VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1887.

NUMBER 11

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS. THE Senate met at noon on December 5 and the oath of office was administered to newly-elected Senators except to Mr. Faulkner. of West Virginia, and at the suggestion of Mr. Hoar his case was referred to the Committee on Elections, Mr. Lucas contesting the seat as the appointee of the Governor. No objection was made to Senator Turpie, of Indiana, and he was admitted to his seat, the protest and papers in his case being referred. After appointing a committee to wait on the President the Senate adjourned...The House met at noon and proceeded to the election of Speaker. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky received 163 Thomas R. Reed of Kentucky, received 163, Thomas R. Reed, of Maine, received 148 and Mr. Brumm, of Penn-sylvania, two votes. Mr. Carlisle was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Reed and Cox. The nominees of the Democratic caucus were then elected by resolution. A committee was ap-

pointed to wait on the President and after mem-bers drew for seats the House adjourned.

After reading the journal in the Senate on the 6th a recess was taken to await any com-munication from the President. The message was then received and read, when the Senate adjourned....In the House several amendments were offered to the rules and a resolution was adopted directing the Speaker to appoint committees on rules, accounts, enrolled bills and mileage. The President's message was then read and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 7th Mr. Plumb of-fered a resolution calling on the Commissioner of Agriculture for information as to whether ment making experiments in the manufacture of sorghum sugar had applied for or obtained a patent connected with such manufacture and growing out of such experiment, which was

adopted, and the Senate adjourned...The House was not in session.

After the reading of the journal and presentation of reports of departments the Senate on the 8th adjourned until Monday...The Speaker laid before the House several depart ment reports and announced the Committee on Mileage. Resolutions providing for the amendment of the rules were offered and ordered re-ferred to the Committee on Rules when ap pointed, and the House adjourned until Mon-

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE President has recognized Friederich Meier as Consul of the German Empire at St. Louis, Mo., for Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Kansas. Missouri, New Mexico, Tennessee, and St. Clair, Madison and Monroe Counties, Illinois.

THE President on the 6th sent the following nominations to the Senate: Lucius Q. Lamar, of Mississippi, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, to be Secretary of the Interior; Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, to be Postmaster-General; Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury; George L. Rives, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State; Isaac H. Maynard, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Sigourney Butler, of Massachu-setts, to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury; James W. Hyatt, of Connecticut, to be Treasurer of the United States.

A GENERAL conference under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States commenced at Washington on the 7th. President Dodge called the meeting to order.

THE clerks of the Committees on Appro priations of the two houses of Congress have prepared a tabulated statement, the footings of which make the following show. ing: Net increase on estimates for the next fiscal year over those submitted for the current year, \$8,187,937; net increase over the appropriations for the current year, \$28,787,002; total estimates for the next year, \$384,094,527; estimated revenue for 1889, \$440,563,734.

THE Attorney-General of Nova Scotia has written a long letter in favor of recip-rocity between the United States and

THE Republican National Committee met at Washington on the 8th and fixed upon Chicago and June 19, 1888, as the place and time of holding the Republican National

SECRETARY and Mrs. Whitney gave a dinner at Washington on the 9th to Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. There were present Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, Secretary Endicott, Mr. and Mrs. Angell, Mr. and Mrs. Putnam, Secretary Bayard, Mrs. Macalester Laughton, Admiral and Mrs. Franklin, Sir Lionel West, Sir Charles Tupper, Miss Hunt and Mrs. Hitt.
The conference of wool-growers and

dealers in Washington has adjourned to January 11, when manufacturers are expected to join them in an effort to secure protection to wool.

THE EAST.

Another destructive explosion of dyna mite occurred recently on the new Pittston branch of the Lehigh Valley railroad. Sec tion Foreman Miles Sweeny, of Philadel-phia, was instantly killed and five Italian laborers were severely injured. An unexploded blast was being removed at the

UNITED STATES MARSHAL GORDON, of Trenton, N. J., has appointed his daughter, Alphonsine M. Gordon, a young lady just out of her teens, as his deputy. She is attractive in appearance and has appeared several times in her official capacity. PLEURO-PNEUMONIA has broken out in the

vicinity of Reading, Pa., nine head of cattle having died in one day recently.

THE indictment against William Kissane Rogers, charged with forgery on the Chemical Bank, of New York, has been dismissed. The forgery took place many years ago. Kissane hid in California and

W. & H. CHAMBERS, dealers in linens in New York City and Dundee, Scotland, have assigned for \$100,000, and Isaac Haves, a wholesale liquor dealer of New York, has gone under, \$125,000 liabilities.
THE journeymen barbers in convention

at Buffalo, N. Y., adjourned on the 7th, having perfected a National organization. THE New York Supreme Court has granted an injunction restraining the West-Cable Company from using the blanks of the French Cable Company or sending cablegrams on blanks marked "via French

A DYNAMITE bomb made out of a piece of gas pipe was found on the steps of the Reformed Church at Irvington, N. J., recently. The fuse attached to it had been ignited, but it had failed to explode. There was no clew to the dynamiter.

It is reported that a disease resembling typhoid fever has broken out in the dor-mitory known as College Hall at Williams College, Springfield, Mass., occupied by forty or more students. One of the sick students died after reaching home aud many of them were seriously ill.

HERR Most, the Anarchist of New York, was sentenced on the 8th to one year's imprisonment, a new trial being refused. THE family of James Mayo, of Pottstown, Pa., consisting of himself and wife, three

children and Mrs. John Miller, the mother of Mrs. Mayo, were nearly suffocated by coal gas the other morning. A STRIKE of tableware workmen was or dered by the American Flint Glass Asso-

ciation on the 10th at Pittsburgh, Pa.
GENERAL B. F. BUTLER, in a letter to General D. Butterfield, strongly objected to having the Comte de Paris delivering an address at Gettysburg on the ground that the Prince was merely a show soldier in the war, coming to America for dynastic reasons, his blundering incapacity being the cause of much mischief to the Union army at the battle of Gettysburg.

THE WEST.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL DYER on the 7th seized the office of the President of the Mormon Church at Salt Lake City. The newspaper organ of the Church printed a

very bitter protest against this action. THE Franz and Seizer breweries at Sioux City, Iowa, have closed permanently, regarding it as hopeless to longer hold out, in view of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court.

THE extensive manufacture of "moon shine" wire in Judge Treat's district, owing to his decision at St. Louis adverse to the monopoly, is making it ruinous for other manufacturers to pay the royalty to Washburn & Moen, and a revolt is threatened.

THE Rock Island railroad has decided to put on fast trains between Chicago and Council Bluffs, making the distance east or west in sixteen hours. Departing time at Chicago will be 7:30 p. m., and at Coun-

cil Bluffs four p. m.
THE jury in the Nathan Rainsbarger mur der trial at Marshalltown, Iowa, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixed the punishment at im prisonment for life.

PATRICK C. HULL, aged eighty-two, of Oneida, Carroll County. O., was instantly killed and a little son of General Counsel McGuffy, of the Cincinnati Southern rail-road, residing at Cincinnati, probably fatally injured while attempting to cross the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad at Malvern, O., recently. The horse was killed and the buggy demolished.

Two small boys broke through the ice at Lake View, Ill., recently and were drowned.

JAMES MULLEN, late candidate for Governor of New Mexico, was fatally shot by the accidental discharge of a revolver at Silver City, N. M., the other day.

The first act of retaliation or discipline against the rebellious Knights of Labor

by Mr. Powderly was the suspension on the 5th of local assemblies Nos. 1307 and 2308, of Chicago. The first named as-sembly was the first to secede from the Knights and throw its influence in favor of

THE complications in the Cherokee Nation, owing to the deadlock in the Senate, were somewhat revolutionarily solved by recognizing Mayes as Chief. Both parties in the lower house agreed to this solution and no trouble was expected.

A TIN box containing nitro-glycerine was sent to the United States Marshal of Kansas, Colonel W. C. Jones, at Topeka, on the Glick attempted to open the box, fortunate ly without success, when a suggestion was nade that it might be an infernal machine, which proved to be the case when the engineer of the Government building cautiously opened it. No clew existed as to who was the author of the diabolism.

THE Toledo (O.) Oil Company, which has a refinery for coal oil, has sold out to the Standard Oil Company for \$100,000. This ended the Toledo competition with the

THE jury in the case of Arensdorf. charged with the murder of Rev. Haddock at Sioux City, Iowa, brought in a verdict of not guilty on the 9th. ONE man was killed and seven badly

hurt by the fall of an iron truss beam at ar ce house near Alton, Ill., the other day. ARRANGEMENTS have already been made with the leading Chicago hotels for quarters for the Republicans during the National convention next June.

THE other night, as some men were crossing Rowan creek, near Kenton Post office, Ky., they discovered that a portion of the bank of the creek had washed away during the recent freshet. A cabin with five occupants had been carried into the water, and it was supposed all were

In the United States District Court at Galveston, Tex., Judge Sabin rendered a decision in the habeas corpus case of Rob ert C. Stockton, a drummer for a Kansas City firm, releasing him from the custody of the State authorities for his refusal to pay the drummers' occupation tax of \$33 per vear.

Assembly was held on the 8th and John S. Barbour was nominated to succeed Riddle berger. The Republicans made no nomina

GRANT GARRETT and Cul Waggoner me on the roadside near Berryville, Ark., re-cently and began firing at each other. Garrett was killed outright and Waggoner was mortally wounded. The murder was the esult of a feud which had already cost four lives and further bloodshed was im minent. Several prominent families were

involved. WORD has been received of the death of Mrs. Rebecca Hall, at Lexington, Ky. She was noted as the wife of Captain W. D. Hail, of the United States Secret Service, who met a tragic death at her hands.

THE Virginia Assembly met on the 7th In view of the recent Supreme Court decision, Governor Lee recommended suitable legislation looking to a compromise with the bondholders on a basis satisfac-

GREIL BROS.' grocery and other buildings in Montgomery, Ala., were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 7th. Loss,

By the explosion of a boiler at Hagansville, Ga., the other day, three negroes were killed.

Tue race horse Glenmore died recently of pneumonia at the Glengar stud farm. Baltimore County, Md., the home of Wil

liam Jennings, the owner.

CAPTAIN VANNAMAN, of the coasting schooner Nellie J. Terrell, who recently arrived at Lewes, Del., reports that the who was appointed Minister to Liberia by Terrell was struck by the steamer Algiers President Cleveland after the adjournment from New York for Galveston and sunk mmediately and the steward and two men

Five damage suits aggregating \$140,000 have been begun against the Natchez (Miss.) Cotton Mills Company by relatives of those killed in the explosion last May.

GENERAL. THE Chinese Ambassador, Hung Suen, arrived recently at Berlin. He was accom-

panied by an imposing suite. EUROPEAN financiers did not attach any importance to the Austrian press predic-tions of trouble because of the concentration of Russian troops in Poland, and there were free purchases at the reductions.

TELEGRAMS from Accra, Western Africa, under date of December 1, says that King Jaja, of Oporbo, who was recently arrested by the British Consul for interfering with traders, has been sent into exile.

THE Royal Mail Steamship line's steamer Isla De Panay, which left Liverpool Nov-ember 28 for Manilla and Singapore, was reported ashore nine miles north of Sagres, Portugal. Seven of her crew were drowned She was a vessel of 3,500 tons.

In an interview at Paris the day following the publication of the President's mes sage, Hon. James G. Blaine expressed himself as opposed to the views therein enun-ciated, preferring to see the abolition of tobacco duties to any interference with the tariff.

presidency of the French Patriotic League because of a disagreement with the executive committee over his action in the Grevy THE British steamer Lorne has been

wrecked in Chinese waters. Sixty-nine of the people on board were saved, the fate of the remainder being unknown. HARRINGTON, the Irish Nationalist, was found guilty at Tralee on the 8th under the Crimes act and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for publishing re-

ports of League meetings. THE British bark Embleton, at Queenstown from San Francisco, reports that on the voyage one seaman committed suicide, another was drowned and a third fell and broke one leg and one arm.

Business failures (Dun's report) for seven days ended December 8 numbered for the United States, 226; Canada, 28; total, 254, compared with 244 the previous week and 274 the corresponding week of last year.

THE students of the Moscow University recently attacked the Government inspector and hissed the rector of the institution. A detachment of Cossacks were summoned, who quelled the riot and arrested after his removal to police headquarters he hundreds of students.

It is reported that Prince Chung, father of the Emperor of China, is dead. It is stated, on what is said to be reliable authority, that the doctors attending the German Crown Prince, have not changed their opinions as regards his case and that the optimist views recently taken are base-

the 9th that he was unable to form a Ministry, whereupon M. Failieres was implored to again undertake the task and he ac-

THE LATEST.

VIENNA, Dec. 10 .- A semi-official denial s given to the statement that the German Government has recommended that Austria adopt precautionary military measures. The meeting of the military council was entirely due to the spontaneous resolution of the Austrian authorities. The Russian movements, especially the pushing forward of troops toward the Austrian frontier continue to excite activity in military vesterday to abstain from further military measures was taken because the Austrian frontier forces are already equal to those of Russia.

LIMERICK, Dec. 10 .- The memorial statue of the Manchester martyrs was unvailed here last night, advantage having been taken of the night and the circumstance of the funeral of a member of the local branch of the National League to perform the ceremony interrupted a fortpight ago. Dr. McInenery presided. The police were taken by surprise and learned of the affair only a short time before it was concluded, but did not interfere with the pro ceedings.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 10.-It is sen officially stated that the reports published in the Austrian and German newspapers regarding the movements of Russian troops are incorrect. Since the return of the Czar from Copenhagen there has been no order issued to reinforce the troops on the Galician frontier, the recent movements in that locality having been made in obedience to orders issued more than a year ago. BERLIN. Dec. 10.-It is reliably stated that the physicians who conducted the examination of the diseased part of the Crown Prince's throat have not, as previously reported, changed their original opinion regarding the nature or the malady. The statement that any of them entertain optimistic views with regard to the ultimate recovery of the patient is entirely without

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 .- Members of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, are worried over a growing belief that Rev. Mr. Berry, of England, will not accept their call. Among other evil results of such a refusal, they say, not the least is the effect it will have on the annual sale of pews now soon to take place. In the minds of some a serious crisis n the affairs of the church is impending.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 9 .- The me who are sinking the well for natural gas passed through a two-foot vein of coal yesterday at a depth of 720 feet. This settles the question that coal was beyond the hills in the western part of the city. This is the same vein now being worked in the east part of the city. This settles the question of Leavenworth as a coal center.

New York, Dec. 10.-Notwithstanding a decided decline in the coffee market at Havre yesterday, the market here was strong. The receipts in Rio and Santos were very light and, it is understood, the stock in Rio is getting down to a low figure. New York, Dec. 9.—Johann Most was released on \$5,000 bail to-day, Mrs. Ida Hoffman, his former bondsman, going security.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

JOHN G. JONES, an attorney from Chicago, was in Wyandotte recently circulating a petition against the confirmation of C. H. J. Taylor, the colored man of Wyandotte, of Congress.

PAUL BLOOHM, aged seventy-eight, a pioneer and part owner of the Delmonico Hotel at Leavenworth, kissed his daughter and grandchild good-bye about nine o'clock the other night, walked into the yard in the rear of the hotel and shot himself through the heart, dying almost instantly. A few minutes before he had two friends sign a document, written in German, which afterwards proved to be a will, leaving all his property to relatives and friends. No cause could be assigned for the act except

mental aberration. HENRY PHELPS, a miner, was killed in the coal mines at Frontenac the other after-noon. He was returning with the dirt cart, when he, by some mischance, ran upon the wrong track, and reaching the mouth of the shaft was precipitated with the car to the bottom of the shaft, the fall killing him instantly.

A. M. LOMBARD, residing near Kincaid, seriously injured the other day by the explosion of a can of powder, while in his hands. He had been blasting and was moving away from the fuse which he had lighted, when by some unknown means, the powder in the can was ignited. His injuries were thought to be fatal.

Six buildings on Marsh avenue, at Kinsley, two of which constituted the Carlin House, were destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$5,000. THE Lane County Bank, at Dighton, re-

centy suspended. W. W. SANDERS lately attempted suicide at Hutchinson. He was demented and labored under the hallucination that he had

burned the stock yards at Wichita. DURING a late storm a two-story house on a farm in Cowley County, occupied by Daniel Rowe, was struck and torn to pieces. Rowe, his wife and child were leeping up stairs and Cora Beck and Ida Straughn, guests, were in one of the lower rooms. Rowe seized his child, and with his wife attempted to get down stairs. They were carried away in the wreck and left on the prairie unconscious. The young ladies were carried about fifty yards and left on the ground uninjured. Help was obtained at the nearest neighbors, and the mother and child were found but slightly bruised, but Rowe had serious bruises and

a broken leg. SEVERAL attempts were recently made by unknown parties to wreck trains on the Topeka Circle railway by placing obstruc-

tions on the track.

An unknown colored man was found in

was foudd to be all right. Prof. E. B. Cowell, who was appointed inspector of sugar manufactured in the State, for which a bounty of two cents per pound is paid, as provided by the act of the Legislature, March 5, 1887, has filed a report of his inspection with Major Sims, showing the result of his inspection at Fort Scott. He shows in his report the per cent. lized and uncrysta the per cent. of substances not sugar. He inspected and branded 725 packages of about 300 pounds each. The per cent. of crystallized sugar is from 92 to 98. The total amount of sugar manufactured by the Parkinson Works is 234,706 pounds, on which the State will pay a bounty of two

cents per pound, amounting to \$4,694.12. ACCORDING to a Topeka telegram, United States Marshal W. C. Jones and ex-Governor Glick recently had a narrow escape from death. Colonel Jones received a tin box by mail and attempted to open it in the presence of Governor Glick. terious package was handled by both and a friend suggested that it might contain dynamite. The box was taken away and the cover carefully removed when it was found to be filled with a substance which upon being examined by a chemist was pronounced to be nitro-glycerine mixed with some foreign substance. The box contained a sufficient amount of the dangerous explosive to have shattered the ouilding and killed a dozen men had it been subjected to slight concussion. The postmark on the wrapper was not legible, ut the inner wrapper was part of a ver paper. Many looked upon the affair as

To the inquiry of W. A. Cormany, president of the Odd Fellows' Funeral Benefit Association, if there are any benevolent or beneficiary associations, such as Odd Fellows, Free Masons, A. O. U. W., Scottish Rites, etc., whose headquarters are outside the State of Kansas, authorized to do business in the State of Kansas, and if not what penalty, if any, is a soliciting or collecting agent liable to for soliciting or collecting assessments for any of these associations not authorized to do business in the State, Insurance Commissioner Wilder recently replied that all such societies, outside of the State, are prohibited from doing business in Kansas under State laws and the decision of the Supreme Court, and that the general penalty is a fine of \$500 with imprisonment, if not paid.

FOLLOWING are the officers of the Shawnee County Old Settlers' Association: Colonel C. K. Holliday, president; Enoch Chase,

vice-president; F. W. Giles, secretary and J. A. Hickey, treasurer. Some time ago a protest was entered against a proof made by Han. S. W. Case on a quarter section of land, now a part of Scott City, alleging that the proof was defective, and afterward, as a part of the same proceedings, a charge of perjury was brought against Mr. Case by the contestor. This charge came up recently at Garden City before United States Commissioner Thanhauser, and after a brief hearing was dismissed, the evidence and the circumstances showing that the whole proceeding was a blackmailing scheme.

Tue men sinking the well for natural gas at Leavenworth recently passed through a two-foot vein of coal at a depth of 720 feet. This is the same vein now being worked in the east part of the city.

At nine o'clock on the morning of the 6th J. E. Johnson, a wealthy citizen of Wichita, shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide. Johnson had been ill with consumption for several months and it was thought he had become mentally

CHICAGO WINS.

the Republican National Committee Selects Chicago For the Next National

Convention. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9-The Republican National committee was called to order yesterday morning in room 150 of the Arlington Hotel by B. F. Jones, of Penn-sylvania, its chairman, Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut, acting as secretary. Chairman Jones stated the object of the meeting.

The roll was then called and every State and Territory, with one or two exceptions, was represented by a delegate or proxy. A committee of three members of the Republican National League appeared, and through its chairman, J. Hale Sypher, re-newed the invitation tendered by the league to the committee to hold its meetings at the league headquarters. The invitation was unanimously and cordially accepted and the committee adjourned to reassemble

ensued as to the time which should be allowed the representatives of various cities the past two years have been built in a very competing for the prize of holding the next substantial manner and with a view to their Republican convention to represent their claims. It was finally decided that fifteen minutes should be accorded to each delegation.

Up to November 1, 1886, these had been haft' during the preceding part of the year 950 miles of new railroads within the State. During the

Delegations then presented the claims of Minneapolis, St. Louis, Omaha, Cincinnati

The formal papers presenting the claims of Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaha were then submitted, and it was moved that the committee proceed to an informal ballot. An amendment was offered that the vote be viva voce instead of by ballot, and this

nati, 7; Minneapols, 6; Philadelphia, 9, 54.

Louis, 2; Washington, 1.

The committee then proceeded to vote formally by ballot, each State or Territorial representative stepping up to the chairman's table as the State and Territory was called and depositing his vote in a hat.

The committee then proceeded to vote for the year, 130 miles. Total mileage, including side tracks, 4,753 miles. Increase for the year, 535 miles. Total mileage including side tracks, 535 miles. Total mileage main line reported for the year.

Total mileage main line reported for the year.

Total mileage main line reported for the year. (Haynes, of Maine, and Conger, of Ohio,) and the result was afterward announced as follows: Whole number of ballots cast, 47; necessary to a choice, 24, of which Chicago received 22, Omaha 4, Cincinnati 9, Minneapolis 8, Philadelphia 3 and St. Louis 1.

The second formal ballot was then taken and resulted as follows: Whole number of pallots cast, 47; necessary to a choice, 24, of which Chicago received 25, Omaha 1,

Cincinnati 13, Minneapolis 8.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Louisiana, the choice of Chicago as the place of holding the next convention was declared

On motion of Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, the time for the meeting was fixed for Tuesday, June 19, 1888.

A resolution was then offered and adopt-

ed for the appointment of a committee of seven with power to take control of the building for the convention and to make all necessary arrangements. The chairman stated that he would select the com-

mittee and announce it subsequently.

Mr. Littler, of Illinois, moved that the chairman and secretary of the committee be instructed to prepare and publish a call for the National convention. It was agreed

Mr. Gallagher, delegate from the New York Workingmen's party, was, on application, admitted to present the views of that party. He asked of the committee some recognition of the cause of labor.

On motion of Mr. Conger, of Ohio, the hearty and full co-operation of the commit-tee was voted to the men represented by Mr. Gallagher, and at 7:30 the committee finally adjourned.

A NARROW ESCAPE. Marshal Jones and ex-Governor Glick At-

tempt to Open an Infernal Machine. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 9.—Colonel W. C. Jones, United States Marshal for this dis trict, received by mail last evening a small package which, when the outside wrapper was removed, proved to be a tin box. Without thinking he endeavored to remove the cover but failed, and after several at tempts Governor Glick, who was present, tried his hand, and likewise failed. Deputy Marshal Sharritt entered the room about this time and taking in the situation suggested that the box might be an infernal ma chine, and the engineer of the Government building was immediately summoned and the package given to him to discover the nature of the contents. The box was taken to the engineer's room in the basement of the building, where the cover was carefully removed and the box found to be filled with a dark brown substance of an oily nature, which upon being examined by a chemist was pronounced to be nitro-glycerine mixed with some foreign substance.

The box contained a sufficient amount of the dangerous explosive to have shattered the building and killed a dozen men had it been subjected to slight concussion. The wrapper inclosing the box bore an ordinary two-cent stamp and the inscription. "United States Marshal, Topeka, Kan." The postmark was not legible, and the only clew to the place from which it came was the inner wrapper, which was a portion of the Denver Republican of December 6. Colonel Jones declined to say much concerning the matter other than that he was entirely ignorant of any motive which could prompt any person to attempt his life in so diabolical a manner, but it is thought that the originator of the plot was some friend of young Mosier, who was hanged at Wichita by order of the United States Court.

VIENNA, Dec. 9. - The War Office is taking measures to permanently increase the facilities by which troops can be mobilized and to place Galicia in better condition for defense. The important places in the Prov ince are being surrounded by net works of the Hungarian-Galician railroad, while other fortifications are being erected. These preparations will enable a large force to be thrown into Galicia at the shortest notice, but no extra force will be stationed there.

Colonel Zujeff, Russian military attache here, has been summoned to St. Petersburg. Advices from the frontier say that the

Russian troops are suffering from bad accommodations and bad food. The sick list is large and the hospital at Taublin is full.

KANSAS RAILROADS.

Samual Report of the Rassows Commis-stoners—Kailroad Building in the State. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 9.—The Kansas State Rassowad Commissioners submitted their annual report to the Governor yesterday. The following is a summary of the report:

To Ron: John A. Martin: Size: We have the honor to submit to you in

pursuance of the requirements of the law, this, the fight annual report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of this State.

This report embraces the statements and reports of the different companies engaged in the operation of lines of railroads in this State made to this edite in pursuance to state the statements. to this catee in pursuance to statutory require-ments and which exhabit in detail the coings in transportation and the financial result of railrord operations in Kansas for the year ended June 30, 1987, and also statistical tables-com-piled from the reports. The board has from time to time, as oppor-

tunity has been afforded, inspected the rail-roads of the State with a view to ascertain at the league club house.

When Chairman Jones again called the members to order an informal discussion they have been kept in good order and conditional discussion. tion. Most of the new roads built in the State

same period the present year there were 1,680 miles built. It may be interesting to trace the

progress of railroad building in Kansas the past four years.

The total mileage reported to this office for the total misage reported to this office for the year ended June 30, 1883, including narrow gauge track and exclusive of side tracks, was 3,885 miles: including side tracks, 4,349. For the year ended June 30, 1884, the mileage

of main line in Kansas reported was 4,038 miles. Increase of main tracks for the year, 153 miles. The committee then proceeded to take the formal vote viva voce. It resulted as follows: Chicago, 11; Omaha, 10; Cincinnati, 7; Minneapols, 6; Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 2; Washington, 1.

Total inileage main line reported for the year ended June 31, 6,548,99 miles. Increase for the year, 1,845.13 miles. Length of track, including sidings computed as single track, 7,356,04 miles.

Increase for the year, 1,908.31 miles.

It must be borne in mind that the mileage officially reported to this office for the year ended June 3) last did not embrace all the new road actually built up to that date, but only so much as had been finished and turned over to the operating department of the different compa-nies by whom, or for whom, the same was built. In railroad building the past two years, Kansashas led every other State and Territory. Assuming that by the close of the present calendar year the total completed mileage of Kansas railroads will equal 8,000 miles, it will be seen that nearly 4,000 miles of this have been built within two years.

Besides the vast extensions of railroads in every direction within the State, a work of direct importance and interest to the people of Kansas, carried on by parent home corporations in residue to the people of the state of the people of the peo tions, is rapidly progressing beyond our boundaries; railway systems having their cen-ter, as it were, in Kansas, are extending their arms into adjacent and even remote States and Territories-into the South to the Gulf. into the vast regions of the Southwest, into Colorado and beyond. The accomplishment of these great enterprises can not but result in im-

nense benefit to the people of Kansas.

Notwithstanding the large increase made to two years, the western part of the yet but meagerly supplied. If that part of the State continues to develop and to grow in the same ratio the next few years as it has in the past three—and that it will there can hardly be a doubt—a very considerable addition to the railroad mileage will be needed.

The past year, notwithstanding the falling off in agricultural production, has witnessed a very considerable growth in railroad business and earnings. This is due in a measure to the immense amount of railroad material for new roads of the State, upon all of which the freight is collected and charged up to the construction account. The building of waterworks and street car lines, which has proceeded in every considerable town of Kansas, has also co These, of course, can not be depended on as

The total gross earnings of all railroads reporting to this office (except the Salina, Lin-coln & Western, which we have been unable to obtain, and which would but slightly vary the For the year ended June 30, 1887....\$71,694,474.57

For the year 1886...... 62,768,858.90 8 8,925,615,67 Increase..... ... 30,324,444,84

For 1886. \$114,132.85
For 1886. 104.318.04
The total tonnage for the past two years ended.
June 30, 1887, compared:
Number of tons of freight carried over all railroads, 1887......21,293,882.6 Increase 1877 over 1886...... 4,857,257.6 Of this increase in tonnage the past year com-pared with the preceding year, 4,300,604 tons are due to increased demand and consumption

of manufactures, lumber, the various classes of building material, coal and merchandise and other articles; and but 556,653 tons due to increase of tonnage of grain, agricultural products, flour and meal, and animals. In respect to the classes of freight last named, the tonnage carried in 1887 fell below that of 1885, by 601,703 tons. The production, carried by the railroads for the year ended June 30, 1885, represented a fair average productive year. With the great increase of population

since, and a favorable season, these classes of freight should have vastly increased.

The total amount of capital stock reported, all companies, is: For the year ended June 30, 1887..... \$325,482,967 For the year ended June 30, 1886..... 284,044,892

Increase in capital stock \$ 41,438,075. Total amount of dividends paid is: For the year ended June 30, 1887....*87,834,134.48 Amount preceding year..... 7,017,093,48

day afternoon after a two days' without electing a successor to Bishop Lee. Rev. Boyd Vincent, of Pittsburgh, Joseph Cary, of Saratoga, N. Y., and Dr. E. H. Kingsolving, of Philadelphia, were in turn nominated by the clerical delegates, but failed to receive the two-thirds vote of the lay delegates necessary to their con-firmation. The election was postponed un-til the annual meeting of the convention at

Dover in June.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

EXTTONUOOD FALLS - KANSAS

IN THE ORPHAN-HOUSE.

A LEGEND OF CHRISTMAS EVE.

They sat at supper on Christmas Eve, The boys of the orphan-school, And the least of them all rose up to say The quaint old grace in the old-time way Which had always been the rule: "Lord Jesus Christ, be Thou our guest, And share the bread which Thou hast bles

The oaken rafters holly bedight And brave in their Christmas guise, Cast shadows down on the fair young face, The hands clasped close with childish grace, The reverent wistful eyes; And for a moment as he ceased Unheeded smoked the Christmas feast.

The smallest scholar he sat him down, And the spoons began to clink
In the pewter porringers one by one,
But one little fellow had scarce begun
When he stopped and said: "I think—
And then he paused with a reddened check,
But the kindly master bade him "Speak!"

"Why does the Lord never come?"
Asked the child in a shy soft way; "Time after time we have prayed that He Would make one of our company Just as we did to-day. But He never has come for all our prayer, Do you think He would if I set Him a chair?"

"Perhaps! who knoweth?" the master said, And he made the sign of the cross; While the zealous little one gaily sped And drew a chair to the table's head 'Neath a great ivy boss; Then turned to the door as in sure quest Of the entrance of the Holy Guest.

Even as he waited the latch was raised, The door swung wide, and lo!

A pale fittle beggar-boy stood there
With shoeless feet and flying hair All powdered white with snow. "I have no food, I have no bed, For Christ's sake take me in," he said.

The startled scholars were silent all. The master dumbly gazed; The shivering beggar stood still— The snow-flakes melting at their will— Bewildered and amazed At the strange hush; and nothing stirred And no one uttered a welcoming word,

Till, glad and joyful the same dear child Upraised his voice and said:
"The Lord has heard us, now I know,
He could not come Himself, and so
He sent this boy instead His chair to fill, His place to take, For us to welcome for His sake."

Then quick and zealous every one Sprang from the table up, The chair for Jesus ready set Received the beggar cold and wet, Each pressed his plate and cup, Take mine! take mine!" they

prayed; The beggar thanked them, half dismayed.

And as he feasted and quite forgot His woe in the new content, The ivy and holly garlanded Round the old rafters overhead Breathed forth a rich, strange scent, And it seemed as if in the green-hung hall Stood a Presence unseen which blessed the

O lovely Legend of olden time, Be though as true to-day! The Lord Christ stands by every door, Veiled in the person of His poor,

Veiled in the person of His poor,

And all our hearts can pray:

*Lord Jesus Christ, be Thou our guest

And share the bread which Thou hast blessed.

—Susan Coolidge, in Wide Awake.

A CHRISTMAS CARD.

The Interesting Story of Its Personal Adventures.

"Well, I never!" "If that doesn't beat all!"

caped the lips-But let me begin at the beginning. I am only a Christmas card, it is true: but I flatter myself that I have a story to tell which is quite as interinfluential member of society could unremarkable; but I have eyes of my own-though no one ever suspected it, perhaps-and I am free to say that I

have always kept them wide open.

I remember, as if it were but yesterday-though, as a matter of fact, it was several years ago-when I was taken out of my case, in company with a score or more of others of my kind, for the inspection of a young woman, whose dear, sweet face I remember perfectly. She is, alas! no longer young; those eyes of hers have lost something of their brightness, and the story of casionally kissing the mouth of a susyears is too plainly written in certain web-like lines which are fast making a Of course, the cards, the pipes and the crazy-quilt pattern of a skin once pure as polished marble and as soft and cushiony as the ripe, rosy peach whose complexion her own threw quite into There was a call for pipes, and the the shade. Yes, she has changed greatly since that memorable day when first we met; but, as for that matter, I don't think any one but a dealer, very anxious to sell, could see any remains of called Tom, pouncing upon me, "what's

As soon as she spied me the young woman paid me a compliment which, I fully believe, made me change color. Then she paid the shopkeeper some thing more substantial, to him, than a compliment, and folding me to her breast, she bore me away. As I lay there hugged up against her warm jacket, listening to the gentle tappings of her sociable little heart on the other side, as though it were congratulating me on my good luck, I was, oh, so happy! and I couldn't help wishing that she were a relative of that peripatetic Hebrew whose doom is to walk the earth till time shall be no more, and that the whole family, or at least Jack, leering at me, the brute! one particular member of it, were included in the penalty. But wishes will known!" be partial, and a Christmas card is no exception to the general rule.

beauty in me.

When we got home, she and I, there was some compensation for losing my snug nest in her arms in being admired, over and over again, by my charmer; and my vanity was not a little elated when she showed me to her mother, with the air of triumph which lar present in xchange. Exchange is one may rightfully assume who has no robbery, eh?-ten dollars for twendiscovered a treasure, though I could ty-five cents-no robbery, oh, no!" not help feeling guilty of doing my enslaver a wrong in permitting myself to standing I hated him, that Beauclere be admired by any body but her.

dear creature as she sits by the win- geance. dow or moves about the floor, and how proud to be permitted to guard over not been on the mantel half an hour be- of slippers last Christmas. I'll send fore she took me down, slid me gently into an envelope-I can still feel the didn't come fresh from the store, after touch of her dainty fingers - and scratching the name and address of velope. Charles Beauclere on the back of the envelope, sent me to the post-office by the hands of her maid. And very different hands they were from those of trils dilated, and there was a pinched shapely; these hard, red, ugly. It almost made me laugh, I remember, not-withstanding my heart-breaking disap-proved stronger than his honor. He As I look out from my brave for pointment, the way the menial carried

me, holding me most gingerly between

thumb and finger and at arm's length,

as though there were defilement in my

touch.

Charlie Beauclere, in whose possession I soon found myself, was one of those frank, hearty, generous fellows who make friends wherever they go. He could talk well, sing passably, play a little on any instrument that came to hand, was not too good-looking to be vain, did not run too much to muscle to be a bully. And yet I did not like him; that is to say, not at first. Primarily, I was not in the mood to like any body after having seen Rose Thornton-for that was the name of the young woman who took me home from the shop-and, secondly, and especially, Beauclere aroused my indignation fluence was upon his companions, and by the careless manner in which he the party broke up at an utwonted received me

"Ah!" he exclaimed, pleasantly, looking at the envelope's superscription, "from Rose."

But when he had ripped my environment open, and produced me, he said, with a little laugh that was nearly related to a sneer:

head to send such a fanciful little thing as this to me? She might as appropriately have sent me a cook-book or a treatise on the art of millinery. However, she probably thought what pleased her ought to please me. It's pretty enough, as such things go, and, of course, I must treasure it for the giver's sake.'

With that he replaced me in the envelope, crumpling me not a little in the operation, and then threw me into the very untidy drawer of his dressingcase, where I had the disagreeable companionship of soiled linen, two or three pipes, a bag of tobacco, half a box of eigars, combs, brushes, dogs'-eared novels, and, in short, a decidedly miscellaneous collection of odds and ends.

My life was now wretched in the ex-

treme. I was surrounded by an assortment of smells which even at this distant day sickens me to contemplate. After my brief sojourn in the delicately perfumed boudoir of Rose Thornton, it was unbearable. But this was not all. Every time Beauclerc opened the and I don't believe she would ever drawer in search of some thing or have thought of me again had she not salutation may be found on a radius them in shape about the waist. McInother, no matter what—it might be his pipe or a dirty collar—he turned every ing off a batch of Christmas cards to mouth. The Vassar graduate kisses pe or a dirty collar-he turned every thing topsy-turvey; the consequence was that I was knocked about in a most disagreeable manner, until I presented a sadly dilapidated appearance. It hurt my feelings to be treated thus, esting as any that a very much more you may easily believe; but what grieved me most was the insult to fold. My personal adventures are not Rose. How could be treat any thing coning from her fair hands as he treated me was past my comprehension. It was maddening, and I believe I actually hated Beauclerc with all the venom that was possible in a Christmas

> card. But the worst was yet to come. My new possessor, I found, had a trio of boon companions, wild, rollicking fellows, but nowise vicious, who repaired regularly to Charlie's room, where they made a night of it, playing at cards, smoking strong pipes, and ocpicious looking flask of squat stature. flask was all housed in the drawer with me. I remember the first time Beau- tials, 'R. T.' under the fringe, where clere's friends called after my arrival. usual overturn took place, this time four pairs of hands being engaged in the operation.

"Hello!" exclaimed the fellow they

I was torn from my envelope in a twinkle, and all three of the chaps were staring at me as though they would stare me out of countenance. "From some woman, I'll be sworn!"

cried Tom. "Who is she?" said Bill.

"Come, name her!" exclaimed Jack. "Oh, come along!" said Charles impatiently; "I thought you wanted to have a game.

"The villain!" thought I; "he's actually ashamed of her. Ashamed of ter those fellows left me. I sat there

But his friends were not to be bought "'Twon't do. Name the fair un-

"Oh, it's nobody but a silly girl who got mashed on me on seeing me once. I'm not going to tell you her name, but it's no consequence, anyhow. Nobody I care any thing about; never saw her but once, and never expect to see her again. The little goose sent me this, and-well, I had to send her a ten-dol-

Well, after a little, I was taken to to be ashamed of Rose Thornton, the that we have it. We will look upon my owner's room and placed on the precious, and to lie about her; but to its return not as chance, but as the culmantel; and, thinks I: "How happy accuse her of being mercenary was mination of that Providence which has shall I be to stand here and watch the adding insult to injury with a yen-

"Oh, well," said Tom, "as you don't her this. She'll never know that it it's deodorized and put in another en-

Beauclere didn't take kindly to this proposition. He was evidently annoyed. His brows were knit, his nosreached out his hand to snatch me withdrew the outstretched hand, seized a pipe, and seating himself at the table, began shuffling the cards in a terribly clumsy fashion, and wanted to know if they were ever going to get

ready to play.

Tom shoved me into his breast pocket -where I had a couple of eigars for company, but I didn't mind it much after my experience in the drawerand all four began the game.

Beauclere was moody and irritable. He played badly, and indulged copiously in profanity. Finally, he threw down his hand in disgust, cursed his luck and swore he'd play no more. The flask was brought into requisition. and Beauclere was particularly attentive to it; but it was no use. His illtemper was not to be placated; its inhour. Tom, Bill and Jack pulled on their overcoats in silence, and started off with only a "Well, good, bye, old man." There was not a word said about the fair unknown. They saw that it wouldn't do.

But, of course, they joked about her and about me after they had got into "What a girl she is! She's the best the street. Talk of the chivalry of girl that ever lived; but what in the gentlemen! That's what they considworld put it into her romantic little ered themselves, I presume; but if they were honest in their sentiments, their experience with women must have been unfortunate. What horrid things their mothers and sisters must have been!

But, thank fortune, I didn't keep company with these fellows long. The next morning found myself in the hands of a new owner. It was a woman. She was not much like Rose Thornton, but her company was a blessed change from my recent associations. She was a poor, emptyheaded creature, with an expressionconsidered herself good-looking. But I could tell stories about her delicate complexion, her wealth of brown hair, and her perfect form, that would open the people's eyes. However, I won't

Well, to make a long story short, I remained with this girl two or three days. She went into ecstasies when her eyes first beheld me, but in a few minutes she had entirely forgotten me, her several relatives.

I passed from hand to hand half a dozen times more, old people and young, people plain and ugly, cross people and people good-natured. All these transfers took many years. It was only the other day that the words with which this sketch opens were spoken.

"Well. I never!" "If that doesn't beat all."

vanced age who, still good-looking, had once been beautiful. None could look at her without seeing this. She held in her hand a Christmas card which she had just taken from its envelope. It was the gentleman who stood looking at it over her shoulder who exclaimed:

"If that doesn't beat all!" "Yes," said she, "it is the identical eard I sent you many years ago. I knew it by this bit of enamel scratched off the back, and see, here are my ininobody would ever look for them. Even you did not find them, Charles. But then you didn't have it very long in

your possession, did you, dear?"
"No," twining his arm about her waist; "but I have had something better in my possession."

How I envied him the look of pride and happiness she bestowed on him then! And really you couldn't blame her, for he was a fine-looking man, notwithstanding the silver threads in his hair and beard, and notwithstanding also that his chin had more folds than the strict demands of manly beauty required, and notwithstanding again that his waist was at least suggestive

of corpulence. "You can never know, Rose," said he, "how I hated myself that night afnearly all night, calling myself all even then I could sleep but little. The next day, you remember-"

"Yes, the next day you came and told me what a mean, contemptible puppy you were, and you know, as I

"Yes, God bless you, Rose. Whatever I am you have made me."

"This card which came so near partback to us!"

made it the means of our happiness. It shall never again go out of our of the season, and promise to become hands. We will frame it in the richest more popular when the heavier cloth care any thing about it, give it to me. frame that money can buy, and keep it gowns are worn. They are of the plainher slumbers at night!" But, alas! I It will save me buying one. There's a as a tender memorial of that day which est single-breasted shape, and are some was doomed to disappointment. I had girl down our way who sent me a pair gave me the best woman in the world." times braided all over, but are more

Some people would say that I came around, or else with a deep V in the to Charles Beauclere and his wife the front and back, and on the top and botsame as I came to scores of others, by tom of the sleeves and a border not too mere chance; but I will never believe wide around the lower edge of the garit. I feel that my return to the fair ment. The braiding is done in black, hands which first folded me in their in red, green or blue cloth, and a pretty fond embrace and to the hands of him addition is an edge of black Astrakhan who was saved from himself, big and fur like a binding, or a "piping," as her young mistress! Those soft, white, look about the mouth and chin. He strong as he was, by those same little furriers call it. hands, had in it something far differ-

home, this fine-looking gentleman and his loving help-mate, and I gaze upon the face of that young woman whose now and then addressed a second-"father" -when I see all this, I feel that my faded face beams with its old- lynx for trimming. time brilliancy, and I whisper to the happy circle which I overlook, "God bless you! A merry Christmas to all!" -Boston Transcript.

ETIQUETTE OF KISSING.

Conditions Under Which Modern Society Permits Osculation.

Kissing is out of style. Nobody does it now but sweethearts, young children and teachers. The first blow was struck by the medical profession about the time of the decease of Princess proper respect is paid to hygiene children are strongly cautioned against promiseuous kissing.

In society a woman is not kissed twice in a season. When an old friend is greeted and she advances with her lips the victim turns her face and the caress falls askance. Possibly the very woman who is opposed to the practice takes the initiative, but her lips never meet lips. She may kiss within a fraction of your mouth-kiss your chin, your cheek or your forehead; kiss your "eyelid into repose," or kiss your hair -but if she had any training socially she will never kiss your mouth.

The repugnance to kissing is due largely to academic training. In nearly all the famous colleges for woless face and an active tongue, and she | men there is a special teacher or doctress in physiology, and in the socalled oral recitations the pernicious effects of osculation are considered at great length. By way of tolerating what seems to be a necessary evil variprovisions advocated. The girl who comes from Smith College, Northampton, kisses on the oblique lines that fall from the left corner of your mouth, more than her Smith College friend, but the chin is her choice, as you will observe in an attempt to salute her. The seniors from Wellesley press their kisses high up on the face, almost under the sweep of the eyelash, and the Lake Forest and Harvard Annex maidens kiss at a point equally distant from the nose and ear.

Nothing is more dainty than the kiss of a well-bred chaperon, who, mind-The first speaker was a woman of ad- ful of the time and trouble spent over the powder-box, gently presses her lips on your hair just north of your ear. The minister's wife is another sweet soul who knows where a kiss will do the least harm, and her favorite method is an air kiss, with the gentle pressure of her cheek to your cheek. The woman of fashion, who patronizes you and lets you visit her while she is at her siesta, kisses you any where about the triangle between the eye, ear and hair line. She learned long ago about the incompatibility of haste and grace, and as she advances you see her lips turn in, and simultaneously with the kiss is a thick, viscous noise that sounds like the tearing of a middle-aged marsh-mallow drop. - Epoch.

A Young Girl's Mania.

In one of the vicinity towns there is a young girl, about twelve years of age, afflicted with a strange mania. She is large for her age, of fine physique, possessed of good features, and more than ordinarily prepossessing. She is robust in health and shows great activity, and is unusually smart and intelligent with the exception of this mania. Every night about eight o'clock she will go to a neighbor's house to borrow a lantern. Each time she will make a new excuse for doing so. If she succeeds in getting the lantern she then takes long walks. She kinds of hard names. It was not until does not confine herself to the public off. "'Twon't do, old man," said I made up my mind to make amends highway, but wanders about the fields that I could think of going to bed, and and frequently to the woods. She does not seem to know what fear is, either of man or beast. She frequently perches herself upon a fence and sits there a long time, dangling her lantern. About ten o'clock she returns was always fond of dogs, I thought I'd home and goes to bed contented. Her take you and see what I could make of friends, of course, object to these lantern strolls, and she has to steal away. Those of her neighbors who know about them refuse her a lantern. She has a number of times greatly frighting us was, under God's guidance, the ened persons, which seems to please link which united us so many happy her amazingly. She is in no respect I would not have believed, notwith- years ago. Wonder how it ever came wayward, but seems possessed of a could be so mean. It was bad enough | "No matter how it came, dear, so lantern. - Danbury (Conn.) News.

JACKETS AND COATS.

Long and Short Wraps Sultable for Wear

Braided cloth jackets are the caprice stylish when widely bordered all

The Russian coat is a long closely fitted coat in pelisse shape, fastened As I look out from my brave frame down only as far as the waist. It is and see before me, in their happy made of velvetor of ladies' cloth warmly wadded, and its characteristic trimming is a large pointed collar and wide cuffs or some very long fleecy fur. A beautiful face is the very image of Rose dark blue velvet coat has gray-blue fox Thornton I once knew; and as I watch fur of great depth forming a large Rusthe movements of that curly-headed sian collar pointed to the waist line in boy and his rosy-cheeked sister, who front, and very wide cuffs of the fur. A green cloth coat has black Russian edition of Charles Beauclere as lamb collar and cuffs, and one of Cordova leather-red cloth has black

Changeable velvet is used for the short wraps made for day receptions and for visits. These most dressy little mantles change from green to red, or from gold to blue, or red to gray, and are trimmed with a net-work of tinsel cords set on their sides from the shoulder down, with passementerie of the same metal cords, and chenille fringe that changes colors just as the fabric does. Other capes that hug the figure closely are of plush or velvet not reaching to the waist line, and trimmed with a deep collar of fur pointed to the Alice. Ever since the practice has been end, or else with the fur rolled along denounced, and in families where the collar and down the front as a boa.

The Connemara cloak, to be worn instead of an ulster, is made of Irish frieze cut in large circular shape, shirred around the neck and at the waist line in the back. A short shirred cape is added, making the top doubly warm. This garment is made of two breadths of the wide cloth, and is long enough to envelop the wearer from the neck to the feet. Similar peasant cloaks are made of large Scotch plaid shawls in dark red and white bars, or in the favorite blue and green plaids. The fringe edges the cape.

Stylish new ulsters of English tweed in tobacco brown checks have brown leather buttons in two great rows down the front, with the ulster belt confined to the back also of leather, with leather shoulder-straps and leather cuffs. This excellent garment is double-breasted, and is loose in the back, but can be shaped to the wearer by the belt. The hood is also of the useful ous theories are advanced and various simple shapes that can be worn and are not merely for ornament, while the collar will stand up or turn down equally well. Other very stylish ulsters are of terra-cotta, green, or blue but when kissed is so adroit in the way diagonal serge, have a cord and tassels she jerks her head that the point of or else a plaited cord girdle to hold water-proof come with sling-sleeve capes, and are in all the dark stylish combinations of color. - Harper's Ba-

FACTS ABOUT LICORICE.

Where the Root Is Obtained and How It Is Prepared for Market.

"It is almost an impossibility," said well-known pharmacist recently, "to tell how much licorice is really consumed by people in the city of New York. The amount is almost incredible, and probably reaches thousands of pounds annually.'

"How is the drug obtained," was asked.

"A species of licorice is found on the shores of Lake Erie, though a good deal comes from further West. The plant from which it is obtained is called glycyrrhiza. It grows very erect, to the height of about four or five feet, and has few branches. It bears a flower formed like that of a pea, but of a violet or purple color. The root in its raw state is well known as the 'licorice root" of commerce. It attains a length of several feet and is often an inch in diameter. When the root has attained the age of three years it is taken up and from this, before it becomes dried, is made the extract of licorice, some times known as Spanish licorice. This juice is prepared by boiling the root with water; the decoction is then decanted off and evaporated to proper consistence for forming the substance into sticks five or six inches long and an inch in diameter-these are the Spanish licorice of commerce."

"Is not the article adulterated?" "Yes, it is often nothing else than a mixture of the juice with the worst kind of gum arabic. Metallic copper scraped off the evaporating pans is very frequently present, and starch and flour sometimes constitute nearly one-half of the substance."—N. Y. Mail and Express.

-A New York photographer poses the mouths of his female patrons before the camera by making them say some word over several times while the picture is being taken. He has different words for different kinds of mouths. When a pleasant, bland and serene mouth is wanted he makes the woman say "bosom." If she wants a haughty and distinguished attitude of mouth she says "brush." "Flip" makes a large mouth look small and "cabbage" enlarges the mouth. An air of interesting melancholy is caused by the pronunciation of "kerchunk," and for an strange and fascinating mania for a expression of sweetness and resignation "s'cat" is the word.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-A pint of mustard seed added to a barrel of cider will keep the liquid. sweet for an indefinite time.

-Many a farmer pays out large sums for fertilizers, while he allows his own barn-yard to run to waste.

-An evergreen hedge is an excellent shelter for hens, whether it be hot or cold, and hence good summer or win-

-The necessity of keeping the sheep on dry footing should not be forgotten. A yard in which sheep are kept should be one where there is plenty of drainage. Wet footing is the one thing that sheep will not stand. Snow Drops: One cupful of butter,

two cupfuls of sugar, whites of five eggs, one small cupful of milk, three cupfuls of prepared flour; flavor with vanilla and nutmegs; bake in small round tins .- Toledo Blade. -Ginger Cake: One and one-half

cups molasses, one-half cup of brown sugar, same of butter and sweet milk, one teaspoonful each of soda, ginger, allspice and cinnamon, three cups sifted flour. -Boston Budget.

-An excellent mixture of hay for all classes of stock is one-third clover-hay with timothy and redtop, which is much better than either one alone, as the mixture is more complete in food elements. It should be fed with an allowance of ground grain also .- Indianapolis Journal.

-When the feet are swollen from walking or long standing, the soreness may be relieved by soaking them in the following: Take some wood ashes and cover with water; let it stand for two or three hours; strain off the water and place the feet in it. The soreness will disappear almost immediately.

-It has been claimed that some of the best cheeses such as Rochefort are made from ewe's milk. Goats are used in Germany for both milk and cheese, while in England, the shows are now open to dairy goats for competition, some of them yielding larger quantities of milk than ordinary scrub cows .-Cleveland Leader.

-Delicious Pudding: Two eggs and their weight in butter, sugar and flour. Have the butter soft and mix it with the sugar. Beat the whites and yelks of the eggs separately, and mix with the butter and sugar; add the grated peel of half a lemon, and stir in the sifted flour. Pour into a buttered pan. filling a little over half full, and bake in a moderate oven. - Boston Budget.

-Oyster Pie: Line a dish or soup plate with rich pastry, adding a strip around the edge. Put a layer of oysters then of bread crumbs. On this put bits of butter, pepper, salt and a little grated nutmeg. Then a layer of oysters, and so on until the dish is full, putting bread crumbs and butter for the top layer, heaping high towards the center.-Farmer and Manufac-

-One of the prettiest wall ornaments. imaginable has for a foundation the antique palm-leaf fan, which supports a Southern tangle of Spanish moss, rice, millet and cotton balls, tied in aspread to cover the fan almost completely, forming a soft background for the clustered trifles. - Indianapolis. Journal.

-Milans-Stir to cream one-quarter pound of butter with one-quarter pound. of sugar, add the yelk of two eggs, stir into this one-quarter pound, of sifted flour and two tablespoonsful of white wine. Work it quickly into a smooth dough. Place in a cold place -on ice if possible-for an hour, then roll it out to one-quarter of an inch in thickness, cut into fancy shapes, brush them over with beaten up egg, and bake in a moderately-heated oven. The cakes remain fresh for a long time, if kept in a dry, cool place. - Indianapolis Sentinel.

PRESERVING MEATS.

How It Can be Done Without the Use of Iceor Cold Storage.

The following is said to be an excellent recipe for preserving meat: The meat to be preserved is first parboiled or somewhat more and freed from. bones. It is then put into tin cases or canisters, which are quite filled up with a rich gravy. A tin cover, with a smallaperture, is then carefully fixed on by solder; and, while the vessel is perfectly full, it is placed in boiling water and undergoes the remainder of thecooking. The small hole in the coveris completely closed up by soldering while the can and its contents are very hot. The canister, with its ingredients, is now allowed to cool, in consequence: of which these contract, and the sides of the vessels are slightly forced inward by atmospheric pressure, and it: becomes a little concave. The vessel being thus hermetically sealed and alk access of the air prevented, the can or canister may be sent to any climate without fear of putrefaction, and the most delicate food of one country may be used in another in all its original? perfection months, or even years, afterits preparation. Lobsters should be boiled longer than meats, and the scales removed previous to putting intothe canisters. Salmon put up by this process is delicious. By the French. process the meat is boiled till it is three-quarters done, when two-thirds of it are taken out, the remaining onethird is boiled into a concentrated soup, and the meat previously taken out is put into the canisters, which are then filled up with the soup; the tin cover with the aperture is soidered on, and the canister with its contents submitted to further boiling in hot water. when the aperture is closed, as before stated, and the eanister laid away in store. - Chicago Inter-Ocea :.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

OUR MOTHER.

Mother's so good to us, what can we do? How can we ever repay her?

O, 'twould be better for me and for you Were we more prompt to obey her. Ready to lighten her burdens of care; Ready our tempers to smother; Striving each day, in a delicate way, To prove our affection for mother.

Mother has always been thoughtful and kind, On the look-out for our pleasure; Deep in her heart are her children enshrined; None her devotion can measure, What can we do in return for this love, Faithful and fond as no other? Can we forget how deeply in debt

Mother's so patient, so quick to excuse Each little weakness and failing; Ready her comforting powers to use When we are troubled or ailing Teaching us more by example than words Truly to love one another And in return how we should yearn

To care in her old age for our mother.

We always must be to our mother?

Mother's so good to us, day after day, Giving us tender protection;
O, how the thought of her kindness should sway
Ever the heart's recollection. Yet there are many who treat her with scorn, Grateful emotions they smother.
And angels—ah me!—must weep when they see How cruel they are to their mother.

Better for us to be thoughtful and kind To mother dear, while she is living; Better for us that we bear her in mind, Kisses and sympathy giving,

And she's gone from this world to another, To weep and lament, and with anguish repent Of the way we neglected our mother. —Josephine Pollard, in N. Y. Ledger.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

Visited for the First Time in Sixteen Years.

Hello, Jim! Where have you been lately?" shouted a broker the other evening to a portly, finely-dressed man New York that tasted as well as those in the corridor of the St. James. The gentleman stopped, shook hands with the evening playing checkers with his friend, and replied: "I've been home to see my old father and mother, all about their misfortunes, from old the first time in sixteen years, and I'll tell you, old man, I wouldn't have missed the visit for all my fortune."

home, eh? "You bet. Sit down. I was just talkative. If you have a few moments to spare, sit down, light a cigar, and listen to a story of a rich man who

had almost forgotten his father and They sat down and the man told his

"How I came to visit my home happened in a curious way. Six week ago I went down to Fire Island fishing. I had a lunch put up at Crook & Nash's, and you can imagine my astonishment broke up an armful of shingles, when I opened the hamper to find a package of crackers wrapped up in a piece of newspaper. That newspaper was the little country weekly published at my home in Wisconsin. I read was postmaster. By George! it made me homesick, and I determined then and there to go home, and go home I

"In the first place I must tell you how I came to New York. I had a tiff with my father and left home. I finally turned up in New York with a dollar in my pocket. I got a job running a freight elevator in the very house in which I am now a partner. My haste to get rich drove the thoughts of my parents from me, and when I did think of them the hard words that my father last spoke to me rankled in my bosom. Well, I went home. I didn't see much change in Chicago, but the and father had donned his Sunday-gomagnificent new depot in Milwaukee I thought was an improvement on the either. This is where I played a joke old shed that they used to have. It was only thirty miles from Milwaukee kitchen watching the roast. Father to my home, and I tell you, John, that train seemed to creep. I was actually worse than a school-boy going home for a vacation. At last we neared the town. Familiar sights met my eyes, and, darn it all, they filled with tears. There was Bill Lyman's red barn, just the same, but, great Scott! what were all of the other houses? We rode nearly a mile before coming to the depot, through houses where only occasionally I saw one that was familiar. The town had grown to ten times its size when I knew it. The train stopped and I jumped off. Not a face in sight that lifted the cover of the sugar-bowl, ask-I knew, and I started down the piat- ing as she did so: 'How many spoons, form to go home. In the office door stood the station agent. I walked up and said: 'Howdy, Mr. Collins?'

"He stared at me and replied: 'You've got the best of me, sir.' "I told him who I was and what I had been doing in New York, and he didn't | boys!' make any bones in talking to me. Said he: "It's about time you came home. You in New York rich, and your father

scratching gravel to get a bare living.' "I tell you, John, it knocked me all in a heap. I thought my father had enough to live on comfortably. Then a notion struck me. Before going home I telegraphed to Chicago to one of our correspondents to send me \$1,000 by first mail. Then I went into Mr. Collins' back office, got my trunk in there, and put an old hand-me-down suit that I used for fishing and hunting. My plug hat I replaced by a soft hat, took my valise in my hand, and went home. Somehow the place didn't look right. The currant bushes had been dug up dinner, mother all the time saying: shells and soon develops into tiny oysfrom the front yard and the fence 'My boy Jimmy! My boy Jimmy!' was gone. All the old locust trees had been cut down and young maples were ap the place, paid off the debts, had a to be covered with well-grown bivalves,

came to the door and said: 'We don't wish to buy any thing to-day, sir.'

"It didn't take a minute to survey her from head to foot. Neatly dressed, John, but a patch and a darn here and there, her hair streaked with gray, her face thin, drawn and wrinkled. Yet over her eyeglasses shone those good, honest, benevolent eyes. I stood star- to-morrow."—N. Y. Sun. over her eyeglasses shone those good, ing at her and then she began staring at me. I saw the blood rush to her face, and then with a great sob she threw herself upon me and nervously clasped me around the neck, hysterically crying: "It's Jimmy! it's Jimmy!"

"Then I cried, too, John. I just broke down and cried-like a baby. She got me into the house, hugging and kissing me, and then she went to the back door and shouted 'George!'

"Father came in a moment and from the kitchen asked, 'What do you want, Car'line?

"Then he came in. He knew me in a moment. He stuck out his hand and grasped mine, and said, sternly: 'Well, young man, do you propose to behave vourself now?" He tried to put on a brave front, but

he broke down. There we three sat, like whipped school children, all whimpering. At last supper-time came and mother went out to prepare it. I went into the kitchen with her. "Where do you live, Jimmy?' she asked.

" 'In New York,' I replied. "What are you workin' at now, Jimmy?'

"I'm working in a dry-goods store." "'Then I suppose you don't live very high, for I hear tell o' them city clerks what don't get enough money to keep body and soul together. So I'll just tell you, Jimmy, we got nothin' but roast spareribs for supper. We ain't got any money, now, Jimmy. We're poorer nor Job's turkey.'

"I told her that I would be delighted with the spareribs, and to tell the truth, John, I haven't eaten a meal in crisp roasted spareribs did. I spent father, while mother sat by telling me white Mooley getting drowned in the pond to father's signing a note for a friend and having to mortgage the "Kinder good to visit your boyhood place to pay it. The mortgage was due inside of a week and not a cent to meet it with-just eight hundred dolthinking about the old folks and feel lars. She supposed they would be turned out of house and home, but in my mind I supposed they wouldn't. At last nine o'clock came, and father said: "Jim, go out to the barn and see if Kit is all right. Bring in an armful of old shingles that are just inside the door, and fill up the water pail. Then we'll go off to bed and get up early and go a-fishing.'

"I didn't say a word, but I went out to the barn, bedded down the horse, pumped a pail of water, filled the wood-box, and then all went to bed.

"Father called me at 4:30 in the morning, and while he was getting a cup of coffee I skipped over to the while I stood in the stern with a silver shiner rigged on. Now, John, I never make a long story short, he caught four answered the alien. "I am going out bass and five pickerel and I never got to get it now."—Cor. Chicago Times. a bite.

At noon we went ashore, and father went home, while I went to the postoffice. I got a letter from Chicago with a check for \$1,000 in it. With paid in \$5 and \$10 bills, making quite a roll. I then got a roast joint of beef and a lot of delicacies and had them sent home. The joint was in the oven. Mother had put on her only silk dress, to-meeting clothes, none too good on the old folks. Mother was in the was out to the barn, and I had a clear coast. I dumped the sugar out of the old blue bowl, put the \$1,000 in it, and trembled when he stuck his knife in the roast.

"We haven't had a piece of meat like this in five years, Jim,' he said, and mother put in with 'And we haven't had any coffee in a year, only when we went a-visitin'.'

"Then she poured out the coffee and Jimmy?'

Then she struck something that wasn't sugar. She picked up the bowl and peered into it. 'Aha! Master Jimmy, playing your old tricks on your mammy, ch? Well, boys will be

Then she gasped for breath. She then at father, and then with trembling hands she drew the great roll of bills

"Ha! ha! ha! I can see father now as he stood there then on tiptoe, with Joe pulls the string. He has captured his knife in one hand, fork in the other, and his eyes fairly bulging out of his single night. head. But it was too much for mother. She raised her eyes to Heaven and said slowly: 'Put your trust in the Lord, for He will provide.'

"Then she fainted away. Well, John, there's not much more to tell. We

planted. The house looked smaller good time, and came back again to which are then marketable.

front door and rang the bell. Mother dollars home every week. I tell you. John, it's mighty nice to have a home. John was looking steadily at the

head of his cane. When he spoke he took Jim by the hand and said: "Jim, old friend, what you told me has affected me greatly. I haven't heard from my old home way up in

Noblemen Who Have Become House-Own ers in New York City.

TITLED LANDLORDS.

If a man fails to exercise considerare furnished with rare and expensive Empire with bread. taste. But a surer proof, in these luxurious days, of the validity of the landcollects rents, the smallest extra finding its way into the bill. Yet it is given of the Duke's.

West Twenty-third street, is said to belong to Baron Blane, the actual noble, for there exists an adventurer who calls himself by the same title. Baron Blanc is the son of a French nobleman of the name who was honored with so important a post as that of minister of war during the dynasty of Napoleon III. The father is also universally European power and will become a known to the commercial world of the United States as the first, and at one time the largest, importer to America of Lyons silks. His son was, a few years ago, the architect of Melville Smith's areade underground railway, by intelligent farmers and stock-raisand he enjoys the reputation of a man of the strictest honor. His associates and intimates speak of him as a man extremely punctilious in money matters. After he came to this country the young Baron Blanc earned a handsome income by his profession, in which he was so skillful that leading corporations actively competed for his services as a draughtsman of plans. Consequently the young Frenchman never had need to goods. It was held that they would draw upon the ample resources of his father. When he married Mrs. Rigl, the wealthy Philadelphian, Baron Blanc ceased to use the square and compass, and from being a builder became a landlord. There is no reason to suppose his income suffers by the in another generation, will be farmers change. A story is related of him which dates back to his arrival in New York. A few days subsequent he endeavored to interest a capitalist in a magnificent scheme of building a storage warehouse on a novel plan. The idea was that people should put their belongings into an iron safe loaded on a every word in it, advertisements and all. There was George Kellogg, who was a schoolmate of mine, advertising and spoon hook. He rowed the boat was a schoolmate of mine, advertising and spoon hook. He rowed the boat hams and salt pork, and another boy with his trolling-line in his mouth, would cost to get the scheme in opera-"It would cost," said he, "\$1,tion. 200,000." "And how much have you saw a man catch fish like he did. To got so far?" he asked. "Nothing,"

Jones Paid the Money. In Providence are two men who look very much alike, and who may be called Jones and Johnson. Jones is a rather some trouble I got it cashed, getting influential member of a congregation presided over by a new pastor, who, soon after his installation, started out with a subscription paper in a worthy cause. He met Johnson on the street, "Oh, my dear Mr. Jones," said he, "I have been told that you are interested in this cause. I hope that you will give freely." "Certainly," said Johnson, who was quick-witted. 'Put me down for one hundred dollars." Days passed and Jones didn't send the money; so the parson called at his office, and said that he'd be glad to placed the cover on again. At last, have the money. "What money?" supper was ready, Father asked a asked Jones. "Why the one hundred blessing over it, and he actually dollars that you subscribed." Jones couldn't remember any such subscription, but he did remember that about that time he was on a quiet and very private spree. Could he have met the pastor then and subscribed? Possibly. and so, rather than confess his weakness to his pastor, he paid the one hundred dollars. Johnson soon told of his share in the joke, but he refuses to accept Jones's suggestion and pay him fifty dollars .- N. Y. Sun.

-Joe Johnson, of Philadelphia, makes a good living by catching sparrows and selling them to the restaurants for reed-birds. His work is all done at night or early in the morning. He hunts up churches, and other ivysaw it was money. She looked at me, clad buildings, and covering a large space where the vines are thickest with a net, he has his assistant stir up the vines with a long pole. The spar-rows flutter blindly into the net, and one hundred and twenty dozen in a

-In China artificiai oyster culture is largely practiced. Bamboo oyster fields are constructed by attaching old shells to poles which are planted on mud flats between high and low-water threw water in her face and brought mark, but subject to strong tidal curher to, and then we demolished that rents. The oyster spat adheres to the ters. Then the bamboos are trans-"I staid at home a month. I fixed planted. In six months they are found

CHANGES IN FARMING.

Some Compensation for the Low Prices of Most Kinds of Farm Products.

The owners and occupiers of improved farms throughout the Northwest are very generally discouraged at the prices of agricultural products and the slight prospect of their advancing in a near future. They realize the fact that they will always have as competitors the farmers and stock-raisers of almost every country in the world, some of whom enjoy superior advantages as respect soil, climate and labor. Transportation is cheapened in other parts of the world to the same extent able caution in the matter of renting that it is here. This is not the only an apartment nowadays he is liable to country in which railroads are being have a Marquis or Baron or even a built chiefly for the purpose of carry-Duke for his landlord. It is no less a | ing farm products to navigable waters. person than the Duke di Castelluccia Railroads are extending in India, Ruswho pockets monthly the rent of a sia, Australia and in various countries property on Thirtieth street, known as of South America very fast. They will the Burlington. The house is truly all be employed to bring grain and ducal in its magnificence, splendidly other farm products to the great cities built, and finished as to interior decor- of the old world. The Canadian Pacific ation in a manner that is profuse in railway extends through the largest luxury. The apartments are en suite, wheat-producing territory on the surand those on the lower floor, which are face of the earth. This territory is occupied by the proprietor and his wife, capable of supplying the people of an Until recently no corn was produced

in any country in South America for lord's title is the exact way in which he export. But during the past few years it has been found that the Argentine Republic is as well adapted to the proout that the Burlington is but a hobby duction of Indian corn as any portion of the United States. The success that Another apartment-house, one in has attended corn culture there will doubtless lead to raising it in other South American countries. Tunis and Algeria since they have passed under the rule of European nations, have more than doubled their agricultural products, and they have by no means reached the limit of production. That Morocco will soon be ruled by some competitor in the great grain markets of Europe seems certain. The British possessions in South Africa, embracing a territory as large as France, Spain and Portugal, are fast being occupied ers, who will send their surplus products to Europe. Siberia, Asiatic Turkey and the countries on the eastern coast of Africa are all destined to become food exporting countries, and some of them possess great advantages

by way of soil, location and climate. A few years ago much was said in favor of civilizing savage and barbarous people for the purpose of securing them as customers for manufactured exchange the native products of the countries they occupied for the wares made in other portions of the world. It is true that they do this, and it is also true that they soon become raisers of grain, wool and meats. Our Indians, and stock-raisers, and so will the Indians of Canada. A large proportion of the natives of Australia and New Zealand have become sufficiently civilized to engage in farming and stockraising. They commence as laborers for others, but they gradually go into business for themselves. Tilling the ations till they acquire wealth, knowledge and skill to engage in manufacturing and commerce.

These things appear discouraging to Western farmers. But in some directions the prospect appears brighter. New farms will not be opened up in the future as fast as they have been during the past twenty-five years. There is scarcely any public land left that is adapted to producing corn or a large variety of farm crops. There is no unoccupied territory from which food-producing States like Iowa and Nebraska can be made. Uncle Sam is no longer rich enough in fertile land "to give us all a farm." There was but one valley of the Mississippi within the boundaries of the United States, and that is all occupied. The line that separate the States that produce grain, vegetables, fruit, meat and horses enough for the inhabitants is the Atlantic Ocean. Farms in many of the Eastern States are constantly declining in value, for the reason that they are annually becoming less pro-

With the fall in the price of nearly all farm products there has been a corthe things that farmers have to buy. now enjoy. -Springfield Union. The substitution of barbed wire for boards and of wi low stakes for cedar posts has reduced the cost of building fences nearly fifty per cent. Wheat may be very low, but there was never a time in the history of the country when a barrel of that grain would pay for as many pounds of sugar as it does at present. Wool is low, but a pound of it can be exchanged for more yards of cotton cloth than could be obtained when wool sold for double what it does at present. It takes fewer pounds of pork to purchase a pound of tea than at any time within the recollection of mittee which has charge of the classmost Western farmers. The decline in the price of oil, furniture, nails, crockery, iron and glassware has been as great as in any of the products of
Western farms. If the farmer has to
Son: "Now for the world, dear child, produce more to obtain a certain sum the money obtained from his products. -Chicago Times.

-Be sure that the water boils that is used for scalding milk vessels.

THE DANISH HORN.

A Remarkable Relic Said to Be a Genuine

Trumpet of Zie In the royal museum of Copenhagen there is, and has been for more than two hundred and seventy-five years, a golden trumpet, known throughout Denmark as the "Danish Horn," with engraved emblems, comprising the symbol of purity, the triple lily. Its weight is one hundred and two ounces and t measures two feet nine inches in length. This horn is said to be a genuine trumpet of Zion. The surrounding circumstances strongly sustain the position, and up to the present time there has not been the slightest scientific doubt as to the genuineness of the relic. The lily, as a symbol of purity, was generally carried in the right hand by the vestal virgins of the temple; it also forms the emblem on the 'shekel," the Jewish coin. There are also discernable the much effaced remains of what has the appearance of pomegranates, and traces of an inscription which, as far as it can be made out, is engraved in that kind of Hebrew characters known as the Samarian text. The emblems and inscription may be easily accounted for and accepted for the meaning of the word "Jehovah." The trumpet was discovered by a

farmer's daughter, partly concealed in the ground, in 1630, in the diocese of Rypeny, Jutland. As to how it found its way from Palestine to Denmark can only be conjectured at. It is accepted as a fact that the relic at one time was one of the instruments anciently used in Solomon's temple. Certain ornaments, and especially the beautiful engraving near the cpening of the large end of the instrument, forming a turreted border around its edge, are the most convincing proofs for this position. When Titus Vespasianus, the youthful Roman General, subjugated Indaea and destroyed its temple, he took the renowned tables, the sevenbranch candlestick, the "Sacred Books" and the trumpets to Rome, where they were, with other trophies of victory, carried in procession through the city in honor of the conqueror. Upon the arch of Titus these things were sculptured and may be seen in Rome in a fair state of preservation today. The "Sacred Books" the victor presented to Josephus Flavius, the Jewish historian. Afterward, when Titus became emperor of Rome, the instruments and "tables of schew bread," by decree of the Senate and council of Rome, were placed in the great temple of Jupiter. Between the fourth and sixth centuries Rome was overrun by hordes of northern barbarians. The city was taken, religion for the time dethroned, and temples, regardless of the sanctity, sacred or historical, were sacrilegiously plundered. After their retreat from Rome the Vandals carried off with them the spoils they had seized in the temples.

This trumpet of gold which corresponds in every particular with the trumpets sculptured upon the "Arch of Titus," was doubtless carried to the north with the other plunder and in turn lost by the conquerors of Rome, who had taken it from the conquerors of the Jews.

Another illustration of the old adage, that "History repeats itself." - Earth

Houses Without Windows.

There are in France 279,270 apartments, providing accommodations for over 300,000 persons, which rooms are entirely destitute of any other means of admitting air and light than by the door. In Paris alone the number of families thus lodged reaches a total of 27,386. There are in London over sixty thousand families who live in cellars under the most unfavorable conditions as regards salubrity. In Berlin there are 39,000 families who occupy only portions of rooms, often with a sort of shelf on which father, mother and children sleep, one over the other. - Boston Transcript.

Story of the Dahlia.

No flower of the garden blooms more profusely and beautifully this fall than moving farther west every year. It the dahlia. The plant was found passed the Allegheny Mountains some originally in Mexico, and was similar time ago. It will never move toward to the single-petaled specimens now popular. A plant was sent to Madrid in 1788, where it was seen in blossom by the Abbe Cavanilles, who named it after his friend, Prof. Dahl, of Stockductive. The far East, like the far holm. In 1804 Humboldt went to Mex-West, is chiefly valuable for grazing ico, and sent to Europe seeds of the wild dahlia, and from his seeds the plants now grown universally descended. By degrees it doubled and sprouted responding fall in the price of many of till it became the perfect flower we

-The Boston Record says: "One of the busiest students in Harvard University is Mr. Bradley W. Palmer of the senior class. Mr. Palmer is the manager of the university football team, business manager of the Lampoon, captain of the '88 ball nine, which has held the college championship for three years, and is connected with several of the social and literary organizations of the university. Mr. Palmer was recently the recipient of marked distinction at the hands of his classmates. He was chosen chairman of the comday festivities. He ranks high in his class and takes an active part in the

I know it too well to persuade thee to of money he can buy more goods for dive into the practices of it; rather stand upon thy guard against all those who tempt thee to it, or may practice upon thee, whether in thy conscience, thy reputation, or thy estate. Be assured that no man is wise or safe but he that is honest."



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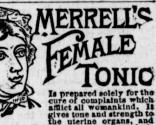
The Efficacy.—1. Its effects are prompt.

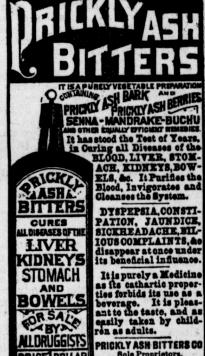
2. Its relief is sure. 3. Its cures are permanent. 4. It cures chronic cases of as long standing as 40 years. 5. Its cures are without relapse, without return of pain. 6. It cures in all cases used according to directions. 7. In every bottle there's a cure in avery explication a relief there's a cure, in every application a relief.

The Proof.—1. The testimony cannot be disputed. 2. It has been renewed after lapse of years. 3. No return of pain in years. 4. It has cured in all ages and couditions. 5. It has cured all forms of suffering. 6. It has cured all stages of painful ailments. 7. It has cured cases considered hopeless. 8. It has caused crutches and canes to be thrown away. 9. Its best cures are chronic cases. are chronic cases.

The Price.—1. The best always first and cheapest. 2. The best is the promptest, safest, surest, most permanent. 3. The benefits derived are beyond price. 4. Examples show that no competition can show like results. 5. It is the best.

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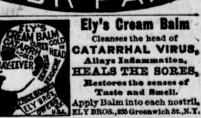
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For the next three weeks. A GRAND OPPORTUNITY to get a nice new Suit, at Cost, for Cash. This offer for three weeks only. BURTON BROTHERS, Strong City, Kansas.

The Chase County Courant, Blaine should have permitted his in- tien; plea of guilty; not yet sen-

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Issued every Thursday.

off for more but the answer came back shortly that the railroad absolutely re-fused to haul it out.—Canton Carrier.

The profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary re-adjustment, should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employees, either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation.—President Cleveland's Message.

Avoid, "and "The Trade of the Modern Poet," are the titles of some of the other articles. The departments are exceptionally good. Many questions of interest to all writers are answered in "Queries," and the "Helpful Hints" and reference list of "Literary Articles in Periodicals," are both valuable. It will pay to send ten cents for a sample copy, or one dollar for a year's subscription to The Writer, Box 1905.

E. A. No. 41, the departments are exceptionally good. Many questions of interest to all writers are answered in "Queries," and the "Helpful Hints" less of interest to all writers are answered in "Queries," and the "Helpful Hints" less of interest to all writers are answered in "Queries," and the "Helpful Hints" less of interest to all writers are answered in "Queries," and the "Helpful Hints" less of interest to all writers are answered in "Queries," and the "Helpful Hints" less of interest to all writers are answered in "Queries," and the "Helpful Hints" less of interest to all writers are answered in "Queries," and the "Helpful Hints" less of interest to all writers are answered in "Queries," and the "Helpful Hints" less of interest to all writers are answered in "Queries," and the "Helpful Hints" less of interest to all writers are answered in "Queries," and the "Helpful Hints" less of interest to all writers are answered in "Queries," and the "Helpful Hints" less of interest to all writers are answered in "Queries," and the "Helpful Hints" less of interest to all writers are answered in "Queries," and the "Helpful Hints" less of interest to all writers are answered in "Queries," and the "Helpful Hints" less of interest to all writers are answered in "Queries," and the "Helpful Hints" less of interest to all writers are answered in "Q

What an unspeakable comfort and consolation it is that the President, by one supreme act, has lifted the country and its polities out of the tiresome rut of Mugwumpery and Civil Service reform into the boneficent highway of currency reform, taxation reform and fiscal reform.

It is stated that the Rock Island road is beginning to take a hand in the political affairs of Kansas. The urgent need of the Sunflower State is less politics and more coal, and there is no agency which can so effectually promote this desired reform as the great common carriers which have enjoyed such liberal franchises at the hands of the Kansas people.—Kansas City Star.

would mean the horrors of death by freezing. That is to say, there is at these points so limited a supply of coal that a blockade and blizzard of 'Why was the national debt incressed 'Why was the national debt incressed 'The Woman'. Christian Townson. haust it and leave the populace entirely without fuel of any kind. At Garden City the Sentinel declares the situation to be an extremely dangerous one, and the same paper recalls the intense suffering occasioned by a like condition of affairs some years ago and the responsibility for this danger appears to rest directly with the railways.

Babyhood, the magazine for mothers, begins with the December issue its fourth volume. It contains an article by Dr. Chapin on contagious diseases of children, which will be found especially helpful, giving, as it does, the first symptoms of such diseases as scarlet fever, measles, diptheria, smallnox, chicken-pox, whooping-cough and eases of children, which will be found especially helpful, giving, as it does, the first symptoms of such diseases as scarlet fever, measles, diptheria, smallpox, chicken-pox, whooping-cough and mumps. The extended article on the prevention and cure of stuttering in children is also particularly valuable.

The number from heginning to end is sends of men wanting work and hou-

of \$11,624,227.19, while the increase in expenditures in the war department, over last year, were \$4,236,873.11, makings total increase in the expenditures in these two departments alone, of \$15,861,110.87, and yet there are G. A. R., Republican cranks who will ask: "How it is that in this year of grace and reform, at the high tide of Jeffersonian simplicity and Democratic economy, it so happens that the ordinary expenditures of the Government were \$25,442,041.47 more than they were the previous year?"

Blaine's argument for abolishing the tax on tobacco is a good one. "Ninety-five out of every one hundred men at work on a farm, in the mine, along the railroad, use tobacco" he says, "To these it is a necesity and not a luxury, as the President calls it." Therefore, he argues, the tax on this "necesity" should be abolished. All right. But, not ninety-five per cent, but one hun-DISRICT COURT.

DISRICT COURT.

Paye and J. C. Krisher, Abilene, pump; J. C. Reed, Topeka, car coupling; W. H. Edgan, on Tuesday, the 6th instant, not ninety-five per cent. but one wear clothing, another "necesity" taxed at a high rate also, the tax on which goes not into the national treasury as does the tobacco tax, but into the pookets of the protected manufacturer. If the argument be good in the case of one "necesity," why is it not equally good as to the other? Mr.

DISRICT COURT.

DISRICT COURT.

Paye and J. C. Krisher, Abilene, pump; J. C. Reed, Topeka, car coupling; W. H. Edge, washing machine; John Curtain, Elk Falls, sectional horseshoe; J. W. Johnson, and up to 'yesterday eyening, disposed of the following cases, as follows:

State vs. Pat and Ed. Ryan, larcency; nolle as to Pat, and plea of goilty as to Ed., and fine of \$5 and cost.

State vs. John Hendley, seduo
State vs. John Hendley, seduo
State vs. John Hendley, seduo
They are now ready to sell Furniture and do Undertaking at the very lowest prices, their "Mottor" being machine; John Curtain, Elk Falls, sectional horseshoe; J. W. Johnson, and up to 'yesterday eyening, disposed of the following cases, as a five pump; J. C. Reed, Topeka, car coupling; W. H. Edge, washing machine; John Curtain, Elk Falls, sectional horseshoe; J. W. Johnson, and up to 'yesterday eyening, disposed of the following cases, as and up to 'yesterday eyening, disposed of the following cases, as and up to 'yesterday eyening, disposed of the following cases, as and up to 'yesterday eyening, disposed of the following cases, as and up to 'yesterday eyening, disposed of the following cases, as follows:

State vs. Pat and Ed. Ryan, large quantities and can sell the cheaper for it.

Hodemer, Topeka, garder on arch; Ambiene, and up to 'yesterday eyening, disposed of the following cases, as follows:

State vs. Pat and Ed. Ryan, and plea of the protected manufacturer.

In the argument to be about the tax on which has been in the undertaking business for twenty years, and knows

terviewer to make this very obvious tenced. inquiry.—Leavenworth Standard. State

The Randall Club, of Pittsburg, has adopted resolutions approving the President's message. This fact puzzles the enemies of the Democracy, who can-not understand that Cleveland's policy signifies Democratic unity, not dissension.

One coal dealer in is county ordered a carload of coal from a new company in Arkansas and got it in a fews days. Another order was sent off for more but the answer came back shortly that the railroad absolutely refused to haul it out.—Canton Carrier.

Volume with the December Aumber.

It has proved itself of interest and value to all writers, whether experts or novices, and has received unanim-ous commendation and hearty support. The number just out is, like its predecessors, handsome, dignified, and thoroughly pratical. H. R. Chamber-lain writes of "The Telegraph Correspondent's Work." William T. Brigham tells "Why a Writer Needs Physical Exercise." A verbatim report is given of the speeches of Colonel Charles H. Taylor and Eliot Lord, discussing "Signed Articles in Relation to the Law of Lible." and of Rrobert Luce on "The Advantages of Politics to Newspaper Men." "Preparing Copy," "How to Be Interviewed." "Some Things Reporters Should Avoid, "and "The Trade of the Modern Poet," are the titles of some of the Interview of the Intervi

Boston Mass. The Leavenworth Sun strips itself of all independence and states facts as follows: "Will some mathematical expert from the treasury department, or elsewhere, please explain how it is that in this year of grace and reform, at the high tide of Jeffersonian simplicity

promote this desired reform as the great common carriers which have enjoyed such liberal franchises at the hands of the Kansas people.—Kansas City Star.

There are several Kansas cities and towns to whose people a snow blockade continuing for a week or ten days would mean the horrors of death by freezing. That is to say, there is at these points so limited, a supply of the supply of the continuing for a week or ten days would mean the horrors of death by freezing. That is to say, there is at these points so limited a supply of the continuing for a supply of the continuing for a supply of the continuing for a week or ten days would mean the horrors of death by freezing. That is to say, there is at these points so limited a supply of the continuing for a supply of the continuing for a supply of the continuing for a week or ten days would mean the horrors of death by freezing. That is to say, there is at the great common carriers which have end the ordinary expenditures on a farm or in any busion of Mrs. Margret Y. Hamill, of Clements, Kansas, formerly of Joliet, Ill. She died Friday evening, Dec. 2, 1887, aged 63 years, being born April 8, 1824, in county Antrim, Ireland, leaving five children, two sons and three daughters, to mourn her loss. Her remains were taken to her old home in Joliet, for interment by the side of her husband. Her son, David. ten days' duration would entirely ex- \$17,207,475.23 in 1874, the sixth year of Grant's administration, when we had no war on hand?" or still another question "Why the national debt, which was \$2,680,647869.74, in 1865, was decresed to but \$1,889.913,776.50 in 1885, when Cleveland was inaugurated. or at the rate of but \$9,536,704,-762 a year, during the twenty years of Republican rule after the war?

Over Production was the soothing cry with which the dissatisfied people were quieted a few months ago. Now children is also particularly valuable. The number from beginning to end is a good one, and should have a place in every home where there are children. \$1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy. Babyhood Publishing Company, 5 Beekman Street, New York.

During the present year the Government paid out \$75,029,101.97 for pensions, an increase over last year, of \$11,624,227.19, while the increase children is and of thousands more working for a living that would be ready to take a paying job almost anywhere. They forget that there is coal enough in Kansas to supply the State (the boom editors say the United States) for a thousand years. If they have not mines enough why not open new shafts? If they have not cars enough, why not build more? If their machine shops are crowded already, why tions are guilty of a crime against the public which would justify the immediate annulling of their charters. Here we have enormous public corporations that, after destroying comporations that, after destroying compositions after a criminal porations that, after destroying competition refuse or through criminal neglect, fail to supply the legitimate demand for the supplying of which they are created by the State. If anything makes socialism possible it is the monumental greed, stupidity and oppression of corporations engaged in a necessary public service.—

Canton Carrier.

State vs. John Sharp, drunk and disorderly; plea of gutlty, and fined The Writer, (Boston.) ends the first volume with the December number. It has proved itself of interest and \$10 and cost. State vs. E. F. Bauerle, liquor case; dismissed at defendant's cost.
State ex rel. vs. J. L. Cochran
and Andy Fritze, injunction; dismissed at defendant's cost.

State vs. W. M. Messer, forgery; plea of guilty, and sentenced to one month in the county jail and State vs. Webb W. Sigler, larceny (cattle stealing); verdict of

State vs. D. P. Shaft, stock at large; dismissed at defendant's

J. W. Griffis vs. J. C. Lieth, attachment; verdict for plaintiff. D. A. Ellsworth vs. School Dist. No. 41, breech of contract; dismiss

Frank Bucher vs. County Board, appeal; dismissed. Isaac Matthews vs. John L. Nich-

olas et al., note; T. H. Grisham appointed guardian, ad litum, and

E. A. Hildebrand vs. Mary Quinn, forclosure; dismissed. Joel B. Bailey vs. J. W. Ferry et al., bond; judgment for \$336 against H. P. Brockett, and dismissed as to Ferry & Watson. Sarah N Avrey vs. Rosel Avery,

divorce; dismissed. H. H. Winchell et al., vs. N. Brown, note; Judgment for \$530.

Missouri Glass Co., vs. Ferry & Watson, account; Judgment for

IN MEMORIAM.

The Womans' Christian Temperance Union, of Clements, of which she was a member, met on Saturday, Dec. 10, and passed the following resolutions, with regard to her death:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All Wise Providence to remove from our

midst sister Hamill, and
WHEREAS, Our Union has lost in
her a worthy member and her children a wise and loving mother, there-

Resolved, That our Union extend to her children its heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That we, as Christians, strive to emulate the example of our strive to emulate the example of our beloved sister, who for years had led an exemplary Christian life and whose heart and hand were ever ready to aid

na good cause.

Resolved, That we commend to every son and daughter, as an example of filial affection bestowed upon her, by her son David, while in health, through her illness and in death, also the mutual love and understanding which existed between Jennie and

her mother.

Resolved, That we, as sisters, feeling our loss so deeply, show our re-spect for our departed sister by wear-ing the badge of mourning for thirty

days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutsons be presented to each member of the family and our Union.

JESSIE SHAFT, CLEO ICE, Committee.

KANSAS PATENTS. The fellowing patents for the tour weeks ending Dec. 7 8, 1887, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Pacific building, Washington, D. C., Pacific building, Washington, D. C., G. W. Combs, Leavenworth, feeder for mill rolls: Sam'l Porter Marysville, thill coupling, J. N. Matlock and J. B. Fritz, Brookville, automatic fire extinguisher for railway cars; Walter McCoy and J. McArthur, Mittonvale, fender; Asbury Burnett, Big Springs, washing machine; J. F. Muir, Topeka, mail parcel or cash carrier; J. F. Muir, Topeka, parcel or cash carrier; J. F. Muir, Topeka, parcel carrier; O. F. Payne and J. C. Krisher, Abilene, pump; J. C. Reed, Topeka, car coupling; W. H. Stigenwalt, Iola, washing machine; John Curtain, Elk Falls, sectional horseshoe; J. W. Johnson, Mapleton, harness neck pad; C. H.

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 Kensas.

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,

OF THE

Feed Exchange EAST SIDE OF Broadway

Cottonwood Falls



PROMPT AT TENTION Paid to

ALLORDERS. Good Riggs,

ALL HOURS

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

CUTLERY, TINWARE, &c., and the finest line of

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD -:- MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGODS 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!**

he most complete line of Furniture and Undertakers Goods, ever brought to Chase county, AT THEIR TWO STORES, Madden Bros,, New Building and Ferry &

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas, † 6705

Notice is hereby given that the fellowingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, before E.
W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood Falls Kansas, on December 31st,
1887, viz: H. E., No. 22521, of John F. Campbell, of Elmtale, Kansas, for the northwest
4 of the southcast 4, of section 14, in townhis continuous residence upon, and cultiva-tion of, said land, viz: George McNee, william Pringle. Peter McGullum, Robert Evans, all of Elmdale, Chase county, Kan-

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 hundred dollars a month It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work; either sex; young ot old; 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 STIN3ON & 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. DOTTONWOOD FALLS' - KANS.

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

sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of prontable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherener they live. You are started free. Capital not required. some have made over \$50 in a single oay at this work. All succeed. dec8-lyr

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Torms—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.
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
2 weeks	1.50	2.00	3.50	4.00	7.00	15.00
8 weeks	2.00		8 25	5.00	9 50	17.00
2 months .	3.00 4.00	4.50 8.00	7.50	8 50	14.00 20.00	82.50
8 months	6.50	9 00	12.00	20 00	82.50	55 00
1 year	10.00	18.00	24 00	35700	55.00	80.00

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 TABLE A., T. & S. F. R. R.

EAST.	PAX.EX.	At.RX.	E.EX.	K.C.EX.	Г
	p m	a m	am	p m	ı
Cedar Gr.	12 47	9 45	11 03	10 28	ı
Clements.	12 55	10 04	11 12	10 39	ı
Etmdale		10 18	11 26	10 54	ı
Strong		10 32		11 09	ı
Ellinor		10 41	11 49	11 18	ı
Safford		10 48	11 56	11 26	1
WEST. T	ex.Ex.	Cal Ex.	Den.Ex	. Col.EX	I
" " " "	p m	p m	p m	am	1
Safford	2 25	4 02	4 56	4 19	П
Ellinor	2 32	4 09	5 02	4 27	L
Strong .	2 40	4 17	5 10	4 37	Ŀ
Elmdale.	2 52	4 29	5 22	4 51	Į.
Clements.	8 05	4 43	5 35	5 05	1
	0 11	4 50	5 44	5 17	

Cedar Gr. 3 14 4 53 5 44	
C. K. & W. R. R.	wat & Frt
EAST. 12 15mm	Mac.to L'10.
Bazar 12 15pm	
Gladstone	
Cotton wood Falls 11 of	0.00
Strong City 11 60	8 20 pm
Ecans	8 00
Hilton	7 20
Diamond Springs 10 40	6 53
Burdick	6 25
Lost 80, 'ngs 10 11	5 53
weer Pass.	Mat.;& Frt.
Bazar	E165512555
Bazar	
Glaustone	
Cottonwood Falls 1 00	5 30am
strong Cif v 4 30	5 50
Evans 4 42	6 25
Hilton 0 (8	6 50
Diamond Springs 9 19	
Burdick 0 80	7 20
Lost so ngs 5 58	7 50

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

1888 will be a leap year.

Christmas falls on Sunday this year. Fur Caps and Gloves, at E. F.

More dwelling houses are needed in Ford, the jeweler, has a very large

Mrs. John Madden was quite sick

There was a very heavy fog all day, last Thursday. Mufflers from 25 cents to \$5.00, at

E. F. Holmes. Next year will have fifty-three Sun-deys and Mondays.

Gentlemen's fine gold watches at Ford's jewelry store. Mr. Wm Rockwood, jr., was down to Emporia, Monday.

Mr. Chas. Sawyer has moved to this city from Strong City.

All trains on the Santa Fe railroad now stop at Plymouth.

Silk handkerchiefs for the Holiday trade, at E. F. Holmes. Big lot of neckwear, from 25 cents to \$1.00, at E. F. Holmes.

Mr. R. C. Joknston was over to Oswego, last week, on business.

Mr. E. Cooley returned home, Saturday, from Las Vegas, N. M. Some new things in brocaded vel vet neckwear, at E. F. Holmes.

Mr. John Emslie, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week.

E. F. Holmes is headquarters for Gent's Fine Furnishing Goods. Mr. J. R. Fry, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last Saturday.

Mr. J. R. Blackshere, of Elmdale, was down to Emporia, last Saturday.

The new cars on the Santa Fe railroad are supplied with electric lamps.

Born, on Tuesday, December 7, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burch, a son.. The finest line of Neck Mufflers ever seen in the city, at E. F. Holmes. Mr. J. D. Minick and Dr. W. H. Cartter were at Emporia, last Thurs-

Mr. Wm. Rettiger, of Strong City, was quite sick, the fore part of last

Mr. Wm E. Prather is now sojourning in the south-west part of the

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

mense. Mr. J. G. Winters has rented the 400 acre farm of Mr. John Emslie, adjoin-

ing Strong City. The Rev. W. C. Somers has moved into his new residence, in the south-

west part of town. Chicago, to attend to some business

interests at that place. Judge S. P. Young anb Mr. J. Kerr have put down a sidewalk front of their premises.

Mr. Chas. H. Sheehan, of Coronado, arrived here Monday night, on a visit to friends and relatives.

any kind, go to Ford's jewelry store, as he keeps them in stock. Messrs. P. J. Norton and David Biggam, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, last Saturday.

residence in Strong City.

Mrs. Wm. G. Emslie and her little son, Alex., of Clements, were visiting in Strong City, last week.

Miss Nettie Burton, of Strong City, has gone on a visit to friends at Abi ene and at Junction City. Miss Nancy Holsinger returned

home, Saturday evening, from a visit to her cousins at Emporia. Miss Ella Dunmire, of Solomon City, was visiting at Mr. J. G. Win-ters', Strong City, last week.

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

Mr. John McCabe has just finished de-horning ninety-eight head of cattle for Mr. Geo. W. Hays, of Bazaar.

Born, on Saturday, November 5th, 1887. to Mr. and Mrs. John McCabe, of Bazaar, a son, named Andrew J. Dr. W. H. Cartter and Mr. J. D. Minick returned, last Thursday even-

ing, from a business trip to Topeka, Mrs. Sallie U. Kellogg, Mrs. Ed. Pratt and Mrs. J. W. McWilliams were down to Emporia, last Thursday. George Bernard, the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. John McCabe, of Ba-

zaar, is quite sick with malarial fever. Ford, the jeweler, says he will have an immense stock of new goods, no matter what the state of trade may be. Revival meetings are now being held at the M. E. church under the charge of the pastor, the Rev. G. W. Stafford.

Mr. Geo. George is having a well drilled on his block in the south part of town, on which Mr. Joe Plumburg lives.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Brockett stopped off at Emporia, last Saturday, on their way home, and got here that

Mr. F. S. Perrigo, formerly of this city, is now manager of the Alhambra House, seven milss from Los Angeles, California

Mrs. E. Foley, hostess of the Santa Fe House, Strong City, and her daughter, Miss Mary, were down to Emporia, last week.

Born, about 3 o'clock, Saturday morning, December 10, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Scribner, of South Fork, a son.

Messrs. Albert and Noah Berry, of Diamond ereek, have purchased the business of Mr. G. L. Skinner, in Strong City.

Mrs. J. S. Doolittle went to Kansas City, last Thursday, for medical treat-ment. Her little daughter, Hattie, accompanied her.

Nothing makes a more appropriate present for a gentleman friend, than a fine tasty Neck Muffler. Elegant line at E. F. Holmes. If you want to see a very handsome and valuable baby buggy, go to Ford's jewelry store. It is the prettiest thing of the kind we ever saw.

Don't fail to read T. M. Gruwell's

holiday advertisoment, and don't fail to call at his store and examine his mmense stock of goods.

Mr. A. C. Cox is putting up a very large ice house at Strong City, his old one being too small to hold sufficient ice to supply the demand. Messrs. Brown & Roberts have moved their furniture store into the

room recently occupied by Mr. N. A.

Mr. H. L. Ellsworth returned home from Kansas City, Tuesday night, where he had been on a visit com-bining business and pleasure.

Mrs. E. A. Hildebrand, of Strong City, gave an informal reception, last Thursday evening, to a number of her friends from Cottonwood Falls.

Mr. L. W. Coleman, a former prominent citizen of Clements, but recently of Chicago, was visiting friends and relatives in this county, last week.

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

Mr. J. D. Minick is having a side-walk put down on the south side of Wm. Rockwood's meat market, on Friend street, at the corner of Broad-

Married, on Dec. 10th, 1887, at the residence of Richard Level, by G. W. Hill, Esq., Mr. Charles Johnson and Miss Mattic Level, both of Strong City.

During week before last the wife and three chitdren of Mr. Jake Fritts, of upper Diamond creek, died of ty-phoid fever, which, indeed, is a sad bereavement.

Married, at the Eureka House, on Monday, December 5, 1887, by Judge C. C. Whitson, Mr. W. H. Morris and Miss Minnie Smith, all of Chase county, Kansas.

The Misses Marion and Sue Beddell, of Chetopa, who are attending the College at Emporia, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Frye from Fri-day till Monday.

At the meeting of Angola Lodge, No. 58 I. O. O. F., last Saturday night, Geo. George was elected N. G.; L. W. Heck, V. G.; J. M. Warren, Secy,; Geo. W. Hill, Treas.

Maud, a seven-year-old daughter of Mr. D. S. Sauble, residing near Cedar Point, fell, a few days ago, from a horese she was riding, breaking her leg badly and dislocating and ankle.

The Rev. W. C. Somers has moved to his new residence, in the southmest part of town.

Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter and her children, Paul and Tot, and Miss Linda Hollingsworty, leave, next Monday, for Mrs. Cartter's old home in Florida, to spend the winter there. Married, at the residence of the bride, on Peyton creek, by the Rev. O. B. Eldred, on Thursday, December 8, 1887, Mr. J. I. Johnson and Mrs. Mary A. Kirk, all of Chase county

Mr. Chas. H. Sheelah, of Colonado, crived here Monday night, on a visit of friends and relatives.

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

Mrs. Benoni Jeffrey, of Le Roy, who had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Norton, of Norton creek, left, last Thursday, for her home. She was accompanied as far as Emporia, by Mr. Norton.

left, last Thursday, for her home. She was accompanied as far as Emporia, by Mr. Norton.

Mr. B. W. Schlaudecker, formerly of this city, but who has been away of the left long words, Mr. B. Hunt at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds.

F. Oberst's bread on sale at M Lawrences, to take this woman to be your wedded wife; you promise to obey her in all seven cars of coal.

Mrs. Fritze, mother of Mr. A. F. from here for several years, has re-fritze, is building an addition to her turned, and is now cutting meat and turned, and is now cutting meat and making sausage at Mr. Wm. Rock-wood's meat market.

A penalty of 5 per cent, will be added to all unpaid taxes after the 20th instant; therefore, it would be a good idea for all who can now do so to pay their taxes immediately and thus avoid the rush of the last few days.

Work in the material yard at Strong City has been almost suspended, there being now but about forty men at work therein, there having been discharged therefrom in the last month or so about two hundred employees,

There will be a meeting of the Burns Club, at Mr. James McNee's office, next Saturday, December 17th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing officers, and to take into consideration the annual celebration.

Mr. Wm. H. Hinote, formerly pro-prictor of the Central Barber Shop, of this city, is now assisting Mr. Geo. W. Newman, of Strong City, in his tonso-rial establisment, and Mr. Newman has ordered another chair, with all the recent improvements to accommodate his rapidly growing business.

There was a very enjoyable carpet-rag-ball party at District School-house No. 54, last Friday night, for the purpose of obtaining money to buy an or-gan for the Sunday-school held there-in. The rag balls were sold to the highest bidder, and the name of the lady with whom the buyer had to eat supper was in the ball.

At a recent meeting of the Dan McCook Camp, S. of V., the following officers were elected: C. J. Schneider, Capt.; H. D. Edminston 1st L.; E. A Burch, 2d L.; N. A. Dobbins, J. L. Zimmerman and Ed. Forney, Camp C. delegates to Div. Encampment, at Winfield, Feb. 21, 22 and 23, 1888, Ed. Forney, with H. D. Edminsten as lternate.

Messrs. C. J. Lantry, E. A. Hilde-brand and J. F. Kirk, of Strong City, and H. C. Cross and E. A. Fuller, of Emporia, returned, Sunday, from their hunt in the Indian Territory. They found the weather down there to be too cold for hunting purposes, so they let the "bucks" do the hunting for them, and they remained in camp and kept warm.

Married, at the Eureka House, this city, on December 14, 1887, Mr. Benjamine E. Whetherholt and Miss Sarah E. Mercer, both of Chase county, Judge C. C. Whitson officiating. The Judge united another couple by the bonds of matrimony, on the same date, at the Central Hotel, but we are unable to ascertain the names of the happy couple.

Dobbins as a ten-pin alley.

The excavation for Dr. W. H. Cartter's stone store building having been lished by the teachers and pupils of the Cottonwood Falls schools, and it is the right direction, and we hope that every person who is interested in the cause of education will patronize this new enterprise, by subscribing for, and reading the School News, of Chase county.

J. C. DAVIS.

E. A. Thomas, a former resisident of this county, but who had been an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, at Leavenworth, was, last week, adjudged inenworth, was, last week, adjudged insane, and was returned to this county, and at an inquest before Probate Judge C. C. Whitson, last Friday, he was again adjudged insane, and will be taken to the asylum as soon as admission for him can be obtained. Mr. Thomas is an old soldier, and was discharged at the close of the war, as the lst Lieutenant of Company G, 46th Indiana Veteran Volunteers. His insanity is caused from epilepsy, resultsanity is caused from epilepsy, result-ing from an injury received while in

the service Mr. Frank Oberst has already started on his rounds delivering Christmas presents to his customers, and has presented the following gentlemen with handsomely decorated fruit cakes, which, to say the least of, their grand appearance impart great honor to the skill of Mr. Oberst as a baker and ornamentor: Messrs. Bonewell, Wells, Timmons and Mrs. Lawrence were the recipients of this city, so far, and Messrs. McCrum, Malen, Walker and Winters, of Strong City. We received our cake on Tuesday, and we consider it one of the finest we have ever seen, the decoration being a work ed on his rounds delivering Christmas ever seen, the decoration being a work of art. Mr. Oberst has received soveral orders for fine Holiday cakes from Lehigh, Marion county.

There are occasions in life when friends and neighbors lay aside the business cares of life and vie with each other in an effort to make some particular person or persons feel that this life is not all trouble, but that there are cases, as it were, strewn along its journey, at which we all can stop and rest and drink in the sweets of friendship and good will towards men; and such was the case, yesterday, December 14, 1887, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Shaft, when their friends, relatives and neighbors, to the number of about seventy-five, gathered there to do homage to the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the marriage of that highly respected and happy couple. About 1 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Shaft took their position in the parlor, and, in the presence of friends, repledged their marriage yows in the following words, Mr. M. E. Hunt officiating:

"William, you do, in the presence of Good and these witnesses, promise of Good and these witnesses, pro SILVER WEDDING. There are occasions in life when friends and neighbors lay aside the business cares of life and vie with each other in an effort to make some

things in the future, as you have done for the past twenty-five years."
"Rhoda, you do promise to take, this man to be your lawful husband to keep, protect and take good care of him to a rire old age." "I do."
"I pronounce you man and wife."
At the conclusion of Mr. Hunt's

remarks a most sumptuous repast was served, which was highly praised by every one present, and which did great credit to Mrs. Shafts' culinary abilities. After dinner, in a very neat little speach, Mr. M. E. Hunt presented Mr. and Mrs. Shaft with the following research and the state of the server of the serve lowing presents; and, about 4 o'clock the guests began to desperse, feeling that they had had a most enjoyable time, and wishing the host and hostess many happy returns of their wedding

anniversary: Cake basket—The Shaft family electing officers, and to take into consideration the annual celebration.

Hereafter the fare on the street caas will be 10 cents after 10 o'clock at night, which is but just and right, as the drivers have a very long day's work of it anyhow; and they are entitled to 5 cents extra if they work overtime.

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 before known in Strong City.

There will be a basket oyster festival at Buck creek school-house, on Monday night, December 19th, given by the school, the proceeds to go for the purpose of getting up a Christmas tree at the school-house. All are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. Wm. H. Hinote, formerly proprietor of the Central Barber Shop, of this city, is now assisting Mr. Geo. W.

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 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.

C. A. R. ELECTION. The annual election of officers of John W. Geary Post, No. 15, will be held on Saturday, December 17, 1887. at 2 o'clock, p. m. Every member is requested to be present.

G. W. HILL, P. C.

F. P. Cochran, Adjutant.

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

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

for a friend. M. P. Strail, having bought out the HARDWAPE, STYES ADD 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

All persons wishing spaying done, if they will let me know of the same soon, I may be able to do their work before going west. J. S. SHIPMAN, feblo-tf Elmdale, Kans.

For Heating Stoyes go to Gillett. He will not be under sold of anything in his line.

One hundred stock hogs wanted by J. S. Shipman & Son, Elmdale, Kan. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. Customers, what fine white bread you have lately. Baker, we buy our flour from Frisby & Somers.

Brown & Roberts have the only nearse in the county, and they run it dec1-tf Parties who want alfalfa seed should send in their orders at once, as the supply is not equal to the demand,

J. R. BLACKSHERE,

dec1-2t

Elmdale, Kans.

Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

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

E. F. HOLMES.

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

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

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

some extra big values for your

In Overcoats we can give you

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 and guarantee everything just as represented.

Look through our stock before buying your winter bill.

We will not be undersold. Strictly one Price.

Terms, Cash.

E. F. HOLMES, COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER, (Successor to Holsinger & Fritz),'

-DEALERJIN-TIDWARE,

FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps, Brass and Iron Cylinders,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS.

Feedi Grinders, Buggies, Wag-DRUGS AND MEDICINES ons, &c.

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

W. H. HOLSINGE, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder.

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

ROAD NOTICE.

PHYSICIANS.

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

A. M. CONAWAY.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Residence and office, a half mile north of ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

John V. Sanders..

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office under Chase Co. National Bank,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. fe23-ti

THOS. H. CRISHAM,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS-

C. N. STERRY. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW EMPORIA, KANSAS,

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

S. N. WOOD, A. M. MACKEY, J. A. SMITH. WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all State and Federal

> Office 145 Kansas Ave.. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 6682
October 28th, 1887,
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 of the District, or in his absence E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on December 10th,
1887, viz: H. E. No. 22895, of John Mauw,
Elmdale, Kansas, for the northwest 1/4 of
section 20, township 19 south, of range 6 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Fred Ahnefeldt,
Clause Kegbohn, Bill Flieal, August Hanke,
all of Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. PALMER, Register.



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON.

ELMDALE, KANSAS

BHAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

HIS OLD STAND,

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

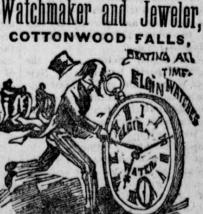
WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HI

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN: TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

JOHN FREW LAND SURVEYOR,

CIVIL ENGINEER,

STRONG CITY; - - - KANSAS R. L. FORD,



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

The recent election in this State has suade a very considerable change in the plan of campaign which the "party esf moral ideas" had mapped out for enext year. Mr. Blaine's stock went down with a rush when it was found that the man who was to swing the Kapire State for him utterly failed to swing even one Republican official into

the capitol. After the famous "combine," last January, had lifted Frank Hiscock from one House of Congress into another, and he returned to Washington to receive the congratulations of his brother members, he forthwith comsucceed setting up the pins for Mr. Blaine in this State, moved by gratitude, as he said, for what Mr. Blaine trast done for him. He admitted substantially that his own election was sine to the friends of Mr. Blaine workzag upon the supporters of Mr. Morton, with that gentleman's assent, and by arrangement with them had restored harmony in the Republican party that would ensure the carrying of the Empire State for Blaine.

Mr. Hiscock's declaration to his col-Leagues in the house, last January, that "all things will now pull together En New York and Blaine will be mominated," received such a cold clouche on November 8, that it may be considered as indefinitely modified. Mr. Blaine can not any longer depend upon having the Empire State swung Ento line for him by Senator Hiscock and it will be considerable up-hill work for him to "magnetise" the New York delegation at the next National convention.

It is not at all unlikely that the grabhag will have to be resorted to by that wasto it which would never have been This master, "Tom" Platt, succeeded in Looked upon now in Ohio as merely a forsil or a specimen of extinct mamunal, since Foraker acquired, with his election, that peculiar and unfortunate appendage known to politicians as a "swelled head." He regards himself mow as Ohio's favorite son, and will stontly contest the claims of any rival

Judge Gresham again looms up as a candidate for the grab-bag, and, perhaps, Mr. Allison's name may be found in the same receptacle. Senator Cul-Iora and Ben Harrison also hope for chances in the proposed lottery. The hopes of the Republicans are now reduced to keeping other Northern States from following the example of New York. The State is hopelessly fost to them, having declared against them six consecutive times. With Mr. Blaine in the field, there is every reason for them to expect to lose Massachusetts and several other Northern States. Without Mr. Blaine, how can they hope to "magnetize" the party and fire the Northern heart? As the Cleveland Plain Dealer pithily exporesses it: "The situation is as disexessing as an unlighted pipe in a bliz-There only remains the grabbay full of Presidential aspirants. Let them blindfold Halstead and tell him as draw the lucky or unlucky name. wing (N. Y.) Argus.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Me. Foraker is said to disclaim all desire for the Presidency. One good turn deserves another, and doubt-less the public is willing to reciprocate by disclaiming all desire for Foraker in the Presidency. - Chicago Times.

-The campaign of 1888 opens with the Democrats in possession of the State votes necessary to elect the President and with the Republicans committed to a policy by which they ing a single State. - St. Louis Republi-

-It is somewhat amusing to read in one column of a Republican newspaper the glittering eulogy bestowed on its party for having "saved the Union' twenty-five years ago, and in the next column a jeremiad declaring that the Union is still in danger .-Jackson ville News-Herold

-lt is interesting to read the comments of the press on Mahone's dexat in Virginia. Every body seems gratified except old John Sherman. This is not surprising, since Mahone was about the only man in the country that was solid for Sherman, hence in killing off Mahone John Sherman's boom received its death blow. - Indianapolis Sentinel.

-When Governor Foraker was asked the other day whom the Ohio delegation would support for President in the Republican National Conprobably, the best index is the election returns." In other words, the election of Foraker means the repudication of Sherman, does it? The Senator will be heard from, in due season, with a pertinent and peremptory demand to know the reason why .-Washington Critic.

-The signal victory which the Democratic party has won in New York is so much the more remarkable and important, as it is the expression of the judgment thus rendered by the electoral masses upon their experience of the Democratic regime in the city, State and Federal Government; or, to express it in a single word, it is the sauction in the chief center of activity, deut Cleveland. It assures a Demo- tional policy to be pursued in treating eratic majority in this State in the gen- all questions from the infinitely great eral elections of 1888 .- N. Y. Courrier to the infinitely little. -St. Louis Redes Etals-Unis.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Why Darkness Is Settling On the Party of Blaine and Sherman. Mr. Blaine is still in Europe. He is not to blame for the ills that befell his party in New York, and if his party

have no chance to win in the next National campaign, he can say, doubtless with truth, that he does not want the nomination. However, if the Democrats name "the old ticket," the Republican party may become emotional and ask Blaine to make the race again. How would the Plumed Knight relish the fame of having been twice defeated, and with an increasing majority against him? He is a hopeful man, but the result in New York must have startled him.

The discouragement of Blaine has given hope to Sherman. He could atford to be defeated. He is rich enough to accept the nomination and pay for the headquarters printing out of his own purse, being no longer Secretary of the Treasury. He is a candidate who would, perhaps, satisfy Wall street better than does Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Sherman might carry Ohio, Penasylvania and other doubtful States. It is inconceivable that a convention, where spirits are high and enthusiasm prevails, should nominate Sherman. The nomination might fall on his chiefof-delegation, if a likely man, but on Sherman himself-that seems too far from the character of the people. They like a man with warm blood in his veins. Yet, if Sherman should once get the nomination he might run well. He is a statesman of vast experience and a brother of the General who marched through Georgia.

From the West there comes the echo of Allison's boom. Allison could carry Iowa, Nebraska and other doubtful States. Mr. Allison, without knowing Gody, with a number of names put much about finance, has an enviable reputation as a monetary expert. He Thought of had Senator Hiscock, and is in the inner circle of the Senate, being chairman of the Appropriations carrying the State. Mr. Sherman is and a member of the Finance Committee. But he can fire the popular heart as luridly as Sherman can, and no

> Had Logan lived, he could have carried Illinois, Minnesota and other doubtful States, but the New Yorkers would have fought him on the culture line. Still, the Republican party may well mourn the loss of a man who was honest, and inspired his followers with a decided belief that they could and would win. Conkling is out of the question; if Blaine could do nothing else he could prevent a Republican victory under Conkling. If there be an American Boulanger, let him now rise in the Republican party or forever hold his peace, for never was there a time. just before a battle, when a great organization was so badly off for leaders. Politically, Blaine has failed. Logan is no more. The names of Sherman and Allison excite no enthusiasm. Conkling's clients complain that his speeches are hardly worth his fee. Darkness settles on the grand old party and mugwumps thrive .- Chicago Herald (Ind.)

SECTIONAL ATTACKS.

The Despicable Spirit in Which Republican Papers Discuss Southern Affairs.

It is not easy to understand the sectional spirit in which certain Republican papers have treated the recent assassination of four white men and the subsequent troubles growing out of a labor disturbance in Louisiana. The people of that State and of every other Southern State where the negroes are plentiful have a problem which presents the difficulties of the labor question at the North complicated with the race question. They are honest, patriotic people, doing their best, according to the intelligence of their age. Accepting the judgment of their age, they are educating the negro in the earnest hope that education is the solution or all the problems of civilization. They can not see into the future to determine whether they will fail or not; and they can trust only to the present for guidance. They have their "existing order," and they are ready to make as many sacrifices to maintain it as are the people of Illinois to maintain theirs. Those whose prejudices lead them to sectionalism should take care lest they be condemned out of their own mouths, for in the abstract there is no difference between the principle of the Louisiana outbreak and the Chicago riot, There is need that all Americans should stand by the American constitution and endeavor to avert the consequences of past mistakes, that constitutional liberty may be preserved. Whatever difficulties the future presents, the principles of the constitu tion are the only political guide or which implicit reliance can be placed. Seation, he said: "Of course, we A people united in these principles may hope to escape the heaviest consequences of its sins as a people, but how can this be if Illinois and Louisiana are to be arrayed against each other, the one condemning in the other what it justifies in itself? The editorials which deal with the Haymarket and Louisiana riots are startling in their inconsistency as they appear, cheek by jowl, in the editorial columns of such newspapers as the Chicage Tribune. They do not stop to consider the conclusion from the logic which palliates murder in Louisiana. They appear to be altogether ignorant of the meaning of that "solidarity," which is the watchword in the mouths of that element of Northern population which answers to the "dangerous intelligence, wealth, and National la- class" in Louisiana. It ignores every for of the administrations of Mayor thing except what it foolishly believes Hewitt, of Governor Hill and of Presi- is a partisan advantage from a secWHAT THE CHINESE DID.

Why an Amer can Humorist is Disgusted With His Pig-Talled Friends. Have you ever heard of any discovery which was not known centuries

ago in China? I have not, although I have been looking for one with a long-handled microscope, and my young life is being chipped to pieces by the thought ance dot peoples get madt und shwear. that all the vaunted and patented achievements of the white man are nothing but the warmed-over exertions of the yellow Chinaman, who wears his shirt as an exterior garment and his eyes cut bias.

There is natural gas, for instance, which is making some cities of this country so proud of themselves. The Chinese had it centuries ago-lots of it, more than they wanted. One day it broke loose, blew up a section of the empire somewhat smaller than the from five million to ten million Celestials to a state of innocuous desuctude. The Chinese are never exact in giving figures. A difference of five million people never worries them, and in dates a difference between a few years and a dozen wons is quite permissible. Printing is an ancient invention with them, for every little China boy had an amateur outfit as long ago as 4037 years and five months.

The Chinese discovery of paper is lost in remote and cobwebby antiquity. but is believed to have occurred just before the surface of the earth had quite cooled off.

The Chinese discovered roller-skating while Noah was cutting his milkteeth, and Beautiful Snow' was written by one of her poets B. C. 3406.

The art of watering railway stock was practiced with precision and success about forty centuries ago in China, and the B. & O. deal went through its Chinese experience B. C. 740.

The chestnut bell was doing its deadly work in China 10, 400 years ago, and hash was invented there by Mrs. Yung Wing, who ran a boardinghouse in the Fourth Ward of Shanghai two years before the flood. estimable lady was also the first to introduce India-rubber spring-chicken to the molars of her boarders.

The Chinese journalists had worn the phrase "dull thud" threadbare several centuries before Eve indulged her appetite for fall pippins.

Dudes were quite a curiosity in China in the reign of Hi Mucky Muck. 7867 years ago, but they became such a nuisance toward the close of the year 7974 that an imperial edict issued in that year condemned them all to death.

They used glass for windows in China a thousand years before houses were built, and inclosed letters in invelopes a few hundred decades before any body learned to write letters. The first Cainese sewing machine was patented six weeks before Mrs. Adam made her first fig-leaf gown, but the agent was a little late in reaching Eden with his samples.

A Chinese savant preserved the voice of his mother-in-law in a phonograph as long ago as 8541 B. C.

Confucius used the type-writer in when he jilted her she could not col- would have for dessert. lect any damages for breach of promise, because she could not prove his signature.

It would not surprise me to learn that Wing Lo Jing, or some other monosyllabic Celestial, completed the Keely motor several hundred years previous to the creation of the world, and became immensely wealthy by placing the stock on the market.

The Chinese make me tired. - Wm. H. Siviter, in Puck.

THE UNION CANAL.

A Work of Internal Improvement Suggest-

ed by William Penn. The Union canal, which was the first projected on the American continent, having been suggested by William Penn in 1690, and its route surveyed seventy years later, before there was a canal in operation even in England, is to be sold. The route on this canal was surveyed by David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, and Dr. William Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1762. It extended from the Schuylkill river, near Reading, to the Susquehanna, at the present site of Middletown, Dauphin County. It was the first link in a proposed chain of water communication between the Delaware river and Lake Erie, a project so gigantic for that early day, when canals and turnpikes were unknown, that the projectors were believed by the people to be

Rittenhouse planned a system of inclined planes to overcome the Allegheny mountains, a plan which was adopted seventy-five years later by

the State in its old Portage railroad. The revolutionary war interrupted work on the pioneer canal, and in 1791 Robert Morris, Robert Fulton, and Tench Francis became interested in it. The work was too far in advance of the times, however, and it was not completed until 1827. The canal is eighty-nine miles in length, and some of the greatest engineering work of that day was necessary in its construction. The first tunnel in the United States was bored for this canal through nearly 800 feet of solid rock, and the summit of the canal being higher than its terminal feeder, a pumping apparatus had to be constructed to raise the water to the necessary height. The canal cost \$5 .-100,000. Railroad transportation havng made the ancient waterway unproftable, a few years ago it was abanloned, and is now offered for sale ---Harrisburg (Va.) Letter.

CARL DUNDER'S TALE. The Old Gentleman Tells The Instructive

Story of a German Miser. Shildren, maype you haf noticed how many burdocks vhas growing in der gardens und all aroundt on der fields. Eafery pody chops him down und pulls him oop, but he comes pack next year all der same, und he vhas sooch a nuis-I shall now tell you der shtory of how dot burdock come aboudt.

Vhell, once upon sometimes a man lif near Bremen, in Shermany. He vhas an oldt man und he vhas a miser. He goes hungry und in rags, und he shleeps on der floor und doan' care how mooch his pones ache. He vhas werry, werry rich. He can buy oudt our city hall und haf some money left. He lends money at twenty per cent. interest, und he turns poor peoples oudt door und vhas so hardt in his heart dot State of Texas in size, and reduced eafery body hates und vhas in fear of

Now, I tell you, shildren, it whas no good to spend all your money und pring oop in der poor-house vhen you vhas oldt und feeble; but nopody likes a man who whas so stingy dot he goes hungry und ragged. It vhas shust ash wicked to be stingy as extravagant.

Vhell, to go on, dot rich oldt miser has a burdock grow in his garden. It vhas der only one anypody eafer sees in Shermany, und der peoples beliet dot der leaves vhill cure all diseases. One day a poor womans mit a sick shild comes to dot place, und begs und pleads mit der old miser for one leedle leaf to cure her shild. Does he gif it to her? No! He vhants money, und if she can't pay, dot shild may die. Der poor womans cries und sobs, but it vhas no goot, und so she falls on her knees by der roadside und begins to pray. Pooty soon a leedle old mans comes oudt of der bushes und says:

"How vhas dis? Who makes you veep und pe sorrowful?" "Dot old miser wont gif me some burdock to safe my shild's life," she tells him.

"Oh-ah-I see! Money whas of more walue dan human life, vhas she? Und we haf only one burdock, und she vhas in der hands of a miser! Womans, wait a leedle bit."

Und he goes py der gate und holds oudt his arm so, und says:

"Hoky-pokey! presto shange! Let all der money in dis house turn into burdocks!"

And, shildren, shust as true as I vhas here pefore you all, dot money come running oudtdoors, and vhas turned into big and leedle burdocks, und der poor womans shteps on 'em as she vhalks home. Dot oldt miser gifs one big yell und falls deadt, und dot vhas der last of him. So you now see why burdocks whas so plenty und money so scarce, und you may pelieve he vhas all right. Eafery burdock comes from dot one, und dey grow all aboudt us dot der lesson of charity may eafer pe before our minds .- Detroit Free Press.

It Was All There.

The joker who makes a bad joke deserves to have it turned on him, as it very often is. A man who had dined at a restau-

concocting letters to his girl, and rant was asked by the waiter what he

"You may bring me baked apples and cream.'

"Yes, sir." "Only let us have them without the

cream. "Yes, sir." "And without the apples please."

"All right, sir." The waiter disappeared, and soon eturned with a plate on his salver, or. which lay a spoon, and a little powdered sugar. The customer looked

surprised. "It's your baked apples and cream, sir, without the baked apples and without the cream," said the waiter.

The item figured on the bill just the same, and the customer felt bound to pay it .- Youth's Companion.

She Did Not Decline.

Mrs. Bascom-You wouldn't believe it, Mrs. Tibbitts, to look at me now; but when I was a girl about nineteen years old, I lost my appetite, and grew so pale and thin that everybody said I was going to fade away and die.

Mrs. Tibbitts-Indeed! and what was the matter with you. Mrs. Bascom-Love.

Mrs. Tibbitts-Do tell! how did you ever recover? Mrs. Bascom-Oh, it came around

kind of natural like. You see, Joshua called to see me one night, looking awful blue; and says he: "Mildred. folks say you're goin' into a decline."
"No, I ain't, Joshua," says I, "not if you'll have me."—Tid-Bits.

A Gentle Texas Pony.

A greenhorn from New York went to Alf Reaver's livery stable in San Antonio to hire a pony. When the animal was brought out the greenhorn objected.

"I don't like that herse," he said. "What's the matter with him?"

"He is the same one I had before. He is not gentle enough. He lifts up one end and then the other. He rocks up and down."-Texas Siftings.

A Sensitive Nature.

Mr. Waldo (coming from the minstrels)-Are you fond of negro minstrelsy, Miss Breezy?

Miss Breezy-Well, n-no, Mr. Waldo. I can hardly say I am, such performances, I think, possess a certain lack of refinement that is rather trying to the finer sensibilities of one's nature: and, aside from that, many of the jokes this evening had gray whiskers on them. - N. Y Sun.

SAVING A LIFE.

A Young Man Tells Why He Is No Longer in the Hero Business.

I am a good swimmer, and, I am told, noted for my feats of skill and endurance in the water. If I wasn't I would not be alive now to tell my

My knowledge of the art, combined with a perfect confidence in myself, have, on three different occasions, saved my life, when others, giving me up for lost, have stood by, watching me nearly drown, without an attempt at rescue, although some of them were capital swimmers.

Of course, they yelled and rushed madly about, and threw things in the water, and shouted crazy commands, but not one of them would risk his precious life for mine. I thoroughly detest such cowardice.

Though I have always burned to distinguish myself in saving life, and have often purposely gone where my services in that line might be needed, it was only recently that the longedfor emergency came to enable me to man that I knew I was. It happened thiswise.

Attached to the hotel where I was boarding was an immense cistern so deep and dangerous that its vicinity was a forbidden playground for the children.

I, as was my custom, was lounging on the beach in front of the hotel, watching the bathers, especially the venturesome ones, and hoping that one of them might give me the desired chance to rescue him, or rather her, from the breakers before all the people there and be crowned a hero, with my name conspicuously printed in all the

One beautiful girl in particular ! noticed, and each time she tossed her shapely bare arms from the water my heart leaped in my throat, for I thought my dream of rescuing a lovely heiress and then marrying her was about to be realized.

As her handsome form floated gracefully on the crest of the waves farther and farther from the shore, I grew more excited over the glorious prospect of heroism before me.

The thundering surf was very high and filled with sand, showing the ebbing tide was making a strong under-

Recklessly or ignorant of danger my angel continued to increase the distance between herself and safety. I would have hallooed to her but for

the grand feeling within me that I was there able and anxious to save her. Just then a female's agonized shrick from the direction of the hotel brought me to my senses. More shricks and a hurrying crowd toward the cistern told me that my hour of triumph had arrived. My nerves suddenly seemed as iron, my head grew cool, and I felt, now at last on trial, that I was more than equal to the awful emergency be-

I certainly preferred to rescue an heiress from the more romantic ocean, but I thought while pushing my way through the terror-stricken crowd trying to gaze into the dark and ugly cistern that perhaps saving her little brother or sister might be also rewarded with heart and hand.

"Tommie had fallen into the cistern!" I waited to hear no more. "Make way!" I cried, as without taking time to remove even my coat I plunged fearlessly into that black

and chilling rain water. I opened my eyes and tried to see, but the frightened heads above me shut out all light. I dove and groped this way and that, vainly trying to find the unconscious body of the drowning child.

I listened for its cry, but the noise above prevented my hearing. The suspense was horrible. I swam to the opening to shout for light and air, when down dropped a heavy ladder, hitting me between the eyes, partially stunning and foreing me down, strangling, to the slimy, nasty bottom. There in that hideous trap, if a colored waiter hadn't at once climbed down and hauled me up and out, I would have miserably perished in trying to save the life of Tommie-the cat-who crawled up the ladder after us, looking no less ridiculous than I, gasping and dripping, on the eistern box, with my fair bather covered with a shawl laughing at us both, and offering a quarter to the man who jumped in after her darling Tommie.

I'm not in the life-saving business any more. -H. C. Do ge, in Yankee Blade.

One for the Microbe.

Mrs. Noseup hat always contended that her husband's tob eco habit was a vile and i jirious o e.

"There," said Mr. Noseup, turning from his scientific journal, "it is said there are no microbes to be found in tobacco."

"That's where the microbe shows his g olsense, M. N sap."-Chicago

-The sencent M. A. Baston re cently brought to Gloncester from La Hav e banksa most peculiar s a monster, unlike any thing seen by the oldest fishermen there. It was four feet long and five inches thick; had one dorsal fin, extending the whole length of its back, and a triangular-shaped head, the lower jaw extending two inches beyond the upper. Both jaws

were armed with very sharp teeth.

The upper jaw had three long prongs

at the extreme tip. This queer fish will be sent to the Smithsonian Insti-

-There has been a fall of red snow in Allegheny, Pa., and it just matches the mud of that region.

PITH AND POINT.

-Labor is the divine law of our existence; repose is desertion and suicide.

-Trust that man in nothing who has not a conscience in every thing. -Sterne.

-Old Bride-"Do you love me, darling?" Young Husband-"I ven-

-Many a young lady is perfect in pressing autumn leaves who leaves all the pressing of her clothes for her aged mother to perform .- Texas Sift-

-Sunday-School Teacher-"Oh, Mr. Whitehead, won't you subscribe for the Church Press?" Mr. Whitehead --"Of course, Miss-if it's a hugging sociable."

-A music-dealer says that the violin has not improved any since 1720. The same may be said of the violinplayer who lives next door. - Norristown Herald. -California has an electric girl, and

when she rubs her hands together prove myself the brave and fearless they emit flashes. A fellow should think at least twice before he asks for one of those hands. -Never strike a child on the head;

and it might be well to add, never

strike a man on the head either. If you want to strike something on the head, strike a nail. - Harper's Bazar. -Liberty is the right to do what the laws allow; and if a citizen could do what they forbid it would be no

longer liberty, because others would have the same powers. - Moutesqueiu. -A Cincinnati deacon is under arrest for stealing \$3.45 from the contribution-box. It is unnecessary to state, perhaps, that his peculations

dated over a series of years. - Binghamton Republican. - Why is it that the groom always seems frightened at a wedding?" remarked a young woman. "Humph! He's got a right to be," was the re-

joinder of an old married man within hearing. - Washington Critic. -Neither let mistakes nor wrong directions, of which every man in his studies and elsewhere falls into many, discourage you. There is precious in-

struction to be got by finding that you were wrong .- Thomas Carlyle. -They Come High .-She said she was his fewel, then He paused, quite sad and pensive, He realized with other men

That jewels are expensive.

- Washington Critic. -"Take a elgar with me, boys?" "Are they on a boy or a girl?" "What's happened, then?" "Oh, I spent an evening at Simpson's, where they have both a boy and a girl, and I'm setting 'em up because I have

neither."-Nebraska State Journal. - "Who is that brute across the street who slaps those little boys? For a cent I'd go over and kick him." "Leave him alone. It's the only comfort he has." "Why?" "He's editor of the 'Children's Corner' department of a weekly paper." - Lincoln Journal.

-Tenant-"Say, there's a million rats in that house of yours." Landlord-"Well?" Tenant-"What are you going to do about it?" Landlord - "Do about it! Nothing. You don't expect me to stock the place with white you?" - Omaha World.

- "When do you think the moon is at its loveliest, George, dear?" she asked. George, dear, stole his arm and a cautious glance around the immediate vicinity, and whispered: "When it is behind a cloud, love," and they were as happy as if they had each taken a hypodermic injection of morphine. - Baltimore Herald.

DIDN'T DICTATE

A Man Who Would Get Along Well Any-

A tourist stopped at a log-cabin to get a drink of water. Noticing a very lean steer near the door chewing a rag the tourist, addressing the "landlord." said:

"That's a very lean animal." "Yas, sorter."

"Why don't you give him something to eat?" "Ain't he eatin'?" "Yes, enting a rag."

"Wall, of rag suits him, all right. I ain't no man to dictate." "He'll not make very good beef." "Reckor not; don't want him fur

"Rile him!" "That's what I said. Some folks mout perfer er hoss, but I want er steer. You oughter see him trot. Don't 'low nothin' to pass him on the road. W'y, he's so much pearter than any of the hosses about here that when any body is in a hurry to go after a

doctor they generally come here and git him." "I never heard of any thing like that before.

"I reckon not; an' ef you stay round here very long you'll hear o' er good many things you never heard o' befo'. Never heard o' ele Mat Thompson swollerin' a stake, did you?"

"Wall, he done it."

"What for?" "Snake-hungry, I reckon, I seed bim at the time an' I thought that the proceedin' was sorter strange, but as ain't no man to dictate I let him go ahead. Yander com s my son-in-law. an' I do know that he's less account than any feller that ever lived. Look

at him sloshin' alo ig like a fool." .. Why did you permit your daughter

to marry him?"
"Didn't I tell you that I wa'nt a man to dictate? I reckon you'd better be gone. A feller that's as hard o' understandin' as you air mout git a man luter trouble." - Arbansaw TrauWOO'D PULP PAILS.

How Servi ceable Goods Are Made of Indurated Fiber. Durable, serviceable and economical pails, are among the numerous useful ar deles now manufactured from wood Aulp. The pulp pail is in one piece and has no hoops. It is light and never leaks or falls to pieces. It is made as follows: The wood, preferably spruce, although any soft, fibrous wood will answer, is first cleared of its bark and cut to a length uniform with the grindstone to be used, generally sixteen to twenty-four inches. It is then placed against the face of a rapidly revolving grindstone, the grain of the wood being in a line with or parallel with the axis of the stone, and a hydraulic or worm screw piston keeping the wood constantly pressed against the stone. The result, which is washed off the stone by a shower of water, after being screened is the dawn; the rich, ripe fruit, of of slivers and sawdust, is a milky white which grace is the lovely flower; the liquid. With the water sufficiently ex- inner shrine of that most glorious temtracted this is the wood pulp used in the manufacture of paper and indurated fiber ware. The process of manufacture of the ware from the pulp is exceedingly simple and is similar in all the lines horns with the steam radiators in their made. In making a pail the machine for first molding the pail from the pulp the steam. All the region was in deis provided with a hollow perforated form of cast iron, shaped like the inside of a pail, and covered first with perforated brass and then with fine wire cloth. This form, worked by a hydraulic piston, is pushed up into a large cast iron "hat," which fits over it very tightly. Within this hat is placed a flexible rubber bag, and between this and the inner form first mentioned is admitted the pulp, still in a liquid state. The pulp being pumped in under pressure, the water immediately begins to drain off through the wire cloth and perforations, and the rubber bag swells until then shut off, and water under high pressure is admitted within the hat and outside the rubber bag, thus squeezing much of the water from the pulp. After standing some eight to ten minutes the pressure is shut off, the inner form lowered, and the pulp-pail removed. At this stage the pail is still nearly fifty per cent. water, but is sufficiently strong to allow handling. This water is first all dried out in drykilns, and then the pail is turned off on the outside with a gang of saws. After sandpapering inside and out the pail is ready for the treatment house, where it is charged with a water-proofing compound, which permeates thoroughly the material of which the pail is made. Baking in ovens at a high temperature succeeds each dip or treatment. The polish which the goods present is described as being the result of the final treatment. After this the handles are riveted on the goods, which are then ready for the market .-

NAPOLEON'S WEALTH.

Absolute Disappearance of One of the Greatest Personal Fortunes.

Mechanic.

One of the most remarkable historical incidents of this century was the disappearance of Napoleon I.'s enormous fortune. In 1810 he was far and away the richest individual in the world. He came out of the Italian campaign ending in 1800 with \$4,000,000, according to his own account. This he maintained was his private property. Taking the statements he made to his friends and others at St. Helena he must have hidden away when he left France the last time the enormous sum of \$40,000,000, or 200,000,000 francs. This would make him very much the wealthiest man in the world, for that sum then was equal in influence to \$200,000,000 now. No sovereign of his time could begin to approach him in personal fortune. Marshal Soult, the last of the Imperial Marshals (who died in November, 1851, just about a year before his great antagonist, the duke of Wellington), told a venerable French general officer, who repeated it to the writer, that when the Emperor went to Elba he had 60,000,000 francs covered up in Paris alone.

Of the \$12,000,000 hard cash paid over at one time by the United States to Napoleon as First Consul in 1803 it was common rumor-not very general, you may be sure, however-that 7,500,000 francs of the sum was never accounted for in vouchers. This might easily have been. Napoleon was then First Consul for life. He could do just what he chose and nobody dared call him to

It is not very difficult to hide money in large sums, too, so it can not be found, be the search ever so careful. Ferdinand Ward has some millions thus covered up, and no human being has ever yet found a clew to the stolen treasure. It was said and believed by many people, too, that Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, had a large sum in his hands belonging to Napoleon I., which he would have handed over to him had he succeeded in getting away to the United States after Waterloo, as he tried to do. Louis XVIII., through his Minister of Finance, did all in his power to discover this hidden treasure, but those who knew would never tell. They probably took it themselves when the Emperor died in 1821. But it is a very interesting and romantic story, the disappearance absolutely of the greatest fortune in the world's history up to that time, leaving not a trace behind .- Washington Herald.

-A Hungarian historian, rummaging through the archives at Buda-Pesth, discovered over 500 wills dated between 1802 and 1874, which had been put away so safely that they had been lost sight of, and the estates to which they related have been treated as though the persons making them had died intestate. A dreadful crop of lawsuits is expected to follow.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Yale students recently returned 279 stolen signs to avoid a police raid. -God excludes no person from Heaven or happiness simply on account of poverty.

-The missionary work of the Religious Tract Society of London is carried on in 586 different languages.

-Dr. D. K. Pearsons and wife, of Chicago, have given \$50,000 to the Congregational Seminary, and an equal amount to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, both of Chicago.

-In the Province of Ontario are some four thousand Sabbath-schools, in which labor thirty-six thousand officers and teachers for the spiritual culture of three hundred thousand scholars .- Public Opinion.

-Heaven is the day of which grace ple to which grace forms the approach and outer court .- Dr. Guthrie.

-On hallowe'en the students in a Pennsylvania college connected tin rooms, and at a given signal turned on spair until it occurred to the janitor to shut off the steam in the basement.

-The Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany reports: Members, 7,107; on trial, 2,163; traveling preachers, 59; on trial, 10; local preachers, 40; preaching places, 526; Sunday-schools, 244; officers and teachers, 819; scholars, 10,-592; library volumes, 10,200.—Indianapolis Journal.

-A German paper states that "at Vienna last year no less than 363 Jews became Christians," and another journal says that "at no period since the first century have conversions from it fills the hat. The supply of pulp is Judaism to Christianity been so frequent as they are at present."

-A New England school teacher put a list of nouns on the blackboard, with a written direction to add "s or es" to make the plural. One little fellow looked at the list a long and then said sadly, when asked if his lesson was prepared: "No'm. I can't add sores to those words and make them mean more than

-No man ever yet asked to be, as the days pass by, more and even more noble, and sweet, and pure, and heavenly-minded; no man ever yet prayed that the evil spirit of hatred, and pride, and passion, and worldliness might be cast out of his soul, without his petition being granted, and granted to the letter. -F. W. Farrar.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Laziness and aspiration make a poor team.

-Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle.

-What is an ounce of prevention? Well, quinine is, in Jersey. -- Puck. -Be not afraid of enthusiasm; you need it; you can do nothing effectually without it .-- Guizot.

-Two heads are better than one if a person is desirous of entering the freak business .- N. O. Picayune.

-There are two sorts of content; one is connected with exertion, the other with habits of indolence; the first is virtue, the other is advice .-Edgeworth.

-"I hear that Bings has been practicing at sparring lately. How does he get on. "Famously. The last time I saw him he had two black eyes and a broken nose."

-I think that truth in all its order and walks, that quiet moderation and judgment, are more than the flash and the glitter even of the greatest genius. -John Morley.

-"Waiter, take away this beer; it's muddy." The waiter (without stirring)-You are deceived, sir. It is the glass which is dirty; the beer is excellent. Taste it. - Judge.

-Things one would wish to have expressed different-Guest-Well, goodbye, old man. And you've really got a very nice little place here. Host-Yes, but it's rather bare just now. I hope the trees will have grown a good bit before you're back again, old man. -Punch.

-What She Said. -I clasped her little hand in mine. Embraced her beauteous form: I vowed I'd shield her from the wind And from the worki's cold storm. She set her lovely eyes on me, Her tears did wildly flow, And with her little lips she said: "Confound you, let me go."

-Boston Courier.

-Young Mrs. Popinjay (at market for the first time) - Are you sure this chicken isn't an old hen? It feels very tough. Marketman-I can assure you, ma'am, that fowl is very young. (Opening bill of the biped)—See, it hasn't a single tooth yet. Mrs. Popinjay takes the hen .- Burlington Free

-Mrs. Hendricks (to caller) -No, I didn't read the story, Mrs. Hobson. My husband read it and told me that it ended dreadfully, and I don't like that style of novel. Mrs. Hobson (surprised)-Why it ended beautifully, and they were married in the last chapter! Mrs. Hendricks (with a set look on her face)-I'll speak to Mr. Hendricks about it again .- The Epoch.

-The world is not made up of figures, that is, only half; it is also made of color. How that element washes the universe with its enchanting waves! behold a new world of dream-like glory. 'Tis the last stroke of Nature; and glow .- Emerson.

"DOCTORING OLD TIME."

A Striking Picture - A Revival of Old Time Simplicities.

A Striking Picture - A Revival of Old Time Simplicities.

In one of Harper's issues is given a very fine illustration of Roberts' celebrated painting, known as "Doctoring Old Time." It represents a typical old-timer, with his bellows, blowing the dust from an ancient clock, with its cords and weights carefully secured. One of these clocks in this generation is appreciated only as a rare relic.

The suggestive name, "Doctoring Old Time," brings to our mind another version of the title, used for another purpose,—"Old Time Doctoring."

We learn, through a reliable source, that one of the enterprising proprietary medicine firms of the country, has been for years investigating the formulas and medical 'preparations used in the beginning of this century, and even before, with a view of ascertaining why people in our great-grandfathers' time enjoyed a health and physical vigor so seldom found in the present generation. They now think they have secured the secret or secrets. They find that the prevailing opinion that then existed, that "Nature has a remedy for every existing disorder," was true, and acting under this belief, our grandparents used the common herbs and plants. Continual trespass upon the forest domain, has made these herbs less abundant, and has driven have been discarded, as remedial agents,

trespass upon the forest domain, has made these herbs less abundant, and has driven them further from civilization, until they have been discarded, as remedial agents, because of the difficulty of obtaining them.

H. H. Warner, proprietor of Warner's safe cure, and founder of the Warner observatory, Rochester, N. Y., has been pressing investigations in this direction, into the annals of old family histories, until he has secured some very valuable formulas, from which his firm is now preparing medicines, to be sold by all druggists.

They will, we learn, be known under the general title of "Warner's Log Cabin Remedies." Among these medicines will be a "Sarsaparilla," for the blood and liver, "Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy," for the stomach, etc., "Log Cabin Extract," for internal and external use, and an old valuable discovery for Catarrh, called "Log Cabin Rose Cream." Among the list is also a "Log Cabin Plaster," and a "Log Cabin Liver Pill."

From the number of remedies, it will be seen that they do not propose to cure all diseases with one preparation. It is believed

From the number of remedies, it will be seen that they do not propose to cure all diseases with one preparation. It is believed by many that with these remedies a new era is to dawn upon suffering humanity, and that the close of the nineteenth century will see these roots and herbs, as compounded under the title of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, as popular as they were at its beginning. Although they come in the form of proprietary medicines, yet they will be none the less welcome, for suffering humanity has become tired of modern doctoring and the public has great confidence in any remedies put up by the firm of which H. H. Warner is the head. The people have become suspicious of the effects of doctoring with poisonous drugs. Few realize the injurious effects following the prescriptions of many modern physicians. These effects of poisonous drugs, already prominent, will become more pronounced in coming generations. Therefore we can cordially wish the old-fashioned new remedies the best of success.

In a school they have to keep up the interest of the scholars in order to pay the principal.—Merchant Traveler.

A Wonderful Food and Medicine. A Wonderful Food and Medicine,
Known 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
have 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.

"ALL I want," said the opera-singer, "is notes for notes; large notes for high notes." Harper's Bazar.

A Dish of New P's.

P stands for Pudding, for Peach and for Pear,
And likewise for Poetry and Proce;
The Parrot, the Pigeon that files in the air,
The Pig with a ring in his nose;
For Paper and Pen, for Printer and Press,
For Physic, and People who sell it;
But when you are sick, to relieve your distress
Take at once Pierce's Purgative Pellet.
Oh, yes, indeed! These are the P's for
You, poor, sick men or women. Nothing like

on, yes, indeed I these are the F's for you, poor, sick man or woman. Nothing like them for keeping the bowels and stomach regulated and in order—tiny, sugar-coated granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. They work gently but thoroughly.

What a strong breath a burglar must have who blows open a safe.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

To dispossessed.

To dispossesses biliousness and constipation, two most disorderly inmates of the bodily tenement, serve a peremptory writ of ejectment upon them with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Then "they must go." Sometimes they resist, but it is usually a weak effort. Eventually they are obliged to vamose the ranch. So are fever and ague, rheumatic and nervous ailments, when the same means is used.

A New color in ladies' dress goods is called "spanked baby." It is used in bawl dresses.

New Haven News.

They disappear like hot cakes before a St Louis tramp—"Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

SIMPLY to conceal the truth is a lie in ambush.—Burlington Free Press.

MANY imitators, but no equal, has Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 9. CHEESE-Full cream

3003-Choloe	10	60		WU.
BACON-Ham	115	100		121
Shoulders	51500			6
Sides	81400			10
LARD		0		61,
POTATOES	50	0		60
ST. LOUIS.				
CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 30	0	4	90
Butchers' steers	3 10	03	4	00
HOGS-Packing	5 00	@	5	40
SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 10	0	4	10
FLOUR-Choice	8 80	0		00
WHEAT-No. 2 red	79	a		801.
CORN-No.2	48	0		481
OATS-No.2	30	63		80:
RYE-No.2	60	60		62
BUTTER-Creamery	24	0		30
PORK	14 50	40	15	w
CHICAGO.				
CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 60	0	4	90
HOGS-Packing and shipping	5 00	0	5	50
SHEEP-Fair to choice	8 00	(0)	4	75
FLOUR-Winter wheat	8 75	0	4	20
WHEAT-No. 2 red	77	0		771
CORN-No.2	491	470		4014
DATS-No 2	20	0		901

PORK..... NEW YORK. .. 14 50 @ 14 80 BUTTER-Creamery

Don't Give up the Ship.

You have been told that consumption is incurable; that when the lungs are attacked by this terrible malady, the sufferer is past all help, and the end is a mere question of time. You have noted with alarm the unmistakable symptoms of the disease; you have tried all manner of so-called cures in vain, and you are now despondent and preparing for the worst. But don't give up the ship while Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery remains untried. It is not a curecovery remains untried. It is not a cure-all, nor will it perform miracles, but it has cured thousands of cases of consumption, in its earlier stages, where all other means had failed. Try it, and obtain a new lease of life.

To A bird whose wings are clipped, flying must be a soar subject.— Texas Siftings.

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

A SELECT affair—a first-class oyster stew. Merchant Traveler.

A COUGH, COLD, OF SORE THROAT Should not be neglected. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and give prompt relief. 25 cts. a box.

ROPED In—the man who is hanged.— Charleston Enterprise.



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For MAN or BEAST, Rub it in VIGOROUSLY!!

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NERVOUS PEOPLE



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WILLIAM RAMICH, Esq., of Minden, Kearney County, Nebraska, writes: "I was troubled with boils for thirty years. Four years ago I was so afflicted with them that I could not walk. I bought two bottless of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and took one 'Pellet' after each meal, till all were gone. By that time I had no boils, and have had none since. I have also been troubled with sick headache. When I feel it coming on I take one or two 'Pellets,' and am relieved of the headache."

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Mrs. C. W. Brown, of Wapakoneta, Ohio, says: "Your 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are without question the best cathartic ever sold. They are also a most efficient remedy for torpor of the liver. We have used there for years in our family, and keep them in a time."



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Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the masal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and infiamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a masal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. However, only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties.

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FROM CATARRH.

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmer-ist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some term years ago I suffered untoid agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse ing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By these use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Reinedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

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SPITTING.

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Eaq., 2007 Pine Street,
St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try leve it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

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Legitimate Trade Fairly Active According to Dun-An Average of Failures.

Excited State of the Metal Markets-The Hand of the French Syndicate.

Nothing Elastic About the Rubber Trust -Based on the Standard Oil Plan.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 .- R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say: Legitimate trade continues fairly active for the season, though embarrassed in some branches by the fluctuations in the speculative markets. Speculation in products, after a few days of wild advance, has taken a turn downward, as the natural result of enormous sales to realize. With rapidly expanding currency, money is generally asier than a week ago, though rates are still high at many points and complaints of slow, collections do not diminish. Agitation of the tariff question already begins to cause a revision of calculations for the future in some departments. The sharp decline in real estate speculations and prices at some Southern and Western points tends to check developments there, and subjects investment to some financial strain. Large sales of Bessemer iron at \$18.50 are reported, and a sale of steel rails netting \$31 at the mill has been made. Buyers still are backward, but some brokers openly offer below \$32. Coal has declined, orders slackening. Woolens do not improve in demand, and heavy goods open in some cases below last year's prices, so that manufacturers are not encouraged to increase their purchases of raw wool which appears rather weaker. Raw cotton has declined one-eighth cent, but goods are held at recent advances. The boot and shoe trade is large and promising, with exceptionally good payments and cheaper material, but there is complaint that competition cuts down prices too far. Leather is weaker. The movement of freight westward shows an increase of 15,000 tons for November, and eastbound shipments are increasing. But the bank exchanges of all cities outside of New York begin to fall below those of last year; the decline at all cities last week was 14.3 per cent. and outside of New York, 2.6 per At most interior points trade is reported fair for the season, but collections are slow at Detroit, fair at Memphis and Omaha, and rather better at Kansas City. Money at Chicago is in unabated demand at 7 per cent. and operators bid 8 for funds to carry products at interior towns. Though the money markets are, on the whole, easier, the pressure at speculative centers continues. Stocks have been weaker since Congress met, as frequently happens. Wheat speculation reached 105,000,000 bushels for the week, and prices advanced sharply, only to close a shade lower than a week ago. Corn and oats, in spite of the recent reaction, gain 3c and 1%c for the week, and oil is unchanged. Coffee has advanced 1/2c, and the excitement in minor metals has lifted copper 11/2c, and tin nearly 1c per pound, but the ction in pork products takes prices a little lower than a week ago. The average rise in food products since July 1 was a shade over twenty per cent. on Tuesday, and it is questioned whether the legitimate effect of a partial failure of crops has not been fully realized in prices, but the increasing supply of currency still tends to keep speculation active. The business failures during the last seven days number, for the United States, 226, and for Canada, 28; total, 254, compared with 244 last week, and 274 the corresponding week of last year.
THE METAL MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 10.—A Boston dispatch yesterday stated that an Eastern metal firm had offered to take the entire production of all the copper mines in this country, except the Calumet and Hecla-just now non-productive on account of fire-for the ensuing year, at 151/2c per pound. It is thought here that no mining company would entertain such a proposition in view of the present price of copper.

Tin was strong yesterday. Copper very strong and gradually advancing. Closurg prices were for Lake ingot copper-161/20 for spot; December deliveries, 16.70c, and February, March and April, 15.80c bid and no sellers. Even 17c was offered for the latter future and refused. In London the market continued its upward movement large business doing at the highest point it has reached in many years. In fact, since the great boom of 1872-3 Chili bars have not been so high as they closed lastenight-£71 10s spot and £72 5s futures. There were plenty of buyers thereat, but no seli-The syndicate apparently intends buying every ton of copper until the market prices reach £8) a ton.

The extraordinary advance in iron in Glasgow during the last three days-5s per ton, or from 12 to 15 per cent.-has according to private cables, had the effect of rousing the speculative spirit to an ex traordinary pitch on the other side. New York metal men say the excitement in the European iron market is naturally having a great effect upon all subsidiary metals

over the whole world.

THE RUBBER TRUST.

New York, Dec. 10.—The manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes have, after repeated unsuccessful efforts, concluded the formation of a trust. After being in session all of Wednesday and Timrsday, the manufacturers perfected the organization of what is now to be known as the Boston Rubber Boot and Shoe Trust. The attorneys for the trust are Alexander & Green, assisted by H. B. Hyde, of Boston. They are the lawyers who assisted in drawing up the papers for the Standard Oil Company, and the working of these documents, on which the greatest trust is based, was adopted by the new organization. agreements, providing for the placing of the stock of the several companies in escrow, and which also cover the condition under which the companies enter the trust, the meeting. A committee was appointed to secure the signatures of the smaller companies not present. All the other large companies have signified their intention to

The Third of the Gang. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 9 .- The jury which is to sit upon the case of James Robinson, the third of the Ravenna rescuers, was se cured to-day, after four days spent in examining jurors. The first witness exam-Conductor Lewis Myers, of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road, who said that to the best of his knowledge Robinson was one of the passengers who boarded his train at Bedford, six miles from Cleveland, on the night that the furs stolen here were shipped to Pittsburgh. The after testirelated to the arrest of Morgan, Coughlin and Robinson at Alpena, Mich.

One of the laborers shot near Cadillac, Mich., by farmers who were resisting a railroad building, has died.

THE TREASURY.

Secretary Fairchild Submits His Annual

Secretary Fairchild Submits His Annual Report—Tariff Reduction, the Surplus and National Banks Discussed.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report submitted to Congress yesterday says that the total ordinary receipts of the Government during the year ended June 39, 1887, were \$371,403,278, and that the total ordinary expenditures were \$315,385,428, leaving a surplus of \$55,587,848, with which an amount plus of \$55,587,849, with which an amount drawn from the cash balance in the treasury of \$24,455,780, makes a total surplus of \$80,023,570, which was offered to the redemption of bonds. The receipts for the year show an increase of \$34,963,550 over the year before and the expenditures show an increase of \$25,449,041; for the present year the revenues are estimated at \$383, 000,000 and the expenditures at \$316,817,785 leaving an estimated surplus of \$65, 182,214, June 30, 1888. The Secretary estimates the

surplus for the year 1889 at \$56,469,206. In regard to the surplus revenue, the Secretary says: "Taxation and currency reform were the questions which my distinguished predecessor deemed to be of most pressing importance, and to them he devoted a large part of the two annual reports which he made to Congress. In those reports he stated his honest convictions with a vigor and boldness which together with the ability and fairness that he showed in the general management of that department have given him high place among statesmen and financiers. I find the same subject to be still the most important of all those to which it is my duty to call your attention, and it is not necessary to do otherwise than follow the general lines laid down by him in treating them. Circumstances have heightened the immediate urgency of taxation reform as affecting th surplus revenues of the Government. The urgency is so great that the question of surplus revenues demands the earnest attention of the legislative and executive branches of the Government."

The Secretary then gives the following ways in which the receipts and expenditures of the Government may be made about equal: By the purchase of the interest-bearing debt of the Government; larger expenditures by the Government for other purposes than the purchase of bonds, so that they shall each year equal the taxa-tion of that year; reduction of the revenue from taxation to the amount actually required to meet necessary expenses. All of these expedients have in common the merit of preventing the derangement to business which must follow hoarding or locking up in the treasury the circulating

medium of the people.

In regard to the first plan the Secretary agrees with the President in his message on the same subject. He then says: "I can not believe that it will adopt the second expedient, viz., the enlargement of Government expenses simply to expend money raised by taxation when the public weal does not otherwise call for the expenditure. Reduction of the revenue from taxation is the only fit remedy for the evils which threaten the country. This may be accomplished in various ways. One is to reduce or abolish internal revenue taxation. In favor of this is the fact that in a small part of the Southern States the internal tax on liquors and tobacco is thought to be oppressive and is odious to the people those regions. And the further fact that by its reduction the expenses of its collection might be somewhat reduced. The chief cause for the prejudice against this tax seems to be that, as there was no such tax before the war for the Union, it was looked upon as a reminder of the measures adopted to raise money to carry on the war and which ought not to be continued in time of peace, and as interfering in some way with the natural right of mankind to grow grain and tobacco and manufacture therefrom spirits, eigars, snuff and the various forms of merchandise tobacco.

"Of course taxation of whisky and tobacco trespasses no more upon the natural rights of man than does the taxation of his clothing, of his bedding, of every implement which he uses in the cultivation of his grain and tobacco and in the distilla-tion and manufacture of the same. The burden of the one tax is direct, known. fixed; the whole of it goes into the Government treasury. The burden of the other is indirect, unknown and only a portion of it comes into the treasury. It reaches the farmer or distiller increased by the profit upon itself which every merchant must take as the clothing or tools pass through his hands on their journey to them from the foreign or domestic manufacturer. Taxation there must be. The choice is be tween kinds of taxation. Each man can decide for himself, if he will examine the sub ject free from prejudice, which is the least burdensome for him, for his family and for his neighbors, and which is in the end betfor Chili bars, and closed last night with a ter for the whole country. That interna taxation of spirits and tobacco began dur ing the war is not a reason why it should be done away with now, if it be in itself wise. So the fact that the rates of customs taxation were raised during the same was far higher than ever before in our history. and have been continued until now, ought not to determine the manner of their treat ment; this should rather depend upon what is just and expedient at the present time. No prejudice nor sentimentality should have place in the consideration of questions

> "After the question of annual surplus revenues is disposed of there still remains the surplus money which is in the treasury to be considered. This surplus amounted on December 1 to \$55,258,701.19, and will probably amount to \$140,000,000 on June 30 next. One use which can be made of this money is to diminish taxation to such an extent that the annual revenues will be less for some years to come than the appropriations; thus the accumulated surplus would be used for ordinary expenses and the people would gain the greatest possible good from it. Doubtless by the time this money was spent in pur-suance of this plan, the revenues would have so increased as to be equal to proper annual expenses. Experience teaches that this would probably be the teaches that this would probably be the lass, the revenue last year was over \$5,000, case. In the meantime a portion of this money could lie in banks, where it would in 1884 was 50,626,626; in 1887 it was 44,759, be available for the business of the country, and as upon withdrawal from them it would be at once returned to the channels of business through Government payments thus showing that reducing the tariff no shock would be caused by such with- by the act of 1883 has increased the reve drawal. As this is the best use to make of this money, I advise it. If, however, it is thought better to attempt to buy bonds with it, I should like to have specific authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to do so."

The report shows that the circulation of standard silver dollars has increased \$10,464,905 during the past year. In regard to this he says: "One of the most interesting facts shown by the foregoing statements is the decrease in the number of standard silver dollars owned by the Gov-ernment and the increased use of the same money by the people in the form of silver certificates. The \$5, \$2 and \$1 certificates furnish a convenient currency, and it is evident that the future use of the silver dollar will be almost exclusively in that form. The law should be so amended as to form. The law should be so amended as to captured and George Kirke, an escaped authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates against the coining value of the bullion bought and to coin only such killed. Kirke has been a notorious moon-

dient hereafter. It would be a neglect of daty did I not call the atten-Congress to certain safeguards which ought to be thrown about the standard silver dollar to protect from possible loss the people among whom it and its representative, the certificate, is so priversally distributed. Provisions should be made against a time when there may be more of that kind of money than is required for the that kind of money than is required for the business of the country. The first sympton of this would be increasing owner, hip of silver by the Government. This increase takes place because the Government pays to the people that kind of currency which they wish to have and receives from them that kind which they wish to pay; consequently the Government will accumulate the form of money which the public least desires.

"There should always be in the treasury nough silver held against outstanding cer tificates to enable the Government to at once supply any demand for it on the part of the people; but all held in the treasury in excess of that amount is absolutely use-less for any purpose, and is in fact a menace to the silver which the people hold and also to the United States notes and National bank notes, to the whole circulating medium except gold; therefore, it would be the part of wisdom to prevent any accumulation of silver in the treasury beyond a sufficient reserve needed to meet any demand which may be made for it. This can be done by fixing the amount of such reserve and providing that when it reached say \$5,000,000 excess, the purchase of bullion shall cease until the amount held by the Government again equals such reserve. Another plan, and somewhat similar to that recommended by my predecessor in his last annual report, would be to provide that when the reserve was exceeded an amount of United States notes equal in value to such excess should be cancelled if enough of them were in the treasury; but if not, then the purchase of bullion to cease until the maximum reserve should be reached. This would create a vacuum in the circulation medium which would be filled by silver. The amount of United States notes would be gradually reduced until the whole were extinguished: silver dollars or silver certificates would take the place of United States notes as they were retired. This olan would make our currency more uni form and as secure as now. Neither of these plans if adopted would diminish the actual or potential use of silver as currency by a dollar. In my judgment it would be romoted thereby. The balance of the report is taken up with reports of customs, revenue, marine, emi-

grant and the coast survey.

WOOL-GROWERS EXCITED.

The National Convention of Wool-Growers on the President's Message. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- At yesterday's session of the conference of wool growers and wool dealers of the United States, called by the president of the National Association of Wool Growers, the following was unanimously adopted: "The wool dealers and wool growers of the United States, representing a capital of over \$500,000,000 and a constituency of a million wool growers and wool dealers, assembled in conference in the city of Washing-ton the 7th day of December, 1887, having read the first annual mes-sage of the President to the Fiftieth Congress, declare that the sentiments of the message are a direct attack upon their industry, one of the most important of the country, and in positive violation of the National Democratic platform of 1884 as interpreted by the party leaders and accepted by the rank and file of the party; that the argument made by the President for the removal of our protection against foreign competition is the old one repeatedly made by the enemies of our industrial progress, and effectively answered in nearly every school district of our land, and so thoroughly disproved by the logic of facts and demonstration of experience

and history as to need no answer from us. "We acknowledge that our 'small holdmakes us the easy prey of the free trader, but we had a right to expect something different from the Chief Executive of the Nation, at once the most happy, prosperous and contented of any in world, made so by a policy of protection and development, which he now seeks to destroy. We had a right to expect our President would favor the wool growers of the United States, and confess our disappointment that instead he favors the inter ests of our foreign competitors.

'Justly alarmed at his position, we make an appeal from his recommendations to the people, to all the people, to the seven and three-fourths millions of our fellow citizens engaged in agriculture, to the millions engaged in manufacturing, to the army of wage earners, whose wages are maintained and merchants whose prosperity depends upon ours, confident that their judgment and cision will be based upon justice and patriotism and, therefore, for the main enance of the American policy of protec tion to which the country is indebted for its unexampled devolopment and prosper-

"To demonstrate the injustice of the President's policy and the fallacy of the remedy he proposes for the reduction of the surplus we point to the fact that if the whole amount of the revenue derived from wool was abolished it would reduce the surplus only about five millions, or less than ten cents per capita of the population, which is paid by foreigners, while the old war taxes he recommends retained yield over one hundred and nineteen million and are a direct tax per capita of \$2 each and are what makes up the great bulk of the surplus of \$140,000,000 and which fosters a most dangerous monopoly.
"We would further add the following

statistics in regard to the wool industry: The annual revenue derived from imports of wool under the tariff of 1867 was less than \$1,700, under the reducted tariff of nue from imported wools and diminished the number of sheep in the United States about twelve per cent. and the annual pro duct in the same proportion. The Presi-dent's policy would bring about the de-struction of this industry and the same policy of reduction or abolition of the tariff would end in disaster to all other indus trial productive enterprises of the coun try.

Moonshiner Killed. CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—A special to the Daily, News from Chattanooga, Tenn., says: Word has just reached the city of another raid which has been made on Sand Mountain, near Gadsden, Ala., by United States Mar-shal W. J. Willaford and his two sons, deputy marshals. An illicit distillery was number of dollars as he might deem expe- shiner and defied the officers for months.

KANSAS PROHIBITION.

The United States Supreme Court Sustains the Constitutionality of the Kansas Prohibitory Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday gave a decision in the cases of Jacob Mugler against the State of Kansas and the State against Ziebold. The decision of the lower court was affirmed in the Mugler cases and reversed in the Ziebold case. The effect is to declare valid the Prohibition law in Kansas. The opinion was by Justice Harlan, who said:

The general question in each case is whethe the Prohibition statutes of Kansas are in conflict with that clause of the Fourteenth amendment which provides that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the Uni-ted States, nor shall any State deprive any per-son of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

That legislation by a State prohibiting the manufacture within her limits of intoxicating liquors, to be resold or bartered for general use as a beverage, does not necessarily infringe any right, privilege or immunity secured by Constitution of the United States is made clear by the decisions of this court, rendered before and since the adoption of the Fourteenth amendment. It is, however, contended that although the State may pronibit the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for sale or barter within her limits for general use as a beverage, no Convention nor Legislature has the right under our form of Government has the right under our form of Government to prohibit any citizen from manufacturing for his own use or for export or storage any article of food or drink not endangering or affecting the rights of others. The argument made in support of the first branch of this proposition briefly stated is: That, in the implied contracts between the State and the citizen, certain rights are reserved by the latter which are guaranteed by the constitutional provisions for the protection of life, liberty and property against deprivation without due pro-cess of law and with which the State can not interfere; that among those rights is that of manufacturing for one's own use of either food or drink; that, while according to the doctrines of the commune, the State may control the tastes, appetites, habits, dress, food and drink of the citizen, our system of Government, based upon the individuality and intelligence of the people, does not claim to control him ex-cept as to his conduct to others, leaving him the sole judge as to all that only affects himself.

It will be observed that the proposition and the argument made in support of it equally concede that the right to manufacture drink for one's personal use is subject to the condition that such manufacture does not endanger or affect the rights of others. If such manufacture does prejudicially affect the rights and interests of the community, it follows from the very premises stated by coun-sel that society has the power to protect itself by legislation against the injurious con-

itself by legislation against the injurious con-sequences of that business.

But by whom or by what authority is it to be determined whether the manufacture of partic-ular articles of drink, either for general use of for the personal use of the maker, will injurious-ly affect the public. Power to determine such questions, so as to bind all, must exist some-where, else society will be at the mercy of the few who, regarding only their own appefew who, regarding only their own appetites or passions, may be willing to imperil the peace and security of the many, provided they are permitted to do as they please. Under our system that power is lodged with the legislative branches of the Government. It helpers to that departs of the Government. It belongs to that department to exert what are known as the police powers of the State. It must determine primarily what measures are appropriate and needful for the protection of the public morals, the public health or the public safety.

As the courts must obey the Constitution rather than the law-making department of Government, it must, upon its responsibility, determine whether in any particular case these limits have been passed. The courts are not bound by mere forms, nor are they to be misled by mere pretenses. They are at liberty—in-deed, are under a solemn duty—to look at the substance of things whenever they enter upon the inquiry whether the Legislature has trans-cended the limits of its authority. If, there-fore, a statute purporting to have been enacted to protect the public health, the public morals or the public safety, has no real or substantial relation to those objects, or is a palpable inva-sion of rights secured by the fundamental law, it is the duty of the courts to so adjudge, and thereby give effect to the Constitution.

Keeping in view these principles, as govern-ing the relations with each other of the judicial and legislative departments of the Government, sas of the manufacture or sale within her limits of intoxicating liquors for general use there as a beverage is not fairly adapted to the end of protecting the community against the evils which confessedly result from the excessive use of ardent spirits. There is here no justification for holding that the State, under the guise merely of police regulations, is aiming to deprive the citizen of his constitutional rights. If, therefore, a State deems the absolute prolimits of intoxicating liquors for other, than medical, scientific and mannfacturing purposes, ciety, the courts can not, without usurping legislative functions, override the will of the peo ple as thus expressed by their chosen representatives. It is a fundamental principle in our institutions, indispensable to the preservation of public liberty, that one of the separate departments of Government shall not usurp powers committed by the Constitution to another

department. With reference to the assertion that the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor deprives liquor dealers of their property without due process of law, the court says that all property under the American form of govern-ment is subject to the obligation that it shall be used so as not to injuriously affect the rights of the community and thereby become a nuisance. The State of Kansas had a right to prohibit the liquor traffle. It did not thereby take away the property of the brewers. It simply abated a nuisance.

For the reason stated, says Justice Harlan. we are of opinion that Mugler, the plaintiff in error, has not been denied by the judgment of the Supreme Court of Kansas right, privilege or immunity secured to h by the Constitution of the United States, and its judgment in each case is accordingly at firmed. We are also of opinion that the Circuit Court of the United States erred in dismissing the bill, the bill of the State in her suit against Ziebold and Hagelin. The decree in that case is reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to enter a decree granting to the State such relief as the act of March 7, 188, Justice Field concurred in the opinion as

it related to the two cases in which the State of Kansas was defendant, but dissented as to the case of the State of Kensas against Ziebold. He agreed, he said, to so much of the opinion as sustained the validity of the act of Kansas prohibiting the sale of intoxicants which were manufactared in the State after the passage of the act. He was not prepared, however, to say that the prohibition of the manufacture of such liquors, if intended for exportation, could be sustained, nor that the State could forbid the sale under regulations for the protection of health and morals of the peo ple of any article which Congress might authorize to be imported. He was not ready to admit that New York or any other Co State could defeat an act of Congress. Neither could he concur in the validity of the 13th section of the Prohibition act of Kansas because he believed it authorized the destruction of property without due process of law. He could not see upon what principle the Legislature after closing the brewery could order the destruction of liquor which it admitted might be valuable for medicinal or mechanical purposes. Nor could be see why the protection of the morals of the State renired the destruction of bottles and other utensils after the liquor had been emptied

FASHIONABLE FURS.

Costly Garments For the Happy Possessors of Plethoric Purs

A keen appreciation of fine furs is often cited as an evidence of inherited good taste. It is a liking by no means imited to woman-kind, for not a few men share the admiration for the beautiful warm skins that show so many different hues and have such an air of substantial elegance. In these days of shams and imitations the eyes rest with pleasure upon the rich sable and seal, which bear the unmistakable stamp of genuiness and give to the wearer enfolded in their warm embrace the added satisfaction that comes from the charm of reality. Fine furs more than any thing else attest the vulgarity of imitation; an inexpensive fur may be in perfect taste, but the imitation of a fine ne will make an entire toilette appear shabby. Like silver, real laces and cachemires, a fine fur belongs to more than one generation. Purchased by one's grandmamma, its days of elegance and usefulness do not end with one's self, for it may still form the treasured legacy of some favorite child. Seal-skin, the fur that is always good

orm, invariably becoming and suited to all places and times, is, if possible, in greater vogue than ever before. The preferred variety is very dark-indeed, as dark as it can be made; and when compared with some of the lighter coats the superior beauty of the deep tone is fully appreciated. The seal sacques are from forty to forty-five inches long and have the shawl collar and the deep cuffs whose suitability was attested by their prominence last season. The collar can be drawn up closely if one prefers it, so that the throat will be amply protected in extremely cold weather. The sacques are made up clainly when new, the use of trimming eing reserved until they have been worn some time and need remodeling; then, if a little care is shown in the selection of trimming, the garment will look quite new, for one of the brighthued furs will make the seal appear darker and freshen it in every way. One of the novelties of the season is

the tight-fitting jacket of seal, with some other fur introduced upon it as trimming. The jacket is as perfect in its fit as any tailor-made one of cloth, and the use of contrasting fur is decidedly smart. A very jaunty jacket is of seal, with a vest of black Persian; straps of seal cross the vest diagonally and emphasize the contrast. The sleeves are of black Persian surmounted by seal-skin caps that extend from the shoulder to the elbow, and the high standing collar is of seal.

Another of these seal jackets has a shawl collar of black Persian, while the cuffs are of the black fur and tucked to form full stripes that are wonderfully effective.

Still another style shows the Persian forming the jacket; the sleeves are loose and puffed in at the elbow to deep cuffs of seal. At each side of the closing are revers of seal, which permit the jacket to be hooked straight up or turned back, thus revealing the Persian front. The military collar is of seal.

A black Persian jacket has a shawl collar of the same which is rolled well over, and above this is a plastron and military collar of seal, the result being as smart as it is unique. The Persian sleeves are decorated with cuffs of seal tucked to form the puffed stripes. These jackets are essentially jaunty and very comfortable, so that the vogue given them is a reasonable one. So many gowns are trimmed with fur that mademoiselle who wishes to have a smart toilette chooses a fur jacket to harmonize with her skirt, and feels sure that with such an outside wrap she is fashionably arrayed.

The Marquise jackets of seal or Persian, with coat fronts that flare and display the waistcoat underneath, obtain and show no change in their shape. The waistcoats are of Persian, natural beaver, leopard, otter or whatever fur may be fancied, or they may match the trimming of the gown.

The "sling" wrap in seal is one of the novelties this season, and as its smart air is familiar in velvet and all kinds of dress goods, it is easy to understand what a dressy look it has in the brown, silky fur that is so fashionable. A slight change is made in the shape, so that a close-fitting, vest-like front covers the chest and makes the wrap warmer than if it depended solely on the sleeves for its front portion. The back fits smoothly and is laid in double box-plaits over the tournure. The vest is close-fitting, and the sling sleeves are extended to cover them and almost meet at the throat. These little wraps are particularly becoming to women who hold themselves straight and walk well, and the wearer of one will do well to cultivate these qualities if she does not already possess them. The wraps are so easy to assume and have such a neat air that their popularity is undoubted .- Butterick's Delineator.

Yankee Business Heads.

Omaha Man-Yes, I am making good living, but I am far from rich. Connecticut Man-You Westerners don't seem to have any heads for business at all. I started in old Connecticut with the same amount you say you had and am rolling in wealth.

"What business did you go into?" "In the first place I built a coffin factory."

"Yes." "Then I invested in stocks of all the new cemeteries."

"After that I invented a machine to turn out thirty thousand cigarettes a day, and here I am, rich as a lord," -Omaha World.

PUT TO THE TEST.

How a Revolutionary Hero Was Badly Scared by His Son.

Among the revolutionary stories which are traditional in the old Polk family of North Carolina is one which will be new to our readers, and which proves that the boy of '76 did not differ very greatly from the boy of to-day.

The chief of the family in that day was Colonel John Polk, who from the first outbreak took an active part in the revolution. He formed a small company among the neighboring planters, and with them attacked and routed the large body of Tory troops under Sir William Campbell, the last British Governor of North Carolina. He served afterwards in every campaign until the surrender of Gornwallis, when he returned to his family with the rank of General.

He had four mischievous sons, the oldest of whom was about sixteen. He fell into the habit of incessantly telling them about the dangers he had seen, prompted to do so by a little pardonable vanity and also, no doubt, by the desire to stimulate the courage of the boys. As time wore on, the boys were bored by the many-times-told tales, and one day Charles, the eldest, remarked: "I suppose a man's courage depends on his arms.'

"Not at all, sir!" replied the General. "I would meet a foe as coolly without a sword or gun as with them, and so would any brave man."

Charles made no answer. That evening, his father was returning from a neighboring plantation through a dark lane, when a masked and cloaked figure leaped out from the hedge and grappled with him.

"Your money! Your watch!" he de-

manded, fiercely. The General felt for his pistol. He had left it at home. He struggled, but the robber held him as in a vise. Suddenly he felt the touch of cold steel to his forehead. For the first time in his life, a chill of fear crept over him. He was helpless in the grip of the thief. To end here, like a dog, done to death on the highway!

"Shall I shoot?" demanded the high-

"No, no, no! Here-here!" pulling out his purse and watch, a heavy gold one, an heirloom in the family.

When he reached home he found the boys gathered around the fire and told his story amid great excitement.

"How many robbers were there?" asked Charles.

"I am ashamed to say there was but one. But I acknowledge that I was badly scared. The fellow had the gripof a giant and there was a murderous gleam in his eye"-

"O, father! father!" exclaimed Charles, handing him the purse and watch amid shouts of laughter.

"You dog!" said the General, joining in the laugh. "But remember, I was unarmed and you pointed a loaded pistol at my head."

"Nothing worse than this," producing his mother's steel candlestick.

General Polk, who enjoyed a joke. was the first to tell the story on himself in the neighborhood, but he always reminded his hearers that courage depended largely on circumstances, and that there was a legend that Cæsar had been frightened by a rat in In fact, the General's part in the affair is to be commended; while nothing can be said in defense of the young man's joke .- Youth's Companion.

IMITATION JAMS. How Some of Our Winter Delicacies Are

A gentleman happened to be in conversation with a man who makes raspberry jam on a large scale, and asked him where the raspberries were raised that he made his product of. The gentleman was in a position to warrant the confidence of the manfacturer and the latter told him frankly:

"Why, we don't use any raspberries at all."

"Do you mean to say that you make raspberry jam without any raspber-

"Certainly."

"What's the process?" "Why, we boil tomatoes, and then strain the product to get the seeds out. Tomato seeds are quite too big to look like raspberry seeds, and, besides, are not shaped like them. Then we add about an equal quantity of glucose, and mix in a little prepared raspberry flavor that we may buy from the chemists, and also a quantity of hay seed. The hay seeds look very much like raspberry seeds, and are besides very much more nutritious than the raspberry seeds and constitute a positive merit in jam. With a little further preparation our raspberry jam, made out of tomatoes and glucose, is ready for the market."-Boston Transcript.

-Madame unexpectedly enters the larder, where she detects Baptiste, the footman, in the act of drinking Chartreuse liqueur. Both stare at each other in open-mouthed astonishment. At length madame breaks silence and says in a tone of severity: "Really, Baptiste, I am surprised." Baptiste (in a tone of exasperation)-"And so am I. Why, I thought madame had gone out!"-Le Masque de Fer.

-"Now, here is something you'll like," said the manager of the tile works, as he was showing some ladies the process of manufacture: "Texts of Scripture on tiles for mantel ornamentation." "Oh," replied Mrs. Fangle, "I've often heard of textile manufactures, but I never saw them before." -Tid-Bits.

-A new French gun throws a pro-jectile having a shell of German sil-