

Chicago Evening Journal

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor. NEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY. VOLUME XIV. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1887. NUMBER 10

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

There is to be an earnest effort made in this Congress to open a portion of the Indian Territory to settlement and to legalize public entry upon the vast tract of unoccupied land known as "No Man's Land." One of the propositions is to divide the Indian Territory by a north and south line and to throw the western half open to settlement, retaining the eastern half for Indians.

SENATOR BELL, of the Foreign Mail Service, is informed by Minister Romero that the Mexican Government has completed its regulations for expediting parcels of merchandise received in the United States, and that there will be no further delays in the delivery of such matter because of customs regulations.

The report of General Wall, Chief Post-office Inspector, shows that during the past year 773 arrests were made by post-office inspectors. Of the persons arrested 211 were postal employees and 562 were not connected with the service. Of the arrests there were 123 convicted, 482 are awaiting trial and the others were variously disposed of.

The President has appointed James B. Chess, of Indiana, to be United States Consul at Durango, Mexico, and Allen B. Norman to be postmaster at San Diego, Cal.

The Navy Department has invited proposals for supplying a submarine vessel for naval purposes. The patents of this nature are numerous, but no other navy in the world has yet taken a practical step toward their adoption.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL MONTGOMERY, of the Interior Department, has returned to Washington from California, where he has been for the past three months on official business.

The Postmaster-General's annual report was published on the 30th. Every thing was said to be in excellent condition, expenditures being lessened and facilities increased.

The Treasury Department has received a large quantity of paper money which had been burned in a railroad smashup and conflagration. Although to the uttermost the money could scarcely be recognized as fragments of money the treasury experts expect to make out the denominations and estimate the value.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Agriculture recommended the abolition of the seed department.

The public debt statement for November showed an increase of the debt during the month of \$1,490,353.

The inspector sent to the Crow agency in Montana to investigate the "Bovard-bearer" outbreak reports that quiet prevails at the agency and that the Indians heartily commend the action of the Government in removing the belligerent bucks to Fort Snelling.

The first annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission was sent to the Secretary of the Interior on the 2d.

THE WEST.

The new high bridge for foot and wagon travel over the Mississippi at Dubuque, Iowa, was formally opened on the 29th, a large civic and military procession parading the principal streets.

The trial of E. L. Harper, the defunct Fidelity Bank president, began at Cincinnati on the 29th.

The building of the Strobridge Lithographing Company at Cincinnati was burned on the morning of the 1st. Loss, \$200,000. Insurance unknown.

HENRY OVENSTROZ, ex-mayor of St. Louis and president of the Fifth National Bank of that city, which recently failed, died on the 29th. He was born in Westphalia, July 4, 1822.

R. S. SMITH, editor of the Redwood (Cal.) Times and Gazette, was shot and fatally wounded recently by Dr. B. E. Powell. The latter had been accused in the columns of the paper of defrauding a widow.

WILLIAM SHEKEL, of Chicago, the man who ran a clock which purported to give the quotation of grain and stocks, has been found guilty of running a gambling house and his punishment fixed at \$100. The jury ignored their power to punish Shekel under the Habitual Criminal act and give him a term of imprisonment.

THREE trains were recently in collision near Butte, M. T., recently. Much damage was done, but no one was seriously injured. The triple accident was caused by the slippery ice incrusting the rails.

At St. Louis on the 30th High Rev. Thomas Bonacum was consecrated to the Roman Catholic See of Lincoln, Neb. The services were conducted by Archbishop Kenrick. At Nashville, Tenn., the same day Rev. E. Snell was consecrated Bishop of Concordia, Kan.

The Nationals captured the Cherokee Legislature on the 30th, the Senate for the first time showing a quorum present. The vote stood six to five.

The increasing lawlessness reported in the Indian Territory is attracting attention. As many as seven murders occurred within four days recently within an area of one hundred miles.

CAPTAIN GEORGE A. THOMPSON, of Deer Creek, Minn., has been indicted for misusing funds of the school district of which he was treasurer.

Two Chicago striking printers, recently arrested for violating the Merritt Conspiracy law, were discharged by the court.

The Iowa Soldiers' Home was opened recently at Marshalltown, Judge John P. Rea, of Minneapolis, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., and General J. M. Tuttle, Department Commander of Iowa, participating in the dedication.

A SPECIAL from Dodgeville, Wis., says news of an explosion on the work of the F. D. & N. road, two miles south of Dodgeville, had been received. One man and two horses were killed outright and five men hurt. The laborers were boring out an unexploded blast.

A CRAZY Anarchist has been arrested at Lima, O. He was threatening to do for Governor Oglesby and wanted President Cleveland to come off his throne.

THE strike of the Pacific Coast Seamen's Union was reported causing hard feelings. At San Diego unknown parties threw a bomb against a boycotted bark, tearing a hole in her bow.

FULL charge of all railroad switching in Packington has been turned over to the Union Stock Yards Company by the various roads centering in Chicago. Thirty locomotives, twenty telegraph operators and 200 switchmen were engaged by the stock yards to do the work.

THE Legislature of the Choctaw Nation convened on the 2d.

THE malsters' strike at Milwaukee, Wis., has practically ended, the local union having given permission to the men to get work wherever they can find it.

BENJAMIN LEONARD was caught in the act of breaking a switch lock at the junction of the Soldiers' Home branch of the Dayton & Delphos railroad, near Dayton, O., the other night, and sent to jail.

CORONER C. K. McHATTOS, one of the most popular men of Denver, Col., was found dead in bed the other day from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. Deceased had considerable domestic trouble and it was thought the drug was taken to produce sleep.

THE Anarchists have finally decided to enter the bodies of the executed men in Greenwood cemetery, twenty miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago & Grand Trunk road. The site, which is the apex of a hill, is donated by the cemetery company.

DANIEL McLELLAN and D. J. Jones, two young men of St. Louis, Mo., were suffocated by coal gas the other morning. McLeLLan was dead when found and Jones' recovery was doubtful.

GENERAL.

AN explosion of choke damp occurred in a colliery in Porembia, Silesia, recently, killing thirteen miners and wounding several others.

THERE was a report at Pesh, Austria, recently that valuable paintings of Rembrandt, Durer, Raphael and others had been stolen from the National Museum.

GRAHAM, the member of the British Parliament concerned in the Trafalgar square riots, was committed for trial by the examining magistrate.

A MONTREAL special says the Grand Trunk railway and the Allan line of steamships have fallen out and if the difficulty is not settled, after December 29 the Allan steamships will, as on a former occasion, quit running to Portland and make Baltimore their winter terminus.

THE St. Petersburg police recently raided a lodging house in the Peski quarter, occupied by students who were supposed to be nihilists. A desperate resistance was made by the inmates of the house, and many persons were wounded.

IN addition to cornering spelter and tin, the French syndicate also cornered the copper market.

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt at Chislebury, Lancashire County, England, on the 1st. Buildings shook and the people left their houses greatly excited.

THE Belgian Government has adopted, with slight modifications, the eight millimeter repeating rifle.

J. B. ROBERTS & Co., millinery, New York and St. Louis, offer their creditors 25 cents on the dollar in notes at two, four and six months.

SENOR MARTOS was re-elected President of the Spanish Deputies.

ADVICES from Melbourne say that Beach, the carman, has resigned the championship and retired from aquatics, and that Hanlan challenges Kemp.

THE reports that valuable works of art were mysteriously missing from the museum at Buda-Pesth prove to be unfounded. The paintings and antiquities mentioned as having disappeared were never in the Buda-Pesth museum, but in the Vienna museum, and they are there still.

IT is believed in well informed Mexican circles that the United States has transmitted to the Government a claim in behalf of Cutting. There was much excitement over the matter, protest against paying any such claim being universal.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for seven days ended December 1, numbered for the United States, 215; for Canada, 29; a total of 244, as compared with 207 the previous week and 243 the corresponding week of last year.

PROF. BERGMANN declares that the bacillus discovered in the Crown Prince's disease by Dr. Scherwain is not the real bacillus of cancer.

M. GREY resigned the Presidency of the French Republic on the 2d. In his letter of resignation he laid the responsibility of it upon those who had caused it. A Congress was immediately summoned to meet at Versailles and elect his successor. Some reports were reported in Paris on the announcement, but no serious conflict was expected.

LORD LYONS, late British Ambassador at Paris, has been baptized into the Catholic Church.

LORD SALISBURY writes to the London Times denying a statement by Bradlaugh that he had broken a switch lock at the junction of the Dayton & Delphos railroad, near Dayton, O., the other night, and sent to jail.

FRANK HURLBURT, a blind boy who graduated from the Blind Institute at Wyannton, Mo., holds a homestead claim in Stanton County.

IT is estimated that there are 30,000,000 fruit trees in Kansas.

RAILWAY postal service has been established on the line of the Chicago, Kansas & Western railroad, between Madison and Benedict, a distance of forty-six miles.

GUYMOND MARTIN recently issued a requisition on the Governor of Wyoming for Jim Martin and Bob Bigtree, two desperate characters, who belonged to a party of five desperadoes who killed Mike Meagher, mayor of Caldwell, in 1882.

SAM LION, proprietor of a restaurant and chop house in Dodge City, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head the other morning. Before committing the deed he wrote three letters leaving directions what he desired done with his remains and alleging that domestic and financial trouble was the cause.

THE old settlers of Shawnee County celebrated the anniversary of the founding of the city of Topeka on the 5th with music, speeches and supper at the Copeland House, Topeka.

JAMES C. BANKS has sued the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway in the district court at Topeka for \$5,000 damages for being forcibly ejected from a train near Valencia, after he had tendered the proper fare, whereby plaintiff "was made sick, sore, lame and disabled, and suffered great disgrace and degradation."

THE annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church met at Topeka on November 23.

COURTNEY DUNN, a twelve-year-old boy who had been missing several days, was found dead near the fair grounds at Atchison the other day. The body was frozen stiff and it was supposed the boy perished in the sudden cold snap of the 25th.

MRS. M. E. DE GREY, of Topeka, was recently admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court.

AT the late convention of the Episcopal Church, held at Topeka, the diocese of Kansas was divided into four convocations or dioceses, and Bishop Vail made the following appointments: Dean of the north-west convocation, Rev. Abiel Leonard Atchison; dean of the southeast convocation, Rev. Richard Ellerher, of Parsons; dean of the north-west convocation, Rev. W. H. Christian, of Abilene; dean of the southwest convocation, Rev. Charles J. Adams, of Wichita.

PENNSYLVANIA lately granted Kansas: Minor of John L. Taylor, Neodesha. Mexican war, James P. Brandon, Ponfied. Increase, Joseph Wilson, Wichita; Elijah H. Wilkinson, Colusa; James R. Larkin, Cavalier; Simon D. Chief, Lebanon; Allen Bryant, Ida; Elias S. Mobley, Judson; Aaron G. Green, Wellington; Peter O. Randebough, Kelo; Samuel M. Shockley, Tipton.

A CALL has been issued for a meeting of the Southwest Kansas Republican Editorial Association at Garden City on Monday, December 13.

KELLY & LISLE, of Leavenworth, have been awarded the contract for furnishing the army 35,000 pounds of choice family flour at \$2.65 per 100, and 400,000 pounds of issue flour at \$2.14 per 100.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

FRED BURKETT recently shot himself dead at Kingman. Although but nineteen years ago the cause of the deed was dissatisfaction having been a protracted spouse.

A CONVICT is at present in the penitentiary who has a record as a public servant. As a boy he served a term in the New York reform school. He then went to Sing-Sing for two years for stealing. Then he was sent to the Pennsylvania penitentiary. He afterwards served terms successively in the Ohio penitentiary, the Michigan State prison and the Southern Indiana penitentiary, from which last named place he drifted into the Joliet prison, of Illinois, serving his time, and then came to Kansas, where his industry was soon rewarded by a sentence to the State penitentiary where he is now digging coal for the State.

A SUGAR company has been organized at El Dorado with a capital stock of \$150,000. The percentage of mortgage foreclosures in Kansas the past year has been much less than in any other State in the West.

THE first colored commercial traveler was reported in Kansas is now traveling over the State.

FARMERS in various parts of the State consider the apple crop to be more profitable than either wheat or corn.

THE new canning factory at Garnett put on this season 300 cases of peas, 3,000 cases of corn, 3,500 cases of apples and 4,300 cases of tomatoes. These would make twenty-five carloads, worth at ruling prices \$22,000.

JOHN GREEN, an old soldier and member of the home, was killed near Leavenworth the other night by a train on the Rapid Transit road.

A BRUTAL murder was committed at Wyandotte on the morning of December 1. An old colored man by the name of Harrison Tutt and Edwin Weiden, a young white man, had a slight disagreement over some trifling matter, when Weiden went into his tent near at hand, got his revolver and shot Tutt five times, causing death in a few moments. Both men were working on the street grading force. Weiden had been in the country of the same crime and got a five years' sentence, but gained his liberty in 1871 through an amnesty granted to political prisoners. In 1873 he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Berlin for calling the Emperor of Germany a "slaughterer" and a "massacre." In 1874 he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for carrying out a speech made in Berlin on the memorial day of the Paris commune. In 1887 he was sentenced in Berlin to two months' imprisonment for blasphemy. In 1881 he was sentenced in England to eighteen months' imprisonment for applauding in the streets the killing of the Czar. When he got out of prison there he came to this country and has since remained here.

THE witness admitted having written a book on "Free Society," "Social Movements in Ancient Rome," "Bastille of Plotze," "The Hall of Blackwell's Island," and others.

A struggle between the lawyers ensued when Most was asked whether he had written a book on the "Art of Revolutionary Warfare" or a book on dynamite and other explosives. He refused to answer on the ground that the answer would tend to criminate him. He also declined to answer whether he believed that modern explosives were necessary to carry out his ideas, whether he had advised others as to the cheapest manner of manufacturing explosives; whether he had advised that an electric battery be used at a distance to explode dynamite, but when a few moments he had to get away, a fuse of six or eight inches will serve; whether he had said that for an explosion in a crowd a shell is best, and it should be globular to produce splendid results; whether he had said that a fruit jar be filled with benzine in which a medicine glass filled with powder, tightly closed and having a fuse, be placed on top, and that on bursting the fiery benzine would be scattered; whether he advised the use of the deadly poison curare on arrow heads.

THE witness grew greatly excited when these questions were asked and declined to answer each on the same ground. He said vehemently: "What have they to do with my speech at Kraemer's Hall?"

But the judge in each case allowed the question.

This ended the evidence and the arguments of counsel followed at once, occupying two hours.

At ten o'clock the jury entered the court room and rendered a verdict of guilty as charged in the indictment.

HERR MOST CONVICTED.

The Anarchist Agitator Found Guilty of the Charges Against Him.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—When the trial of Johann Most was resumed yesterday morning the defendant was called to the witness stand to testify in his own behalf. He denied that he had threatened the executioner of the Anarchists in Chicago or any one else. The meeting at Kraemer's hall at which the alleged seditious speech was made was, he said, a public one. Mr. Schultz was the chairman and not Schenck, as the police testified. He addressed his hearers as he said as "Fellow-citizens" and not as Anarchists. He then went on to give his version of the speech he made. It lacked the threats and violent language he is charged with having uttered. "On the cry of 'Revengé' being uttered in the audience, he went on, I said, 'Not now. The capitalists are arrayed against us. We are here to accuse, and I accuse Grinnell, Gary and the judges of the murder.'" He had described Powderly as an instrument in the execution by not taking sides with the condemned men. He was not sure that he said he would give ten years of his life to know the hangman and that he would strangle him. He had never said that for every man killed in Chicago five hundred would be slaughtered.

Most said he was a Communicant Anarchist. "We do not fight against any particular government," said Most; "we do not specially fight the Government of the United States; we are opposed to government as such. We think the power held by the government should be abolished."

"Bombs and dynamite!" asked Mr. Nicol.

"Yes, on both sides."

"Your idea is to conquer peaceably if you can, by force if you must?"

"That is history. We believe force will be necessary in time."

On cross-examination Assistant District Attorney Nicoll questioned Most on the record of his past life. The prisoner said he had been convicted of treason in Austria in 1863, and had been imprisoned one year. In 1870 he was again convicted in the country of the same crime and got a five years' sentence, but gained his liberty in 1871 through an amnesty granted to political prisoners. In 1873 he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Berlin for calling the Emperor of Germany a "slaughterer" and a "massacre." In 1874 he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for carrying out a speech made in Berlin on the memorial day of the Paris commune. In 1887 he was sentenced in Berlin to two months' imprisonment for blasphemy. In 1881 he was sentenced in England to eighteen months' imprisonment for applauding in the streets the killing of the Czar. When he got out of prison there he came to this country and has since remained here.

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BOILER EXPLOSION.

A Number of Girls Seriously Injured by the Explosion of a Water Boiler.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 28.—A scalding accident occurred at the Kirby House. A boiler used for heating water exploded, entirely wrecking the rear end of the building, burying a number of people beneath the ruins, fatally wounding several and it is feared killing others outright. The explosion occurred at 8:30. The boiler was the hot water boiler behind the kitchen range. The explosion blew out a portion of the rear wall of the building thirty feet in width and extending from the ground to the floor of the fourth story. One end of the dining room was wrecked, all the tables being knocked over and the dishes smashed. Most of the guests had finished breakfast. Among those who remained a panic reigned but as far as known none of the guests were hurt. The kitchen of the hotel was completely wrecked. There were about a dozen girls in the room at the time and all were buried beneath the mass of brick and mortar. The following girls were taken out of the ruins badly injured: Anna Kennedy, assistant cook; Carrie Olson, dining room girl; Julia Fieldmeyer, dining room girl; Nora Dougherty, dining room girl; Mary Arbuckle, pastry cook; Maggie Doran, kitchen girl; Alice Hurk, pantry girl; Mary Kruger, kitchen girl.

All were so badly injured, mostly by bruises, that Dr. Marks said he could not tell whether they would live or not. Frank Hempel, the head cook, is missing; also Mrs. E. M. Gage, assistant cook. The girls are being searched in hope of finding them and others who may be buried there. Miss Minnie Thompson, a girl employed in the *Sentinel* laundry across the alley, was badly cut about the head by the flying glass that was blown in by the explosion. Mr. Beckwith, one of the proprietors of the hotel, was hurt on the head by flying missiles, which knocked him down. The alley back of the hotel is piled to a depth of four or five feet with debris from the wrecked building. The north wall of the dining room was blown in for a distance of fifteen or twenty feet. The firemen got water upon the ruins in time to extinguish the flames before they had gained much headway. The accident was probably caused by the freezing of the water in the feed pipe supplying the boiler.

Those whose injuries are the most serious are Mary Arbuckle, Anna Kennedy and Carrie Olson, all of whom are terribly burned, in addition to the bruises which they received. There is no hope that Carrie Olson will recover.

UNHAPPY FRANCE.

Unsettled State of Affairs in the French Republic.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—M. Grevy yesterday formally informed M. Rouvier of his resolution to resign the Presidency, and said that he would send a message to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies on Thursday next. M. Rouvier, Minister of the Interior, residence of M. Floquet to announce the resignation of the President. Motions to adjourn until Thursday will be made in both houses to-day.

M. Rouvier visited M. Grevy again last evening, and at ten o'clock had a conference with the other members of the Cabinet. M. Anstol de La Force has formally refused to be candidate for the Presidency. He advocates a revision of the constitution and the abolition of the Senate and Presidency.

Colonel Webb, an American resident of Paris, refused, in consequence of the recent scandals, to accept the cross of the Spanish Order of Isabella, for which he had promised to pay \$700. The men who obtained the decoration thereupon sued the Colonel for the amount named. The case came up for trial Saturday, and was promptly dismissed, the court holding that the contract was an immoral one.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Thirteen Deputies and Senators waited upon President Grevy last night and announced their readiness to join in the formation of a Cabinet. They urged M. Grevy to retain the Presidency. President Grevy's response was unknown.

M. Clemenceau, in an interview with M. Floquet, pointed out the inadvisability of dividing the Radical vote between M. Floquet and M. de Freycinet. M. Floquet replied that he neither desired to offer himself as a candidate for the Presidency nor refuse to stand for that office. He left himself, he said, in the hands of his friends, who were entirely responsible.

JAILED IN A BUNCH.

The Mayor and City Council of Lincoln, Neb., Caged Ourselves.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 28.—The City Council of Lincoln, together with the mayor, went to Omaha yesterday, and upon their refusal to pay the fines imposed upon them by Judge Brewer, of the United States Circuit Court, were delivered into the custody of the United States marshal and incarcerated in the Douglas County jail. They will remain there pending the action of the Supreme Court of the United States upon their application for a writ of habeas corpus, which their attorney, ex-United States District Attorney G. M. Lambertson, has gone to Washington to present. This predicament of the mayor and Council grows out of the investigation of the affairs of Police Judge A. F. Parsons a short time since. The investigation showed undoubted irregularities and the Council took the preliminary steps toward removing Parsons from office. Before this was accomplished Parsons' attorney went before Judge Brewer and alleging that Parsons had not had a fair trial and was about to be deprived of his rights without the process of law succeeded in convincing Brewer that there was a constitutional question involved and got a temporary injunction restraining the Council from further proceedings until a hearing could be had before the Federal court. The Council, believing that there was no constitutional question involved and that the court consequently had no jurisdiction, and that its order in the premises was accordingly void, ignored the injunction. For this they were cited to appear for contempt a week ago, and eight councilmen were fined \$500 each, and three others, with the mayor, \$25 each. They were given ten days of liberty to decide whether they would pay or go to jail and they unanimously decided to go to jail.

THE NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS GRANTS HIM A NEW TRIAL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The Court of Appeals handed down its decision in the Jacob Sharp case yesterday morning. It reverses the decision of the lower court and orders a new trial. The decision says: "During the trial exceptions were taken in behalf of the defendant to several decisions of the trial court in admitting against his objection certain items of testimony which it is conceded were material, and without which it is claimed by the appellant a conviction could not or might not have been obtained. First, among others, the counsel for the prosecution proved that the defendant was examined as a witness before a committee of the Senate of this State, appointed to investigate among other things the methods of the Broadway Railway Company in obtaining such consent and also the action in respect thereto of the Board of Aldermen of said city which granted, or of any member thereof who voted for the same, and that he upon that occasion gave testimony which the learned counsel for the prosecution claimed to be irrefutable evidence of his participation and complicity in the commission of the crime. This testimony the prosecution offered in evidence. Its admission on the trial was objected to on the ground that it was given under privileged circumstances; that the defendant was compelled to attend and testify, and that evidence thus elicited was not competent 'upon the trial of a person where the subject under inquiry is that about which he was then interrogated.'" The court decides that the admission of this testimony was contrary to section 79 of the penal code and was therefore an error. The admission of the Pottle testimony was also an error. Another error was found in the examination of the witness, ex-Alderman Miller.

THE SOUTH.

A FARMER named Arby recently shot and killed two colored men who attacked him on his farm in Marlborough County, South Carolina, while he was endeavoring to drive them off his posted lands. Arby surrendered to officers of the law.

By a recent test case decision mutual insurance companies have been denied the privilege of doing business in Texas.

The State Board of Charters' figures show that the Democratic vote in Virginia was 119,300 and the Republican 119,350, a Democratic majority of 436.

MIXING investigations are going on actively in Llano County, Texas. There are traces of gold and indications of lead, copper and silver.

DR. H. HOWARD, of San Antonio, Tex., has been granted letters of administration of the estate of Tom Bean, for whose wealth so many claimants have come forward.

THE wharf boat at Torrence, Miss., owned by Brown & Jones, of New Orleans, sunk the other morning. She contained nearly 100 bales of cotton, consigned to New Orleans parties.

FIRE recently destroyed the buildings of the Southernland College near Helena, Ark. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$7,500.

THERE is said to be a hitch in the Baltimore & Ohio deal. A prominent Baltimore banker is quoted as saying that there is no doubt that the Garretts want to continue their control of the corporation and they are going to do it, syndicate or no syndicate.

ABOUT one-third of the business portion of Eminence, Ky., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 2d.

GENERAL rains have been falling throughout Western Texas extending nearly five hundred miles west of San Antonio, and south to the Rio Grande.

THE LATEST.

TONGANOXIE, Kan., Dec. 2.—For some time past a workman has been sinking a well on the farm of Henry Metz, one and a half miles west of town. Yesterday he had gone to a depth of sixty feet, and not finding water he stopped digging to drill a few feet and see what was below. His drill went through one and a half feet of sandstone and into coal four feet, which was drilled through. A blast was put in and some of the coal taken out, which was found to be of good quality. All is excitement here, and if the whole run is as good quality as that taken out, and the vein four feet in thickness, it will be a better paying vein than any in Kansas.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3.—Lord Mayor Sullivan, upon being taken from the court, was conveyed in a cab to Richmond prison. Immense crowds followed the vehicle through the streets, alternately cheering Mr. Sullivan and jeering at the police. Along the route several sharp conflicts between the police and the crowd took place, but no attempt was made to rescue the prisoner. The impact of Lord Mayor Sullivan has created a tremendous sensation and leaves the municipality of Dublin without a head for a month, at the expiration of which Mr. Sexton will assume the office of Lord Mayor, if he too is not thrown into prison in the meantime.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 3.—Benford Leitch was caught in the act of breaking a switch lock at the junction of the Dayton & Delphos railroad, near Dayton, O., the other night, and sent to jail. A number of attempts at train wrecking have occurred recently on this narrow gauge road and the officials have necessarily closely watched all points with the result of capturing at least one of the gang of would-be wreckers.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 3.—An Indian Territory special says: The Choctaw Legislature convened in extra session yesterday at Tuskahoma, the capital of the Choctaw Nation. There is a full attendance of members of both houses. The legislation for which the session was called by the Principal Chief relates to local interest, but the question of allotting lands in severity may possibly be considered.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Royalists were reticent last night over their recent councils but it has leaked out that Bishop Freppet read a note from the Vatican in which the Pope instructs the Deputies of the Right to vote for M. Ferry. It is reported that several members declared that they would not obey the Papal command.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—A special from Dodgeville, Wis., says news of an explosion on the work of the F. D. & N. road, two miles south of Dodgeville, had been received. One man and two horses were killed outright and five men hurt. The laborers were boring out an unexploded blast.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 3.—The malsters' strike is practically at an end, the local union having given permission to the men to get work wherever they can find it.

THE EAST.

THE New York Court of Appeals has ordered a new trial for Jacob Sharp, convicted of bribery in the Broadway surface rail way matter.

HERR MOST, the Anarchist, was convicted by the jury in New York on the 29th. Sentence was deferred until the question of a new trial was settled.

The leading dry goods commission house of Brown, Wood & Kingman, New York, has gone into liquidation. It was doing a business of \$1,000,000 a year.

At Walton's quarries near Hummelstown, Pa., recently three men were killed by a fall of rock and earth.

THE Fall River Yarn Company has been organized with a capital of \$200,000. It will build a mill with 200,000 spindles.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN and Robert Perry, fishermen, were drowned on Lake Erie, near Erie, Pa., recently, half a mile off shore. Their boat was overloaded with fish, causing the broken ice to wash into the boat and swamp it.

THE Manhattan Elevated Railway Company of New York, has decided to issue a new blanket mortgage of \$15,000,000 at five per cent., to take up the present seven per cent. bonds, by additional real estate and make improvements. Of this amount \$2,000,000 to be delivered January 1 next.

A NATURAL gas well became ignited near Pittsburgh, Pa., the other day, causing an explosion that occasioned serious injury to five men.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, a driver of a New York mail wagon, has been arrested for wholesale robbery of the mails. In one batch he secured three drafts for \$2,011, \$500 and \$125 respectively. One letter contained thirteen drafts from a town bank. He confessed his guilt. He had been in this country only six weeks and had been driving the wagon three weeks.

THE election returns from the Massachusetts official show that Governor Ames had a plurality of 17,608, while that of the rest of the Republican State ticket averaged 24,000.

JACOB SHARP, the New York hoodler, was released on bond on the 1st, pending a new trial.

PRESSMEN'S Union No. 9, of New York, recently sued William Amison, of Nashville, Tenn., president of the Typographical Union, to compel him to restore their charter. Judge Lacombe ruled that the suit must be brought in the district where Amison resides.

At a special meeting of the Beecher Statue Fund Committee at Brooklyn resolutions were adopted exonerating Rev. Dr. Parker from the charge of having improperly received payment for his entang upon Mr. Beecher, and declaring that the misunderstanding about the affair was the result of conflicting cablegrams.

MAYOR HEWITT, of New York, appointed the following delegates to represent that city at the peace conference in Washington: David Dudley Field, Andrew Carnegie, Dorman B. Eaton, Morris K. Jessop and Charles Nordhoff.

The locomotive of a freight train on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad exploded near East Mahony Junction the other morning, killing the engineer, fireman and two brakemen.

JAMES E. QUINN, master workman of district assembly 49, has been arrested to answer the charge of having assaulted a reporter of the New York Tribune. Quinn pushed the reporter down stairs.

THE WEST.

THE new high bridge for foot and wagon travel over the Mississippi at Dubuque, Iowa, was formally opened on the 29th, a large civic and military procession parading the principal streets.

The trial of E. L. Harper, the defunct Fidelity Bank president, began at Cincinnati on the 29th.

The building of the Strobridge Lithographing Company at Cincinnati was burned on the morning of the 1st. Loss, \$200,000. Insurance unknown.

HENRY OVENSTROZ, ex-mayor of St. Louis and president of the Fifth National Bank of that city, which recently failed, died on the 29th. He was born in Westphalia, July 4, 1822.

R. S. SMITH, editor of the Redwood (Cal.) Times and Gazette, was shot and fatally wounded recently by Dr. B. E. Powell. The latter had been accused in the columns of the paper of defrauding a widow.

WILLIAM SHEKEL, of Chicago, the man who ran a clock which purported to give the quotation of grain and stocks, has been found guilty of running a gambling house and his punishment fixed at \$100. The jury ignored their power to punish Shekel under the Habitual Criminal act and give him a term of imprisonment.

THREE trains were recently in collision near Butte, M. T., recently. Much damage was done, but no one was seriously injured. The triple accident was caused by the slippery ice incrusting the rails.

At St. Louis on the 30th High Rev. Thomas Bonacum was consecrated to the Roman Catholic See of Lincoln, Neb. The services were conducted by Archbishop Kenrick. At Nashville, Tenn., the same day Rev. E. Snell was consecrated Bishop of Concordia, Kan.

The Nationals captured the Cherokee Legislature on the 30th, the Senate for the first time showing a quorum present. The vote stood six to five.

The increasing lawlessness reported in the Indian Territory is attracting attention. As many as seven murders occurred within four days recently within an area of one hundred miles.

CAPTAIN GEORGE A. THOMPSON, of Deer Creek, Minn., has been indicted for misusing funds of the school district of which he was treasurer.

Two Chicago striking printers, recently arrested for violating the Merritt Conspiracy law, were discharged by the court.

The Iowa Soldiers' Home was opened recently at Marshalltown, Judge John P. Rea, of Minneapolis, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., and General J. M. Tuttle, Department Commander of Iowa, participating in the dedication.

A SPECIAL from Dodgeville, Wis., says news of an explosion on the work of the F. D. & N. road, two miles south of Dodgeville, had been received. One man and two horses were killed outright and five men hurt. The laborers were boring out an unexploded blast.

A CRAZY Anarchist has been arrested at Lima, O. He was threatening to do for Governor Oglesby and wanted President Cleveland to come off his throne.

THE strike of the Pacific Coast Seamen's Union was reported causing hard feelings. At San Diego unknown parties threw a bomb against a boycotted bark, tearing a hole in her bow.

FULL charge of all railroad switching in Packington has been turned over to the Union Stock Yards Company by the various roads centering in Chicago. Thirty locomotives, twenty telegraph operators and 200 switchmen were engaged by the stock yards to do the work.

THE Legislature of the Choctaw Nation convened on the 2d.

THE malsters' strike at Milwaukee, Wis., has practically ended, the local union having given permission to the men to get work wherever they can find it.

BENJAMIN LEONARD was caught in the act of breaking a switch lock at the junction of the Dayton & Delphos railroad, near Dayton, O., the other night, and sent to jail.

CORONER C. K. McHATTOS, one of the most popular men of Denver, Col., was found dead in bed the other day from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. Deceased had considerable domestic trouble and it was thought the drug was taken to produce sleep.

THE Anarchists have finally decided to enter the bodies of the executed men in Greenwood cemetery, twenty miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago & Grand Trunk road. The site, which is the apex of a hill, is donated by the cemetery company.

DANIEL McLELLAN and D. J. Jones, two young men of St. Louis, Mo., were suffocated by coal gas the other morning. McLeLLan was dead when found and Jones' recovery was doubtful.

THE SOUTH.

A FARMER named Arby recently shot and killed two colored men who attacked him on his farm in Marlborough County, South Carolina, while he was endeavoring to drive them off his posted lands. Arby surrendered to officers of the law.

By a recent test case decision mutual insurance companies have been denied the privilege of doing business in Texas.

The State Board of Charters' figures show that the Democratic vote in Virginia was 119,300 and the Republican 119,350, a Democratic majority of 436.

MIXING investigations are going on actively in Llano County, Texas. There are traces of gold and indications of lead, copper and silver.

DR. H. HOWARD, of San Antonio, Tex., has been granted letters of administration of the estate of Tom Bean, for whose wealth so many claimants have come forward.

THE wharf boat at Torrence, Miss., owned by Brown & Jones, of New Orleans, sunk the other morning. She contained nearly 100 bales of cotton, consigned to New Orleans parties.

FIRE recently destroyed the buildings of the Southernland College near Helena, Ark. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$7,500.

THERE is said to be a hitch in the Baltimore & Ohio deal. A prominent Baltimore banker is quoted as saying that there is no doubt that the Garretts want to continue their control of the corporation and they are going to do it, syndicate or no syndicate.

ABOUT one-third of the business portion of Eminence, Ky., was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 2d.

GENERAL rains have been falling throughout Western Texas extending nearly five hundred miles west of San Antonio, and south to the Rio Grande.

THE LATEST.

TONGANOXIE, Kan., Dec. 2.—For some time past a workman has been sinking a well on the farm of Henry Metz, one and a half miles west of town. Yesterday he had gone to a depth of sixty feet, and not finding water he stopped digging to drill a few feet and see what was below. His drill went through one and a half feet of sandstone and into coal four feet, which was drilled through. A blast was put in and some of the coal taken out, which was found to be of good quality. All is excitement here, and if the whole run is as good quality as that taken out, and the vein four feet in thickness, it will be a better paying vein than any in Kansas.

DUBLIN, Dec. 3.—Lord Mayor Sullivan, upon being taken from the court, was conveyed in a cab to Richmond prison. Immense crowds followed the vehicle through the streets, alternately cheering Mr. Sullivan and jeering at the police. Along the route several sharp conflicts between the police and the crowd took place, but no attempt was made to rescue the prisoner. The impact of Lord Mayor Sullivan has created a tremendous sensation and leaves the municipality of Dublin without a head for a month, at the expiration of which Mr. Sexton will assume the office of Lord Mayor, if he too is not thrown into prison in the meantime.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 3.—Benford Leitch was caught in the act of breaking a switch lock at the junction of the Dayton & Delphos railroad, near Dayton, O., the other night, and sent to jail. A number of attempts at train wrecking have occurred recently on this narrow gauge road and the officials have necessarily closely watched all points with the result of capturing at least one of the gang of would-be wreckers.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 3.—An Indian Territory special says: The Choctaw Legislature convened in extra session yesterday at Tuskahoma, the capital of the Choctaw Nation. There is a full attendance of members of both houses. The legislation for which the session was called by the Principal Chief relates to local interest, but the question of allotting lands in severity may possibly be considered.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Royalists were reticent last night over their recent councils but it has leaked out that Bishop Freppet read a note from the Vatican in which the Pope instructs the Deputies of the Right to vote for M. Ferry. It is reported that several members declared that they would not obey the Papal command.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—A special from Dodgeville, Wis., says news of an explosion on the work of the F. D. & N. road, two miles south of Dodgeville, had been received. One man and two horses were killed outright and five men hurt. The laborers were boring out an unexploded blast.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 3.—The malsters' strike is practically at an end, the local union having given permission to the men to get work wherever they can find it.

THE EAST.

THE New York Court of Appeals has ordered a new trial for Jacob Sharp, convicted of bribery in the Broadway surface rail way matter.

HERR MOST, the Anarchist, was convicted by the jury in New York on the 29th. Sentence was deferred until the question of a new trial was settled.

The leading dry goods commission

Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

FROM CRADLE TO COFFIN.

We rock the cradle gaily, and swing it to and fro.
A new life sleeps within it. In tender tones and low,
A mother soothes to slumber, in love-notes soft and mild,
While held in sleep and safety, there rests an earth-born child.
As we rock the cradle gaily.
We lay aside the cradle, the first its nest has flown,
And spread its pinions boldly, to make its way alone;
To fly, to fall in sorrow, or rise and keep its life,
Mid toils, temptations, triumphs, fair fruitage of life's day.
As we lay aside the cradle.
We bend above the coffin, another soul has fled,
The earthly fight is over, is won or lost, and dead.
The babe who in the cradle first knew of earthly strife,
And there, with hands close folded, lies all we know of life,
As we bend above the coffin.
—Clark W. Bryan, in Good Housekeeping.

A LITTLE HEROINE.

"Jack's Venture," and How it Was Doubly Blessed.

"I'll go and try my fortune with Uncle Robert," said Jack. "Bess and Maria failed because he could not stand girls with such fine ideas; but I won't trouble him that way. The old fellow is all right if one only stirs him up in the right way."

"My child," said the gentle Mrs. Raymond, "I do not like to hear you speak in that boyish, rude manner. I fear your uncle would have less patience with you than your sisters. No, he does not intend to forgive me, and we will make no further advances."

"Oh, yes we will, dearie!" and Jack's curly head buried itself in the mother's shoulder, coaxingly. "Do let me try to win the obstinate old—well, there, then—to win our honored relative to a proper sense of his obligations toward his only sister and her interesting family. How will that do, eh? Now, mother, don't shake your head so; it's no use. Why did you give me a boy's name and bring me up on tops and marbles if you want me to be a real girl?"

"It was your father's wish, you know, dear. He was so grievously disappointed that he had no son. But Jack-uncle is not a boy's name," and Mrs. Raymond shook her head smilingly at her wayward daughter.

"No, but Jack is; and I'm never called anything else," that young lady replied, triumphantly, with an obstinate little shake of the jetty curls that gave such piquancy to her bright face.

"If father were only here he would let me try any thing that would take the burden from off your shoulders, and, now that he is dead, uncle must surely forgive you for marrying against his wishes. What right had he to have wishes, anyhow?"

"He was my only living relative and guardian," answered Mrs. Raymond, who was always ready to excuse her brother's harsh treatment.

"Well, mother, do let me go—'beard the lion in his den, the Douglas in his hall,'" said Jack, gaily. "You know we must do something, for we can get no work of any kind in this place, though we've tried so faithfully."

"Well, go, my dear, and I shall pray for your success," said the gentle mother.

Mr. Robert Doran sat cowering beside a dull, spiritless fire one bright spring morning. His room was dusty and disordered, though its furnishing was good and even luxurious. He looked moody and discontented, as if the wealth that showed itself in the handsome surroundings brought no pleasure to its owner. Perhaps he was thinking of the sister who had once made sunshine in the now gloomy home, and wished that his pride would let him beg her to come back and care for him in his dreary old age.

A tap at the door aroused him. "Who is it?" he demanded, in surprise, for his servants never came unsummoned.

The door opened slowly and a bright face peeped in.

"It's Jack Raymond, at your service, uncle," and in the venturesome girl walked, and stood before him.

She wore a long ulster, closely buttoned to the throat, where a standing collar and a neat black tie showed themselves, while on the short, glossy curls was a jaunty "Derby," guiltless of any trimming save the simple masculine band.

"Why, I didn't know my sister had a son!" exclaimed the old gentleman, his wrinkled face showing some thing very like satisfaction as he looked at the new comer.

"She hasn't," said Jack, with dancing eyes; "but it isn't my fault. I do my best. I'm awfully sorry I'm not a boy, uncle, if it would please you; but let me stay awhile and you'll see what a first-class substitute I am." Removing her hat and bowing with easy grace.

"But, dear me! how dull it is here! Your fire wants a good stirring up!" And seizing the poker she attacked the coals in the grate with an energy that seemed to imply that she would like to treat him in the same fashion.

A bright blaze followed her vigorous action, dancing on the walls and showing the bright hues of pictures and furniture, despite the dust that covered them, bringing a cheery look, too, even to Mr. Doran's grim face.

"There!" said Jack, giving a last ap-

proving poke, "that's better. Now, if I just open this window and let in the sunshine, so—" suiting the action to the word—"you'll feel as bright as a spring morning."

The girl was like a May-day herself, fluttering around the room as if warded by invisible breezes, her bright face the embodiment of sunshine; and as the lonely old man watched her light fingers bringing order out of confusion on that had reigned so long, a quizzical smile dawned on his face.

"For a would-be boy you seem to know a good deal about such things," he remarked, dryly.

"That's the mother-part of me," said Jack, as she "settled" the chairs and furniture with a touch that only a woman has.

Then she came and sat down on a foot-stool beside him, and, clasping her knee with both hands, looked up with smiling audacity, saying: "You'd better let me stay awhile, uncle; you'd be a great deal more comfortable."

There was deep anxiety beneath the merry exterior, for she knew well how vital her uncle's favor was. Her mother was too delicate, her sisters too fine ladies to work, and the child (she was not much more, in spite of her seventeen years,) felt as though the burden of the family rested on her shoulders.

Her uncle was very wealthy, and if he only could be brought to forgive her mother what happy days they would see!

He had sent once for her two sisters to spend a week at Glenside—a step toward reconciliation, which her mother had hailed with thankful joy. But before the week was out he sent them both home, saying he couldn't stand their fine airs; that, since his sister had chosen to bring up her family to such idle habits, he would have nothing more to do with them.

The one longing of the old man's heart had been for a son to bear his name. That hope disappointed in the early death of his son, he had gradually grown into the selfish, gloomy man Jack found him this fair spring morning.

There was something in her bright, boyish face that fascinated him; and now, with a warmth that surprised himself, he said: "Stay if you like, my child. It's a dull place within doors; but there are flowers and sunshine."

It was so much kinder than Jack had dared hope that she could have cried for joy.

"Oh, you dear uncle!" she said; and kissed his wrinkled old face with an honest heartiness that he was quick to feel.

"There, then," he said, impatiently, as if ashamed of the unwonted softness he had shown. "Go and tell cook you're going to stay, and that she must give you a room and see to your meals. Do not be afraid if she's cross," he added, somewhat anxiously; "she does not like trouble or work."

"I won't," said Jack, as she ran off. Half an hour later she looked in the door again, saying: "Come to lunch, Uncle Robert. Yes" (as he stared at her in amazement). "I know cook always brought you just what she liked up here because she did not want you down stairs. There has been a skirmish, but it's all right now. Come for my sake, please."

Mr. Doran drew his dressing-gown more closely around him, and followed Jack down into the small breakfast room, which she had chosen because it was so much pleasanter than the great oak-wainscoted dining-room.

A most tempting lunch was spread upon the round table, and flowers were intermingled with the dishes in profusion. It was as pretty to see the air with which she led her uncle to his place, then took her own opposite him, almost forgetting—in her eagerness to serve him—to satisfy the demands of her own healthy young appetite.

"Did cook do all this?" Mr. Doran asked, with some curiosity.

"No," replied Jack, blushing. "She wanted to take you up some smoky soup, and because I said no, she wouldn't do any thing else, so I did it myself. Don't you like it all?" and she looked anxiously at him.

"You are not like your sisters," he said, not replying to her question.

"Oh, no!" and Jack shook her head somewhat dejectedly. "They are very accomplished—real young ladies, you know. But, then, I can cook and sweep, and do things that they can't."

"But I do not want a cook and a housemaid," said Mr. Doran.

"I think you do," laughed Jack. "If you had only tasted the soup!"

"Child!" cried Mr. Doran, suddenly catching at her hand, "I'm a disappointed, heart-broken old man. If you could only love me a little—"

"I do, Uncle Robert; I do, truly!" said Jack.

And she meant it; for her warm heart had gone out at once to the lonely old man, so unhappy in the midst of his wealth; and she comforted him now, in the best way she knew, with loving words that, sceptic as he was, he felt were honest and true.

"I fear master be a-go'in' to die; he wor never so gentle afore," said cook, a week later.

That very night Mr. Doran was taken suddenly and violently ill. Jack heard his groans, and hastening to his assistance, found him suffering intensely.

"You must go for the doctor, cook; there's no one else to go," said Jack.

"Indeed I'll not," replied cook, decisively. "He's been none so good a master to me that I should risk myself in the dark for him."

"Then watch him while I go," implored Jack. "Do not leave him or he'll die."

She had been down to the village

once on an errand for her uncle, and knew she could find her way, but it was so different now, at night. Brave Jack for going! But how her heart fluttered and her limbs quivered with fear as she hastened on through the starlight.

The way seemed interminable, but at last the few lights which yet burned in the village shone out close at hand, and one part of her journey was over.

Chesney was one of the most unfortunate villages, with houses so painfully similar that a stranger might well wonder how each inhabitant knew his own home. Little wonder, then, that Jack, after much uncertain pausing before various doors, should at last decide upon the wrong one.

She rapped gently, then listened. A foot-fall sounded on the pavement, a hand was on the gate and—yes—the steps were coming toward her, swiftly, certainly.

She drew herself close to the side of the porch, almost fainting with terror, when a hand outstretched touched her arm, and a voice exclaimed, "Who are you? Speak! Who comes so late to my door?"

Gathering her courage with one last effort Jack faintly replied: "I want Dr. Robbins. My uncle Doran is very ill at Glenside."

"And have you come alone from Glenside, poor child?" the voice inquired.

"Yes, sir," she said, impatiently. "But you are the doctor? Will you hurry? Uncle may be dying now, I have been so long in coming."

The poor girl had hurried till she was almost exhausted, and stood leaning breathlessly and panting against the door.

"The doctor lives two houses beyond. Shall I go with you and call him?"

But there was no response, for poor Jack, who had never in her life done any thing so womanish, fainted quietly away.

She was only dimly conscious of being lifted in strong arms that held her close, and of being rapidly driven over a rough road, and at last finding herself lying on her own bed at Glenside, with a gray-haired gentleman bending over her. She started up pale and anxious.

"How is uncle?" she cried. "I must go to him."

"No, no, child. Lie still; he is better," the doctor said.

"Well, then, tell me all about it. Who was it, and how did I get home?" The doctor knew what she meant.

"You were at the minister's door, and he (coming home from visiting a sick parishioner) carried you, when you fainted, to my house; and I drove you both over here. Now drink this; then, if you feel able, you may go to your uncle—he wishes to see you."

Jack obediently swallowed the strengthening potion, then smoothed out the tangled curls with her hands, and without stopping to look in her mirror, hastened to her uncle's room. He was not alone, for by his bedside sat a grave, pleasant-faced young gentleman, who looked at her with kindly, smiling, eyes. She gave him but a hasty glance, for her uncle's hand was outstretched to her, and she ran to take it.

"And this is the brave girl who went two miles through the dark night to bring help to her cross old uncle?" he said. "I know all about it, dear. I would have died if the doctor had not come so soon. You saved me. What reward can I give you, dear child?"

"Forgive my mother," whispered Jack, softly.

Mr. Doran's face brightened.

"I was sure you would say that!" he cried. "Jack, dear, I have forgiven her already, and as soon as it is morning the minister here is going for her. Do you think she will forgive me and come? She must come and stay, for I can never let you go, Jack—dear, brave Jack! You have taught me a lesson."

And he drew the blushing, happy face down and kissed it with all a father's tenderness.

There were tears in the bright eyes when she looked up. For the second time within a few hours Jack forgot her manliness and was crying. But the tears and blushes gave a softness and charm to her face that made it wonderfully attractive to Malcolm Boyd, the young minister, and she looked so sweet and lovable and womanly that he felt an almost irresistible inclination to take her to his heart.

"She will be a woman worth the having," he thought; and then and there resolved to win her for his own.

Jack had meant to make some pretty speech to the minister, to thank him for helping her; but she only remembered now how she had felt his arms around her in the starlight, and blushing, she hung her head in silence.

That was two months ago. She smiles now when she thinks of it, for she is no longer shy with the minister. Can you guess why?

Mr. Doran is building a beautiful little parsonage close by the village church, and rumor says that when it is completed Jack will go there as the minister's bride. Perhaps it is so, for she is growing so quiet and womanly that her happy mother (who is renewing her own youth in beautiful Glenside) says that God has doubly blessed Jack's venture.—N. Y. Journal.

—A police reporter for a Western paper says: "A brutal husband was arraigned for pulling hair out of his wife's head. The hair was produced in court and weighed, and there was over two ounces of it; and it caused the brutal husband to take his way to jail for three months."—N. Y. Ledger.

FOR OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

MY LOST ME.

Children, do you ever,
In walks by land or sea,
Meet a little maiden
Long time lost to me?

She is gray and gladsome,
Has a laughing face,
And a heart as sunny;
And her name is Grace.

Naught she knows of sorrow,
Naught of doubt or blight;
Heaven is just above her—
All her thoughts are white.

Long time since I lost her,
That other Me of mine;
She crossed into Time's shadow
Out of Youth's sunshine.

Now the darkness keeps her;
And call her as I will,
The years that lie between us
Hide her from me still.

I am dull and pain-worn,
And lonely as can be—
Oh, children, if you meet her,
Send back my other Me!

—Grace Davis Littlefield, in St. Nicholas.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Few Hints That Children Will Do Well to Heed—Why Not Be Helpful and Polite at Home?

There are hundreds of bright boys and girls, who are just beginning to see that they can do a great deal to make those around them happier. They are doing some helpful things without being asked, and they think of the comfort of others as well as their own.

I know some of these young folks, and find it a pleasure to see them growing manly or womanly. Instead of thoughtlessly asking for every thing for themselves, they are thoughtfully giving much help to others. When this change begins at home it brightens things there wonderfully. But some boys and girls change in their manners and their demands upon every one except their mother. They fail to be polite, thoughtful and considerate toward the one who would be most pleased to receive their courtesy. Instead of a polite reply when asked to go on an errand there is a protest and, perhaps, a sharp order to: "Get the basket quick or I won't go at all!" When some request is denied they answer: "Oh, you never care whether I have any thing," or, "I think you are just as mean as any thing," or "You just want me to have a horrid time, I know," uttered in tones so disagreeable that even an unfeeling post, if spoken to in such a way, might be forgiven if it jumped from its place and started after the speaker.

"Mother knows I don't mean it," they say, only half ashamed, if some one tells them it is not kind. But if they "do not mean" pain their mothers, and how rude they are, the words and tones would be changed.

Some boys and girls find it especially hard to do promptly what they are told to do, and must be asked over and over. They are not so impolite as to pay no attention to a call for a little help from even strangers; why then so unkind to their mothers? It is a habit that is good only to be rid of, for there is a pleasure in responding quickly and cheerfully when asked to help, and in being ahead of the call, too, without waiting to be asked, or reminded to do things that have to be done every day.

These slow girls and boys do not realize how it tires those around them to urge them to begin every thing they do.

"I'd rather do the work myself ten times over. If I could, than have the children around in the kitchen," mothers often say, and they mean it, for the children, instead of quietly doing as they are told and being a real help to the mother who really needs them, get their fingers and noses into every thing in the closets, and on the shelves, upset things and waste them and insist upon making the cake, working the butter or doing some other thing beyond their skill, and frowning and fretting if asked to do some simpler work. This isn't help at all, it is the most troublesome kind of hindrance.

If your mother tells how very busy she will be, and you answer eagerly, "let me help you," do be as good as your word. Help her, and do it in her way, or it will not be help at all. Don't criticize every thing you work with, nor demand something different. Don't call the dish-cloth horrid, the knives dull, the table too little, the broom too heavy and the kitchen too hot, or your mother will soon be too much tried to endure your help any longer. She may sigh and say nothing, if you say that she never lets you help, but in truth she would be pleased indeed with real help from you, but the worry and trouble you make cancel all your help and leave some trouble over to add to her own work.

Another way in which boys and girls sometimes fail in the treatment of their mothers, is by borrowing from them without asking to do so, and forgetting to return the things taken away. Scarcely any thing escapes these young borrowers, the fire-shovel, the brooms, the sharp knives, iron spoons, scissors, thimbles, thread and a great variety of other things, from a cake-pa to a pair of stockings. And when these things are wanted the borrower has forgotten that he ever had them until they are found where he (or she) left them.

They would be heartily ashamed to treat a neighbor's wife so, but entirely forgot to be as thoughtful and considerate of the things belonging to the mother, who, though she may scold, forgives and overlooks their many faults and failures, loves them with all her heart, and is made glad by every attempt they make to please her. The sons and daughters who do the most for their mothers, who show every courtesy to her that they would to strangers, will not do too much. Be thoughtful for your mother's comfort,

be gentlemanly, be ladylike in her presence, and you will gain a beauty of character from it that will be felt through all your lives.—Alice Brown, in Rural New Yorker.

MAMIE'S LESSON.

How Her Wrong-Doing Brought Its Own Punishment.

"Oh, dear!" Mamie uttered an exclamation of dismay as she stood on the lower step of the broad stairway and looked up at the tall old-fashioned clock which was ticking solemnly away on the landing, just as it had ticked every day of Mamie's short life. Ten minutes of nine, and in just ten minutes more the clock would strike, and mamma would call; "It is time for your half-hour's practice, Mamie."

And she did so want to finish the new dress she was making for Arabella. Of course, it could be finished afterward, but she wanted to complete it now, and put it on so that her waxen ladyship would be all ready for her to take out for a walk. If only that persistent old clock would stop for a few minutes! but no, it ticked steadily on, and while Mamie stood on the stairs it gained a minute, so now she had only nine minutes left. Grandpa had just been winding the clock, and with carelessness that was very unusual, he had forgotten to lock the door of the tall case. Mamie's quick eyes spied that it was ajar, and perhaps it was this that made a sudden temptation flash into her mind.

Why not push the hand backward, and gain time to finish Arabella's dress? It would not really be much harm; for she would have to practice her half-hour just the same, argued the tempter; and though Mamie knew better than to believe that it was no harm to deceive, she was only too willing to yield.

She ran to the hat-rack and got grandpa's umbrella, and, going up stairs, listened, fearful, for a moment, lest some one should come along the hall and see what she was doing; then, opening the door of the clock, she reached up, and with the handle of the umbrella pushed the large hand of the clock back twenty minutes.

With a beating heart she hastily closed the door and returned the umbrella to its place. Then she went back to her doll's dress.

Somehow all the pleasure had vanished from her task; and when she found she had sewed the sleeves in wrong side up, she put away her little work-box without trying to repair the mistake.

The stolen twenty minutes seemed the longest that Mamie had ever known, and it was a relief to her when at last the nine strokes sounded. She went to the piano without being reminded, and practiced scales and exercises with unusual care, trying by exceptional diligence to make up for her wrong-doing.

Before the half-hour had elapsed, mamma came in with a smile of approval.

"You have practiced very faithfully this morning, Mamie, and now I have a pleasant surprise for you. Uncle Herbert sent me word that he will be on the train that stops at the station here at quarter past nine, and he wants to take you home to spend the day with Aunt Bess; then he will put you on the evening train, and papa will meet you. Won't that be nice? Now you have plenty of time to get dressed and walk quietly over to the station before train-time, and I will excuse you from practicing the other ten minutes."

All Mamie's troublesome thoughts vanished at the prospect of this unexpected pleasure, and her face was as bright as a June morning while she prepared for the little trip. Suddenly the shrill whistle of the approaching train made her look up in dismay.

"Oh, I shall be late!" she cried. "Mamma, isn't that the train whistling now?"

"It sounds like it, but it must be a 'special'; for it is twenty minutes yet before the train is due. I just looked at the clock," answered mamma.

Twenty minutes! Mamie suddenly remembered how she had stolen that twenty minutes by pushing back the hand of the clock, and as she realized that she had indeed missed the train and her anticipated pleasure, she threw herself on the floor in a passion of tears.

Her wrong-doing had brought its own punishment, and it had been a hard one; for Mamie counted a visit to Aunt Bess among her greatest pleasures.

With her tear-stained face hidden on mamma's shoulder, she confessed the truth; and no word of reproof was needed to add to her sorrow.

The little girl had learned the lesson that every one has to learn sooner or later—that sin brings its own punishment, though it may not always come as swiftly as it did to Mamie that bright summer morning.—Minnie E. Kenney, in S. S. Times.

A Clean Mouth.

Little children, do you know that there is something more than soap and water needed to keep your mouth clean? Can soap and water cleanse the naughty words that fly out of your mouth so often? No. Try to keep your mouth pure, so that when your lips touch your dear mother's in a loving good-night kiss, she can feel that they are clean. If you will remember to say a little prayer every morning, you will learn how to keep your mouth free from naughty, impatient words; it is this: "Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable to Thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer."—Visitor.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Use dry muck freely in stables.

—Weak food will make a weak colt, and weak joints.

—Warm stables, sheds, etc., economize fodder, remember.

—Sweet potatoes fried in the juice of beef is a Southern way that has found great favor in the North.

—What some times seems like total depravity in the horse, the bull or any other animal, comes from bad treatment.

—Scarcely a piece of farm machinery is made that will not last ten to twelve years with good care; about three years is the average life of it.—Farm, Stock and Home.

—In many parts of the West farmers are discussing the utility of feeding wheat to their hogs instead of corn. Care should be taken in feeding that mastication and digestion be complete.—Chicago Herald.

—To remove oil that has been spilled on carpets or woollen goods, dry buck-wheat should be freely applied and frequently changed. No attempt should be made to wash out such spots or to treat them with any liquid.

—Fruit Cake: The yolks of ten eggs, ten ounces butter, one pound sugar, one pound flour, one pound citron, one pound raisins, two pounds currants, one teaspoonful cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmeg.—Farmer and Manufacturer.

—Roasted Quail: Pluck, draw and singe them; wrap them in vine leaves and slices of bacon, wrap in buttered paper; if the paper burns put on more, roast them until well browned, and serve them on pieces of toasted bread.—Exchange.

—Steamed Roll: One-half cup butter, one-half cup lard, one cup ice-water, a little salt, three cups flour; roll out thin and spread any kind of fruit on it (canned small fruits, such as cherries, plums, etc., are very nice). Roll it up as you would a jelly roll, and steam in a napkin or pudding bag two hours.—Boston Budget.

—Ribbon Jelly, or that made in two colors, is done in this wise: Fill one-fourth of a jelly glass full of some light colored jelly, such as green grapes. When set, color a similar quantity with a few drops of prepared cochineal; carefully pour over this red layer, and so continue until the glass is full. Or make plum and green grape jelly at the same time, and alternate till your mold is full.—Indianapolis Journal.

—When the hens begin to lay thin-shelled eggs you will know that they are not getting enough lime. Fowls that have a large run very seldom lay thin-shelled eggs, but when they are closely confined and live on what is fed to them, they do not get enough lime. Ground bones are the best form in which to give them the lime needed. If the hens are allowed to lay thin-shelled eggs they soon contract the habit of eating them, and this makes them worthless.—Troy Times.

THE TOMB OF JULIET.

A Cold, Matter-of-Fact Description of a Famous Sepulcher.

It is not possible to come to or from Venice without paying a visit to Verona. Any quantity of spinsters from America, of both the antique and the modern type, are traveling over Europe this season on their own hook. Parties of three and four are encountered everywhere, acting in a perfectly independent manner, and ignorance of the language of the country where they may be does not interfere in the least with their comfort. Not one of them who gets to this part of the world will miss Verona and the tomb of Juliet, nor will they permit any one else to meet to pass by it. Now, I never took much stock in Romeo and Juliet. It always struck me that they were two very ridiculous persons, and the very best thing they ever did was to get themselves out of the way. But as I was told so many times it would not do to be so near Verona and not go there, I went and made the pilgrimage to the tomb of Juliet. The tomb is a fraud, it is nothing but a dilapidated old marble sarcophagus kept in a little hut in the far end of the big garden of a Franciscan monastery. The walk from the outside gate is under an over-hanging arbor of vines, from which great bunches of grapes hang in the utmost profusion. These grapes were really quite delicious and afforded the only compensation for the visit. The sarcophagus is empty, and what has become of Juliet's body can not be told. The sentimental individuals who come to look have left their cards for the spirit of Juliet. These cards are cleared out of the sarcophagus, I suppose, several times a year. When I looked into it, there were two thousand or three thousand cards lying at the bottom bearing the names of high and low titled persons, from Counts and Countesses, down to plain Smith with no prefix. The Capulet mansion is also one of the attractions of Verona. The balcony where Juliet used to stand and listen to the serenades is perched very high up, and Romeo and the other gallants of Verona must have strained their necks to get a sight of her. The churches of Verona are very quaint and very antique, portions of one of them, according to the story of the guide, going as far back as the seventh century. The most interesting sight in all Verona to me was the old Roman amphitheater, comparatively as perfect as when built, and which, constructed entirely of stone, with that Roman cement which almost indestructible, I do not see why modern builders can not take a lesson from these architects of old.—Baltimore Sun.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

HONEST BEN.

A plain, brave man is honest Ben,
With hardened hands and visage tawny,
Not one among his fellow-men
Than he more cheerful, or as brawny.
Not rich in he, nor is he poor,
For comfort he has made secure,
And in his home beside the sea
Content and joy reign constantly.

One winter night, when strongly blew
The cold north-easter, and the ocean
Its white-capped billows fiercely threw
Against the rocks with grand commotion,
Up from the shore there came the cry:
"Help! Help! O, save me, or I die!"
He took his lantern in his hand
And promptly answered that command.

He left his fireside and his wife;
He left his home of simple beauty;
And ran to save a struggling life,
Responsive to the call of duty.
With his strong arm and courage he
Rescued a sailor from the sea,
And to his home, through blinding storm,
He bore the almost lifeless form.

Once when the village fire-bell rang
Above the crash of breaking billows,
And cries of terror 'mid the clang
Roused all the people from their pillows,
None prompter answer gave than he—
At duty's post he sought to be;
Danger and smoke and fire he braved,
And from the flames a mother saved.

He covets not the well-earned wealth
Of one who long has been his neighbor,
For he himself is rich in health,
And harvests reaps in fields of labor.
He seeks to do what good he can;
He strives to be an honest man,
Content to live upon his own,
And leave his neighbor's wealth alone.

In all work for the common good
Foremost is he. A safe adviser,
His plans are easily understood,
And none in common sense is wiser.
Plain, earnest, faithful son of toil,
No truer man e'er trod the soil,
And happy are his fellow-men
To shake the hand of honest Ben.

—*Urbah Dunn, in N. Y. Ledger.*

ALWAYS ON THE GO.

The Excitement Attending a Trainman's Life.

Never Contented Except When on the Move—Many Friends Along the Road and "Tips" Generally Refused—Obliging to Passengers.

"We see many strange things in our life and many strange people. But for that existence would be a burden, and you could not get a man to run on the road at all, for the pay is not great and the danger is not a little."

He was a trainman on one of the many roads that run out of Buffalo, and had just finished his supper and was quietly enjoying a cigar. The girl next door was trying to strike up a flirtation with him, but in vain. Nor did she show poor taste. He was young, tall, fair-looking, with an athletic frame and a pair of honest, fearless blue eyes that compelled respect from men and won the hearts of women. He was in a talkative mood, and went on, pausing now and then to keep his cigar going.

"I don't know why it is, but I am never contented except when I am on the move. I may be dull and depressed when down-town, but the moment the conductor calls out 'All aboard!' and the engine pulls out, I forget every thing except the bustle, rumble, roar and the swaying of the train. The rapid motion has an exhilarating effect, and as the trees and fields whiz by my blood begins to tingle."

"Then a man makes friends at every stopping-place, and there is always some one to say 'good-day' and 'good-bye' at every station. You are always on the go, and there are always old friends and new faces at every turn. I like the life, and it is the excitement in it that keeps so many men tied down to it. You must not think we could not do better. Why, I have quit two or three times, and I did well, too, but I could not stand it, so I returned to the life again. Promotion is slow but sure, and each of us knows that a conductor's punch will surely come in time if we do our duty. It is all very well to talk of soulless corporations, but a railroad appreciates an honest employe just as much if not more, than a bank president does an efficient clerk."

"I don't know why it is," he went on, after a few vigorous puffs, but the brakeman—or trainman, as he is now called—is a greater masher than the conductor. The shy country lass, the coy village maid, and the aristocratic city lady all talk to us. One reason is, we are more obliging. We have few of the cares that annoy the conductor; people are not trying to beat us, and we have no spotters watching us. I suppose it is necessary to put spies on the conductors, but I think as a class they are honest. Now and then one yields to a pitiful tale, but he is too good a judge of human nature to be deceived often. I often think that if the officials had to be tried and tempted as the conductors are they would make as many mistakes of the head and heart. I will give you one pointer—if you wish to get a ride, make your talk to the conductor before you board the train. He will do just as much for you then as he will when you strike him on board. A man who is honest never gets aboard and tries to beat his way, and no one knows this better than the conductor."

"No, we seldom get tips," he continued, "and a great many of us never take them. Of course, we can pick up many cigars, but they are more in the line of sociability than anything else. We have so many friends along the road that they are always doing some thing of the kind. I know one day I returned a book to an old gentleman who had left it in his seat as he

changed cars here. He offered me a dollar, which I refused. He then thanked me very gracefully, with a marked English accent. I found out afterward he was Herbert Spencer. I was glad then I refused the 'tip.'"

"I can give you another instance," he said, after another struggle with his cigar, "and that happened between here and Syracuse. We pulled out one night, and as I walked through the car I saw a young girl with a pinched face, dark, sad eyes and a hacking cough. I saw that she was a consumptive, and I made up my mind that she was hurrying home to die. I was all sympathy at once, and made up my mind that I would keep track of her and see that her journey was pleasant as possible. We whirled along, and as I went by her I saw that she was suffering. I proffered my services, and she said she wanted a cup of water. I got it, and then I fixed the seats and made her a bed. I gave her all the help I could, and she finally told me her story. She said she had been a student at the Normal school at Albany, but she had broken down during the course of study. Now, I had a cousin there, and I told her so, and she knew her. She became more confidential and told me she was going home to die, and that the doctors had told her she could not live six months. When we parted I turned her over to the conductor on the next run, who had at one time been a trainman with me. I never saw her again."

"It was a good six months afterward," he said, as he lighted his cigar, which had gone out, "when I heard that there was a reward offered to a trainman who had been kind to a sick lady on his train. I thought of my adventure, but I made up my mind that I was not the lucky man. Now, all the boys had a sick passenger, but none got the reward. One day in Syracuse a man came up and began to talk with me about my sick passenger, and wanted a description. I am a good hand at remembering names and faces, and I told him about her pinched face and her eyes and her cough, as I have told you. He told me that I was the man he was looking for, but wanted me to tell how she was dressed, and I did not miss that. Then he informed me that she had requested on her deathbed that I should be well rewarded for my kindness. He told me that she had a little money, but that her mother was in rather poor circumstances. I am not very saving any way, but I have enough for my ordinary expenses. I thought of my own mother, and then I made up my mind that I did not want any reward, and I told them so. I knew that she was grateful, and I told them I did not value the reward half as much as I did her remembrance of me. I never got the reward," he added, with an attempt at a smile, "and these are the only tips that I ever received. But I must report for this train, so that if the other man can't go I may take his run. If you ever take a run down our road go on our train. I will try and make it pleasant for you."—*Buffalo News.*

The Growth of Berlin.

The rapid growth of Berlin during the last twenty years is shown by statistics which have been published. At the close of the sixteenth century Berlin contained only 12,000 inhabitants, and in consequence of the thirty years' war that number fell towards the middle of the next century to 6,500. At the death of the Great Elector (1688) Berlin had 20,000 inhabitants; at the decease of Frederick I., the first King of Prussia (1713), 61,000; at the death of Frederick William I. (1740), 90,000. The seven years' war reduced the population of Berlin considerably, but when Frederick the Great died the Prussian capital numbered 145,000 inhabitants. At the end of the eighteenth century the number had risen to 170,000, and at the death of Frederick William III., in 1840, to 330,000. When William, the present Emperor, followed his brother, Frederick William IV., on the throne in 1861, Berlin had 500,000 inhabitants. By 1867 the population had increased to 700,000, and ten years later to over 1,000,000. The last census, on December 1, 1885, showed the population of Berlin to have risen to 1,262,000 souls, and this number had been swelled to 1,380,000 in May last, which shows an increase of 118,000 in the space of seven months.—*N. Y. Post.*

An Economical Battery.

To make a cheap, simple and efficient battery, suitable for the use of experimenters and amateurs: Take an ordinary glass fruit jar, fitted with a cover of wood or hard rubber, and place in it a number of pieces of electric light carbons, hundreds of which can be picked up in the street every morning after the lamps have been trimmed. The connection between the carbons and the binding screw on the top of the cover is best made with a gutta-percha covered wire, having its lower end bared and wound tightly round and secured to one of the carbons, thus making a connection with all other pieces in contact with it. A piece of amalgamated zinc of any convenient size or form is suspended within the jar from the wooden cover, and has a binding screw attached to it. The jar should be filled about two-thirds full with dilute sulphuric acid or other suitable solution. The whole battery complete can be made for twenty cents, and it will give a good current on a closed circuit for a long time.—*Boston Budget.*

The latest thing in connection with New York church weddings is to have one or more pews reserved for family servants.

AN ECCENTRIC NABOB.

How John L. Blair Manufactured Money When He Needed It.

Soon after the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad was extended over the Pocono mountains into the Lackawanna valley, John L. Blair, the eccentric millionaire of Blairstown, N. J., came to Scranton every month to pay a portion of the railroad men. The vehicle from which he distributed cash was a lumber wagon, which was drawn from one part of the road to another by a team of old plugs. Mr. Blair liked to circulate the bills of his Blairstown bank as far away from home as possible, and the most of his payments were made in his own bank notes. Whenever he ran out of money he put a board across the deep wagon box, hauled a lot of sheets of unsigned bank notes out of his iron trunk, sat down on the bottom of the wagon, and began to make more money by placing his peculiar autograph on the crisp notes.

Moses Taylor, who was one of the heaviest stockholders in the road, came to Scranton frequently. Nothing about the road and the shops and mines escaped his eagle eye, and one day he noticed Mr. Blair making money on the board. He watched the process for a while, and then he stepped up to the wagon and said to Mr. Blair:

"John L., have you any idea how large a circulation your bank has got?"

"Guess we ain't got a cent more in circulation than we kin redeem in specie. Your bank don't have to ask more than once for gold for our bills, does it? We ain't turnin' out any more'n we've got the metal to back up, are we?" squeaked Mr. Blair, continuing to sign.

Several years ago each freight train on the road had a crew of a conductor and three brakemen. Mr. Blair saw a chance to economize by taking one brakeman from each freight train, and he caused an order to be issued to that effect. In consequence of this the conductors were obliged to assist in switching cars, and before the end of the year a number of them had been injured. One shockingly profane conductor had both legs cut off while he was making up his train in the Scranton yard one day. He laid the accident to Mr. Blair after he became conscious, and he swore fearfully about Mr. Blair's penuriousness up to within a few minutes of his death.

At his church in Blairstown one Sunday Mr. Blair placed his old-fashioned silk hat in the end of a pew next to the aisle and went to another part of the church to seat people. While he was away a very fat old woman, who was not a regular attendant, waddled in and helped herself to a seat without looking to see whether there was any thing in the pew or not. She sat right down on the millionaire's hat, but she wholly unconscious of the fact, and she continued to sit there until Mr. Blair had finished his duties. Then he began to search for his plug, and when he got to the fat woman he looked discouraged. He peered into several pews in front of her, and then he went back and asked her to rise. She did so, and there was the hat as flat as a flapjack. Mr. Blair struggled with his emotions as he held up the ruined tile, and the fat woman was so embarrassed she couldn't utter a word. Looking her straight in the face and holding the hat at arm's length, Mr. Blair said:

"God bless you, my good woman."—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE FINGER-RING.

An Ornament Which Has Tinkled the Vanity of Innumerable Ages.

Of all the ornaments with which vanity, superstition and affection have decorated the human form, few have more curious bits of history than the finger-ring. From the earliest times the ring has been a favorite ornament, and the reasons for this general preference shown for it over other articles of jewelry are numerous and cogent. Ornaments whose place is on some portion of the apparel, or in the hair, must be laid aside with the clothing or head-dress; are thus easily lost and often not at once missed. Pins, brooches, buckles, clasps, buttons, all sooner or later become defective in some part, and are liable to escape from an owner unconscious of the defect in the mechanism. The links of a necklace in time become worn, and the article is taken off to be mended; the spring or other fastening of a bracelet is easily broken, and the bracelet vanishes. With regard to ornaments fastened to parts of the savage body, mutilation is necessary, the ear must be bored, the nose be pierced, the cheeks or lips be slit, and, even after these surgical operations are completed, the articles used for adornment are generally inconvenient, and sometimes, by their weight or construction, are extremely painful.

In striking contrast with decorations worn on the clothing, in the hair, around the neck and arms, or pendant from the ears, lips and nose, is the finger-ring, the model of convenience. It is seldom lost, for it need not be taken off; requires no preparatory mutilation of the body, is not painful, is always in view, a perpetual reminder either of the giver or of the purpose for which it was worn.

The popularity of the ring must, therefore, be in a large measure due to its convenience, and that this good quality was early learned may be inferred from the Hebrew tradition, which attributes the invention of this ornament to Tubal-Cain the "instructor of every artificer in brass and iron."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

In the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, faded ink on parchment, etc., is restored by means of a solution of hydro-sulphide of ammonia.

SHE MARRIES LATE.

One of the Characteristics of the Boston Girl and the Reasons for It.

The Boston society girl, as a rule, does not marry young. In this hyper-borean climate the female of our species blossoms late. At twenty she is simply a bud, and she does not fairly bloom until she is three or four years older. In cold countries women, like vegetable growths, develop slowly. Here it is winter eight months in the year, and there is small chance for any thing to sprout. At sweet sixteen the sprightly maiden of our modern Athens is in pinafores. At nineteen she is still in short dresses going to school; for this is the English style, you know, and whatever is British "goes" in this town. If she is a younger sister her servitude in the nursery is well nigh hopeless. But even after she has emerged from the chrysalis of immaturity into the condition of the fashionable butterfly her education is indefinitely continued. In the intervals of social dissipation she is obliged to attend all sorts of lectures on the most abstruse subjects. She pursues eccentric courses of reading, and acquires an intimate knowledge of strange religions and out-of-the-way philosophies. In classes with others of her sex she occupies her time in cultivating the arts and sciences. Thus she is able to attain a degree of mental superiority which renders it possible for her to look down with immeasurable contempt upon her fellow creatures in pantaloons. In case she does not marry, this scorn of the inferior masculine gender is likely to be steadily and progressively aggravated with advancing years.

I have observed with pain that Boston women generally seem to consider it quite the thing to look down upon the men. It is very hard. I really can not imagine why it is. But they do. It appears to be the fashion here to regard the male animal of the genus homo as rather a necessary evil than otherwise. As a producer of money he is useful, but in all else not particularly desirable. If available as a partner in marriage he receives the attention due to such a rarity; but once disposed of matrimonially he lapses into the forlorn condition of other benefactors, who pass their time, when not engaged in business, lounging at the clubs, while their wives are busy forwarding the work of human knowledge in various branches. I was talking the other day with a fair acquaintance of mine about the recently announced engagement of a girl we both knew. "What sort of a fellow is the prospective husband?" I asked.

"Oh, harmless," was the reply, with a shrug of the shoulders which was evidently intended to express a conviction that a non-interfering disposition was the best thing to be expected in a man.

At any rate, this is the view entertained by the typical young woman of our enlightened metropolis. She marries late, if at all, because the young men—originally too few in number to supply the market—must struggle long and hard in this overcrowded community before they find themselves in a position to support a family. I would strongly advise the Boston girl to "go West" and seek a refuge from old-maidhood in far Dakota or Montana, where any thing in petticoats is at a premium.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

YOUNG WOMEN WORKERS.

Trials to Which They Are Exposed in New York Stores and Offices.

There has been created in New York City a class of young ladies who work for a living as telegraphers, typewriters, secretaries and other intellectual occupations. Of course several scandals have become notorious among them, carelessness tongues wag recklessly, but as a rule they are just about the nicest, loveliest girls in town. A philanthropic matron of millions said to me: "Half the stories these girls tell are of the tests their characters are put to, and the approaches they forever must guard against. One young lady I know of secured a place as secretary to a lawyer on one day, and the next day he flung his arms around her and kissed her. Another had to carry manuscript to an office every now and then, and one day the white-haired head of the place vowed he loved her. He said he was unhappy married, but he hoped that would provoke her sympathy and not her dislike. An employe of the customs service, not so far from here as to be out of this State, was sent to search a suspected woman smuggler, and when she undertook her task the smuggler proved to be a man—a very keen-witted practical humorist. One concern in town, which employs hundreds of girls, put detectives on the side-walk to prevent them from being insulted out of doors by persons waiting for them to come out. The detectives would be more useful inside the building. But the subject makes me wax warm as I ponder over it, and the things which I know about woman's work beside man pour in on my intellect like a young Niagara. You would also be indignant could you know the sum of torture girls put up with to keep floor-walkers and superintendents from falsely reporting them and getting them discharged, the armor they have to wear to keep employers in their places, the things they have to hear and see in silence, knowing that there is no redress but to throw up their livings."—*N. Y. Cor. Albany Journal.*

A Texas paper thinks the morals and manners of Galveston are improving, since the Sunday law has been enforced for several weeks and a soap factory is to be started in the city.

PERSIAN SEERS.

Astrologers and Their Influence in the Domains of the Shah.

The monajem, or astrologer, is a power in Persia. He is recognized as a man of science, a member of a learned profession. The chief astrologer is a high court officer, from whose ruling there is no appeal, for his decisions are based upon knowledge that is communicated direct from the stars. Thus, if he decrees that the Asylum of the Universe must not start on a hunting expedition on Thursday, but that half an hour after midnight on Saturday will be the fortunate hour, he is able to give irrefragable reasons for his conclusions by showing that Saturn is in the ascendant in one case, while on Saturday night, at the precise time mentioned, there will be a happy conjunction of Venus.

If another astrologer is consulted he will give the same story. Every hour in the day, and every day in the year, is thus worked out as fortunate, indifferent or unlucky in the astrologer's books of fate.

Besides these calendars they have as their stock in trade a plumb-line, a level, a celestial sphere and an astrolabe. The astrolabes are in the form of a gigantic watch and are often beautifully made. Every large town contains at least two astrologers, and they are very far from being poor. A Persian may find an astrologer very useful, especially if he be an officer and desires to evade some responsibility. Thus, suppose a provincial Governor is ordered to the capital and that he does not want to go, what more powerful reason for delay in starting than to reply that he is waiting for a fortunate hour, and what easier than to induce the astrologer to fall to find one? In the meantime the officer has time to administer the necessary bribes at court, and the storm blows over.

Istikhara, tossing up or the drawing of the lot, is done with a rosary. A bead is grasped at haphazard, "good," "bad," "indifferent," is ejaculated at each bead till the big terminal one is reached, and that decides the question. Answers are given in conversation, bargains are made or refused, and serious acts are undertaken under the guidance of this formula. Another way is to thrust a knife into the leaves of the Koran or one of the poetical books, and be guided by what is found at the place. The diviners are real quacks, and gain their success by working on the fears of the people. The guilty party in a scandal or criminal inquiry in his nervousness is provoked to do some act that brings about his detection.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

COURTING BEAUTY.

Two Illustrations of How American Girls Go About It.

The handsomest woman I ever saw was one who took great care of her health. When I knew her she was over thirty, but no girl of sixteen that I have ever seen had rosier cheeks or brighter eyes. Of course she was naturally fine-looking, but the attention she gave to matters of hygiene added to and preserved her beauty. What did she do? I don't know that I can recount all, but I remember her telling me she took a sponge bath every morning; was particular about the ventilation of her apartments; took long walks when she could; ate but little meat, much fruit and cereals whenever she could get them. Another thing she did which she tried without success to get me to do; she drank her coffee without milk or cream, diluted with water.

The reason she took her coffee so was because her physicians had told her it was healthier to drink it in that way. Whether the practice added to her physical charms or not I don't know. On the whole she was certainly repaid for her systematic habits, and as certainly there was nothing arduous about the performance of them. Nor was there any thing bizarre about as, it seems to me, there is about the following account I read of a Chicago belle: "To keep the suppleness of her figure she stands one hour daily, fifteen minutes at a time, with hands on her hips before a long mirror, and bending her knees out from each other she sinks slowly down toward the floor as low as possible, then as slowly uprising; meantime moving her arms in any direction to their utmost length, out or up, forward or back, until when she stands erect they are ready to be placed on her hips again. Each movement is repeated, every time a little accelerated, until the end of thirteen minutes it is done 'quickly and a fine color is in her cheek. She then lies down on a perfectly flat couch, without a pillow, until her breath comes smooth and regular, as it will in the two minutes left of her quarter of an hour. When she plays a good deal of tennis she cuts down her exercising one-half." Of course the benefit to be derived from this mode of procedure is not to be questioned, whatever may be thought of it besides. It is easy to see that her whole body thus receives good exercise, adding to the grace of her form, beautifying her complexion, and making her strong and healthier.—*San Francisco Post.*

Further investigations into the character and properties of the new element, germanium, discovered some time ago by Dr. Siemens Winkler, show that it occupies a place in the list of metals between silicon and tin. Silicon has lately been the subject of important experiments in Europe, to ascertain the effect produced by using it in the manufacture of steel. It makes steel harder and increases its tensile strength.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

PHILOSOPHER DUNDER.

Some Quaint Sayings with an Unmistakable German Flavor.

If I had a bird in my hand I can eat him. If he vhas in der bushes may pe I go hungry.

If you vhas sure you vhas right go aheads some more midnought shopping. Money makes der mare go off on a gallop, but may pe she doan' shtop until she preaks her neck.

It vhas foolish to tell der sluggard to go to der ant. He doan' go unless you gif him a free ticket on der street car, und den he vhas too lazy to consider her ways.

If you can get out of shail to-day doan' put him off till to-morrow.

Honesty vhas der best policy, but it vhas mostly practiced by men who gif a heaping measure in order to hide der badt fruit at der bottom.

Truth vhas mighty und must prevail, but some folks thrive so wonderfully well on lying ash to discourage honest folks.

It vhas saidt dat one-half der world doan' know how der odder half lifs. Vhelli, I like to find out half which doan' know! Eafery womans knows all about feefy families.

Money vhas der root of all evil. If you doan' relieff him you go off somewhere and lose your wallet.

Bring oop a shild in der vhay he should go vhas all right, but how ish dot way? Dot vhas where we doan' see mit der same eyes.

When thieves fall outt honest men get deir dues—in some horns! If der lawyer leaves any thing for anypody to get I like to see him!

Dere vhas some goot fish in der sea after you catch some outt, but dot vhas poor consolation to der parties who nefer get a bite vhen dey go fishing.

Der buds always come before der blossoms vhas a beautiful saying, but what we vhas all after vhas der fruit. One big apple vhas worth a thousand blossoms.

We should be honest, efen if we die in der poor-house—und dot vhas der place where most of der honest men die. I like some poor widow womans to get her lost money back, but may be nobody saw me pick it up!

Break to-day and buy to-morrow vhas awful true. It means dot my hired girl can preak all my dishes und make me buy some more, und it doan' cost her a cent.

Der wicked man shumps offer a fence und runs off when no policeman vhas after him, but der man who robs der widow und orfan lifs in a big brick house on der avenue, und doan' be afraid of nopody.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HE WAS ADMITTED.

A Searching Examination Which Called Forth a Hearty Welcome.

A horseman dismounted before a lonely dugout in Missouri, and confronting the proprietor of the place asked for accommodations for the night. The farmer surveyed him critically and said:

"Air you selling a cure for hog cholera?"

"No, sir; I'm selling nothing."

"Is that so? Well, p'r'aps ye mount roost in the barn of that's so. But, say, stranger, yer not takin' any subscriptions for the 'Life of Grant,' air ye?"

"No, sir."

"If that's the case I mont let ye bunk on the floor of my dugout. But yer not sellin' any new-fangled oats, air ye, that'll perjure four bushels to one of any other kind?"

"I have nothing to do with oats, I assure you."

"Wal, this beats all! I'll hef to try an' rig up a cot fer ye to sleep on, an' I guess I'll find room fer yer horse in the cattle shed. But see hyar, stranger, I want a squar deal. Ye won't spring any patent revolving churn on us of we treat ye right, will ye?"

"I don't know a churn from a water-wheel."

"Now, this is singlar. Ye seem to be a white man, an' I guess I'll chuck ye in the spar room an' put yer horse in the barn. But I want ye to look me squar in the eye an' say that ye haven't any condition powders to sell; ye don't want to flash out any stove polish, or French blackin', or harness ile. Do ye promise?"

"Certainly I do. I'm not an agent for any sort of a trap. In fact I'm out here trying to find and arrest a rascally dealer in mowing machines who swindled a lot of farmers in our neighborhood."

"Stranger, ye'll sleep in my bed to-night, an' me an' the ole woman'll bunk on the floor. Go in an' tell her to flash up the best grub she hez while I curry an' feed yer hoss."—*Nebraska State Journal.*

An Unpardonable Break.

"Mrs. Snyderly, my wife wanted me to drop in and ask if you would kindly loan her some reading matter?"

"Why certainly; I have a perfect library of books she can have. By the way, Mr. Seacock, now that you're here, I'd like you to see the baby—it's such a little beauty."

"Oh, never mind; all babies look the same to me."

"They do? Come to think, I do not believe there's a book in the house that my husband would permit me to lend."

Meant What He Said.

"Didn't you say that the defendant Donovan was a hard-working man?" asked the lawyer of a Hibernian witness.

"Oh did, sorr."

"You know that to be the case?"

"Oh do, sorr. I know any number av workin' men, and Patsy Donovan to be the hardrestt wan av the lot."—*Merchant Traveler.*

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

The Kansas State Teachers' Association will meet at Topeka, December 27, 28, and 29.

We, this week, present our readers with a supplement containing President Cleveland's Message to Congress, and other public documents.

The motto of Kansas translated: "Ad Astra gloriolum pokum squeakum." That means "get there Eli, though thick and thin" and that is what she did.

Miss Lizzie Colver, of Coolidge has brought suit against Rev. Sprague Davis of the M. E. church, of that city, for slander, laying her damages at \$5,000.

Since Susan B. Anthony et al were in Atchison on their woman's rights crusade, the ladies of Atchison have numerous signed a petition to Congress asking that body to pay no attention to the agitation.

The Hiawatha World says that the meanest man in that town attends church regularly. If he continues he may get cured.—Johnson County Democrat. Yes; and the meanest man in this town works every Sunday: what about the cure in his case?

People in Eastern cities are not disposed to be merry over the late combination of coal dealers. The Philadelphia Record says: "The rising price of coal will put a damper on holiday mirth. The money saved to make Christmas merry for the little ones will have to be paid to the coal combine."

There are 110 Presidential postoffices in Kansas, and 104 of them are now presided over by Democrats, and six are still in the hands of Republicans. Of 2,234 Presidential offices in the United States, 1,350 are now in the hands of Democrats and 284 in the hands of Republicans. The sweep is pretty clean.—Osage City Free Press.

The saloon is in politics to stay," says the New York Tribune, "and the Democracy has hired out as its bartender." Everybody will recall in this connection the little anecdote about Mr. Lincoln when Mr. Douglas twitted him of having once been a bartender. "Just so," observed A. L., "we both tended bar; I behind the bar, and you in front of it."

STRONG CITY.

A YOUNG BUT RAPIDLY GROWING TOWN, IN THE BROAD, BEAUTIFUL AND FERTILE VALLEY OF THE COTTONWOOD.

Newton Republican.

STRONG CITY, Nov. 21.—Cottonwood Station, now Strong, was organized by the Cottonwood Town Company, Feb. 29, 1872. The Santa Fe company completed their line to this city in the spring of the same year, and without the aid of railroad bonds from the county. Cottonwood Falls, the county seat, had expected at that time to be a main station on the road, but for certain reasons the road was diverted from there for more than a mile to the northward, and hence Strong City at once commenced a growth which has been steady and uninterrupted. In all directions around it are inexhaustible quarries of the best of building stone. Here are stone-crushers and stone-sawing establishments that furnish employment to hundreds of men. The stone to be found so abundantly here is the magnesian limestone, which may be seen in the bases of the columns of the porticos of the state capitol building in Kansas, and a considerable amount of it is to be found in the capitol building at Lincoln, Neb.

Strong City has a population of about 1,400. It is a city of the third class.

The town has the second best school building in the county, an excellent stone structure of ample proportions.

East, south and west is the broad, fertile and beautiful valley of the Cottonwood, while on the north are gently sloping hills, some of which reach a considerable elevation, which, with the forest fringing the river and other streams, afford the most magnificent scenery to be witnessed in any part of Kansas.

Considerable wealth is centered here. The population is law-abiding, orderly, moral and highly intelligent one. The subject of education receives due attention; churches of various denominations are plentiful.

The Strong City National bank occupies an elegant stone building adjacent to the depot. It commenced business as the Strong City bank in 1881, but was incorporated a National bank June 23d, 1883. Its authorized capital is \$150,000. S. F. Jones, president, is a wealthy farmer and stock raiser. He was born in Tennessee, but removed to Falls township, Chase county, in 1878, where he now owns a valuable farm of over 7,000 acres. His stock interests are very large, and being very successful in his business enterprises, has amassed considerable property. All his lands are enclosed with stone fences. His stock is of the finest breeds. Mr. Jones is a free giver to the churches and a prominent Mason.

E. A. Hildebrand is one of the

"solid men" of the town, and prominent in every enterprise. He is a dealer in hardware, lumber, etc., and an extensive cattle raiser. He carries a stock of \$27,000. His store building is of magnesia limestone and of imposing appearance. It is 100x28 feet, two stories high. Mr. Hildebrand was born in Logan county, Ohio, in 1849. In 1868 he came to Kansas, locating at Leavenworth, but removed to Strong City in the spring of 1871, embarking in the lumber business. Though yet a young man he possesses a large business experience and great ability. He is a member of the various secret societies, in which he is very prominent.

The most extensive stone dealers and quarries in Kansas are B. Lantry & Sons. Their quarries are inexhaustible. Mr. Lantry has paid out an average of \$50,000 per month for wages for seven years. Mr. Lantry learned the trade of stonemason in Vermont. In 1853 he removed to Madison, Wis., and followed his trade three years, then removed to Prairie du Chien, and engaged in steamboating and in railroad contracting. In the summer of 1877 he came to Kansas, located at Strong City and engaged in business as a contractor of railroad stone masonry & S. on the A., T. F. railroad. He ships stone from Chicago to the Pacific and the City of Mexico. He also owns and operates a farm of 3,500 acres on the Cottonwood. It is enclosed by nineteen miles of stone fence. Mr. Lantry owns considerable town property at Strong City, where he has a handsome residence, with all conveniences. He has done much to improve and build up Strong City, and his people appreciate it. He is assisted very materially by his sons Henry and Charles.

Burton Brothers are dealers in general merchandise. J. C. controls the store at Clements and A. C. looks after the interest of that at Strong City. The latter was born in Shelby county, Ill., in 1860. In 1876 he went to Texas and engaged in clerking in a wholesale grocery house, remaining there until the fall of 1878. He then went to Pueblo and remained with a grocery house there for two years. In 1880 he established a retail grocery at Strong City. The firm carry a large and well selected stock of general merchandise, and have an extended business field. Mr. Burton's father was a Democratic candidate at the recent election for county treasurer, and was defeated by only thirty-two votes, in a county having a standing Republican majority of 350.

Matthew & Pearcey carry a stock of \$8,000 in staple and fancy groceries. Mr. Matthew was born and spent his early life in Lebanon county, Pa. Mr. Pearcey is a Hoosier and, though young in years, is a first-class business man. They control an immense country trade. Besides a large storeroom, they have a warehouse always chuck full. They have been in business in Strong City for two years.

In the clothing line the Bargain Clothing House seems to control the major portion of that line of trade. It is a branch house, headquarters being at Osage City. A polite manager in the person of Ben Lauer looks after the interests of customers. Mr. Lauer keeps a \$5,000 stock of clothing, gents' furnishing goods, etc.

The city is well supplied with barber shops, but the leading, cleanest and best patronized is that of S. E. Tyrell, located on the west side of Kansas avenue. Mr. Tyrell came from Iowa, and after a residence of three years in Emporia, came to Strong City about fourteen months ago. He is a very intelligent and industrious young man, and very popular.

The Hotel Grand is most appropriately named. It is a part of the handsome National bank building and faces the depot. The house was opened about two months ago by the present landlord, Mr. Shuey, a Pennsylvanian. He has made his house very attractive to his numerous patrons, and his efforts to please are ably seconded by his noble wife, who, from her long experience in catering to the public, has become proficient in the art.

The Commercial, a neat cottage near the depot, is presided over by Robert McCrum, who has been a resident of Strong City for eighteen months. He is a native West Virginian and a very popular and painstaking landlord. His house is kept clean and is well patronized.

James Malin, of Malin's hotel, is an old veteran. He served in Co. I, 9th Kansas, and draws a small pension by reason of infirmities contracted in the service. He is an Ohioan, where he spent his boyhood days. He came to Kansas in 1858. In March last he took charge of the hotel which he now controls. He commands a good railroad trade.

The Independent and Republican, weeklies, keep the people well posted on city, county, state and national affairs. They are well edited and largely patronized.

We will treat further of this growing city when the electric lights and water-works are inaugurated, which is now under consideration, charters for each having been granted. So boarding a street car, which runs every few minutes to Cottonwood Falls, I will give my attention to that county seat, which has one of the handsomest court houses in the state.

WHOM DOES PROTECTION PROTECT?

The working man or the monopoly? "Protection to American industry!" "Protection from the pauper labor of Europe!" are the cries by means of which, aided by well disguised sophistry, the steel rail monopoly gets enormous protection for its product, the ore syndicate can put its price where it pleases, the coke syndicate or any other syndicate are masters of their various fields, and can regulate prices without fear of any competition. These monopolies screw prices up to the top notch, and the American public, including the workman, must pay them. There is no getting out of it. The people must stand and deliver. An enormous tariff stands an impregnable fortress of defense for these public highwaymen.

Now, how does it protect the American workman? Take the situation in the coke regions, for instance. If there is any class of foreign pauper labor in worse condition than these Pennsylvania coke workers the public has been kept in the dark on the subject. Yet Pennsylvania is the very citadel of protection to American labor. The coke syndicate is protected on all sides by a great tariff. But how are the workmen protected? They live worse by far than did the Southern slaves. They, at least, were plentifully fed and clothed, while the free and amply "protected" Pennsylvania laborer has to struggle for every crumb he eats, and is often unable to feed or sufficiently clothe or school his children. When he finds he can not live and makes a last appeal for living wages, and strikes, he is left to starve, and hordes of the very pauper laborers against whom he is so amply "protected" are imported from the seaboard and large cities to fill his place—to fill it not only at the coke ovens but at his fireside. He and his family and their goods, if they possess any, are thrown into the street—evicted as heartless as ever Irish tenant was driven from home by the bayonet, with such virtuous indignation by the American evictor. If driven to desperation, the starving striker resorts to violence he is speedily either shot down or hustled off to jail by a regiment of armed guards.

This is how protection protects the workman, and there is no need to go further than the daily dispatches from the Pennsylvania coke regions for proof. He could not be worse off if there were no tariff at all. Then, at least, his food and clothes would be infinitely cheaper.

How long is the workman to be fooled at the polls into fattening monopolies with a high protective tariff, from which he gets no benefit and all the hardships, a tariff that so strengthens monopoly that it is enabled to almost own its labor as the coke syndicate in Pennsylvania does?—Wheeling W. Va. Register.

From the School News.] HIGH SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

The musical and literary entertainment given by the pupils of the High School on Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, was eminently successful. The performers all acquitted themselves creditably in their various parts and the audience seemed pleased. The idea of giving the same programme in two different rooms at the same time was new, but proved reasonably successful. The tempting lunch, furnished gratuitously by our good people and served by the young ladies of the school, was an interesting feature of the evening, gastronomically, as well as financially. The receipts of the evening were \$70.02. The expenses were \$9.99, leaving a net balance of \$60.03. This success is not attributable to any one person, or any combination of causes, but lies in the simple fact that the public school holds a place next the heart of the people. It speaks well for the community. The High School takes this opportunity of expressing its thanks and gratefulness of heart to our people who so nobly and generously contributed to the success of the entertainment.

The following is the programme: Organ solo, "Marshall's Band Overture," Stella Kerr. Recitation, "A Legend of Bregenz," Mary Steiner.

Concert exercise, Mrs. Grisham's pupils, Geo. McNea, Lucius Pitzer, Vernon Birdsall.

Vocal duet, "All I Could I Teach the Nightingale," Lillie Mann and Daisy Burcham.

Reading, "Miss Maloney on the Chinese Question," Mattie Upton.

Organ solo, "British Patrol," Dottie Scribner.

Recitation, "The Last Hymn," Carrie Hyle.

Concert exercise, Mrs. Grisham's pupils, Lulu May Ferguson, Cora Howard, Carrie Hornberger.

Vocal duet, "List to the Convent Bells," Mertie Estes and Anna Rockwood.

Reading, "A Morning Call," Rena Massey.

Recitation, "Sotting the Blue Hen," Lemuel Brown.

Quartette, "Moonlight will come again," Stella Kerr, Anna Rockwood, J. H. Mercer, L. A. Lowther.

Organists, Dottie Scribner and G. W. Weed.

Among the Granite hills of New Hampshire, lived a person, Seth Basswood, who was ignorant, self-conceited and vain, and imagined that what he did not know was not worth knowing. His neighbors determined to make him the victim of a practical joke. The following plan was arranged to entrap the unsophisticated Seth. A petition was forwarded to the Governor of the State requesting him to appoint Seth Basswood a Justice of the Peace. The Governor's justice him to be a suitable person for that office, promptly forwarded his Commission under the great seal of the State. Mr. Basswood was unconscious of the great honor that was in reserve for him; but his neighbors anxiously waited for the time that Seth would become a new fledged Justice of the Peace, that they might have an opportunity to test his legal ability. It was with a great deal of self-satisfaction that Seth Basswood heard his neighbors call him "Squire Basswood."

good wife was charged to make Lisa parts one size larger. Agreeable to a previous arrangement the neighbors went to Squire Basswood's house and one of their number was to ask him to acknowledge a deed; the Squire received his visitors with becoming dignity, and when the object of their visit was made known, he waved his hand and said to his wife, "Mrs. Basswood, you and the childred will please to leave the room. Addressing the person who asked for the acknowledgment of a deed, he said, "You will please hold up your right hand, You solemnly swear," and was then told that he did not wish to have an oath administered; but, only a deed acknowledged; he replied: "Is that all?" proceeded to lay the deed upon a table, placing his right hand upon it, and in slow, measured tones, said: "I acknowledge this to be a deed." The neighbors then retired from his august presence, backward, and in the words of the poet: "They gazed and still their wonder grew; that one small head could carry all he knew."

A MARVELOUS STONE.

About eight days ago a Mr. Harrison, living near Augusta, Butler county, was bitten by a mad dog, which had previously bitten several head of cattle. There being no doubt that the dog was mad, Mr. Harrison became greatly alarmed and firmly believed that unless something was done for him at once, a terrible death was in store for him. Through some friends he learned of the existence of a "mad stone" in Strong City and hastened here for treatment. The stone belongs to K. D. Lee of this city and is in charge of Dr. Hedinger. Mr. Harrison reached here Wednesday and placed himself under treatment of Dr. Hedinger. The stone was applied to the wound, which by the way, was in the right hand, and stuck fast for three hours. A short time subsequently it was again applied. This time remaining about five hours, after which it would stick, or take, no more.

Mr. Harrison informed us that during the time the stone was clinging to the wound he suffered the most excruciating pains in his hand and arm, and that the veins were fearfully extended and seemed ready to burst. After the treatment he said he felt perfectly well and left for his home, Thursday morning, in the best spirits, confident that he had been saved from a horrible death by the marvelous powers of the wonderful "stone."

MONEY TO BE MADE.

It is said that dull times are not known by the agents for the great publishing house of George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine. The reason of this exceptional success is found in the fact that they have always given the public that which is keenly appreciated and at prices that all can afford. At present we understand their agents are doing wonderfully well on several new lines. They need many more agents in all parts of the country. Those who need profitable work should apply at once. Women do as well as men. Experience is not necessary, for Messrs. Stinson & Co., undertake to show all who are willing to work, not hard but earnestly, the path to large success. It should be remembered that an agent can do a handsome business without being away from home over night. Another advantage—it costs nothing to give the business a trial, and an agent can devote all his time, or only his spare moments to it. Stinson & Co., guarantee grand success to all who engage and follow simple and plain directions that they give. We have not space to explain all here, but full particulars will be sent free to those who address the firm; their full address is given above.

TURN THE RASCALS OUT.

In Republican platforms and newspapers one frequently sees the brazen assertion that no rascals have been turned out, and no government money found missing under the Democratic regime, when, as a matter of fact, as shown by the records of the Post-office Department, former Republican postmasters are proven to have defrauded the Government of enough funds to more than pay President Cleveland's salary for eight years—the amount purloined being a round half million. These rascals have not only been turned out, but they have been compelled to turn in their ill-gotten gain, and the United States is so much the richer for the rule of reform Democracy. Then, another considerable item is the stealing of \$30,000 by the Republican financial clerk of the Patent Office—the two footings up \$530,000, and furthermore, we doubt if the half has been told.

ADVERTISED LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining in Cottonwood Falls, Post Office, Dec. 1st, 1887: Frank Barnard, J. L. Colbert, Mollie Fox, Kate Frank, Weller Finney, Evaline Kent, George George, J. A. Hollingsworth, Hiram Hopkins, Henry Kuddes, S. Kutz, S. Kimy, Annie Johnson, Samuel McCulough, J. W. Macy, Mollie Norman, Cora Raymond, Dora Smith, S. Sink, Rudolf Schlup, Howard Supper, Sam Woods, J. S. Weills, H. J. Weckerlin.

A DISAPPOINTED MAN.

General Master Workman Powderly again insists that he will retire from the leadership of the Knights of Labor organization at the next session of the order. It will be nowhere denied that Mr. Powderly has given much time and faithful work to the advancement of the order, and that his service has been loyal and conscientious, and to a great extent, unselfish. Yet it is doubtful if he has not made more enemies than friends among those whom he has sought to benefit. He has achieved greatness so far as prominence is greatness; but at the cost of comfort and peace of mind. And now he has asked, as many another man has asked, who has been ambitious for or has attained a fore-

SETH J. EVANS, PROPRIETOR OF THE Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF Broadway. Cottonwood Falls. BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

H. F. GILLETT, SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & GILLETT, DEALER IN 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 WAGONS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE. Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist, SHOP WESTSIDE OF Broadway, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

BROWN & ROBERTS' NEW FURNITURE STORE JUST OPENED! The most complete line of Furniture and Undertakers Goods, ever brought to Chase county, AT THEIR TWO STORES, Madden Bros., New Building and Ferry & Watson's Old Furniture Establishment. They are now ready to sell Furniture and do Undertaking at the very lowest prices, their "Motto" being "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS." Their line of goods is no old stock, but the best the eastern markets can supply. They buy in large quantities and can sell the cheaper for it. Give them a call and examine their fine line of goods for yourself. Mr. Brown has been in the undertaking business for twenty years, and knows all about it. They have the finest hearse in Chase county, and will furnish it free to their customers. Call and see them, and examine their stock of goods, and they will use every effort to please you. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

Formation of Township. We, the undersigned intend to petition the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Chase county, Kansas, to form a new township in, comprising all that part of Cottonwood township lying south of section 15, township 21, range 3; also sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, township 21, range 3; Chase county having the legal number of inhabitants in said territory. Strach, H. A. Ewing, A. H. Brown, W. H. Nicholson, J. L. Crawford, Jr., Jno. W. Riggs, Albert Higgins, S. R. Sayre, S. T. Shubaugk, J. G. Taylor.

T. B. JOHNSTON, Successor to EDWIN PRATT, DRUGS, BOOKS & STATIONARY, Will be found at the OLD STAND, With a FULL STOCK OF PATENT MEDICINES. DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS & PUTTY, Toilet Articles and Perfumery, BOOKS & STATIONARY FINE CIGARS, Etc.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 18705 November 19, 1887. Notice is hereby given that the following named 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. 22921, of John F. Campbell, of Elm Dale, Kansas, for the northwest 1/4 of the southeast 1/4 of section 14, in township 19 south, of range 6 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: George McNea, William Pringle, Peter McCulligan, Robert Evans, all of Elm Dale, Chase county, Kansas. S. M. PALMER, Register.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, apr2-187 JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEY TO LOAN In any amount, from \$50.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands. Call and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, apr23-187 If you want money apr23-187

DEEP Sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable 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 wherever they live. You are started free, capital not required, some have made over \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. dec-187

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Few to the line, let he chips fall where they may.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad size (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in.) and duration (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, 25 weeks, 26 weeks, 27 weeks, 28 weeks, 29 weeks, 30 weeks, 31 weeks, 32 weeks, 33 weeks, 34 weeks, 35 weeks, 36 weeks, 37 weeks, 38 weeks, 39 weeks, 40 weeks, 41 weeks, 42 weeks, 43 weeks, 44 weeks, 45 weeks, 46 weeks, 47 weeks, 48 weeks, 49 weeks, 50 weeks).

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

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for route (Cedar Gr., Clements, Elmdale, Strong, Ellinor, Safford, WEST, TEX. EX., CAL. EX., DEN. EX., COL. EX.) and time (p.m., a.m.).

C. K. & W. R. R.

Table with columns for route (Baz., Gladstone, Cottonwood Falls, Strong City, Evans, Hilton, Diamond Springs, Burdick, Lost Springs, WEST, Pass, Mat. & Frt.) and time (12:15 pm, 11:45 am, 11:30, 8:20 pm, 8:00, 7:20, 6:50, 6:25, 5:19, 5:35, 7:30, 7:50).

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Fine fall weather; no frost in the ground. Mr. Ed. Pratt went to Kansas City, Tuesday. Mr. T. H. Grisham was down to Emporia, Tuesday. Mr. T. H. Grisham was out to Wichita, this week. Mr. Frank Cunningham, of Fox creek, is at home. Mr. John Thorpe has moved into the Manly house. Dr. W. H. Carter went down to Topeka, Monday night. From last week's Republican we see that Mr. D. A. Ellsworth is still business manager thereof. Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, has gone west on business. Mr. James D. Ganer is now City Marshal of Strong City. Mr. Leo Ferlet was down to Emporia, Sunday and Monday. A penalty of 5 per cent. goes on all taxes not paid by Dec. 20. Mr. S. F. Kirk, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, Monday. Mr. Charles Sawyer has moved to this city, from Strong City. Mr. James G. Burton, of Clements, was down to Emporia, Monday. Mr. Wit Adare, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week. Mr. G. L. Skinner, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last week. Hon. Wm. Martindale, of Emporia, was at Strong City, last Thursday. Mr. W. H. Winters, of Strong City, was down to Osage City, last week. Mr. Geo. B. Carson was down to Emporia, the fore part of the week. The C. K. & W. R. R. is now open for business, to Ada, Ottawa county. Mr. W. H. Knox, of Hymor, left Monday evening, for San Diego, Cal. Mrs. Warren Peck, of Cedar Point, who is on the sick list, is improving. Mr. J. W. Feighan, of Emporia, was in town, Saturday evening and Sunday. Mr. John R. Holmes, of Elmdale, was down to Kansas City, last week, with cattle. Mr. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, the latter part of last week. About forty men were laid off at the material yards at Strong City, Tuesday, for want of work. Mrs. Geo. Cosper, of Bazaar, has returned from her visit to her parents, in Sedwick county. Mr. and Mrs. Rudy, of Manchester, Pa., are visiting at Mr. P. P. Schriver's at Cedar Point. The mother of Mr. D. Y. Mamill, of Clements, died, last Friday night, from blood poisoning. Mr. Stewart Gibson, of Americus, was at Strong City and at this place, Tuesday and yesterday. Mrs. M. M. Young, hostess of Central Hotel, returned home, Saturday night, from her visit to Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lincoln, of Matfield Green, returned, Thursday, from their visit to Chicago and in the east. Mrs. F. L. Drinkwater and son, of Syracuse, Kansas, were visiting at Cedar Point, have returned home. Mr. A. F. Wells has moved his restaurant to the east side of Broadway, north of Mr. Wm. Hillert's shoe shop. Mr. J. T. Foreacre, of Strong City, was quite sick, last week the result of a disease contracted while in the army. Messrs. O. H. Drinkwater and C. Line, of Cedar Point, have returned home from their visit in Greeley county.

Rev. Mr. Haskell has moved into the Dr. W. B. Jones property, at Matfield Green, which he traded for some time ago.

Mr. Hugh O'Neal, of Cedar Point, was at Strong City, this week, visiting at his brother-in-law's, Mr. James O'Reilly's.

Mr. A. R. Palmer recently received 342 head of cattle from Kansas City, which he bought to fatten for next year's market.

Mr. Addison Walker, of Wichita, who had been visiting at Mr. W. W. Sander's, left, yesterday morning, for his old home in Ohio.

Mr. J. W. Ray, of Homestead, paid this office a substantial visit, last Monday, and reports Homestead in a flourishing condition.

Mr. John Heintz, of Youngstown, N. Y., a cousin of Mr. Martin Heintz, is visiting at that gentleman's, with a view to locating here.

The December term of the District Court began, Tuesday afternoon. We will publish the proceedings of the Court in our next issue.

Mr. J. W. Brown has sold out his furniture and undertaking business in Marion and returned to this city, to go into business here again.

Miss Jennie O'Neal, of Strong City, is visiting her brothers, Messrs. Henry and Hugh O'Neal, prominent stockmen and farmers near Cedar Point.

A Lodge of Colored Masons has been organized at Strong City, and they will meet every Wednesday evening, in the room over Peary's store.

Mr. J. C. Farrington was down to Kansas City, last week, with cattle, and bought some feeders, 120 of which arrived at Elmdale, last Sunday night.

Mr. Hugh Kilgore, of Strong City, will not go to Chanute to open a barber shop there, but will remain at Strong, and re-open his shop in that city.

Messrs. Albert Daub and Charles Spencer have rented Mr. S. O. Mann's, billiard hall, at Matfield Green, and will run a restaurant in it in the future.

Mr. Jake Moon and several other gentlemen, from Lyon county, are in town, as witnesses in the cattle stealing cases now pending in our District Court.

Mr. Cassius Z. Brown, of Martinsburg, W. Va., who had been visiting at his uncle's, Mr. F. P. Cochran's, for some time past, returned to his home, last week.

Mrs. B. H. Burton, Mrs. E. A. Hildebrand, and Misses Dora Vose, Jeanette Burton and Colie and Nettie Adare, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. M. P. Strill, having bought out the meat market of Mr. Geo. W. Hotchkiss, in this city, has remodeled the same, and will continue the business at the old stand.

Married, on the evening of November 30, 1887, at the Baptist church, in Strong City, by Squire Geo. W. Hill, Mr. Thomas Reed and Miss Ula Harper, all of Strong City.

Married, at Matfield Green, by the Rev. H. A. Cook, on Wednesday, November 30, 1887, at 6 o'clock, p. m., Mr. Henry Fodick and Miss Nannie Jones, all of Matfield Green.

Mrs. Bentley, formerly of this city, now of Emporia, left for Cincinnati, Dec. 5th, to attend the funeral of her brother-in-law, Mr. Harry H. Fox, husband of Mrs. Lulu Shofe.

Messrs. C. J. Lantry, E. A. Hildebrand and J. F. Kirk, of Strong City, and H. C. Cross and E. A. Fuller, of Emporia, started, last Saturday, for a hunt in the Indian Territory.

Mr. W. T. Hutson has sold his hotel at Matfield Green to Mr. Ransom Mitchell, who is to take possession of it January 1, 1888, and have his nephew, Mr. Madison Mitchell to run it.

Mr. H. P. Brockett went to Ottawa, Monday, where he has a farm, and where Mrs. Brockett, who is now visiting at Ashtabula, Ohio, will meet him, and both return home, next Saturday.

The Ladies Guild, of the Presbyterian Church, will give a social and supper, at Music Hall, Friday evening, December 9th, 1887. Supper from 6 to 10 o'clock. Supper 25 cents, Oysters extra.

The non-resident lawyers in attendance at this term of the District Court are J. W. Feighan, W. W. Scott, E. S. Waterbury, E. Lambert, F. A. Brogan and Judge Kellogg, of Emporia, and T. O. Kelley, of Marion.

Mrs. Wright, of Kansas City, daughter of Mr. G. W. Jackson, of Bazaar, who had been visiting her father's family in this county, for about a month, left, last week, for Nickerson, in the west part of the State.

Mrs. T. W. Hardesty gave the young ladies and gentlemen, of this city, a most pleasant party, at her home, last Friday night, at which vocal and instrumental music, games, etc., were indulged in, and a most bountiful supper was had.

The dirt that is being taken out of the cellar for Dr. W. H. Carter's new store building is being put on Friend street, east of Broadway, to fill in over the culvert embankment is being walled up with stone, on both sides of the street.

Mrs. Porter Gould, of Hartford, Lyon county, youngest sister of the late Asa Gillett, passed through Strong City, Tuesday evening, on the A. T. & S. F. railroad, en route for Pomona, Los Angeles county, Cal., where Mr. Gould is now located.

The street cars are now running to the Catholic church in Strong City, the last rail having been bedded and the last spike driven, Tuesday afternoon, by County Treasurer W. P. Martin, and the first trip over the road, all the way from the church, was made that same afternoon.

Thomas Ryan, Jr., a son of Hon. Thomas Ryan, member of Congress from this district, is a passenger brakeman on the main line of the Santa Fe. He bears a close resemblance to his father and is a bright, intelligent young fellow. He will doubtless make his mark as a good railroadman.—Chase County Republican.

The Newton Republican, speaking of the opening of the Clark House, a new and magnificent hotel in that

city, says: "The first story front is built of white Cottonwood stone, from the Clements quarries, on the Santa Fe railroad. The carvings, which are handsome and unique, are both of Cottonwood and Warrensburg blue stone."

In giving the names of the officers of the County regiment of old soldiers, in our last issue, we neglected to mention that J. J. Massey is the Chaplain, and A. B. Watson, Color Sergeant; and that Comrade S. P. Watson gave notice at the meeting at which this regiment was organized, that he would donate the fattest yearling steer he had for the next reunion.

Mrs. Henry Bonewell, hostess of the Eureka House, together with her daughter, Lola, arrived home, on Tuesday night, of last week, from their visit at Kansas City, accompanied by her son, Mr. Wm. Bonewell, who had been at work in that city for some time past, and who brought home with him a very fine piano, which he has placed in the parlor of the Eureka House.

The following pupils from other districts are enrolled as pupils in our city schools: Miss Inez Simmons, Simmons district; Miss Carrie Hyle, Lyon county; Miss Alice Green and Silas Green, Clements; Miss Mattie Upton, Upton school; Nathaniel Brown, Fox creek; Irvin McClelland, Ellinor; Leo Cochran and Eva Cochran, Strong City; George Park, Elmdale; Frank Munz, Upton school.

Mrs. E. W. Pinkston and Miss Annie Williams, of Cedar Point, stopped in the city last evening on their way to Burlington, where they go as delegates to a convention being held at that place. On account of the lateness of the trains, they were unable to reach Burlington last evening, which necessitated their stopping in this city. They were accompanied by several other delegates.—Emporia Democrat, Dec. 6.

The initial number of The School News, published in this city, monthly, by the teachers and pupils of the public schools of this place, a 16-page paper, is on our table. It is a neat and well printed paper, and is devoted to the educational interests of Cottonwood Fall and Chase county, and should be well patronized by all who are interested in educational matters. The subscription price of the News is 50 cents per annum.

The Equitable Aid Union was organized in Strong City, Monday evening, November 22, with 22 members, by Deputy Supreme President, Geo. R. Moore. The officers are as follows: Geo. R. Ellsworth, Chancellor; Bert Dunlap, Advocate; G. L. Skinner, President; Mrs. G. K. Hagans, Vice President; Mrs. W. R. French, Auxiliary; H. O. Harvey, Secretary; G. K. Hagans, Treasurer; Wm. R. French, A. C. attendant; Mrs. G. L. Skinner, Chaplain; W. J. Dunham, Warden; J. D. Jackson, Sentinel; F. M. Jones, M. D., Medical Examiner.

Mr. John Fogarty, brother-in-law of Mr. B. Lantry, and foreman for the firm of Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons, died, at Strong City, Thursday night, December 3, 1887, from pneumonia, after an illness of a few days. Mr. Fogarty was a most exemplary member of the Catholic Church, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his death. His funeral took place, Saturday morning, from the Catholic church, in Strong City, the Rev. Father Boniface Niehaus, O. S. F., officiating, and his remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery, west of Strong City.

Miss Eva Crawford, a charming young lady of New Mexico, who is a pupil at Bethany college, Topeka, spent last week at the home of her classmates, the Misses Libbie and Nettie Carter, of Cottonwood Falls. Miss Crawford is a daughter of the famous scout, trapper and guide, Captain Jack Crawford, who is well and favorably known all through the Rocky mountains. While she is a diligent student, with a strong mentality and a mind susceptible of the highest culture, she possesses in a marked degree many of the physical accomplishments that made her father famous, and is an expert and a graceful and fearless rider. Captain Jack Crawford, whom we frequently meet years ago in the mountains, where most of his life was spent, is one of nature's noblemen, with the courage of a lion and a heart as tender as a woman's. His life has been a succession of startling events and dangers, such as but few men in his calling have experienced, and he was never known to shrink a responsibility or shrink from a task, however perilous, when once undertaken. Although Captain Jack acquired his education in the rough school of experience, he is a poet of no mean order and recently published a volume of his poems, the merits of which are a surprise to those who are acquainted with the active and eventful life he has led and the meagre facilities he possessed for procuring an education.—Chase County Republican.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. The District Board of School Dist. No. 56, will receive sealed bids for the erection of a School-house. Bids will be opened at A. Bringham's house, December 13th, 1887, at 2 o'clock, p. m. All bids must be accompanied with bonds in double the amount of bids, with good security. Plans and specifications can be seen at the County Superintendent's office, at Cottonwood Falls, and Squire D. W. Mercer's, at Matfield Green, from now until the time of opening the bids.

The District Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. AARON BRINGHAM, J. C. NICHOL, Director, Treasurer. P. O. address of all Matfield Green.

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.

FOR SALE. A dwelling house, of five rooms, in Strong City, that will rent at from \$8 to \$10 per month, steady. Will trade for stock. Apply to Robert Belton, at Strong City, or at this office. oct6-tf

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

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

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, feb10-tf. Elmdale, Kans.

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

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

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for 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 horse in the county, and they run it free. Parties who want alfalfa seed should send in their orders at once, as the supply is not equal to the demand, J. R. BLACKSHERE, Elmdale, Kans.

Full line of Working Gloves and Mitts for Winter just Opened by Burton Bro.'s at Strong City.

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

The stock of Boots and Shoes for fall and winter trade is now complete at Burton Bro.'s, Strong City.

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'Reilly's, Sam Gilliland's, Matthews & Peary's and Gill & Mellvane'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 & Somers.

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

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialitat. aug5-tf

A splendid article of bran, at Frisby & Somers.

Giese & Krens are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds.

F. Oberst's bread on sale at M. Lawrence's.

Burton Bro.'s have opened a fine line of Winter Clothing and Overcoats at Strong City, where they are selling at Bed Rock Prices.

Frisby & Somers have just received seven cars of coal.

HUMPHREYS' DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engravings. HAILED FREE. Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician.—Simple, Safe and Sure.

1 Fever, Congestion, Inflammation... 25
2 Whooping Cough, Violent Cough... 25
3 Croup, Cough, or Teething of Infants... 25
4 Croup, Cough, or Teething of Infants... 25
5 Whooping Cough, Violent Cough... 25
6 Cholera, Malaria, Vomiting... 25
7 Cholera, Malaria, Vomiting... 25
8 Cholera, Malaria, Vomiting... 25
9 Cholera, Malaria, Vomiting... 25
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E. F. HOLMES. The weather of the last few 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, furred mittens 25 and 35 cents. Dozens of Fur caps from \$1.00 up. Largest line of \$10.00 and \$12.00 Overcoats in the market.

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

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

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

We have a fine line of Fancy Flannel Shirts.

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

Look through our stock before buying your winter bill.

Strictly one Price.

Terms, Cash.

E. F. HOLMES, COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Wm. H. HOLSINGER, (Successor to Holsinger & Fritz), -DEALER IN-

HARDWARE, STVES AND TIRWARE,

FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS,

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

Success of the Old and Most Reliable Friend of the G. O. P.
Nothing in its weary eyes in Mr. J. Thomson Foraker's plurality, our esteemed Republican neighbor, the Tribune, seeks to find out what it was that led the party of great moral pretensions, and thereupon it utters this word of reproval and warning:
"It might be as well to inquire whether reliance for success upon all sorts of political devices has not turned away the thoughts of men from those sound principles upon which alone the Republican party can depend for success."

The sound principles referred to are those proclaimed with such tempestuous insistence by that gentle and retiring Buckeye patriot, Mr. J. Benson Foraker. They are nothing less and nothing more than that rollicking old chestnut, the Bloody Shirt. It had generally been supposed that this venerable garment was carefully wrapped up in the paper and reposing in the closets of time. Of course Julius Caesar Burrows and George Frisbie Hoar and a few other moldy ancients had a key, and went to the chest every once in a while to weep fond tears over the relic; but few expected to see it patched up and wildly waved again before a wondering world.

But lo! Benny Foraker has waved it wildly before the eyes of the Ohio Republicans, and they have received it with almost as much enthusiasm as if it were an office. Foraker's historical canvass-patched breeches have never caused such fervid excitement among the Ohio Republicans. It is said that the Western reserve is actually raising troops under the impression that a war with the South is going on. Murat Halstead has blown a warlike note upon the trumpet which has sounded for so many gallant raids. The crime and danger of allowing rebel Generals to come to Ohio and make Democratic speeches have been pointed out with a bold and free hand. The Buckeye heart has been fired. The next breeze might bring to our ears the sound of arms. Indeed, a Republican foray into Kentucky may at any moment be anticipated by the Louisville distillers.

The Tribune, gazing admiringly at Fire-Alarm Foraker's plurality, is inclined to think that the waving of the shirt is what did the business. The New York Republicans have tried almost everything else lately. The Tribune hints that perhaps they might with advantage take up the "sound principles, i. e., Sanguine Shirt. But would the Union League stand it? The business men of Ohio were not particularly pleased with its reappearance. They have no objection to trading with the South, and do not expect to increase business by abusing their customers. And are there many people in this State who pine to have the shirt brought over? The Foraker stage of opinion is one that New York has outgrown.

Still, as Democrats, we should rejoice to see the Bloody Shirt waved in New York next year. If the Republicans are forced to return to that, they must be politically hard up. Of course Fire-Alarm Foraker is the man for President on the war ticket. We forget Sergeant Bates' politics, but if he were a Republican, he would be a good man to run for Vice-President with Foraker. Then Bates would have the shirt, and Foraker the shirt. It would be rare fooling.—N. Y. Sun.

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

As New York went in 1887, so the Country will go in 1888.

The people of New York State have spoken.

They have declared that this is a Democratic State, safe for the Democracy next year, and, therefore, ensuring the election of a Democratic President.

The Republicans themselves must admit that, for did not their chief organ, the New York Tribune, state, on October 31, in its editorial columns, "as goes New York in 1887, so the country will go in 1888."

New York has gone decidedly Democratic, by an increased majority.

Therefore, the country may be assured of a continuance of honest government in the Nation for four years more after March 4, 1889.

The immense significance of this glorious victory may be seen at a glance.

And it was a glorious victory. The enemy put forth almost superhuman efforts, knowing that they were in the last ditch and that defeat meant practical annihilation.

Never was a Republican campaign conducted with less regard for the canons of common decency, truthfulness and honor.

The floodgates of abuse, scurrility, lies and misrepresentations were let loose and a black, turbid stream, such as has rarely defiled the surface of state politics, poured forth. The Republican press seemed to be inspired with especial powers of malignity and the Republican orators with extraordinary fertility of distorted imagination.

The two United States Senators, who, by an unfair Republican appointment, misrepresent New York in Washington, stumped the state from Lake Erie to New York harbor, and with them went Senator Allison, of Iowa.

With the traveling circus went the head of the Republican ticket, Colonel Fred Greer, and the audience at each one night's stand, and the readers of the Republican organs were constantly reminded that he was the son of his father, and husband of his wife.

Money was poured forth in the most lavish manner, the quarantine rig and the monopolies contributing read-

ily and unhesitatingly responding to every call made upon them.

But the Democracy of New York, staunch and true, stood to their arms undauntedly and faced the enemy with unbroken ranks.

They overthrew the enemy, as they have repeatedly done before, and inflicted upon them a crushing defeat.

The country may rest assured that New York State is ever sure for the Democracy.—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

PEACE AND PLENTY.

The Happy Results of Three Years of Democratic Experience.
Three years ago the electors of the country placed the Executive branch of the Government in the hands of the Democratic party. The trust reposed in it has been faithfully fulfilled. The country has had the benefit of a wise, safe, honest and economical administration of the government, and that is all that is expected of any political party. The laws have been impartially enforced, the revenues have been faithfully collected, the standard of official integrity has been raised, the navy has been purified in its methods and strengthened in its resources, and in its foreign relations the peace as well as the honor of the country has been steadily preserved.

There is no denying these ringing and unchallenged statements of Governor Hill. They are, however, a source of sore discomfort to certain Republican leaders, who can not help seeing that the country is in a distressingly and, as far as they are concerned, an ominously prosperous condition. Mere partisanship may gnash its teeth at the success of a Democratic Administration, for it is thereby deprived of the cakes and ale which an office-grabber always includes in his definition of patriotism, but the great body of American people are grateful for National prosperity, no matter by which political party it is achieved.

These Republican leaders were very poor prophets in 1884. They foretold National ruin, the extinction of our industries and a general crash and smash in case a Democrat should be made President. There was to be an eclipse of the sun and moon; there were to be epidemics and plagues, the Confederate debt was to be paid; slavery was to be re-established at once and the undertaker would make ready to take charge of the defunct Republic. This was the agreeable picture presented to American citizens by the politicians who had fattened on the perquisites of office, given away two hundred million acres of our public domain, spent one hundred millions of dollars on a navy of which only a third rate power on the globe would be ashamed, and retained unnecessary taxes until the Treasury was bursting with a surplus which the people needed for the conduct of their business and which the Government had no use for.

These gentlemen, who feared the advent of the Democracy and pretended that their fears were born of their disinterested patriotism, have been making history twenty-five years, and the people are reading now page by page. Senator Sherman, Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, and Mr. Blaine, of Maine, have studiously protested that the Republican escutcheon was undimmed by scandals, and that when the books were examined they would be found to be correct. Thoughtful men have marveled at the recklessness of such assertions, at the monumental impertinence which insisted that black and white, was insulted the people by regarding them as fools who liked nothing better than to be gulled. There was the Whisky ring, the Credit Mobilier infamy, the land robbery, the monstrous corruption by which poor Hayes was counted in, the innumerable navy jobs, and a score more of colossal misdeeds, every one of them the accusation and the proof of dishonesty. Still the Republican escutcheon was undimmed.

"You will be ruined!" they cried, and hoped the lie would keep them in power. They even scattered throughout Virginia a lot of chromos ornamented with a slave block and an auctioneer selling black men to the highest bidder, and a legend containing the agonizing assurance that if Mr. Cleveland were elected the old times would all come back again, and the South would fight and win in Congress the battles which it lost in the Wilderness and at Appomattox. Business was to go to the dogs, taxes were to be raised and every conceivable disaster light like a vulture on the carcass of the Republic and pick its bones.

Well, the country has had three years of Democratic experience. The sun shines, the rain falls, the crops grow, the seasons change just the same as ever. Not quite the same, though, for we have never been so prosperous or contented as we are to-day. The bloody shirt is waved in vain. The three palsies have not taken effect. The South, North, East and West never understood each other so well, and never respected each other so much. We have become one people, a united people, a satisfied people, a people who are growing rich. That is enough to say, for it includes law and order, the protection of our homes and honesty in public office.

The Republicans would like a change. But the people will have no change, and that ends it.—N. Y. Herald.

—The Democratic party is in the saddle again, and it is there to stay. It has buried opposition parties in the past, and will bury others in the future. It has about finished the grave of the Republican party, and next year it will bury that party. Lord help us to be sufficiently thankful.—Shelbyville (Ind.) Democrat.

—The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette presents the idea that John Sherman lacks tact. The truth is John not only lacks tact, but he lacks patriotism.—Atlanta Constitution.

SHEEP IN WINTER.

Management Necessary to Keep Flocks in Good Condition.

The most important part of the care of sheep is the winter feeding. The summer feeding on pasture is free from risks so long as very simple precautions are taken to avoid wet low land, to provide pure water, and shade in the hottest weather. But in the winter every thing goes against the sheep; the confinement is unnatural, the dry feeding provokes disease and grain feeding is opposed to the habits of the animals. Pure fresh air, a dry knoll, plenty of suitable food, pure water, are better for a flock than confinement in a close, warm stable, where the air is foul and unwholesome. Last winter a portion of the writer's flock was permitted to occupy a piece of open woods with a dense thicket on one side, through which flowed a pure spring brook which was so warm as not to freeze in the coldest weather; the rest were kept in a large yard with an open shed in it and were fed on good clover hay and libitum, with half a pint of corn daily for each sheep. The exposed sheep were fed only hay and tops of corn with some small nubbins on it. They came out in the spring in far better condition than the others, reared their lambs better and cost less than one-third as much to feed. Similar experience during many years with various breeds of sheep has proved that, as compared with confinement in a close shed and yard, an open field with the simplest shelter, even no more than a fence corner is preferable. But the most careful shepherds will provide the best facilities for the care of the flock, and these comprise a dry, roomy yard, annexed to a field or wood lot with an open shed in which the sheep may shelter in cold, rainy weather or when they may be disposed to do so, and provided with water drawn from a well. The shed and yard should be kept well littered and the litter and manure may accumulate through the winter without damage to the sheep. The fresh straw thrown down will be picked over and the best of it eaten and serve for the roughness which the sheep need.

The feeding, however, is the most particular part of the winter management. Overfeeding is productive of various disorders arising from indigestion, such as "stretches," (this is the result of costiveness,) congested skin, which causes the wool to fall off in patches; cough, which results in disorder of the lungs and encourages those troublesome parasites, which produce quickly, destroy the flock, and which, gaining access to the lambs from the older sheep, produce that fatal disease commonly known as "pinning," "paper skin," or anemia, which is nothing less than impoverished blood due to the insufficient oxidation resulting from impaired respiration. Indigestion is not always the result of overfeeding; irregularity of feeding provokes it and so does unsuitable food. And sheep require the most regular and suitable feeding. Clover hay is the best staple food, but that it may be eaten up close and without waste it should be cut early and while the stems are tender, and cured as quickly as possible. The finest and shortest grass hay is the best; red-top and orchard grass mown when not more than a foot high makes excellent feeding, and we have found that oat straw, pea straw and corn fodder cut into chaff is eaten very readily and is exceedingly healthful. Sheep love a mixed herbage, picking here a little and there a little, and so a mixed fodder is most palatable to them. The hours of feeding should be the same every day. Three meals a day are usual, but we have found two to be better. To divide the day and night into three periods of eight hours each and feed three times would make the feeds come at six in the morning, two in the afternoon and ten at night. As it is usual for the shepherd to be around his stock the last thing at night before retiring, these hours of feeding are by no means inconvenient. They may be varied to five a. m. and one and nine p. m., and leave eight hours intervals between meals. This regularity is so helpful when sheep are being fed for profit that we believe it will pay well to make the change. Sheep like to feed often; they are up and feeding and then resting several times a day when at pasture, and little and often at a time enables them to digest more food and assimilate it more profitably than when the stomach is filled to repletion and longer intervals elapse between foods when the stomach is empty and the system becomes exhausted. This principle of frequent light feeding has been found desirable and profitable for all animals and is one upon which the building up of weak and invalid persons has been always practiced by physicians and nurses.

The feeding of grain to sheep is a matter for careful management. Sheep are really herbivorous, and grain feeding is an artificial condition with them. We have found the feeding of whole grain to the flock en masse, or all together, contributes to over-rapid eating in the greedy haste to get more than a due share, and fits of choking are likely to happen, which are injurious and waste all the benefit expected from the grain. Hence it is better to give what grain is to be fed ground and mixed with cut chaff, slightly moistened, so that it is eaten slowly and masticated thoroughly. Corn is not a good food for sheep. They need a good deal of nitrogen, which goes to make up the fleece. Wool contains nearly sixteen per cent. of nitrogen. This is equivalent to one pound to a six and one-half pound

fleece of pure wool. This nitrogen must be supplied in the food or the fleece will suffer, and the various defects so often found in wool are due to this cause more than any other. The weak spots in the wool, which cause what is known as "break," and reduce the value of the fleece so greatly are thus produced, and as nature makes an increased effort to supply warmth in the winter by a heavy growth of the protecting coat, the animal itself suffers for this want of sufficiently varied element. Hence peas, clover hay and a little linseed meal should always form a part of the winter ration, with oats, rye, buckwheat and coarsely cracked corn in an even mixture.—N. Y. Times.

CUSHIONS AND PILLOWS.

Artistic Bits of Fancy Work Suitable for Holiday Presents.

Heart-shaped pin-cushions are among the pretty novelties. They are made all sizes, from the flat little one which may be carried in the vest pocket to the life-sized one to place on the dressing table. A suggestive model is of dark crimson satin, covered with a little square of fine lace-edged scrim, on which is embroidered a spray of forget-me-nots in pale-blue silk tipped with yellow. Another fancy is to make a twin-heart pin-cushion, two hearts tied together at the points. They should both be the same size and sewed together firmly, the sewing covered by a large bow of ribbon.

Diamond-shaped twin cushions are also artistic. Those made in pale-yellow satin and covered with dotted mull are especially so. The dots are worked over with yellow silk and the edges trimmed with a narrow flounce of torchon lace; two yards of pale-yellow ribbon are tied between the two cushions. Well-made cushions about seven inches square and covered with strong muslin may be purchased as cheap as they could be made. A half yard of satin at thirty cents will cover them, and a quarter of a yard of mull, two yards of lace and four penny skeins of silk will make the covers, while a yard and a half or two yards of ribbon will be needed for the bow.

The newest sofa cushions are made bag-shaped out of the art silks which are to be found in every shop. They are not at all expensive, and when the proper colors are chosen add much to the nice effect of a room. The soft China silk in olive, with rings of dark-red in pale-olive intertwined, will go well with most furnishings; and for a room with light furniture nothing prettier than a cream silk scattered with moss rose buds or a pale-olive with apple-blossoms can be found. About a yard and a half will be needed to make a good-sized cushion. First make the cushion out of a square piece of muslin and fill it with soft, new feathers, or better still, with down; do not make it too stiff, but just full enough to stand up. Then sew the silk to make a bag, hemming the opening with a fine wide hem; slip the feathered bag into it, and with a broad piece of ribbon tie it snugly at the opening.

Another way is to make the silk slip five inches larger on all sides than the inside cushion and to tie each corner snug with ribbon. This gives a pretty effect, but it is a trifle more expensive. Such a cushion should cost about \$2.25. The silk will be 75 cents a yard, a half-pound of feathers 75 cents, and the ribbon about 40 cents—not too much for so pretty an article.

For a person afflicted with chronic headache a balsam pillow would prove a blessing. One can be made at an expense of \$1. The bags of balsam of the usual size, about four inches long and eight wide, will cost 50 cents, and a half yard of thin silk will be needed to cover it. Either plain or fancy silk may be used to cover it, and if the latter, pine green, sky blue or cloud pink are nice colors to use, and some suggestive inscription such as "Sweet sleep be thine" or "The murmuring pines and the hemlocks" should be embroidered across one side.—N. Y. Journal.

—Ham Toast for Breakfast: Grate about a pound of cold boiled ham, twice as much lean as fat. Season it slightly with pepper and a little powdered nutmeg or mace. Beat the yolks of three eggs, and mix with them the ham. Spread the mixture thickly over slices of delicately browned toast, with the crust pared off and the toast buttered while hot. Brush it slightly on the surface with white of egg, and then brown it with a red-hot shovel or salamander.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Marble Cake, Light Part: One cup of white sugar, one-half cup each of butter and milk, whites of three eggs, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, and two cups of flour. Dark Part: One-half cup of brown sugar, one-fourth cup of butter, one-half cup of molasses, one-fourth cup of milk, one-half a nutmeg, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful each of allspice and soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, two cups of flour and the yolks of three eggs. Butter your mould and put in the dark and light batter in alternate tablespoonfuls.—Household.

—Two small boys of Rowley, Mass., have been making money by catching eels these frosty evenings. Armed with a lantern and a pole they sought the shallow brooks that empty into the creek there. One boy with the pole prodded the sides of the brook thoroughly as he moved up stream. The other boy, with the lantern, standing some yards above, crouched low over the water and grabbed the eels, which, driven on by the pole, swam up toward the light.

CULTURE OF OLIVES.

The Successful Experiments Made on a Pacific Coast Farm.

To the already considerable area of Santa Clara County lands planted to olives a large acreage will be added, our soil and climate being especially adapted to their production. The Quito olive farm, seven miles west of San Jose, is one of the show places of the county, and a brief reference thereto may not be unacceptable to strangers who propose to visit this county, as it is but a sample of what can be done in any portion of our domain.

It was planted in 1865 by Senor Don Jose Ramon Arguello, who was then the owner of the Quito ranch. He first planted but a hundred trees, but their thrifty growth induced him, two years later, to add to this planting, and, in imitation of the methods of European countries, to set out grapevines between the trees. Death overtook Don Jose, however, before he had realized his anticipations in regard to this great work. His estate was divided and passed into other hands, and in December, 1882, it came into possession of the present proprietor, Edward E. Goodrich.

From the death of Don Jose up to the purchase by Mr. Goodrich the plantation has been much neglected. The trees, however, had grown luxuriantly, and having been planted only sixteen and a half feet apart had become so crowded as to suffer seriously from the lack of air and sunshine. Mr. Goodrich determined to thin them out by transplanting half of them to an adjoining plot.

It was generally supposed that trees of this age and size could not be transplanted and live, but the experiment was made and with most gratifying results. Twelve hundred and fifty trees of nine to eighteen years of age were thus removed, all of which, excepting about twenty-five, which were not in good condition at the time of removal, have again rooted and are again bearing heavily. The success of this transplanting proves the especial adaptability of the soil and climate of Santa Clara County for the growth of the olive.

From this time the Quito olive farm became productive, and its oil has won the highest encomiums from connoisseurs as well as having received the first premium for American olive oil at the New Orleans exposition.

In all the plantings the Spanish-Italian system of planting grapes between the trees has been adhered to, and the whole tract is now a solid olive orchard and vineyard, except a small portion which is reserved for the dwelling house, oil mill, winery and other accessories. The place contains 7,900 olive trees, 32,000 vines and a nursery of 3,500 young olives. During the last four years the work on the place has been that of restoration and development, and the production of oil or olives in pickle has been a secondary consideration, but even under these circumstances the product has yielded a handsome revenue; and those who have investigated the subject consider this branch of fruit growing to be one of the most profitable in which it is possible to engage. The variety grown on the Quito ranch and most highly favored by experts is known here as the "Mission." It is one of the best oil varieties, and corresponds with the oil and olives of the noted Riviera and Luchese districts of Italy, and the Avignon and Riviera districts of France.—San Jose Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

He Dazed the Landlord.

"I desire to retire," said a Boston guest to the proprietor of a hotel in Arkansas.

"You which?" asked the dazed man.

"I desire to retire."

"You what?"

"I desire to retire."

"Well—I—I—I'll be darned if I believe we've got it in the house, mister."

"Got what?" said the amazed guest.

"I didn't ask for any thing."

"Well, say it again an' see if I kin ketch on."

"It's strange you can not understand plain English. I simply said I desire to retire, that is, I wish to go to my room."

"O—aw—O! That's hit? You want turn in, eh? Why n't you say so? We don't know nothin' 'bout 'desirin' to retire' here in Arkansas. We just put off to bed."

And when he came down-stairs he said to his wife: "If that's the way they talk in Boston it ain't no wonder there's so many fools there. 'Desire to retire'! Well, I'll be darned!"—Tid-Bits.

The March of Progress.

It is now possible to construct a complete sewing machine in a minute, or sixty in one hour; a reaper every fifteen minutes or less; three hundred watches in a day, complete in all their appointments. More important than this even is the fact that it is probable to construct a locomotive in a day. From the plans of a draughtsman to the execution of them by the workmen, every wheel, lever, valve and rod may be constructed from the metal to the engine intact. Every rivet may be driven in the boiler, every tube in the tube sheets, and from the smoke-stack to the ash-pan a locomotive may be turned out in a working day, completely equipped, ready to do the work of a hundred horses.—Boston Transcript.

—Mrs. Mary Coy, of Covode, Pa., during the year ending October 1, 1887, wove 1,769 yards of carpet and 340 yards of cloth with an ordinary handloom. Counting the carpet at 8 cents per yard, and the cloth at 10, it yielded an income to the lady of only \$174.72.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—God often bends long with those with whom He will not bear always.

—Prof. Seelye is lecturing at Cambridge this term on Europe during the Reign of Frederick the Great.

—To-day, let us rise and go to our work. To-morrow we shall rise and go to our reward.—Richard Fuller.

—The debt of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has been removed. Its receipts for the year were \$730,000.

—The English Baptists have in the West India Islands, excluding Jamaica, 5 missionaries, 143 evangelists, and 5,911 members.

—The best and noblest lives are those which are set toward high ideals. And the highest and noblest ideal that any man can have is Jesus of Nazareth.—Almeron.

—Welsh Presbyterians have increased in twenty years from 91,717 to 128,459, and during that time their contributions have amounted to nearly \$15,000,000.—Public Opinion.

—Fifty-two of the students in the theological department at Oberlin are in the classical department, sixteen in the English department, eight in the Slavic department, and four are special students.

—A farmer, bringing his son as a pupil, was asked what he intended to make of the lad. "Well, if he gets grace we'll make him a minister." "Ah," returned the schoolmaster, "if he gets no grace, what then?" "Then," said the father, "he might just become a schulemaister like yerself."

—The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland reports in Jamaica 19 ordained European missionaries, 11 ordained native missionaries, 6 native catechists, 76 native teachers, 45 principal stations, 33 out-stations, 8,796 communicants, 68 day schools with 5,967 scholars, 58 Sunday-schools with 6,264 scholars.—Public Opinion.

—Dr. John Bascom, who recently resigned the presidency of the University of Wisconsin after fourteen years of service, has returned to his old home in Williamstown, where he will devote himself to literary work. He has already resumed his former helpful interest in the public and religious concerns of the town.—Congregationalist.

—The world's history is a divine poem, of which the history of every nation is a canto, and every man a word. Its strains have been pealing along down the centuries, and though there have been mingled the discords of warring cannon and dying men, yet to the Christian philosopher and historian—the humble listener—there has been a divine melody running through the song which speaks of hope and hallowed days to come.

—In Cuba the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention of the United States has a mission which is meeting with considerable success under the charge of Rev. A. J. Diaz. A church was constituted in Havana, January, 1886, which now numbers over one hundred members, and two other churches and four Sunday-schools have been organized. During the first quarter of 1887 Mr. Diaz baptized 168 believers.—Public Opinion.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Bad buy words: "Charge it to me."

—A little wrong to another is a great wrong done to ourselves.

—If you speak what you will, you shall hear what you dislike.

—Where there is room in the heart there is always room in the house.

—Speaking tactically, the opening of the school season indicates a spanking boom.

—The heart of the ungrateful is like the desert, which absorbs the rain and produces nothing.

—Here is a problem for hotel patrons to wrestle with: Does a dinner taste better before or after feeling the waiter?—Hotel Mail.

—We have always understood the feelings of the school-boy who said that Saturday would be much more satisfactory and filling if it only came after Sunday, instead of before.—Puck.

—A young man who had both his aural appendages chewed off in a rough-and-tumble fight; and all his friends are happy, because he played on the flute by ear, which he can't now.

—Miss Tensor—I'm afraid you are no end of a naughty boy, Sam. My brother told me the other day that you lost £5 at cards at one sitting at your club, and that your father was awfully angry about it. Mr. Golightly—Awfully! He lost £10 the same night at his club.—Fun.

—Husband—I can't stand this any longer. You make me desperate. Wife—So you have said before. Husband—I'm going into the next room to kill myself. Wife—The spare room! I guess not. If you want to kill yourself the wood-shed is plenty good enough.—Omaha Herald.

—A tender-hearted and compassionate disposition, which inclines men to pity and feels the misfortune in others, and which is even for its own sake incapable of involving any man in ruin and misery, is of all tempers of mind the most amiable; and, though it seldom receives much honor, is worthy of the highest.—Fielding.

—Another Belle to Ring.—The sexton's sweetheart's name was Nell, and she was called the village belle; when hope had made the sexton bold, one night his love for Nell he told. While to his neck she fondly clung, and lovingly her hand he wrung; her sentiments with his just chimed, and his appeal she thought well-timed, and having told'd his love so well, she whispered he might ring the bells.—Baltimore.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

The Secretary of the Interior on Land Grants.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—In his annual report Mr. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, gives some interesting facts in regard to railroad land grants. The report says: Shortly after my appointment to the position which I now have the honor to hold, and as I became somewhat familiar with the public land system, its organizations and the working thereof, I became more and more impressed with the fact that the public domain was being diverted to its legitimate purpose and converted to objects, the several effects of which were prejudicial to the entire theory on which the land system was based.

Apart from the methods of illegal appropriation of the public domain effected through the conversion of several laws for securing title thereto, I became convinced that the administration of Congressional grants of lands to wagon and rail roads had given rise to enormous abuses. Congress had not only made grants, which, in some instances, extended in extent the area of a half dozen of the largest and most populous States of the Union, but, in addition, provided that any losses of lands within the granted limits should be satisfied by selections of lands within other adjoining limits, thus nearly doubling the area of the original grant. Under these acts, the land department had withdrawn from public appropriation only the granted limits as required by law, but also the lands within the indemnity limits, at the request of the grantee companies. Thus enormous quantities of the public lands were held in reservation to the United States, but the corporations in the construction of their roads, the selection of its lands; and the uncertain adjustments of the grants by the department. I do not for a moment question the wisdom of allowing in the construction of railroads the policy was at the time a wise one, but in the light of experience it may well be asked whether it would not have been wise to have added these great enterprises otherwise than by grants of public domain. The amount of land granted by which these vast territories passed under the dominion of railroad companies gave an incalculable wound to the public domain. Before that scheme had a fair opportunity for displaying its beneficent effects. This land grant legislation was certainly not in harmony with the theory of the distribution of the public domain among the people, and the grants of lands as a basis for traffic and speculation and gigantic financial schemes what was, by the original policy of the Government, designed to be homes for an industrious and thrifty people, the nodes of domestic happiness and virtue and patriotism.

Notwithstanding these indemnity withdrawals were made exclusively for the interests of the company, few of them, if any, were ever at all reached their roads within the limits prescribed in the granting act, as an express condition on which the grant was made. Maps of "probable," "general," "designated" and "definite" routes of said roads were filed with ready in the department, and withdrawals thereunder asked and almost invariably granted, on all the public land, States and Territories, were granted over said roads, granted and indemnity limits; and in many instances the limits of one road overlapping and conflicting with other roads in the most bewildering manner, so that the settler, seeking a home, could scarcely find one, or perhaps two or three of the roads to which grants of land had been made by Congress.

Nor was this all. Though the desired tract might not be apparently covered by a railroad location, the settler would have been, before agents of the corporations would set up a claim to it, or to the right to occupy and demarcate it, under the right of way and construction privileges conferred by the granting act. Thus the settler, if any, he might have, and with no one to advise him with respect to either the law or the facts, would, for the sake of peace and a home, readily consent to purchase from the company. In this way these corporations, in addition to the lands which they have claimed, sold and received the price of a great deal of other land to which they had neither legal nor moral right, nor the shadow of either.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Report of the Postmaster-General—Substantial Increase of Revenue and Proportionate Decrease of Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following item is from the Postmaster-General's annual report, sent to the President yesterday: POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1887.—SIR: The following report presents an account of the transactions of this department and the operation of the postal service during the year ended with the 30th of June, 1887, the second complete fiscal year of your administration. The multitudinous statistics necessary to service will be found intelligently digested, in the reports of the officers in charge of its several branches and the accompanying tables, subjoined as appendices hereto. The expectation of growth and improvement in the affairs of the postal service, indulged in previous reports, has been realized during the past year. In part arising from an extension of the limits of mailable matter of the fourth class—ordered to meet the requirements of trade and from the receipts of the special delivery service, but chiefly from the greater employment of all postal facilities consequent upon the rising business prosperity of the country, faithfully reflected in the postal service, the revenue has gained upon the preceding year by nearly \$4,800,000, attaining a height never reached before, despite the restrictive operation of various reductions in the rates of postage and the other things which have been charged upon the general treasury, which two years since was a round seven millions and a year ago about seventy thousand less, has been reduced almost three-sevenths, while the fair receipts of the postal service have increased by more than three times the amount.

The prosperity of the service is the property of the post-offices, and the gains of the year are marked in the statistics of the several classes of salaried officers at its beginning was, of the first class, 75; of the second, 400; and of the third, 1,709; a total of 2,384 of the Presidential classes. By the annual review and readjustment of the rates of postage, the revenue for the four quarters ended with March 31, 1887, it was disclosed that on July 1 the net gains of the several classes were 7 in the first, 35 in the second and 131 in the third, making respective totals of \$2 in the first, \$43 in the second and \$19 in the third; in all, a net increase of \$2. This showing indicates less than the real facts, because there were other offices entitled to the same classification, but which were not included in the necessary reports, were postponed until the next quarter. And on October 1 there were added to the third class 45 offices by assignment pursuant to law, which, by the time of this report, 1,861, and of all Presidential offices, 2,381; the highest yet reached in the history of the department.

OPERA HOUSE PANIC.

A Colored Congregation Stampeded With Fatal Results. DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 30.—A negro man rushed into Stokes' Opera House, in this city, last night, where a large crowd of colored men and women had gathered to hear a sermon by the Rev. J. H. Hughes, the only ordained colored man preacher in the South. He shouted: "Fire! Fire! Fire!" The scene that followed was almost indescribable. Women and children screamed, and all made a mad rush for the doors. The stronger fought with the weaker, and pushed them down, and in many instances women, as they were being trampled, were heartrending. "My God! My God! I am dying! Let me up!" cried one poor unfortunate. No one heeded her. Down they came, some riding on the shoulders of others, and blocking the sidewalk. Fortunately the hall was soon cleared, but for fifteen minutes the frenzied fighting, screaming mass of humanity remained on the steps and it was impossible to move them. Three negro men stood for a moment in the front windows of the second story and then sprang out, and striking the stone pavement they rebounded into the street. Strange to say, they were not seriously hurt. A boy leaped from a window at the rear of the building. He is hurt internally. A woman had all her clothes torn off and went running down the street. Another woman was stood upon her head, and thus carried from the top to the bottom of the steps. When the steps had been cleared, Louisa Chavis, Jennie Stephens and another girl were picked up and carried into a drug store. The breath had been literally trampled out of their bodies. Louisa Chavis died to-day at noon. The condition of the other two is critical. There was no cause for the alarm and panic. The fire had no connection with the hall, and in itself did no damage. The space under the steps leading to the front entrance of the hall formed a closet in a store. From some cause fire was communicated to this closet, and when discovered was burning briskly. The manager of the opera house was made aware of the fire, and in a few moments would have had it extinguished without the knowledge of the congregation, if the negro man had not rushed into the hall and given the fatal alarm.

NATIONAL PROHIBITIONISTS.

Gathering of Prominent Prohibitionists in Chicago.—The National Convention, Chicago, Dec. 1.—Over five hundred prohibitionists in the Prohibition cause gathered in battery D armory yesterday morning, at the session of the National Central Committee of the Prohibition party. The galleries of the hall were hung with immense mottoes representing the principles of the party. Among the more prominent of the leaders present were Governor P. St. John, of Kansas; Frances E. Willard, of Illinois; Mother Stewart, of Ohio, and Dr. A. J. Watkins, of N. Y. Saganer, vice-chairman of New York, was in the chair. The treasurer's reports showed that \$1,000 had been paid out for Governor St. John's campaign expenses. A committee of seven was appointed to attend to immediate political organization and work. This committee consists of John Lloyd Thomas, of Maryland; John P. St. John, of Kansas; J. A. Van Vliet, of Illinois; James Black, of Pennsylvania; Judge R. C. Pitman, of Massachusetts; A. A. Hopkins, of New York; and Mrs. Brown, of Ohio. A National Committee, consisting of prominent temperance men in various States, was then appointed. Indianapolis was decided upon as the place for the party's next National Convention, and the first Wednesday in June, 1888, was named as the day, and no fusion was to be made with any other political organization.

Ex-Governor Dead.—Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 30.—Ex-Governor William M. Miller died at his home in this place at about twelve o'clock yesterday. He was sixty-four years of age, having been born at Batesville, Ark., in 1823. He was a lawyer by profession and has been in public service more than thirty years. In 1870 he was elected Governor and re-elected in 1873. He was eight times chosen State Auditor, which office he held at the time of his death. Dr. Jerusalem, late manager of the Leipzig (German) Discount Bank, has committed suicide.

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By this annual adjustment many salaries were raised, and the compensation of the Presidential postmasters as then existing was fixed for the current year at \$3,800, a net increase of \$10,800, or five (5) per cent upon the adjustment of last year. To bring the general figures up to a recent date, the whole number of post-offices on October 1 had become 35,494, of which 2,381 were salaried. The following table shows the respective totals as last mentioned: The second class, 400; the third class, 1,709; the fourth class, 2,381; the total, 4,490. Besides these were 625 branch offices or stations, an increase of 13 for the sale of stamps only. Of the whole, 8,969 were money order offices, 10,493 to be added to the total. The appointments of postmasters numbered altogether during the fiscal year 1887, of which 6,383 were to fill vacancies happening upon the expiration of commissions or by resignation; 2,585 upon removals or suspensions; 899 by left to the vacant offices to be established. Among these appointments, 834 were upon your commission to fill vacancies which happened from the causes and in the respective numbers following: Expiration of commissions, 859; by resignation, 121; by removal or suspension, 227; by death, 39, and upon the assignment of fourth class offices to a Presidential class, 145.

Among the important postmasters in office on March 4, 1885, the percentage of suspensions and removals so shown is 21.5, and the percentage of their voluntary resignations during the period of two years and upward, 18.3. The free delivery service was during the last fiscal year, extended to eight additional cities which had reached the limits then required by law of \$30.00 gross receipts or 20,000 population, and were thus within the discretionary consideration of the department. Twelve were Birmingham in Alabama, Wichita in Kansas, Battle Creek in Michigan, Winona in Minnesota, Joliet and Rock Island in Illinois, Bradford in Pennsylvania, and Boston in Vermont. Their addition left the total number of places within the privileges of this system to be 139 at the end of the year.

On July, 1886, the total annual rate of cost of the entire transportation service under the care of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, which embraces all but the foreign mails, stood at \$29,073,323.56. The actual cost for the year was less, the expenditure already made being \$28,031,102.25, leaving a balance on hand of about \$2,042,221.31, or a cost of about 22.5 per cent of adjustment. So far as already paid, the expenditures, as contrasted with the rate of cost at which the year began and also the amount of cost on the 30th of June of the current fiscal year, in the several items of this service are shown by the following table:

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1886, 1887, and Difference. Rows include: Railroad transportation, weight; Railroad transportation, money orders; Post office expenses; Post office salaries; Post office supplies; Post office fuel; Post office printing; Post office postage; Post office interest; Post office rent; Post office other expenses; Total.

*In the item of mail equipment no fixed rate of expenditure is established, as in the other branches; the amount of last year's expenditure is here stated.

The money order service continued to increase in volume during the past year, the amount in the aggregate of domestic orders issued reaching \$1,000,000,000, an increase of 19,665,330.31; 3.2 per centum of increase over the preceding year in domestic orders, and 2.86 per cent, in foreign. The aggregate of postal notes issued was \$1,708,824.81, an increase of 1,000,000, or 59.7 per cent. The fee from eight to five cents for domestic money orders not exceeding 50¢, pursuant to the recommendation of two years ago, has operated to increase the use of this service to the remitters of small sums at a noticeable degree. The average amount of each order issued last year was but \$12.72 as against an average of \$4.33 in 1884, and larger sums in previous years. The total net revenue, after deducting all amounts payable by law from money order proceeds, was \$719,335.45.

In railroad transportation there was an additional employment of 1,046 miles of newly built roads, lying in the following States to the number of miles respectively stated: Kansas, 1,364; Nebraska, 754.96; Texas, 693.68; Illinois, 676.48; Minnesota, 417.75; Iowa, 355.35; Florida, 371; Oregon, 365.39, and in the Territory of Dakota, 365.39. The total cost of which, not yet entirely adjusted, is estimated to be \$34,166.40. The railway mail service, its extent, increase,

EXIT GREVY.

Resignation of the President of the French Republic Received in Silence.

He Leaves the Responsibility of So Grave an Act to Those Who Caused It.

Congress Called—Paris Generally Reported Quiet—Some Rioting, With Several Injured.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—At 2:25 p. m. yesterday President Grevy's message resigning the Presidency of the Republic was read in the Chamber of Deputies. The text is as follows: "So long as I had only to contend with the difficulties that have accumulated in my path, the attacks of the press, the abstention of the men whom the public voice called to my side, the increasing impossibility to form a Ministry, I struggled on and remained where duty bade me; but at the moment when public opinion, better informed, and which gave me hope of forming a Government, the Chamber of Deputies voted a double resolution, which, under the form of an adjournment to a fixed hour to await the President's promised message, is tantamount to summoning the President to resign. It would be my duty and right to resist, but under the circumstances in which we are placed a conflict between the Executive and Parliament might entail consequences which restrain me. Wisdom and patriotism command me to yield.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

Grevy's Failure to Resign, as Promised, Causes Threat of a Revolution.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—At the Ministerial Council yesterday morning President Grevy informed M. Rouvier that he believed that public opinion was in his favor and that he could form a new Cabinet, and that he did not propose to make a communication to Parliament. This announcement caused general surprise, as yesterday was the date set for Grevy's resignation. When the Chamber of Deputies assembled, M. Rouvier announced that the President had reconsidered his decision to send a message to the Chamber containing his resignation, and therefore the Cabinet had again resigned. The announcement caused general surprise, as yesterday was the date set for Grevy's resignation. When the Chamber of Deputies assembled, M. Rouvier announced that the President had reconsidered his decision to send a message to the Chamber containing his resignation, and therefore the Cabinet had again resigned. The announcement caused general surprise, as yesterday was the date set for Grevy's resignation.

THE BROOKVILLE FIRE.

Four Men Killed—Another Seriously Injured.—The House Totally Destroyed.

BROOKVILLE, Kan., Dec. 2.—The fire at the Lawrence House early yesterday morning proved worse in the loss of life than as reported at first. Four firemen, Fireman Brimer, of Wamego, Kan.; Brakeman Harrison, Wamego, Kan.; Mr. Farnsworth, Lincoln, Kan.; and an unknown man were burned to death. The remains were found in the ruins. Charles Moss, of Tower Springs, Kan., was badly burned about the head and hands and internally and will probably die. A lady with a child in her arms jumped from the windows in the second story. All the guests who got out did so by jumping from the windows in the second story. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is \$20,000 to \$25,000. The houses burned were those of J. Hirsch, dry goods; J. Stauber, hardware; J. Seichrist, hotel; Ralph Walter, boots and shoes; Ralph Walter, Jr., bakery; F. M. Hodge, billiard; J. Guiles, meat market; T. J. Lessing, dwelling; R. Walters, dwelling; R. Walters, Jr., dwelling. The total insurance is about \$5,000.

AN ABORTIVE LAW.

The Merritt Conspiracy Law Fails to Operate Against Typographical Trades Unionists.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The first attempted prosecution under the recently enacted law, known as the Merritt Conspiracy law, collapsed to-day. Two striking job printers were charged with combining with other members of the Typographical Union to injure the business of Poole Bros., one of the firms composing the Typotheta, an organization of employing printers. The offense of defendants lay in joining the concerted abandonment of work and taking part in the usual tactics to prevent others taking the vacated places. When the prosecution rested their case the defense submitted it to the court without defense or argument. Another attorney for the prosecution then denounced the union men as having conspired to injure the complainant, whereupon the attorney for the defense, Alexander Sullivan, stated that if that were the case there were two sets of conspirators, the Typographical Union and the Typotheta. The court discharged the strikers.

NOTICE OF PROCEEDINGS.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Some serious rioting occurred in the Place da la Concorde last evening. The mounted guard charged the crowd and several revolver shots were fired at the police. Later they were reinforced with infantry and a fresh charge was made, when six persons were injured. A Socialist meeting was held in the Salle Favie last evening. Violent speeches were made and the crowd shouted "A bas Ferry!" "Vive Boulanger!"

Work Stopped.

New York, Dec. 1.—The Commissioner of Public Works has ordered a work in the streets involving excavations stopped for the winter. The stoppage will throw 6,000 men out of employment.

Shot Dead.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 1.—During a quarrel this morning at Wyandotte a white teamster named Edwin E. Weldon shot H. Tutt, colored, through the brain, causing instant death. The men were employed in grading, and being unable to work owing to the rain commenced quarreling.

A Shock of Earthquake.

A Shock of earthquake was felt at Chorley, Lancashire County, England, on the 1st. Buildings shook and the people left their houses abruptly excited.

The Belgian Government has adopted, with slight modifications, the eight millimeter repeating rifle.

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DISASTROUS FIRES.

The Strobridge Lithograph Works Burned—Shocking Loss of Life by the Burning of a Kansas Hotel.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 1.—Fire broke out at 1:30 this morning in the extensive establishment of the Strobridge Lithograph Company, on North Canal street between Race and Elm. The fire department was slow in getting to work on the blaze and the building and contents will probably be a total loss. At 1:45 a general alarm sounded and called the entire fire department to the Strobridge Lithograph Company's great building on the northeast corner of Elm and Canal. The flames devoured the entire building, and in less than forty minutes the walls fell in. The loss is total, and will probably be \$200,000.

Later—The scene during the fire was startling. The height of the building, the combustibility of its contents and the substantial style of its structure, served to make the fire fierce but comparatively slow. It burned floor after floor, and the falling of the heavy lithographic stones gave sounds like the discharge of a battery. Later the falling of the walls sent sheets of flames and showers of sparks high into the air. During this part of the catastrophe Fireman John Shuler, who was on a ladder thirty-five feet from the ground, missed his footing and fell to the ground. He was taken to the hospital—with injuries which may prove fatal.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

BROOKVILLE, Kan., Dec. 1.—A fire which started in the Lawrence House here at 12:40 this morning burned a block of the business portion of the town. The Lawrence House and several other business houses were entirely destroyed. Two men who were guests at the Lawrence House were burned to death. Their names were not learned as there were quite a number of strangers in the house. It is not known how the fire originated.

Later—Four men, Fireman Brimer, of Wamego, Kan.; Mr. Farnsworth, Lincoln, Kan.; and two unknown men were burned to death. The remains were found in the ruins. Charles Moss, of Tower Springs, Kan., was badly burned about the head and hands and internally and will probably die. A lady with a child in her arms jumped from the window to the ground safely. All the guests who got out did so by jumping from the windows in the second story. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is \$20,000 to \$25,000. The houses burned were those of J. Hirsch, dry goods; J. Stauber, hardware; J. Seichrist, hotel; Ralph Walter, boots and shoes; Ralph Walter, Jr., bakery; F. M. Hodge, billiard; J. Guiles, meat market; T. J. Lessing, dwelling; R. Walters, dwelling; R. Walters, Jr., dwelling. The total insurance is about \$5,000.

MICHIGAN SWAMP LANDS.

A Detroit Newspaper Publishes an Alleged Exposure of Crooked Things.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 1.—The Journal publishes a two and a half column sensation as the result of its investigation into the Michigan swamp matters and the Chandler claim against the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company. The results of this investigation are that J. B. Chandler, E. W. Sparrow and the Seager estate are entitled to locate 6,000 acres of swamp lands, and also that the State of Michigan is prosecuting claims against the land to which they have had no fall eventually to bring into the State treasury at least \$2,000,000 as payment for \$1,700,000 acres of swamp lands due from the United States to the State of Michigan. The fact also transpires that certain Michigan railroads and corporations are now holding or have sold upwards of 3,000,000 acres of land to which they have had no just title; and that suits are to be brought by the State of Michigan against the Flint & Pere Marquette, the Jacobson, Lansing & Saginaw, and the Grand Rapids & Indianapolis railroads to recover 100,000 acres illegally held by them through grants by Congress.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Important Ruling in a Will Case Affecting Friendly Society Insurance.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Judge Tuley this morning rendered a decision involving the liability of the Independent Order of Foresters under their insurance policies. W. H. Niemyer, a member of the order, was insured for \$1,000, the policy being made payable to his wife. At his death he left a will bequeathing \$500 of the insurance to his two sons and \$500 to his wife. The wife made a claim on the society for the whole amount. In deciding the case, Judge Tuley said, in substance: "Was it the intention of the society to enter into a contract with the wife of Niemyer, or was it an agreement or understanding with the member? Most clearly the latter. No relations existed between the wife and the society. The certificate only recognizes Niemyer as the contracting party. The society agrees not only that he may direct to whom the endowment shall be paid, but also that he may at pleasure change that direction. The fact that the society gives the member power to change the beneficiary at pleasure indicates that the direction of the will shall prevail over any previous direction in the certificate or otherwise."

Drummer Tax Case.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 1.—The United States circuit court here to-day, Judges Bond and Seymour presiding, in the case known as the Drummer's tax case, brought about by a petition of A. W. Henderson for a writ of habeas corpus, it was adjudged that the petitioner be discharged. The State appealed. The petitioner, Henderson, was arrested by the sheriff of Chowan County for selling goods without a license. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Bond, and at the hearing before the latter in Baltimore last summer, the case was continued to this term of the court.

A Social Shame.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 1.—The bodies of thirteen infants, each about five months developed, were recently found in jars in the cellar of Aspinwall's drug store. They had apparently been there a long time. The police are inquiring into the matter.

Work Stopped.

New York, Dec. 1.—The Commissioner of Public Works has ordered a work in the streets involving excavations stopped for the winter. The stoppage will throw 6,000 men out of employment.

Shot Dead.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 1.—During a quarrel this morning at Wyandotte a white teamster named Edwin E. Weldon shot H. Tutt, colored, through the brain, causing instant death. The men were employed in grading, and being unable to work owing to the rain commenced quarreling.

A Shock of Earthquake.

A Shock of earthquake was felt at Chorley, Lancashire County, England, on the 1st. Buildings shook and the people left their houses abruptly excited.

The Belgian Government has adopted, with slight modifications, the eight millimeter repeating rifle.

Dr. Teischow, the German court dentist, has been summoned, to San Remo to operate on the Crown Prince's teeth.