suc-cess, and he finally abandoned it, to be heard of next at Lawrence. I believe he ran a hotel there at first, and while in that business he be came interested in fast horses and made an ef-fort to run a fancy stock farm. If he was not successful as a horseman, he certainly was a success in getting into trouble and that, too, of the most serious nature. In order to carry out mortgage, but put them on until the incumbrances amounted to several times the value of the farm. He extricated himself from his kept up his interest in polities and in 1873, to-ward the latter part of his residence in Law-ronce, he was sent to the Legislature. His shortcomings of course finally destroyed his in trouble with difficulty. Through every thing he shortcomings of course finally destroyed his in-fluence at Lawrence and he took advantage of a protructed meeting, which was held there, once more to profess religion. He went to Leaven-worth and preached in the Baptist Church, and the result was that a call was extended to him

"The innate insincerity in him cropped out one more before he left Lawrence. He had be berrowed a large sum of money from a friend, about \$2,000 I think, and as he could not repay the promised to leave his library in payment of the debt. He had a very fine library and it was boxed up ready for shipment. His friend relied upon his promise, but when the boxes were examined after Kalloch's departure they were found to be empty. He had surreptitiously taken the books with him. The Baptist Church was the largest and most fashionable in Leavenwas the largest and most fashionable in Leaven-worth, and Kalloch was thought a great deal of. During his single year's pastorate the congre-gation was larger than it had ever been before or has been since. The church was fascinated with him and insisted that he should remain in Leavenworth, and he repeatedly made the promise that he would never leave there. At the end of a year he was given a vacation and the church paid his expenses for a trip to California. He remained there some time, preached, was given a call and expenses for a trip to California. He remained there some time, preached, was given a call and accepted it. When he returned to Leavenworth his parishioners had no doubt that he intended to resume his pastorate and great was their to resume his pastorate and great was their consternation when he announced his determination to leave them. Kalloch wore a full beard, and was a large and powerful man, weighing fully 225 pounds, having a commanding appearance and a magnetic influence as he stood before a congregation. He was an exceedingly flowery speaker, his command of language being remarkable, and he had a great penchant for quoting poetry. He carried his hearers in complete sympathy with him along the torrent of his eloquence and was a master of the art of public speaking."

Steamer Overdue.

NOGALES, A. T., Dec. 12.-Information has been received from Guaymas to the effect that the steamer Romero Rublo is more than a week overdue in that port. The vessel is used to supply the guano workers on San Pedro Island, in the Gulf of California, with provisions and tools, and is owned by the Mexican Phosphate and Sulowned by the Mexical Passpace and Suphur Company. It has a schedule time table between the two ports, and the fact of its not arriving yet has caused general auxiety in Guaymas. The fact of its non-arrival is not known at the company's office. A vessel will be sent in search of it. It was reported in New York on the 12th that the Western Union was about to absorb the Postal Telegraph Company.

THEIR GRIEVANCES.

The Third and Fourth-Class Pastmasters Airing Their Grievances in Convention at the Nat onal Capital—Radical Reform

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-The convention of third and fourth-class postmasters, who want increased compensation for their services opened here yesterday. About three hundred of them, from every section of the country, were in attendance. Their grievance, briefly stated, is this: The fourth-class postmasters think that a salary based upon the receipts of the offices, as at present, is inadequate, while the postmasters of the third-class favor some action by Congress which will authorize the Government to provide them with offices properly equipped instead of having such expenses deducted from the

salary of the postmaster as at present. The convention was called to order by J. H. Patterson, the chairman of the National executive committee, and soon afterwards organized permanently by the selection of Mr. Robert White, of Michigan, as president, and Thomas J. Brady, J. G. Herzog, of Ohio, and F. A. Winchell,

of Iowa, as secretaries. A number of working committees were appointed, after which Mr. J. H. Fulmer, of Pennsylvania, read a statement which cited a typical case of postmasters of the third class, which he said il-lustrated the conditions which the entire class desired now to remedied. In the case cited the salary of the postmaster was \$1,800 per year, and out of this he paid office rent, salary of assistant, fuel and other expenses, leaving for the postmaster \$372 for his annual salary. He said the box rents should go to the postmaster unless the Government furnished the outfit of the office. He said in his own case the outfit of his office cost him \$400, while the box rents, which the Government now takes, amounts to nearly \$300 per year. This paper was re-ferred to the committee on bills.

Mr. Patterson called attention to the abuse of the regulation admitting newspaper mail matter to the second-class by which it was estimated that twenty-five tons were yearly sent through the mails. He said that papers which were merely advertising agencies for some patent medicine or some similar article obtained admission to the mails as second-class matter by merely inserting a paragraph or two of news matter. He said that something should be done to prevent the abuse of the mailing regulations, and he suggested that a committee of five be appointed to consider this matter.

Other delegates spoke in the same vein, and after discussion the motion was adopted and the committee was appointed.

The convention after getting fairly organized and ready for work adjourned at 8 p. m. until this morning, when the reports of the committees will be read. At ten o'clock to-day the postmasters will call in a body on the Postmaster-General at the department, and at 11 s. m. will pay their respects to the President and Mrs. Cleveland at the Executive Mansion.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Senator Cullom's Bill Providing for the Establishment of a Governmental Tele-graph System for Public and Private

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.-The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Cullom, for the establishment and operation of a United States postal telegraph, provides for ten trunk lines of telegraph, embrac-ing all the cities in the States and Terriries. The bill provides that the lines shall be constructed by the army engineer corps under the direction of the Secretary of War, on iron poles, with capacity for twelve wires, and shall, when completed, be transferred to the control of the Postmaster-General. The Secretary of War shall, if he deems it expedient, take lines now sed for military purposes as a portion of this Federal telegraph system. The rates to be charged are ten cents for twenty words under five hundred miles, and five cents additional for each additional ter words, and for distances greater than five hundred miles an additional rate of five cents for each two hundred and fifty miles. Press night rates are to be thirty-five cents per hundred words, and day rates seventy-five cents per hundred words. The office of Director-General of Telegraphs is created, the appointment to be made as is that of any assistant Post-master-General, with like salary. The appointee must be a practical telegraph man of at least ten years' experience. The Postmaster-General will report to Concress the best methods of organization at the beginning of the first session of Con-gress after the passage of this act. Four million dollars is appropriated for the purposes of the measure.

A PROTEST.

The Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce Enter a Vigorous Protest Against the Reduction of Duties on Lead and Lead

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 14 .- The Cham ber of Commerce of Salt Lake City has adopted the following protest against the reduction of duties on lead or lead ores:

Resolved, by the Chamber of Commerce of Resolved, by the Chamber of Commerce of Salt Lake City, that we earnestly protest against any reduction of the existing tariff du-ties on imported lead or lead ores. Such re-duction would ruin thousands of our people, cause the lead and silver mines in this Territory, worth \$50,000,000, and producing three and a half millions annually, with all the ore dress-ing and smelting plant, to become a total loss; reduce the freight earnings of the Utah rail-roads fifty per cent.; throw a multitude of roads fifty per cent.; throw a multitude of workmen out of employment, paralyze our industries and set back the growth of the Territory many years. There can be no object gamed by reducing the duties on these products sufficient to justify so enormous an injury to our people. A corresponding injury would, by such reduction, be inflicted on the people of all the mining States and Territories and the destruction of the silver and lead mining and smulting interest ver and lead mining and smalting interest would reduce the annual production of precious metals in the United States (30,000,000. It would also materially reduce the entire busi ness of the East with the whole mining region and thus affect the freight earnings of all the

railroads of the country.

The board of directors were authorized to take such action for the protection of industries mentioned as may be deemed necessary.

The Prohibitionists.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The Executive Comnittee of the National Prohibition party met in this city yesterday. Prof. S. D. Dickie, of Albion, Mich., chairman of the Dickie, of Albion, Mich., chairman of the committee, was instructed in issuing the call for the presidential convention, which meets June 6, to ask the Prohibition voters in the several States to send one delegate for every 1,000 members of the party, in addition to the appointment fixed by the recent National convention. Prof. Dickie denies the recently-published statement that the executive committee had made a that the executive committee had made a bargain with General Clinton B. Fiske, of New Jersey, for the presidential nomina-

IVES ARRESTED.

The Young "Napoleon" of Finance Arrested on the Charge of Grand Largeny.
New York, Dec. 14.—Henry S. Ives, of he defunct banking firm of Henry S. Ives & Co., "the Napoleon of finance," was ar-rested about four o'clock yesterday afternoon on a warrant issued on the charge of grand larceny made by Ju lius Dexter, president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company. The affidavit alleges that on June 6, 1887, a draft drawu by the First National Bank of Cincinnati, June 3, on the Western National Bank of New York to the order of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company for \$100, 000 and indorsed by F. H. Short, treasurer of the company, was stolen by Henry S. Ives. The draft was alleged to be the property of the Cincinnati, Hamiiton & Dayton and had been sent to Henry S. Ives as trustees of the road, to be turned S. Ives as trustees of the road, to be turned over to A. R. McKeen, president of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railway Company, in payment of \$880.500 due to the Terre Haute railway for stock purchased by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. Ives, instead of indorsing and delivering the draft to the order of McKeen as required, it is alleged, indorsed it to the order of Henry S. Ives & Co. and deposited it with the American Exchange National Bank of New York to the cre dit of his firm. Ives was taken to the police court, where ounsel claimed that the case was one for the civil courts and Ives said he did not expect criminal proceedings. He was held in \$25,000 bonds, his sister furnishing the surety.

PROHIBITION DECISION.

A Paola Shoemaker's Beer Club Sat Down

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 18.—In the case of the State of Kansas vs. H. H. Standish, the Supreme Court rendered a decision yesterday involving another point in the Prohibition law. Standish is a shoemaker having a shoe shop in Paola. He has been in the habit of joining with some friends and buying beer by the quantity in Kansas City, the beer being shipped to Paola and drank by the purchasers in the back room of Standish's shop, he receiving no recom-pense or profit in the transaction. Suit was brought against him under the clause of the law prohibiting the sale barter or giving away of intoxicating liquors. The decision is as follows: "A person in the lawful and bona-fide possession of intoxicating liquor may use it as he sees fit. He may drink it himself or give it away, but he can not, by any shift or de vice in selling or giving away, lawfully evade the provisions of the statute prohibiting the manufacture and sale of in toxicating liquors. A person can not be convicted under section 16 of the Prohibi-tion act of 1881 for keeping in his house, store, or in a wareroom thereof, intoxicating liquor for his own use, or for giving the same away, providing the giving away is done honestly and in good faith, and not as a shift to evade the provisions of said act."

BALLOON MYSTERY.

An Immense Balloon Descends in Ken-tucky With the Emaciated Remains of a Man.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 13 .- On Saturday afternoon the citizens of Owensboro, Kv. cbserved an immense balloon sailing over the city at a great height. It was within view for a long time, but when last seen it appeared to be rapidly descending. Parties went in search of it yesterday, and during the afternoon it was found in an old swam; about ten miles south of Hawesville. The searching party were horrified at the discovery of the emaciated remains of a man who had been evidently emptied from th basket several yards from where the air ship had fallen. It is the theory of those who found the balloon and the body that the aeronaut was already dead before the balloon reached the earth, as no serious bruises were found upon his body. No papers or other evidences have been found to indicate who the unfortunate man can be. The only balloon which has ascended and disappeared in this section was on from Vincennes, Ind., about two months since, but that one was some time after-ward reported found. It is supposed that the aeronaut in this case lost control of the air ship, which ascended to a great altitude, and that he met death from want of food and the extreme cold.

THE DAKOTA HOLOCAUST.

The Mother and Six Children Perish M the Flames. HURON, DAK., Dec. 14.-Complete details of Saturday night's calamity at Rossing ton show that about one o'clock in the morning Mrs. Harris and her husband were awakened by fire and smoke and found the house on fire below. All of them were in the upper story, which was in one room. The father tried to get down the stairway, but was driven back by fire. Then he wen through a window to the ground below, calling the mother to throw out the children for him to save. The youngest was thrown out by the mother and Harris caught it. Haire, Mrs. Harris' buother, who was living with them did not stop to aid his sister, but followed Harris to the ground, and sodid the largest boy. Before the mother could toss out an other child the house fell, burying her and the six children in a flery grave. two wails from the burning people and all was over with them. Before help came all who were saved were seriously injured by the cold, the mercury being down to 12 degrees below, and the wind blowing hard. Sunday morning when the remains were taken from the ash heap, there were he

burned from bodies. It is not known now how the fire started. Burglar Shot by a Woman.
PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 14.—Last night the family of Joseph Mullen, in Carroll County, below here, were awakened by noises at the window. A little girl told her sister that she thought some men were trying to get in. The next minute the form of a large negro was seen half way through an upstairs window. Slipping out e room, the young lady got a rev Returning quietly, she watched the negro's actions. Her noise evidently had frightened him, for, after getting into the room he crawled half way out again, when the young woman, to frighten him, fired the revolver. She made a center shot, however, and the burglar fell dead on the porch and rolled to the ground. An in-vestigation showed that the builet had entered his brain.

burned off, feet severed from legs and legs

Powderly Taken Sick. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Information was

received yesterday morning at the Knights of Labor headquarters in this city to the effect that Grand Master Workman Powder ly had been stricken with a severe hemorrhage of the lungs at his home in Scranton. The news came over a private wire from Scranton to the Broad street palace, and was received by John W. Hayes, secretary of the general executive board. It created a great deal of excitement among Powderly's friends and the clerks at the headquarters, but every body about the establishment was ineted to keep the matter a secret and the greatest precaution was taken to pre-

TEN YEARS FOR HARPER.

The Cincinnati Bank Wrecker Gets the Full Penalty of the Law. CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—The greatest crowd yet gathered in the corridors of the United States court room assembled this morning. Long before the time of the assembling of the court it was simply impossible for ladies to get in at the public door, and only those who had friends to show them the private entrances could reach the court room. At ten e'clock Judge Sage appeared one, Judge Jackson having been called

50

to hold court in Covington. Court was opened and seven min-utes later the jury filed in. As soon a they were seated Judge Sage asked if they had agreed upou their verdict, and the foreman said they had. The judge di-

ected the cle rk to receive it. At this point Mr. Blackburn called the ourt's attention to the absence of the de-

"Let him be brought in," said the judge. In two minutes the marshal entered, followed by Mr. Harper, pale and concerned. Behind him came his wife, her face a study. It looked as if she was upborne by a faith that in some way she was to hear good news from that jury. Miss Matthews, her sister, followed, as calm as she could compose herself to be. When they were seated the clerk took the sealed envelope enclosing the sentence, tore it open and read the fatal words:

"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment.'

This meant guilty on all the thirty-three counts left for the jury to act upon. There was no outcry from either of the women. Mrs. Harper sat as if transfixed, but Miss Matthews found relief in tears, which she struggled with all her power to repress.

Mr. Blackburn moved an arrest of judgment which the court instantly overruled. Then District Attorney Burnett moved for immediate sentence, and that the sentence be cumulative.

Judge Sage in a long opinion stated the result of his investigation on the question of cumulative sentences in a case like this. and this gave some relief to the suddenness of the blow upon Mr. Harper's family. He finally overruled the motion and asked if the defendant had any thing to say before sentence was pronounced upon him.

Mr. Blackburn arose and said that the defendant wished to speak through him, and to say that he had nothing to add to what had been said, except to thank the court for its fair and impartial treatment, and to ask that the court be as merciful as circumstances and the law would permit.

At 10:25 the court directed Harper to stand up. It was a most distressing scene. The strong man stood erect with tears coursing down his cheeks but no other sign of emotion save his blanched face. Behind his chair, with bowed head, sat his wife, in an agony that had no better manifestation than the wringing of her hands. Tears did not come to her relief. Miss Matthews. far more demonstrative, still repressed sobs, and in her own distress reached over to try and comfort her sister by a ouch. She thus sat while the court with impressive solemnity recited the usua form of sentence, saying the evidence left no doubt of the defendant's guilt, and that the offense merited the highest penalty of the law, which the court will now impos ten years in the Ohio penitentiary, and that the marshal convey him thither at

Still no outery. Mr. Harper sat down, turning to his wife. Their lips met, her hands were around his neck, his arms encompassed her. The silence in the court room was awful. Jurors wept, women and men all over the court room were in tears. The silence was broken by Mr. Blackburn making a last request from the court. That was that the order, for immediate imprisonment be suspended, and he gave as a reason that there was much which his wife was closely concerned, and it would be exceedingly difficult to attend to it unless Mr. Harper could remain here

for a few days. But the court was relentless. Judge Sage said there would be opportunity for his wife to see him in Columbus, and he repeated the order to the marshal to convey

him thither to-day. At 10:30 the jury was discharged, and Marshal Urner conducted the defendant to

the marshal's office. After the scenes in the court room Harper and his family spent some time in the mar-shal's office, and then went to the jail where he spent the afternoon in his room preparing for his departure. The bedding. trunk and other property were taken out and sent to his house. His family joined h m and he bade them good bye.

It was ten o'clock at night when Harpe reached the penitentiary at Columbus. He was assigned to cell 114, block 1, range 1, in the new part of the prison building. where the cells are quite large and airy.

NOMINATIONS. Another Batch of Diplomates and Other

Officials Sent to the Senate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.-The Presiden vesterday sent to the Senate a large number of nominations. They were nearly all ap-pointments made during the recess and, in most cases, the nominees are already in office

To be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States-Oscar S. Strauss, of New York, to Turkey; Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, to Austria-Hungary; Boyless W. Hanna, of Indiana, to the Argentine Republic.

To be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States-S. S. Carlisle, of Louisiana, to Bolivia. To be Consul General of the United

States-Jared Lawrence Rathbone, of California, at Paris. G. Brown Good, to be Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

James F. Bendict, Collector of Internal

Revenue, District of Colorado.
Collectors of Customs-William H. Mc-Lyman, for the district of Miani, O.; Hyman Abraham, for the district of Williamette, O. Among the names sent in were the fol-

lowing nominations as postmasters: Louis E. Burmrichoue, Dighton, Kan.; William W. Threlkeld, Scott, Kan.; Herbert Boltenberg, Bay Springs, Neb.; Frank Pay, Bendleman, Neb.; Clarence L. Clark, Janes-ville, Wis.; William S. Morrow, Nashville, Ill.; Hugh C. Armstrong, Neosho, Mo.

The French Cabinet.
Paris, Dec. 13.—The Journal Official pub

lishes the list of the new Cabinet as fol-lows: M. Tirard, President of the Council,

Minister of Finance and Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; M. Fallieres, Minister of Justice; M. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Sarrien, Minister of the Inte-Affairs; M. Sarrien, Minister of the Interior; M. Deutresme, Minister of Commerce; M. Loubet, Minister of Public Works; M. DeMahy, Minister of Marine; M. Viette, Minister of Agriculture; M. Faye, Minister of Public Instruction; General Legerot, Minister of War. Of the new Cabinet MM. Tirard, Fallieres, Faye, DeMahy, Loubet Deutresme belong to the union of the Left, and MM. Sarien and Viette to the more ad-

SUICIDE OF SANDS HOPKINS.

Kansas City Reporters Lose an Item Supply Source by a Dose of Laudanum Getting Into Sands W. Hopkins.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 14.—A wealthy young man's pitful dash at existence ended sadly this morning when Sands W. Hopkins died, at the age of twenty-eight, from the effects of poison self-administered. Sands Hopkins was one of the from the effects of poison self-adminis-tered. Sands Hopkins was one of the best known men in Kansas City. For years his erratic exploits have been gossiped, and the news of this morn-ing occasioned little surprise, though much comment. Suicide was thought to be the natural climax of a life full of queer incidents, extravagance and tragedy. He squandered a large fortune in a manner that would furnish material for a whole library of moral lessons, yet it may well be doubted if there was a bit of genuine victousness about him. He ruined and robbed himself but other victims of his misdirection are not numerous, if, indeed,

there are any.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon Sands W. Hopkins drove up to the Central police station in a double carriage. He hitched the team to a post in front of the station and going in, asked for Chief Speers. It was evident that he had been drinking heavily, but he was not drunk. The chief was not in at the time. On learning this Hopkins went away, but re-turned an hour later. The chief had not yet returned. Sands said he would wait for him and while waiting made two visits to a saloon across Main street. When the chief returned he had a conversation with Hopkins about the diamonds he lost at Hot Springs last week. Hopkins talked rationally and in his usual manner. Seeing that he was under the influence of liquor the chief sent for his uncle, C. G. Hopkins, who took him home. He promised the chief that he would not leave the house during the night after he

In the evening Sands Hopkins entered the parlor of his uncle's boarding house, and spent an hour or two conversing with the Misses Calvin, the ladies who manage the place. Hopkins was under the in-fluence of liquor, although his conversation was rational. About nine o'clock he took from his pocket a vial of laudanum in

the presence of the ladies and said: "I might as well do it now as any other He then drank half the contents. Hold-

ing the bottle before him, he continued: "One half is gone; here goes the other half."

Every drop of it was then drained. The ladies becoming frightened, screamed for help and informed the uncle of what had taken place. Dr. Porter was called in and emetics were administered, but at 9:20 this morning Sands W. Hopkins succumbed to

the effects of the drug.

Hopkins was about twenty-eight years old and had led a reckless life since the accidental killing of his wife. About five years ago while cleaning his gun it was accidentally discharged, instantly killing his young wife, to whom he was much devoted. Ten months later her father, H. C. Magee, of Independence, Mo., a man of violent temper, in a sudden rage killed his wife and daughter, and then himself.

LABOR FEDERATION.

Work of the Baltimore Convention-

Greetings From England. Baltimore, Md., Dec. 15.—The American Federation of Labor shortly after opening yesterday went into executive session, from which reporters were excluded. The session was taken up in receiving the report of officers and various committees and in discussing the merits of the application for a charter of the Journey-men Shoemakers' Union of New York against which application protests have peen entered by District assembly No. 91 of New York. The charter was refused on the ground that they had disobeyed the order of the organization with which they were connected, they having refused an order of the Knights of Labor to go out on ferred to appropreate committees. A charter was granted to the Brotherhood of

Painters and Decorators of America.
In the afternoon a letter was read from Neury Broadhurst, chairman of the Trades Unions' Parhamentiary Committee of England, asking the federation to send a representative to the international convention to be held in London next year, and one from the Russian-American National League of New York, asking the federation to use its influence to prevent passage by Congress of an extradition treaty with Russia.

H. M. Ogden, representing the Cincin nati Typographical Union, offered a resolution condemning the boycott instituted by the Knights of Labor against the New York Sun, and declaring that paper above reproach in its fairness to associated union

The rules were suspended long enough to permit W. R. Cremer, a member of the Trades Unions' Congress Parliamentary Committee of England, to make a short a dress on the benefits to be derived by the working classes from arbitration. A number of resolutions were introduced and the convention adjourned.

NO-MAN'S-LAND.

A Bad State of Affairs in That Strip of Territory—A Condition of Anarchy. FORT WORTH, Tex., Dec. 15. -In No-Man's-Land, or the Neutral Strip, there are 10,000 people, but they have no State or Territorial Government, and it is hard to tell what courts have jurisdiction. A prominent cattleman of Hansford County and two citizens of Sherman County have lost number of cattle which were driven into No-Man's-Land by thieves, and they pro-pose to see what Governor Ross can do to protect Texas property, although he has no control over No-Man's-Land. The cattle stolen from Texas are killed for their hides, it being only a rare thing that choice cuts of meat are taken. The thieves are defiant, for no law can reach them. The Capitol syndicate of Chicago will be notified of the depredations committed and asked to aid in bringing Congress to do something at once. The committee here says that if nothing else can be done the land should be added to the State of Kansas or Colorado, or formed into a Territory at once. A number of murders have been committed in the strip, and the only law at present is a vigilance committee. A boy named Jamison was murdered last week, and afterward his father and mother and a man named Harder were lynched because they complained.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The contest for jurisdiction over the question of postal telegraphy is not yet settled in the Senate. Senator Sawyer has not called up his motion to reconsider, and Senator Butler says.

Postal Telegraphy.

he will resist the motion, and claim for the special committee all the powers which the special committee all the powers which the resolution sought to confer upon it. Senator Butler not only claims the support of the Democratic side, but believes he will receive some help from the Republican side. Senator Edmunds, who has introduced a bill on postal telegraphy, a counted by those who support the Butler resolution as one of the latter. There is much feeling on the subject in the Senata.