VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1887.

NUMBER 9

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE first formal conference between the English Commissioners and the American negotiators upon the fisheries question was held in the diplomatic reception room in the Department of State at Washington on

THE President has appointed George W. Parks, of Salt Lake City, to be receiver of public moneys at Salt Lake City, U. T., vice H. C. Wallace, resigned; and Tom Wall, of Oshkosh, Wis., to be a special agent to make allotment of lands to Indians

As the direct outgrowth of the Washington police scandal of last year, ex-Lieuten-ant Arnold has sued ex-Chief Walker for \$50,000 for libel.

MEMBERS of the Senate Finance subcommittee express the opinion that the Gov-ernment is annually defrauded of a large amount of revenue by under-valuation at the various custom houses. The report of this committee, when made, may affect tariff legislation by the Fiftieth Congress.

Assistant Postmaster General Knott is quoted as saying that he was convinced that the Government would establish a system of postal telegraphy within three

CARDINAL GIBBONS made a short visit to the President at the White House recently. SECRETARY WHITNEY presented an order for a turkey to each employe of his depart-

ment on Thanksgiving day.

THE President has removed William H. Black, agent of the Sac and Fox Indians,

or incompetency.

THE Chinese Minister recently entertained at dinner Secretary Bayard, Secretary Whitney, Secretary Fairchild, Postmaster General Vilas, Secretary Lamar, Secretary Endicott, the English, French and other Ministers; the Japanese Charge d'Affaires and the Justices of the Suprem Court. The entertainment commemorated

the birthday of the Empress of China.

ACTING LAND COMMISSIONER STOCKSLA GER has recommended the institution of suits to compel the removal of fences erected by the American Cattle Company, of Colorado; the Union Cattle Company, of Wyoming; Joseph Scott, of Montana; the Home Land and Cattle Company, of Montana, and O. H. Wallop, of Montana. THE President has recognized Baltizzi Effendi as honorary Consul of Turkey at

RIDDLE, DEAN & Co. have complained to the Inter-State Commission that the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad has advanced the rate from \$1.70 to \$7.70 per ton for transporting coal from Pittsburgh to Cin-cinnati. This, they charge, is an exorbitant

THE BAST. JUDGE WALLACE, of the United States Circuit Court at New York, has decided on appeal that L. H. Rogers, who was a bondsman for Signal Service Officer Henry W. Howgate, who absconded from Washington with \$133,000, must make good the

amount of the bond, \$12,000. City, Pa., have struck for an advance of nine cents per ton in wages.

A CLOTHING firm in the Bowery, New York, advertised the other day that 2,000 overcoats would be given away to the poor and needy boys. Forty policemen were sent to the spot to keep order. The store was fairly mobbed. After the 2,000 over coats had been distributed there was still thousands of children in the crowd who had to go away disappointed.

MRS. FAY, the medium, has sued the publishers of the Boston Record for \$50,000 damages for libel, in publish ng what purported to be an expose of Mrs. Fay's meth-

PROF. SEGUIN and Dr. Godfrey dissected the carcass of the elephant Alice, burned in the recent fire at Barnum's menagerie, Bridgeport, Conn., and found in the stomach over 300 pennies, part of a pocket knife, four cane ferules, a piece of lead pipe and some pebbles.

JOHN SPELLMAN, the jockey, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York, recently, from injuries said to have been received in a house of ill-fame. The coroner intended to make an investigation.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL RANDOLPH B. MARCEY died at Orange, N. J., on the 22d, aged seventy-six years. He was breveted Brigadier General March 13, 1865, and was father-in-law of the late General George B. McClellan.
The Athenæum building in Englewood,

N. J., was destroyed by fire the other morn-

ing. Loss, \$100,000.

The Puritan statue erected in Stearns Park, Springfield, Mass., in honor of Deacon. Samuel Chapin, one of the first settlers of Springfield, was unvailed on the 24th.

THE Socialists of Spain have sent to Justus M. Schwab, of New York, a contribution of \$362.72 towards the support of the families of the deceased Chicago Anarchists, accompanied by a very sympathetic letter. At the Boston & Albany crossing, West

Newton, Mass., on the 24th, a runaway team met in collision with a train. Two men named Hannon were killed, J. L. Burke was fatally wounded and P. D. Gorman was badly bruised. The horses were killed and the carriage smashed.

A RIOT occurred in Pittsburgh, Pa., recently. Some of the "Owl gang" attacked a number of Italians, which, being resented, caused knives and pistols to be drawn, resulting in about fifteen persons being wounded but no one killed.

YALE defeated Harvard in the inter-collegiate game of foot-ball at the polo grounds, New York, on the 24th. The score stood Yale, 17; Harvard, 8.

THE stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric Company at Pittsburgh, Pa., recently ratified the recent deal with Consolidated Electric Light Company, of New York. This, it is claimed, gives the Consolidated Company a virtual monopoly of incandescent lighting.

Two freight trains on the B. & O. collided near Cochrane Mills, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, Pu., on the 25th. Three of the trainmen were killed and five injured.

THE New York agent of the Netherlands-American Steamship Company has been informed that thirteen of the passengers of the steamer Scholten before reported missing are now known to have been

THE WEST.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has wired his former private secretary, George P. Bemis of Omaha, Neb., from Bangor, Me., that he felt Sue (his daughter) and the children and the birds of Madison square pulling him back, and that he had abandoned the idea of expatriating himself.

A REAR end collision between two freight trains on the Chicago & Alton, near Sher man, eight miles north of Springfield, Ill. occurred on the 22d. Two locomotives and seventeen freight cars with their contents were destroyed. The loss was from \$20,000 to \$50,000. No person was seriously in

FIELDEN and Schwab, the Anarchists, were for the first time visited by their wives at the prison at Joliet, Ill., on the 23d. Both donned citizens' clothes as is the custom when convicts receive relatives. Both exhibited considerable feeling. The meeting was affecting, but not demonstra-

CHICAGO Irishmen celebrated on the 23d the twentieth anniversary of the execution of Allen, O'Brien and Larkin, the "Man-

chester martyrs."

The recent election in Dakota, it was thought, would show but little, if any. ma jority in favor of dividing the Territory.

"BLINKEY" MORGAN, convicted of the murder of Detective Hulligan, of Cleveland, O., has been sentenced to be hanged on March 16, 1888. A motion for a new trial was overruled.

THE great St. Louis cotton steam Charles P. Chouteau was burned with her cargo of 4,500 bales of cotton at Sunflower Landing, 150 miles below Memphis, Tenn., on the night of the 22d. The Chouteau was formerly the Federal gun boat Chickasaw. Two of the crew were reported lost.

The employing lithograph printers of

Chicago have formed an organization similar to the Typothetæ.

James G. Douglas, a prominent capitalist

and at one time part owner of the Journal of Indianapolis, Ind., dropped dead in the lobby of English's Opera House the other night. Heart disease was the cause. He was married about two weeks ago.

All the hands in the Manitoba railroad

machine shops and round-house, to the number of about 200, at Barnesville, Minn., quit work on the 24th because they had not been paid for a month, a delay which, they said, had occurred several times before. JOHN RICE, a well known minstrel, died

at the county hospital, Chicago, recently, of consumption. He had no relatives in Chicago, but his friends think he had a sister living somewhere in the United A FIRE recently destroyed the Des

Moines (Iowa) Packing Company's establishment. Loss, \$130,000. THE Chicago Anarchist Defense Committee had a conference recently with the di-rectors of Waldheim cemetery in reference to the purchase of a lot in which to bury the dead Anarchists. No objection was made to burying all the bodies in one plat of ground, and a suitable plat was se-

lected, containing about 3,600 square feet of J. W. O'MANN, a real estate operator of Findlay, O., has made an assignment. The liabilities were \$42,000 and the assets \$24,000. The assignment was a natural sequence of the real estate craze which

THE Hardin County (Ill.) vendetta has resulted in two more deaths. Battery Rock, during a dance, Joe Hugleton was shot twice through the body by Joe Blair. After his fatal wounds Hugleton stabbed Blair in twelve places, both men being found by the light of a lanter

clenched and dead. Ex-Senator Jones, of Florida, has published a card denying that he is in beggary. He intends to leave Detroit soon for his ome in Florida.

STATE'S ATTORNEY GRINNELL says he will prosecute the Chicago Board of Trade if evidence is submitted that bucket shop ransactions take place there.

MAJOR A. W. HENDRICKS, one of the mos prominent lawyers of Indiana, and cousin of the late Vice President Hendricks, died uddenly at Indianapolis on the 25th from heart disease. He was about sixty years

Two negroes under sentence for highway robbery jumped from the train near Ches the other evening, and though handcuffed together made their escape. THE forest fires about Hillsboro, Ill. ave destroyed the chinch bugs that ruined

the last crops. THE SOUTH.

WILLIAM BALDWIN, a saloon-keeper, attacked three police officers at Chattanooga, fenn., recently with a revolver because they arrested his driver on a charge of sell ing liquor on Sunday without license. A eneral battle followed, when Baldwin was shot, dying within half an hour, and Police man Howard was shot in the head; proba

bly fatally. TWELVE cars and 525 bales of cotton were burned near Bryan, Tex., the other night on the Texas Central railway. The loss was \$40,000. Insured.

MARTIN ROBINSON and James Bromley white boys, each seventeen years old were yesterday sentenced at Seguin, Tex., to the penientiary for life for having decoyed Archie Henry, their companion, into a cave and murdered him. The three boys ran away from home and confederated together for the purpose of committing highway robbery and other depredations. Young Henry informed the authorities of their thefts, and it was for

this reason that his associates killed him. At Thibodaux, La., on the 23d six negro strikers were killed by the citizens' pickets, who alleged that they had been fired upon by guns loaded with slugs. Five

other negroes were wounded. Two returned refugees and two children were attacked by yellow fever at Tampa, Fla., on the 23d. There was one death. Dr. Wall telegraphed warning refugees not to return until notified.

CHARLES BAKER, aged eight, stepson of farmer named Ponder, living near Perida, Ala., recently cut the throat of his brother and sister, aged four and six, with a butcher knife. The boy had previously witnessed the slaughtering of hogs, and i is supposed the sight affected his mind. The boy disappeared and was afterward found dead, having killed himself. There were some hopes of saving the life of his young brother, but his sister died.

ADVICES from New Orleans point to a sugar crop of 300,000 hogsheads. The Louisiana rice crop will be one-third short of last

GENERAL.

DON JUAN, father of Don Carlos, died at Brighton, England, recently. By Don Juan's death the Spanish pretender claims o be the legitimate King of France. HEAVY rains in Arkansas and Southern Illinois on the 23d did much to extinguish

the devastating forest fires. Two Russian steamers were in collision ecently in the Black Sea. One of the ves sels sunk, drowning thirty-five persons. M. GREVY on the 23d announced his inten ion of resigning the Presidency of France,

THE baggage of the Italian passengers of the cholera-stricken ship, Alesia, who were released from quarantine recently, has been

the date of which event he had not fixed.

landed at Castle Garden.

A RECENT dispatch from St. Petersburg says the police surprised an armed band of Nihilists in that city and arrested them atter a desperate resistance. At a military banquet in Warsaw recently General Gourko, in proposing toast to his officers, said: "Unless the A

mighty has allotted me a very brief span life, it will not be long before I will agai lead you to the field as I did a decade ago. DR. SCHLIEMANN denies that he has expressed his intention to bequeath his collection of antiquities to Germany. He has expressed his intention to bequeath his collection of antiquities to Germany. He has expressed his intention of the has expressed his intention to be queath his collection of the has expressed his intention to be queath his collection of antiquities to Germany. He is not all the has expressed his intention to be queath his collection of antiquities to Germany.

THE peace arbitration delegates, after their return to England, spoke highly of their reception in America, and expresses

themselves as hopeful of good results from their visit. T. V. POWDERLY, grand master workm Knights of Labor, reiterates his determination to retire from the office next year.

THE German Reichstag was opened the 24th, Minister Von Boetticher reading the address from the throne, which was

Sidney Dillon has been elected president of the Oregon Transcontinental rail-Way.
THE Commercial Union Club, of Toront

Ont., proposes to send a delegation to Washington to urge upon the British Fish eries Commission the importance of com mercial union with the United States.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended November 24, numbered for the United States, 187; Canada, 26; total, 207. THE London Times asserts that Mr. P.

THE London Times asserts that Mr. Par-nell has been living at Brockley, Eng., un-der the assumed name of "Preston," hav-ing taken a house there a year ago, and received all his letters and other communica A FRENCH syndicate is reported to have

cornered the spelter market by agents op-erating in Missouri, Kansas and Illinois, where most of it is produced. The cornering will work disastrously to the iron fur-naces where contracts have to be filled.

The jury in the Scholten inquest, at Dover, Eng., returned a verdict that the collision was due to an error of judgment on the part of the officers of the Scholten in trying to cross the bows of the Rosa Mary without making allowance for the strong tide which was flowing. At the suggestion of the coroner the clause in the verdict referring to erroneous judgment was stricken out. THE Pesther Lloyd denies that each of the powers in the triple alliance is only bound

to assist the ally if two powers attack it. It says an ally is bound under all circum-HERR WEDELL PRESDORFF has been re elected President of the German Reichstag, Dr. Buhl and Herr Unmihe Bomste Vice

Presidents. THE LATEST.

Cheboygan, Mich., Nov. 26.—About eleven o'clock Thursday night, at the neight of the gale, a steamer blew signals of distress, but nothing could reach her, as the storm was simply terrible. Yesterday morning upward of 300 barrels of flour were picked up on the beach, and it has teen learned that the boat was the propeller Albany, which is ashore at the foot of Bois Blane island and is full of water. The crew was saved. The barge Montgomery is near her, also in bad shape, and two large steamers are reported as ashore below Cheboygan light house. All went on during the storm.

London, Nov. 26 .- At the banquet of the Benchers of the Temple, which took place last night on the occasion of the termina-tion of the Prince of Wales' year as treasurer. Minister Phelps proposed a toast to the Prince, who returned the compliment in a flattering speech, expressing the hope, also, that the present good feeling between England and America would long continue. Mr. Phelps, responding, referred to the kindness the Prince of Wales had shown to foreign representatives, especially Americans, whether in a public or private

capacity, who were worthy of the honor. DETROIT, Nov. 26.-The names submitted by the Council of Bishops for a successor to Bishop Borgess, of this district, who has resigned, have all been rejected by the Propaganda and the deaneries of the diccese invited to suggest three names eact. Kalamazoo deanery to-day recommended three names, including that of Father C. O'Reilley, of Detroit. The mention of the latter's name is a stab at the late Bishop,

with whom he had many quarrels. CINCINNATI, Nov. 26 .- The attachment suit brought here against Manager Locke, of the National Opera Company, to secure a claim for professional services by his New York lawyer has been dismissed by the plaintiff, the property released and settlement of the claim made, upon a basis satisfactory to Locke.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.-Mrs. Margaret Kidder, who became insane after taking the treatment prescribed by Mrs. Anna John son, a faith healer, was sent to an asylum to-day by order of the court. County Physician Moyer said that there were ground for the prosecution of Mrs. Johnson

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 26 .- The strike of the 350 men working on the Midland rail way, caused by the failure to pay the hands on their regular pay day, was ended yesterday by Contractor Phipps paying the men their wages. They immediately resumed work. NEW YORK, Nov. 26 .- The New York

thirteen of the passengers of the steamer Scholten before reported missing are now known to have been saved. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.-The score is the six days walking match was at midnight last night, the end of five days, as follows: Littlewood, 524; Albert, 481; Panchot, 467; Noremac, 443; El-on, 443.

agent of the Netherlands-American Steam-

ship Company has been informed that

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Against the Road. The Board of Railroad Commissiozers recently gave an important decision upon the complaint of Thomas Ramsey, of Gaylord, who complained of unreasonable and excessive rates on coal shipped over the Central Branch road. In October and November, 1887, Ramsey shipped from Lansing to Beloit, over the Union Pacific railway, a distance of 228 miles, four cars of soft coal, rate 121/2 cents per hundred. Same cars transferred to the Central Branch road at Beloit, were hauled to Gaylord, a distance of forty-five miles, for which the latter company charged 10½ cents per hundred. This latter charge was complained of as unreasonable and excessive. The road in response alleged that the charge is in accordance with the distance tariff on the Central Branch road, and that this tariff was adopted for application on the line of the Central Branch road in conformity with the recommendation of the board in the early part of 1883. As to this claim the board is satisfied that it is founded wholly in mistake, but even if authority could be shown for the claim, the distance tarist which was subsequently made and adopted by the board to be operative upon all roads in the State would have abrogated the tariff claimed to have formerly existed, no matter by whose authority. That tariff fixes a rate of six cents per 100 pounds for the distance, Beloit to Gaylord, and this board thinks it enough. They are unable to find any warrant or justification for the rate of 101/2 cents in this case. The board says: "That the rate is deemed by the board excessive and unreasonable for such service sufficiently appears from the fact that the rate has been heretofore fixed by us at six cents. In addition, we have no doubt that the rate of 101/2 cents charged in this and similar instances is in violation of the rule contained in section 10 of the law of 1883 concerning railroads, etc., and which provides that a railroad company shall not charge more for transporting freight from any point on its line than a fair and just proportion of the price it charges for the same kind of freight transported from any other point. From Atchison to Gaylord, 227 miles, the rate on soft coal is 121/4 cents. How 101/4 cents for a distance of forty-five miles on the same commodity constitutes a just and fair proportionate charge compared with the rate for the longer distance, it would require, as we conceive, a man of vivid imagination to make out. The judgment of the board is that the excess of charge over six cents upon the shipments embraced in this complaint from Beloit to Gaylord be refunded the shipper, and that hereafter the railroad company conform its charges to the Kansas distance tariff for like ship-

Miscellaneous.

ments."

PRAIRIE fires have done considerable damage in Kearney County recently. One farmer had 125 tons of hay and 100 acres of pasture destroyed and another lost 300 tons

of hay.
The State Prohibition Central Committee will meet in Representative Hall, Topeka, December 13 and 14, to make plans for the \$647,000 for the foreign mail service for campaign of 1888.

THE people of Wyan lotte, Kansas City Kan., Armstrong and Armour tale have of of free mail delivery. Wyandotte proper has free mail delivery, but not so with the other members of the consolidated city. The trouble seems to be over the change of name by which the new city became Kansas City, Kan. Wyandotte, Armstrong and Armourdale each has a post-office and old Kansas City is supplied from Kansas Cily, Mo. By this means the new city of Kansas City, Kan., is supplied with mail from four different post-offices. The postal au-

thorities have finally taken hold of the MRS. J. W. MURPHY, in recently lighting her gasoline stove at her home in Arkansas City, turned on too much gasoline and when she touched a match to the burner an explosion took place. The flames caught her dress and before assistance reached

her she was badly burned. A SINGULAR problem has arisen in the district court of Wyandotte County. The extraordinary number of jurymen required in the train-wrecker cases exhausted the entire list of nine hundred regular jurors whose names were placed in the jury box at the beginning of the year. The result is that the box is empty, and two terms of court must sit before another list can be prepared. This is the first time in the history of the State that the jury list of any district court has been exhausted, and the question presented was, how might a lawful jury be impaneled?

At the late Irish home rule meeting at Leavenworth addressed by O'Connor and Esmonde, members of Parliament, a collection realized \$1,000.

THE Kansas school law requires children between eight and fourteen years of age to be sent to school at least twelve weeks in each year, six weeks consecutively when the schools are within two miles.

LATE post-office changes ir. Kansas: Esblished, Drury, Sumner County, Joseph H. Wilkins, postmaster; Peck, Sedgwick County, George R. Vawter, postmaster. Names changed, Springfield, Clay County, to Rose Vale; Worth, Butler County, to

THE sixth annual meeting of the Kansas State Short-horn Breeders' Association will be held at Topeka December 15 and 16. AT the late meeting of the National

Grange at Linsing, Mich., it was voted to hold the next annual meeting at Topeka. Ar a late meeting of the delegates of the various colleges in the State, held at Topeka, the following judges were selected to efficiate at the contest of the State Oratorical Association to be held at Baldwin on the second Friday in February: Judge E. T. Foster, of Topeka; Rev. C. L. Thompson, of Kansas City; Hon. J. R. Burton, of Abilene. Alternates, Prof. Gladenburg, of Midland University; Judge W. A. Johnson, of the Supreme Court; Hon. D. W. Wilder, of Hiawatha; Hon. T. B. Murdock, of El Dorado; W. L. Simons, of Parsons; Chancellor Everest, of Garfield University, and

Colonel Mann, of Kansas City. WHILE recently engaged in moving a house at Atchison John Patterson was perhaps fatally injured by the house slipping from the props and falling upon him.

Tun nine-year-old daughter of a man named McCall, an Oneider butcher, was playing near a fire the other day when her clothing caught in the flames and in a very few minutes her body was burned to a

FOREIGN MAILS.

Figures and Suggestions From the Amu-al Report of Superintendent Bell of the Foreign Mail Service—The Estimate for the Next Fiscal Year.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Nicholas M. Bell, superintendent of fereign muils, Post-office Department, in his annual report for the year ended June 1, 1887, shows that the total cost of the service was \$425,818,53. The total weight of the mails conveyed from the United States to foreign countries shows an increase in the trans-atlantic mail of 10.55 per cent-in letters and 12.35 per cent. of other articles; for Central and South American countries 19.21 per cent. increase in letters and 20.49 per cent. of other articles. The increased business re-lations of the United States with Central and South American countries is further shown by the fact that in 1883 there were 560 sailing vessels, carrying the United States mails to these countries, and in 1887 there were 881. The report contains a copy of the recent treaty concluded between the United States and Mexico and alludes to the large retail trade which has sprung up as a result of the facilities offered for the unrestricted exchange by mail of small packages of merchandise. "The new treaty in effect," says the report, "makes a unificiation of the postal systems of the two countries into one postal territory. The present system," continues the report, "of dispatching the transatlantic mails by the fastest steamers without regard to the flag under which they sail, has given great satisfaction to the people of the United States. And much complaint has been made by the commercial and financial interests of the country on account of the different policy pursued by some of the European governments in confining the dispatch of their mails for the United States to cer tain lines of steamers without regard to the speed of the vessels. The Central and South American service is as good as can be obtained under the system of dispatchin; mails by vessels when loaded." Frequent y vessels tendered to the department to convey these mails on a certain day sail several days before or after the time appointed, to the annoyance and inconvenience of correspondents. It is suggested as a means of correcting this evil that the Postmaster-General be authorized by law to allow an additional compensation over and above that now allowed to vessels engaged in this service, which would make it to the advantage of the

steamship companies to adhere to their scheduled sailing dates. Superintendent Ball takes strong grounds in favor of parcel post conventions between the several governments, and especially of South American countries. This system, he says, would be an important avenue for the extension of the commerce of the United States. He points out the advantages derived by foreign governments which have this system in pperation. Superintendent Bell asks for the fiscal year.

THE SCHOLTEN DISASTER.

Official List of the Passengers on Board the Steamship Scholten Recently Lost in the Faglish Channel. DOVER, Nov. 22 .- Following is a list of

the passengers on the ill-fated steamer W. A. Scholten, as gathered from official sources of the company owning the ves-The surviving third-class passenger

include: Katharina Froehlig, Simon Bin-der, Anton Foesstroen, Fred Miles, Wilhelm Bergenstein, Kasimir Josef Meirer. Hubert Reiter, Josef Subotnik, Hendrik Pastoor, Theodor Willm, Joseph Vorndorn, Lorenz Dreisch and Carl Feike. The first-class passengers missing are

Otto Bauer and Henry Blanc Frings. Second-class missing: Cyril Brovnow-ski, Jacob Juttsmann, A. Kany, Ginseppe DeBertolemy, Aug. Ranch, Anna Bevyver

and Henry Kenyon. Third-class missing: Two members of the Marcus Kerky family; four of the Jettie Jolander family; two of the Pierre Joseph Vandordier family; three of the Solke Razul family; two of the Gazes Ealem family; two of the Antoine Giraud family; two of the Pietro Enrico family; four of the Schattschneider family; two of the Frau Brennfleck family; three of the Jan Lagerveld family; five of the Eliso Mollenkop family: two of the Joseph Dantanello family; nine of the Anna Frost family; five of the Lucia Fried!

Also Johann Tellman, Stefan Schenck, Herman Hesseler, Franz Mackenzie, Peter Jemehowski, Josef Murawki, Stanislaus Oppeuskwsky Baer, Stell Emano-witz, Samusl Hughs. George Moore, Max Breker. Mathias Mendel Flemkwitz. Breker, Mathias Mendel Flemkwitz. Schnul Holperan, Holmen Glueck, Chaim Friedmann, Adele Wahl, Benjamin Scapira, Durap Burstig, Fritz Stelta, Franz Burekner, Sanos Pecsenge, Janos Takase, Josef Lusumsky, Marcus Wasser, Salomon Godschmidt, Victor Guenva. Bertrand Bloser, Adolf Hinchoz, Tallo Battiste, Rosso Antonia, Andrea Macogno, Carlo Cherazo, Francesco Castagno, Eranzinin Giovanni, Michaella Moranno, Paglia Giovanni, Ernest Kern, Josef Rami, Michel Habelsberger, Johann Gund, Maria Spiegel, Paulina Schroth, Ignatz Hofmeister, Bolislaus Kryzskowski, Andreas Altka, Berl Reife, Stefan Gareky, Christopher Krauth, Maria Bare, Gustav Witt, Joahn Miele, C. Frielinghaus, Fanny Loeff, Frutz Sollbrig, Louiss Zilz. Philipp Welker, Julius Teske Meinrad Scherer, Gottlieb Neubauer, Hermann Weide, Christian Spiegel Wilhelm Spiegel.

Among the second-class passengers rescued was Baron Decles.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.-The dwellers in the

Mound City will have a new zest given to their relish for Thanksgiving turkey by the victory so signally won for ad-ministrative reform and the abolition of German instruction from the public schools in yesterday's election. The Citizen's ticket was chosen by a good majority on a large vote, and the costly incubus which has depleted our school fund and retarded the advance ment of the scholars in the public schools will speedily be removed.

THE OIL MOMOPOLY.

Inter-State Commission Hearing Complaints as to Discrimination in Fa-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday began the hearing of the complaints in the Standard Oil cases. These are the complaints of George Rice, of Marietta; Ot, against a number of railroads, alleging against some discrimination in favor of the Standard Oil Company, against others violations of the long and short haut provisions and against all unreasonable and unjust rates. Fifty or seventy gentlemen are in attendance, lawyers, and witnesses, and the proceedings are likely to consume several days. There are thirteen petitions mall, but only ten of the cases are being tried at this time. Messrs. J. Randolph Tucker, Roger B. Loomis and A. D. Follett appear for complainant. The railroads are represented as follows: S. H. Noble and Ed. Baxter, for the Louisville & Nashville; E. L. Russell, for the Mobile & Olaio; Holmes Cummins, for the Newport News & Mississippi Valley, and the New Orleans, Louisville & Texas; R. H. Money, for the Mississippi & Tennessee, and the Illinois Central; Edward Folston and Charles M. Cist, for the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific; John S. Blair and Thomas J. Portis, for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and W. Baxter for the East Tewnessee, Virginia & Georgia. The complaint against the Louisville & Nashville was read in full and the points wherein it differed from the others was explained by Indge Loomis verbally. The reply of the Louisville & Nashville was also read. A general denial is made of unreasonable charges and violations of the long and short-haul provision, and the alleged discrimination is explained upon the theory that the Standard Oil Company furnishes its own (tank) cars, while complainants ship in barrels in the company's cars, thereby creating a substantial difference of circumstances and conditions. The case having thus been stated on both sides, counsel for complainants began reading

depositions. WORSE AND WORSE.

The Damage by Forest and Prairie Fires

Grows Alarming.
St. Louis, Nov. 23.—Reports of forest and prairie fires come from all directions excepting the north, and give accounts of great destruction of property. The bot-tom lands of the Okaw and Big Muddy rivers in Southwestern Illinois and the prairies in many parts of the same section of the State are ablaze, and outhouses, fences, farming machinery, outstanding crops and whole forests, and in some cases residences, have been destroyed. In Southeastern Missouri and in Arkansas, between the Iron Mountain railway and the Mississippi river, the swamps and low lands have been almost burned out and the whole country is so filled with smoke that the people are almost stifled. As far west as Hot Springs fires have devastate. farms and burned residences, barns and fences, and the little town of Mayflower, in Franklin County, barely escaped total destruction. On the east side of the Mississippi river in Washington and Bolivar Counties, Mississippi, valuable property, have been destroyed. From the Indian Territory are reports of great prairie fires, forty miles of range around Red Fork having been entirely ravaged and thousands of tons of hay, farming implements and a large number of cattle burned. Other sections of the Territory have suffered in the same way.

A MENTAL WRECK.

Ex-Senator Jones, of Florida, Destitute and Demented in Detroit. DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 23.—It became known for the first time to-day to a few persons that ex-United States Senator Charles W. Jones, of Florida, who has for some unexplained reason sojourned in Detroit for two years past, is practically a beggar upon the streets, and but for the charity of a friend would be without food or shelter. When Jones came to Detroit he was very free with his money and gave lavishly to benevolent purposes. He boarded at the best hotel until a few months ago, when he was unable to pay his bills. He then went to a cheaper house, and last night his room was locked on him and he slept on the floor in the hall. He was observed by a man whom he had befriended in his better days and was taken to the man's home. Jones is almost a mental wreck. He is pursued with the idea that some enemies whom he never names are following him, and that he

will yet "down them." SCHOOL ELECTION.

The Election in St. Louis Ends in a Sweep.

ing Citizens' Victory.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—An election for a new public school board was held here yesterday and resulted in a sweeping victory for the Citizens' ticket. Twenty-one members of the board were voted for, fourteen from districts and seven from the city at large. Of the district members the Citizens elected ten and the Republicans four. Of the candidates at large the Citizens made a clean sweep. The issue was whether German and other ornamental branches of study should be taught in the primary and grammar schools. A good deal of interest was taken in the election, and an unusually large vote was polled for a special contest. The Democrats did not put candidates in the field, but practically indorsed the Citizens' ticket at large, which was composed of three Democrats, three Republicans and one representative of the Labor element. It received

a majority of about 4,000. Work For the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- The President has 550 appointments, made since the adjournment in March, to send to the Senate as soon as the session opens. Included in the batch are Secretary Fairchild, Assistant Secretary Maynard, Treasurer Hyatt, the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, the Pacific Railroad Commissioners, Commissioner of Patents, Hall, the Austian Minister; a long list of consuls, postmasters, marshals, and district attorneys. Democratic members who visit the White House to urge candidates for office Lnd the President strongly disinclined to add to the already formidable array of nominations to be acted upon, and it is given cut that only the most urgent cases will re-ceive attention until after the Senate has made some progress with the accumulation

Chase County Courant.

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

OLD SAWS IN RHYME.

An honest confession is good for the soul; As thin as a rail, or as black as a coal A hen that is setting will never grow fat; As the twig is first bent so the tree is inclined; As many opinions as people we find Better wear out than rust out; the under dog

Empty wagons make most noise; Tom, Harry and Dick.

A lick and a promise; ill news travels fast; If you're not rich at forty your chances are

The harder the storm is the sooner it's over; Be just before generous; living in clover. After storm comes the calm; it takes two to Blessings all brighten when taking their flight. Between hay and grass; there are tricks in A game's never won till the end of its played. Every man's his own doctor; clothes borrowed

Brevity always the soul of wit. Birth may be good but good breeding is more; Afraid of his shadow; don't stick in your oar. Poverty makes for us bedfellows strange,

Never swap horses while crossing a stream; Always by contraries goeth a dream

By rogues falling out honest men get their due By distance enchantment is lent to the view. Jack of all trades but master of none;

There's nothing so bad it can not be worse: To some people money is only a curse.

Unadorned beauty the most is adorned; Home's where the heart is; forearmed forewarned.

There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the The little leaks often will sink a big ship. Blood's thicker than water; all cry and no heart is made by a stomach that's

Many go out to shear and come home again All's not gold that glitters; a man's made to

It takes two a bargain to make; soor grapes; Taxes and death are what no one escapes.

-H. C. Dodge, in Detroit Free Press.

SOME DOGS.

A Few Old and a Few New Stories

Illustrating Canine Sagacity, Reason an Affection.

tion at Aberdeen, Sir John Lubbock the yard, and was enjoying a romp read a very interesting paper on the Intelligence of Dogs, the main point of his discourse being that, in place of trying to make the dog understand us, hinges. The pup saw the child's peril, we should endeavor to understand the and springing forward, grabbed its dog. Sir John illustrated his lecture dress between his teeth, and, bracing by an anecdote of his own dog, which, himself, tugged with might and main he told his hearers, was gifted with in- to pull the child back to terra firma. telligence enough to choose correctly The door continued to sink, however, out of seven cards denoting the differ- and the dog was not heavy enough to ent days of the week, that one which support the weight of the child. He represented the actually present day. seemed to realize this, but never Sir John's dog, in fact, is very like our wavered in his duty, and when the old friend the "learned pig" of the door fell with a crash, the dog and fair in point of intelligence; but it has | child went down together. The heavy occurred to the writer, who has a con- door fell on the dog's back as he stood that a man can stand upon it, which veying offense, but that furnishes no gladiator shows through a concave that it might be worth while to make between his legs. The child's cries the subterranean vapors. At the low- the eye" every time. People who find public a few dog stories illustrative of and the dog's howls attracted the atcanine intelligence, each of which, he tention of Mr. M'Glone, who rescued has an acid taste. The edge of the ment that George Washington never thinks, is in no way inferior to that them both from the pit. The child was crater is composed of immense bowl- told a lie may like to be reminded that told by Sir John Lubbock. Without uninjured, but the dog was considera- ders of porphery and basalt, and one vouching for the complete truth of all bly bruised." "The pup undoubtedly the following anecdotes, the writer saved the child's life," says Mr. imagines, from his own experience of M'Glone, "and his value has apprethe animal, that where he has not been ciated in my eyes about one hundred able to fully veri y facts, there is at per cent." least no reason to doubt the bona fides of those who have related the following incidents:

The first dog of which I shall speak belonged (he is dead now) to an old friend of mine. He was a fine collie, enunciating the word even more thoughtful and hesitated. He was then motioned off in the accustomed direction. Presently he went a few steps and looked back. "Butcher, Nero, time Nero returned with the steak; and

the entrance hall was one day lately who know the dog well.

attracted by the loud barking of a dog One or two of the above anecdotes at the door of the hospital. He found have appeared in print, being publishcondition.

dog conceived one of those preferences never be explained as merely the outfor which dogs, above all other animals of the brute creation, have been distinguished. He played with her, walked with her, ate with her, slept near her, followed her if she rode, and mourned inconsolably if she left home without him. It was the evil fate of this little child to contract the scarlet fever, and through all her illness the dog never left her side unless forced to do so, and then his cries were so unceasing that, for quiet's sake, he was admitted again to the sickroom. The little girl died; and her disconsolate friend laid himself at full length beside the coffin; rising now and then to lick the cold face. When the coffin was carried from the house, he followed it; and when the small mound that covered it was raised, he resumed his watch there. No entreaties could persuade him to leave it. He never tasted food again; and in the course of nature followed his little friend-it may be beyond the confines of that mysterious hereafter, where those who love are re-

writer's veracity. Here the dog was a nearly full-grown bull-pup belonging to Mr. Thomas M'Glone, who resides at 1017 Locust street, Philadelphia. Mr. M'Glone expresses himself "willing to back him against the canine world for intelligence." "In the rear of Mr. M'Glone's house is a cellar twelve feet deep. The entrance to it is covered with a rickety trap-door. One day the little child of one of Mr. At a meeting of the British Associa- M'Glone's neighbors wandered into with the bull-pup, when it fell on the cellar-door. The door quivered, and gradually sunk downwards on its rusty

> The following story was told as "having the merit of truth":

A gentleman in one of our suburbs owns, or did own, a fine specimen of the spaniel breed, which is very fond of children, and which, when any litcalled Nero. Like some other dogs of the one visits his master's house conmy acquaintance, he was in the habit stitutes himself their companion, playof going to the butcher's each morning mate and guardian. A few days ago a shell of rock a few yards thick. with his master, who always gave a lady with an infant visited the gen-Nero his purchases in a fish-basket, to tleman, and in the course of the day be by him carried home. One day it the child was laid on a pillow on the occurred to the master that Nero floor to amuse itself for a time. The might as well be taught to go to market | dog took his place near the little one by himself. So he began each morning as usual. The day was hot and the to say the word "Butcher" very flies many, and they made the baby the solemnly to Nero immediately before target of frequent attacks. This rensetting out; to which word Nero gravely | dered her restless. Doggie watched listened, slowly wagging his tail the her for a few minutes, and then, walkwhile. This went on for a few weeks ing close up, with his nose or paw with clockwork regularity. Then came drove away every fly as soon as it lit a wet day. Nero was given the basket on the baby's face, and this so gently of Michel. Distillation takes place at as usual, with a note in it asking the as not to disturb her in the least. The butcher-who had been warned before- dog's actions attracted the attention of hand-to exchange it for a pound of the mother and others, who were filled the brink of that crater can never for steak, and taken to the door. Then with astonishment at his sagacious his master said to him "Butcher," kindness; but to one who has watched the dog as I have watched him, his solemnly than usual. Nero looked power of observation is never surprising, however wonderful it may be, and

indeed is. The value of sheep dogs is well known; but I believe the one whose butcher," repeated his instructor; and | sagacity I am now about to commemeventually the dog, after two or three orate stands out a most alone amongst false starts, went off with a rather de- his fellows. His master is a small jected appearance, and my friend went farmer, and the proprietor of a single indoors to await the result. In due cow. For him the dog acts as cowherd. Each morning the dog's dinner for a year or two afterwards went to is tied up in paper and fastened round the butcher's almost daily, always his neck, after which he drives the cow bringing back his purchases without to pasture. He remains near the cow all day, and as nearly as possible at So many stories have been current mid-day he slips the collar over his during recent years of canine sagacity, head, tears open his parcel and eats his that one is prepared to believe a great meal with the air of one who has deal with regard to the doings and earned it. Then he pushes the collar sensible proceedings of the "friend of on again with his paws, and resumes man." A curious story of this kind his guard until dusk, when he drives has lately been told by the secretary the cow home. This story is vouched of King's College Hospital, London. for by several people who have wit-He states that the porter in charge of nessed the whole "performance." and

there three dogs, one very much in-jured and exhausted by loss of blood, present writer communicated them and other two, who, it seems, had attracted the porter's attention by their said that I can not exactly vouch for barking, evidently friends of his, with their complete accuracy; for in these nothing particularly the matter with days, one has to be very careful them, for they ran away as soon as in guaranteeing the truth of their object was accomplished. The even the most probable occurrences. I injured dog had apparently cut his have in my note-book several stories foot with a piece of glass, and he was of canine intelligence even more wontraced by blood-marks to the spot derful than any of the foregoing; but where the accident happened. From these I refrain from giving here, inasthis track it was clear that the animal much as I have not been able to prove had come by the shortest possible cut their truth, even to my own satisfacto the hospital, his two friends ac om- tion. But I would say, in conclusion, panying him to call attention to his that a considerable experience of dogs has made me disinclined to refuse evi-Stories of doggie's affection are com- dence to many a dog story which would mon enough; but I know of none more strike the sceptic as highly improbable, touching than that told by a Mrs. C-, so great is my belief in the animal's who once gave a favorite carriage dog sagacity. And I feel convinced that to a friend to keep for her during her any one who makes at all a careful prolong absence. The following is the study of the dog can not fail to believe brief of her story as told in the Chicago in his reason equally with myself; for Mail. For the child of the family this there are things done by dogs which can

POPOCATEPETL'S CRATER.

-Chamber's Journal.

come of what is termed animal instinct.

A Scene of Desolation Sublime in Its Unag proachable Grandeuc.

Of all the wandering millions since

this weary world was young, few feet

have ever reached this spot, and of these few not many have been women's. Think of it-over three and a half miles in mid air, half a mile above the tip-top pinnacle of Mont Blanc! The highest mountain in Europe lacks over two thousand feet of being as lofty as Popocatapetl. Of course, the chief object of interest on top of the volcano is the crater. Imagine the interior of a mountain literally blown out by an explosion, to the depth of one thousand eight hundred feet, leaving a narrow rim on its inside surface, over which the sea of snow curls higher than a man's head. I looked over the dizzy brink in mute astonishment. A vast united.

Another dog-and-child story well worth repeating was lately told in the Philadelphia Times, full details being torn along its precipitous sides. Out of the orifice in its deep and dismal bottom rose jets of steam, puffing and blowing in the dead air. A workman who had wrought in the crater told me that the fumeros, or steam vents, instead of being a foot in diameter, as they appeared, measured from twelve to eighteen feet. The vapor pouring out of these holes is highly impregnated with sulphur, which is deposited on the rocks and in the soil, furnishing an inexhaustible supply of this valuable mineral. The crane and rigging for lowering the workmen into this inferno consists of a strong beam projecting a few feet over the abyss; over a pulley in the end runs a long rope, with a loop in the lower end. The person wishing to descend stands in the loop, holds the rope in one hand and with the other from injury by swinging against the rocks. Two peons let the rope run slowly over the pulley, and the descent occupies about fifteen minutes. The bottom of the crater is covered

> est point is a lake, the water of which monotonous the iteration of the statemay descend some distance on foot by an icy pathway leading downward to the huge rock which supports the malacate, or machine for lowering the workmen. Since the mountain has been giving out its sulphurous breath for unnumbered centuries, the amount already existing is beyond estimation, and something like a ton is daily deposited. It would hardly an exaggeration to say that the upper part of the mountain is an immense block of sulphur, inclosed in Three qualities of sulphur are obtained by the operations here. The best is almost chemically pure, and is obtained at the resperados, or steamvents, whence it issues in a liquid state and hardens as it cools. The other two qualities are known to the trade as "rich" and "pure" sulphur ore. The former yields from eighty-two to eighty-seven per cent. of pure sulphur; the latter about fifty per cent. The process used in its purification is that Tlamacas in half-cylinders which serve as retorts. One who has stood upon get the awful silence that broods over the scene of desolation. - Fannie B. Ward, in Troy (N. Y.) Times.

Nationality of Immigrants.

Daning the last thurteen

3	During the last thirteen years,	from
	1874 to 1886, inclusive, the number	erant
3	nationality of immigrants arriv	red in
	the United States have been as fo	
i	British Isles, including Ireland	.364,113
	Germany	,389,211
H	British Canadian Provinces	679,420
	Austria, including Bohemia and Hun-	
	gary	233,830
	Sweden and Norway	482,181
	Denmark	73,716
	Netherlands	42,392
	Belgium	13,708
	Switzerland	74,241
	France	71,419
	Italy and adjoining islands	170,822
i	Greece	739
	Spain and Portugal	11,425
	Russia in Europe, including Poland and	
١	Finland	146,788
,	Turkey in Europe, including Roumania.	2,658
	China	147,886
ŧ	All other Asia	1,357
1	Africa	430
	Pacific Islands	12,583
ĺ	From places not specified	15,493

THE USE OF STRAW The Most Valuable Farm Purpose to Which

The searcity of fodder this winter will undoubtedly cause far more straw to be fed to live-stock than usual, but if not supplemented largely with other food it will not enable an animal to the eye made free of charge." come through the winter in good condition even in the warmest stable. Exposed to the weather the farm animal will certainly starve to death before spring. The reason is the stomach of no farm animal can hold or digest those caraz you see hung up at the straw enough to supply the daily other end of the store with letters of swamp to gather some berries for canno farm animal can hold or digest waste of the body. Exposed to the different sizes on them." weather when fed on good hay, the

body shrinks largely in weight in winter. But fed with grain, bright straw to apply such a test with accuracy?" is the most valuable help to wintering. Its principal office is to keep the stomach properly distended, and not only digestion but assimilation is assisted. The true use of straw on the farm, and the most valuable to which it can be put is bedding to the farm animals, and as an absorbent of the liquid excrement of the farm animals. Plenty of straw under the sheds, in the yards,

in the stable and in the box stalls of animals means warmth. Warmth as- tice by guess-work upon the most delisists animals to conserve the heat of the body, and thus preserve good con- The fitting of glasses is always a matdition. trampled and ground underfoot it readily absorbs the liquid portions of his life-time learning how. The lenses the manure, and is thus fitted for application to the land, in the best possible condition for fertilization. Yet the straw itself is no mean source of

fertility of the soil aside from its me-

chanical use as furnishing humus. Dr. Jenkins, of Connecticut, from analyses. These were to determine the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and pot-ash contained, the three most valuable components contained in manures. The following table shows the pounds quently ruin the vision irreparably. of these contained in a ton of straw, upon the price of these articles in the

	Nitrogen	Phosphor-	Potash	;'ause
mothy hayuckwheat straw	19.2 12 4	7.2	26.6 42.2	84 95 4 64
atstraw	12.8	5.6	82 6	3 5€
ye strawheat straw	14.6 16.5	7.4	25.2 17.4	3 68

But there is another means of combustion other than absolute burning ease exists, to detect its presence. by fire. During the heating of any manurinl substance by being piled tomanages a stick to protect himself during its conversion. -Farm, Field tem dissection. Ocular science was in and Stockman.

TELLING THE TRUTH. Why It Can Not Always Be Done With-

with scoriæ, which glitters with various colors. In one place is a stone, so large exact and simple truth without conanother great man had apparently as direct an utterance. If one could but know the ins and outs of the case, he might possibly discover that even the great Father of his Country would sometimes have failed to make an agreeable social impression, if he had carried his love of truth so far as never to refrain from speaking, when, if he spoke, he must either tell a "white lie" or give offense.

Some years ago, a certain American town treated itself to a set of lectures by eminent persons. A rich old merchant, who was a tireless talker, sometimes entertained the speaker of the evening, and usually found in him a patient listener to endless monologues on all conceivable topics. Mr. Giles, the Irish essayist, was once his guest, and the good man who so dearly loved the sound of his own voice, kept him a weary listener, awake until sunrise, having begun the one-sided conversation the evening before. As they parted for the few winks of sleep that were left them, the gratified host said, with enthusiasm: "I like you, Mr. Giles; you are willing to hear what 1 have to say. Mr. Emerson was here the other night after he had lectured, and he said he did not wish to hear me talk-that he'd rather go to bed."

Tet Mr. Emerson had not been discourteous, but, as his biographer states, had mentioned his preference with the simplicity and directness of the ancient Greek philosopher. - gestions, into my very house, where Youth's Companion.

The Discipline of School.

It is pleasant to see the care that is now taken by our best teachers to have their pupils conform to the niceties of discipline. Much depends upon having all things in school done decently and in order-the coming in, the going out, the sitting down, the rising up. Children, with all their natural impatience of restraint, soon come to relish and approve the dis cipline of a gentle and resolute teacher. Every thoughtful parem will assent cordially to the recent re mark of Bishop Huntington, that "the whole apparatus of education. from top to bottom, fails unless in chastens and molds the mind to order. Potal immigration (taliteen years) .. 4,934,418 ly methods."-N. Y. Ledger.

THE HUMAN EYE.

What Some Wicked Spectacle-Sellers Do to Injure It. Having occasion to drop in at an optician's shop this morning, I asked the proprietor about the sign in the

window, which read: "Examination of "Can it be," I said, "that you employ an oculist to prescribe glasses for your customers?"

"Not at all," was the reply. "We test the sight ourselves by means of

"But is it possible for a person who has not made ocular science a study

"Well-ahem-that is, no, not quite; but we can do it with certainty enough, I guess. Any way, we have to, because all the other opticians advertise free examinations."

Now, this is true enough, and an outrage it is that these spectaclemakers, who are simply mechanics, possessing no knowledge beyond the grinding of lenses and such matters technical, should be permitted to praccate and valuable of human organs. It saves food, and in being ter of great difficulty, even to the skilled oculist who has devoted half must be adapted with the utmost exactness to the necessities of the patient, for the slightest variation will cause a strain that will result sooner or later in damage to the sight. Almost invariably one eye differs from the other in visual power, and one elaborate tables prepared by him, ocular defect is so readily mistaken shows the manurial values of various for another that often only a physician fodder plants, as averaged from many can tell the difference. And yet people who pretend to have common sense go to the optical shopkeeper for glasses which, in nine cases out of ten. are all wrong, and which not infre-

In properly conducting an examinaand the money value per ton based tion of the eye, it is necessary to inspect the interior of the optical camera. State named. Persons who burn straw This is done by the aid of the opthalmo may be interested in knowing that in scope, a circular mirror with a hole in burning of a ton of wheat straw worth the center. Holding this disk before \$3.71, that after burning it is worth the eye, the oculist looks through the but ninety-nine cents, \$2.71 worth of hole in its back, while the face of nitrogen contained having escaped in quicksivered glass throws a ray of light pupil, illuminates the nerve screen that lines the eye, upon which the pictures of objects seen are formed by a process very similar to that which we call photography. The interior of the wonderful organ being thus brightly lighted up, the observer is able to examine it at leisure, and if any dis-

The invention of this instrument by Helmholz, less than forty years ago, gether in a moist state, the nitrogen is first elevated ophthalmogy to the status as certainly set free and flies off as of a science. Up to that time nothing ammonia, and is as certainly lost, was known of the anatomy and pathol-Hence in the making of manure the ogy of the eye beyond such informanecessity of preventing undue heat tion as was obtainable from post-mornearly as primitive a stage of development as when the ancient Egyptians treated cataract by pushing the clouded vitreous lens down into the lower part of the eye, instead of cutting it It is not always possible to tell the out altogether, or as when the nearsighted Emperor Nero watched the understood-which is fortuna'e, since few have normal eyesight in these days -and the trouble of those who can not see as others do is remedied by suitable spectacles. - Boston Cor. Denver Republican.

ILLEGAL ADVERTISING.

Timely Protest Against an Evil Prevailing Everywhere.

It appears to me that certain forms of advertising are growing illegally aggressive. If I have a fence or wall inviting to bill-posters, why am I compeled to put up a "post-no-bill" notice? O: if I put up no warning sign, add find a board inviting the public to purchase their clothing at "Catchpen-ny's cheap cash store," why may I not tear off the unwarranted advertisement and throw it on the ground, instead of bothering myself to write to "Catchpenny" to remove it within a certain time? Again, why has any lampblack sheet with the first chapters of such thrilling stories as "A Fire Fiend," or "Chicago Crimes and Criminals," etc., the right to thrust itself by doubles under my doorways and into my front halls, to pollute the pure minds of my little children with its pictures of bloodshed and thievery, and keep my dinner belated by engrossing the time and attention of my illiterate but too literary servant. Nor does the evil end here. Must I perforce sit supinely while some quack doctor, vender of illegal wares. thrusts his nauseating hand-bills, filled my innocent little girls, and my still uncontaminated half-grown boys naturally read and puzzle, and ponder over them? Can a producer forcibly thrust his products upon an unwilling recipient? Do not my fence, my steps, my yard, my mail-box, my house belong to me? Has any man a right to deface, or throw literary or other gar-

bage on them? - Chicago Journal. -The papers of the City of Mexico are again agitating the question of free printing paper, or at least demand a considerable reduction in the present importation duties on that article. It has been clearly shown that the present importation duties are such a burden as to make the publishing business unprofitable in Mexico, and to entirely deprive the masses of the people of cheap literature.

AT A RATTLER'S MERCY.

Remarkable Escape of a Child from Being Bitten by a Snake.

As it might be of some interest to

your many readers, I will relate an-

exciting adventure with a rattlesnake. I live near a large swamp of the Calcasieu river in Louisiana, and in July and August of each year the swamp is. generally dry and has a large growth of whortleberries. Last season there has been a large crop of them, and about the last of July my wife and little boy swamp to gather some berries for canning and to make pies. When we arrived at the skirt of the lowland my wife placed our little boy at the root of a very large beach tree, as we did not intend to be but a few steps distant from him while engaged in picking berries. In a short time my wife's attention was attracted to the child by a slight noise, which none but an everwatchful mother would have noticed. She returned rapidly to the-tree where she had left thelittle fellow. As soon as she saw the position of the child she did not scream, although it required a powerful effort not to do so. She quietly beckoned to me to approach, which I did rapidly. When I arrived I was horror-stricken. My nerves for a moment were so agitated that it was with difficulty I could keep on my feet. I soon rallied, however, and took in the situation at a glance. It seems that near where the child was sitting a large root of the tree was decayed and had an open place on the top of the roof, very near and at the right of the child. This decayed place on top opened into the large hollow of the root below, and this hollow root was a den of rattlesnakes. Onehad crawled out of the root and just in front of the child and around it. Its tail was just out of the aperture in the root and its head was against the treeto the left of the child, and had him in a semi-circle formed by the reptilewith the tree at his back. The littlefellow looked as playful and unconcerned as he does in his crib. It was with great difficulty that I could restrain my wife from running up to the tail of the snake and snatching the child away. She thought she could do this before the snake could strike, but I was afraid to risk this plan. If E had waited and could have induced my wife to do so no doubt in a short time the snake would have moved off, but the proximity of my boy to this terrible and deadly reptile precluded the idea. We were on the border of a small clearing just out of the swamp, and I had noticed a brier hook with a longhandle as we were coming along a short time before, which some one had left there. It was about fifty steps to the hook. I requested my wife to get the hook for me. When she brought it I remarked to her when I got the snake's head secure for her to get the child. I brought the hook down very near the snake's head, and, with a quick n ovement, I secured its head against the tree right at the ground. At almost the same instant my wife grasped the child and clasped it to her bosom. - St. Louis Globe-Democrat. ROYAL JERSEYMEN.

Very Blue Blood Flowing in the Veins of Natives of the Mosquito State.

There seems to be lots of royal blood siderable acquaintance amongst dogs, on the cellar-floor with the child lying rises and falls as it feels the effect of argument against attempting to thit emerald, which he thought, because it, in New Jersey. There are several helped his vision, was a magical gem. | families, especially in the southern But now all ocular complaints are well part of the State, whose ancestors have been traced to the ancient Kings in regular lines. In Burlington County there is a whole regiment of people descended from Meredydd, King of Powis, in Wales. There are the Smiths, of Locust Shade, and Dellwynn Smith, of Burlington. The Gummeres, of Burlington and Mercer counties, including William Gummere, a wellknown Newark lawyer, and his father, Barker Gummere, one of the most prominent. corporation counsel in the country, can claim common descent from this family. Edmund Moore, the author of "Ten

Acres Enough," was another descendant, and so was Mrs. Anna M. Hyde, wife of Rev. Marcus F. Hyde, of Burlington. Shippen Wallace, of Burlington, who is State chemist of New Jersey, and the terror of all theskimmed-milk dealers for milesaround, is a descendant of James I. of Scotland. The lineage is traced through the long lines of Marrays tothe Douglases and then the Stuarts. Mrs. Marks Wilts Collet, of Paterson, is also included among the descendants: of the Stuarts through the Wallacefamily.

Eglinton, the pretty village in Monmouth County, gets its name from theearldom of Eglinton. This title is now merged in the earldom of Winburn in England, but the Montgomeries are the rightful heirs, and trace their descent from David I., King of Scotland, who reigned in 1124. The Montgomerys of New Jersey are nearly alk members of this family. John T. Montgomery, who is the recognized head of the house, both in Europe and America, since the death of Sir Neil Montgomery in England several years ago, has his armorial bearings carved on the take of his brown stone residencein Philadelphia. His death is likely tooccur at any moment. Margaret Montgomery, of this State, married, many years ago, John P. Shaw, a purser inthe United States Navy. The issue of this marriage was Anne D. R. Shaw, who subsequently became the wife of Rev. William H. Odenheimer, late Episcopal Bishop of this State. Bishop Odenheimer's daughters are Mrs. Henry Grubb, of Burlington, and Mrs. Brewster, of Elizabeth. - Trenton (N. J.) Letter.

Pea jackets and kilts skirts will be worn by little girls the coming season.

Chase County Courant,

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS . KANSAB

THE RAIN.

The rain! the rain! the rain! It gushed from the skies and streamed Like awful tears, and the sick man thought

How pitiful it seemed;
And he turned his face away
And stared at the wall again, His hopes nigh dead and heart worn out, Oh, the rain! the rain!

"The rain! the rain! the rain! And the broad stream brimmed the shores, And ever the river crept over the reeds And the roots of the sycamores;
A corpse swirled by in the drift

Where the boat had snapt its chain— And a hoarse-voiced mother shrieked an

Oh, the rain! the rain! the rain!

The rain! the rain! the rain! Pouring, with never a pause, Over the fields and the green byways-How beautiful it was!
And the new-made man and wife

Stood at the window-pane

Like two glad children kept from school.

Oh, the rain! the rain! the rain!

—James Whilcomb Riley, in N. Y. World.

THE DRUMMER BOY.

"I Am But a Captain; You Are a Hero."

On the first day of the battle of soldiers belonging to one of the Italian to occupy an isolated house on a height, were unexpectedly attacked by two companies of Austrians, who, firing on them time to take refuge in the house and hastily barricade the doors, leaving several dead and wounded in the fields. After barricading the doors the Italian soldiers hastily ran to the windows on the first floor, and began to pour a steady fire into the assailants, who the smoke, above the rattle of the firing were gradually advancing in a semicircle and replying vigorously.

The sixty Italians were commanded by two subalterns and a Captain, a tall terror-stricken, retreated from the old fellow, lean and severe, with white hair and mustaches; with them there But the defenders' fire was slackening; was a Sardinian drummer boy, a boy their faces showed discouragement; it not much more than fourteen years old, and who scarcely appeared to be ance. Suddenly the firing of the Austwelve; he was small, with an olive trians slackened, and a thundering brown face, and two sparkling little deep black eyes. The Captain was directing the defense from a window on the first floor, while the semi-circle of the enemy kept closing up.

All at once, the Captain, who until then had been impassible, was seen to show signs of uneasiness and to stride out of the room followed by a sergeant. About three minutes afterward the sergeant came running back and called the drummer boy, beckening him to follow. The boy ran after him up a he ran furiously about, twisting his wooden staircase and went with him saber in his clenched hand, resolved to into an empty garret, where he saw the die, when a sergeant, coming down Captain, who was writing with a pencil from the garret, cried in a loud voice: on a sheet of paper, leaning against "They're coming!" the window, with a well-rope on the floor at his feet.

saluted. The Captain said: "You've

"Yes, Captain," he answered. "Look down there," said the Capbayonets. Those are our friends, standthe rope, slide down from the window, run down the hill, go through the fields, reach our friends and give the note to the first officer you see. Chuck away your belt and knapsack."

The boy took off his belt and knapsack and put the note into his breast pocket; the sergeant threw out the rope hands; the Captain helped the boy pass backward through the little window. "Take care," he said to him; "the safety of the detachment depends on your courage and on your legs."

"Trust me, Captain," replied the drummer boy, swinging himself out.

hold the rope. "Never fear."

"God help you." In a few moments the boy was on the ground; the sergeant drew up the rope and disappeared; the Captain sprang to the window and saw the boy flying down the hill.

He was already hoping that he had succeeded in escaping unobserved when five or six little clouds of dust which rose from the ground both before and behind the boy warned him that he had been seen by the Austrians, who were firing at him from the top of the hill. Those little clouds were earth thrown up by the bullets. But the boy continued to run at breakneck pace. All at once he fell.

"Killed!" roared the Captain, biting his fist. But he had scarcely said the word when he saw the boy get up. "Ah, only a fall!" he said to himself, and breathed again. In fact the boy began to run again as fast as he could, but he limped. "A sprained ankle," thought the Captain.

The boy ran swiftly for awhile, then limped and slackened his pace, and then broke into a run again, but he seemed to become more and more fatigued, and every little while stumbled and paused for a moment.

"Perhaps he has been hit by a glancing bullet," thought the Captain, and he shudderingly watched all his movements and encouraged him and spoke still sparkling, like two black gems. to him, as if the boy could hear him; 'Are you here?" the Captain asked used with success.

eyes, the distance interposing between ner. "Bravo! You did your duty!" the running boy and the glittering of arms which he saw down there in the drummer boy. plain in the midst of the wheat fields, heard the whistling and the noise of in the beds near by. the bullets in the rooms below, the imperious and angry cries of the officers "Forward! run! He has stopped,

curse him! Ah! he is running again." An officer came, out of breath, to their fire, were waving a white flag as a summons to surrentler.

"Don't answer!" he eried, without emovin g his eyes from the boy, who was already in the plain, but who was no longer running, and who appeared to be dragging himself along with dif-

"But get on! run!" said the Captain, grinding his teeth and clenching his fists; "kill yourself, die, scoundrel, but | you are bleeding." go on!" Then a horrible oath burst from him. "Ah! the infamous coward, he has sat down!" In fact the boy, whose head, till now, he had seen projecting above a wheat field, had disappeared, as if he had fallen. But in a moment his head came into view again; finally he was lost behind the hedges, and the Captain saw him no more.

He then flew down-stairs; it was raining bullets; the rooms were encum-Custozza, July 24, 1848, about sixty bered with the wounded; some of them reeled about like drunken men, catchinfantry regiments, having been sent ing at the furniture; walls and floor were spattered with blood; corpses were lying across the doors; the lieutenant's arm had been broken by a them from different points, barely gave ball; every thing was in a whirl of

smoke and dust. "Courage!" yelled the Captain. "Stick to your posts! Relief is coming! Courage for a little while longer!" The Austrians had drawn nearer yet, their contorted faces loomed through rose their savage cries, insulting, demanding surrender, threatening slaughter. Occasionally a soldier, window; the sergeant drove him back. was impossible to prolong the resistvoice shouted, first in German, then in

Italian: "Surrender!" "No!" howled the Captain from window. And the firing began again steadier and fiercer on both sides. More soldiers fell. Already more than one window was without defenders. The fatal moment was close at hand. The Captain was muttering between his teeth in a broken voice: "They're not coming! They're not coming!" and

"They're coming!" the Captain re-The Captain folded the paper, and, shout all, unhurt, wounded, sergeants to his head and lifted his cap. looking with his cold, grayish eyes, be- and officers, rushed to the windows, which all the soldiers trembled, and once more resistance grew fierce into the eyes of the boy, said abruptly: A few moments after, a sort of uncer-"Drummer boy!" The drummer boy tainty and beginning of disorder were remarked in the enemy. Immediately, got grit." The boy's eyes lighted up. in great haste, the Captain formed a small company down stairs, with fixed bayonets ready to tain, pushing him to the window, "in the plain, near the houses of Villa-stairs again. He had scarcely got up franca, where there is a glittering of there when they heard a hurried tread, accompanied by a formidable hurrah, ing idle. Take this note, catch hold of and from the windows they saw advancing through the smoke the two cornered hats of the Italian carabineers, a squadron dashing along at full speed, and the flashing of sword blades

brandished in the air, descending on the heads, shoulders and backs of the enemy. Then the little troop rushed out of the door with lowered bayonets; and grasped one end of it with both the enemy wavered, became disordered and took to flight; the ground remained clear, the house was free, and a short time after the height was occupied by two battalions of infantry and two cannon.

The Captain, with his remaining soldiers, rejoined his regiment, fought "Stoop as you go down," said the again, and was slightly wounded in Captain again, helping the sergeant to the left hand by a glancing ball, in the last bayonet charge. The day ended

in victory for us. But the day after, the fight having begun again, the Italians were overwhelmed, in spite of a brave resistance, by the superior number of the Austrians, and on the morning of the 26th they were compelled to retreat sorrowfully toward the Mincio.

The Captain, although wounded, marched on foot with his soldiers, who were tired and silent, and toward sunset reached Goito on the Mincio, and immediately sought out his lieutenant, who had been picked up, with a broken arm, by our ambulance, and who had arrived there first. He was directed to a church, where a field hospital had hastily been installed. He went there. The church was full of wounded, reclining on two rows of beds and mattresses stretched on the floor; two doctors and various assistants were anxiously going and coming, and stifled

cries and groans were heard. On entering the Captain stopped and looked about him, in search of his officer. Just then he heard a faint voice close by, calling to him:

"Captain!" He turned around: it was the drummer boy; he was stretched on a trestle bed, covered up to the chest by a coarse window curtain with little red and

he measured incessantly, with keen him, in an astonished, but stern man-"I did what I could," answered the

"Have you been wounded?" said the gilded by the sun. And meanwhile he Captain, looking around for his officer

"What would you have?" said the boy, who took courage to speak from and sergeants, the groans of the wound- the proud pleasure of being wounded ed, and the crashing of furniture and for the first time, and without which he plaster. "Up! courage!" he cried, fol- would not have dared to open his lowing with his gaze the distant boy. mouth in the presence of his Captain. "I had to run like a hunchback; they saw me immediately. I should have arrived twenty minutes sooner if they say that the enemy, without ceasing | hadn't hit me. Fortunately I found a staff Captain directly to whom to give the note. But it was hard coming down after that lick! I was dying of thirst, kept thinking that I shouldn't get there, and was crying with rage to think that with every minute's delay some one was going to the other world, up there at the house. Bah! I did what I could. I am contented. But, allow me, Captain. Look at yourself,

In fact, from the Captain's badly bandaged palm a few drops of Llood were trickling down his fingers.

"Do you want me to tighten the bandage, Captain? Hold it out a moment

The Captain held out his left hand, and put out his right to help the boy to undo and retie the knot; but no sooner had the boy raised himself from the pillow than he grew pale, and was compelled to rest his head again.

"Enough, enough," said the Captain, looking at him and drawing away his bandaged hand, which the boy wished to keep; "take care of yourself instead of thinking of others, because even slight things can become serious when they are neglected."

The drummer boy shook his head. "But you," said the Captain, looking at him attentively, "you must have lost a good deal of blood to be as weak as that.'

"Lost much blood?" answered the boy with a smile. "More than blood.

And with a jerk he pulled off the

covering. The Captain stepped back horrified. The boy had but one leg; his left leg had been amputated above the knee and the stump was bandaged with rags which were covered with blood.

Just then a fat little army surgeon passed in his shirt sleeves.

"Ah, Captain," he said quickly, nodding at the drummer boy, "that is an devil-worship is not confined to the low unfortunate case; a leg which could or illiterate classes of the people. It have been saved easily if he had not prevails more or less extensively among forced it in that mad way; a cursed inflammation; it had to be cut off at once. Oh, but . . . a brave boy, I original and discuss abstruse theologassure you; he didn't shed a tear nor ical and metaphysical theories in Sanutter a cry! On my word of honor, I scrit. To the mind of the wily Hindoo was proud that he was an Italian boy, and the bodily effeminate, but mentally while I was operating. He comes of a active followers of the Prophet, occult good stock, by Jove!'

And he hurried away. The Captain frowned, and looked intently at the drummer boy, while drawing the covering over him again; then, slowly, almost without knowing it, and peated, with a shout of joy. At this still looking at him, he raised his hand

"Captain!" exclaimed the boy in surprise, "what are you doing, Captain -to me!"

And then that rough soldier, who had never said a gentle word to an inferior, replied in an inexpressibly soft and

affectionate voice: "I am but a Captain; you are a

hero." Then he threw himself with open arms on the little drummer boy and kissed him three times on the heart .-Edmondo de Amicis, in The Cosmopoli-

SEVEN GREAT BOOKS.

History of the Most Famous Sacred Writ-

ings Now in Existence. The seven Bibles of the world are the Koran of the Mohammedans, the Eddas of the Scandinavians, the Try Pitikes of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the Chinese, the three Vedas of the Hindoos, the Zendavesta, and the Scriptures of the Christians. The Koran is the most recent of these seven Bibles, and not older than the seventh century of our era. It is a compound of quotations from the Old and New Testaments, the Talmud, and the Gospel of St. Barnabas. The Eddas of the Scandinavians were first published in the fourteenth century. The Pitikes morals and pure aspirations, but their author lived and died in the sixth century before Christ. There is nothing of excellence in these sacred books not found in the Bible. The sacred writings of the Chinese are called the Five Kings, king meaning web of cloth, or the warp that keeps the threads in their place. They contain the best sayings of the best sages on the ethico-political duties of life. These sayings can not be traced to a period higher than the eleventh century B. C. The three Vedas are the most ancient books of the Hindoos, and it is the opinion of Max Muller, Wisson, Johnson and Whitney that they are not der than eleven centuries B. C. The Zendavesta of the Persians is the grandest of all the sacred books next to our Bible. Zoroaster, whose sayings it contains, was born in the twelfth century B. C. Moses lived and wrote his Pentateuch fifteen centuries B. C., and therefore has a clear margin of the lake, clear and wave-capped, is most ancient of the other sacred writings. - Interior.

-Martin Wehunt, of Dahlonega, Ga., cut open a deer he had killed and white squares, with his arms out; he discovered two curious stones in the was pale and thin, but with his eyes animal's stomach. They were found to be madstones, and have since been WORSHIPING THE DEVIL.

Hideous Beliefs, Rites and Rituals of the

In no part of the world at the present is the belief in demonology, or devil- No one seems to be satisfied. One man lore, and witchcraft so widely prevalent as among the native population of England's Eastern Empire. Through the length and breadth of Hindustan worshipers of the devil are to be found, ing, for less than it cost, to get rid of forming numerous sects, whose doctrines are essentially similar, whether they inhabit the Coromandel coast, the Highlands of Central India or the borders of Afghanistan. Between these widely divergent points of the great Indian Peninsula there can not have been for ages, if there ever had been, much intercommunication of the people, who are in many instances ethnologically different and speak a language entirely foreign to each other.

The fundamental doctrine of the evil worshipers' creed, as gathered by the writer in conversation with members of the sect in various parts of Hindustan, is that it is improper, if not actually blasphemous, for human beings to offer prayer or sacrifice to propitiate a divinity whose merciful and forgiving benignity is inconceivably beyond all his other attributes, and who could not, even if he would, do aught that is inimical to the present or future happiness, spirital or material, of beings created after his own image and loved with an undying and immeasureable love. With all the subtlety of thought and illogical mental cunning incidental to the Oriental intellect, they will expound in verbose and highly imaginative language the grounds on which are based the reasonings that warrant belief in their creed. To the devil, as the omnipotent incarnation of evil, they attribute essentials which are plausibly advanced to give color to the doctrines of their sect. Shaitan, as Satan is named in Hindustan, is, according to his worshipers, inordinately egotistical, and they, with the hope of gaining his good favor in their behalf, flatter him by the most elaborate ceremonials and fervid prayers, conducted with all the surroundings incidental to Eastern pageantries, religious and otherwise.

The ritual of devil-worship, as well as the tenets of the creed, modify considerably, according to the varying conditions-climatic and geographical, which obtain from the perpetually snow-clad Himalayas to the torid regions of Cape Comorin and along to the equatorial line. The doctrine of those oriental intellectual dreamers who read the institutes of Manu in the teachings of the most visionary school have always had an irresistible fascination and the spread of European civilization and the introduction of the English educational system has increased rather than diminished the Oriental fondness for semi-comatose speculation in the realms of religious thought.

Witchcraft also predominates to an extraordinary extent among the ignorant classes, which means nine-tenths of the population, and the entire social life both of Hindoos and Mussulmans in the mofussel or country districts is strongly impregnated with the doctrines of devil worship and belief in witches and witchlore and all the superstitions which surround the recognized profession of the black art. Necromancers and adepts in divination are numerous, and their persons are beld as sacred and their supernatural powers are acknowledged by the people as if they were recognized teachers of the religion of Brahma or Mollaho expounding the laws of the Koran .-Cor. San Francisco Examiner.

The Varied Value of Silver.

Silver, in its relative value to gold, has varied greatly at different times. In the days of Patriarch Abraham i was eight to one; B. C. 1000 it was twelve to one; B. C. 500 it was thirteen to one; at the commencement of the Christian era it was nine to one; A. D. 500 it was eighteen to one; in 1100 it was eight to one; in 1400 it was eleven to one; in 1554 it was six to one; in of the Buddhists contain sublime 1551 it was two to one; in 1600 it was ten to one; in 1727 it was thirteen to one; in 1800 it was fifteen and a half to one. It maintained the latter ratio uatil 1872, when it began to rise, and in 1876 it attained to twenty to one; it soon after gradually declined, then advanced again, and August 1, 1886. reached the highest point ever known, since which time it has gradually declined to twenty to one. - Jewelry News.

The Story of Devil's Lake.

This pretty lake deserved a better name, but the Indians have irrevocably consecrated most of it to the devil, in name, at least, writes a correspondent from Dakota. There is a Devil's Heart, a pretty wooded hill, a mountain, and high for this region at three hundred feet. Devil's Tooth is a rocky curiosity for a stoneless country, and Devil's Backbone is the name of a seam in one of the lakeside hills. The very water three hundred years older than the called the Devil's Broth. Indians still speak of its "treacherous waters," for legend has it that years ago, before the white man came, two warlike tribes met in canoes in mid-lake, and the spirit of the waters swallowed them up to a man. Ever since that day the red man has shunned the lake, and to this day none of the older Sioax will cross it. - Hartfo. d Courant.

QUEEKNESS OF THINGS. A Few Puzzles Which No School of Phil-

osophy Can Solve. This is a sort of topsy-turvy world. is struggling to get justice and another

is flying from it. One man is saving up to buy a house, and another is trying to sell his dwell-

One man is spending all the money he can earn in taking a girl to the theater and sending her flowers, in the hope that he will eventually make her his wife, and his neighbor is spending all the gold he has saved to get a di-

Smith is drinking imported ale to put flesh on, while Johnson is living on crackers and walking ten miles a day to reduce his avoirdupois.

The laborer with ten children keeps out of debt on ten dollars a week, while many an unmarried bank official with a hundred dollars a week can't get along without helping himself to

the bank's funds. Robinson takes sherry to give him an appetite, while Brown, who has a wine cellar, can't touch a drop of it on account of apoplectic tendencies. The doctor tells Morrill that if he doesn't stop work and take a rest he will go into a decline, and then tells Blakely that if he does not abandon his sedentary position and go off somewhere and work on a farm he will die of torpidity of the liver.

One man is ordered to eat eggs because they are nutritious, and another is cautioned to leave them alone be-

cause they produce bile. One man keeps a pistol to protect himself against burglars, while his neighbor doesn't keep one for fear of shooting some member of the family by mistake.

You will sometimes see a man planting trees about his place for the shade; and, at the same time, you will see another cutting down all the trees about his house because they produce too much moisture.

One rich man wears poor clothes because he is rich and can do any thing, while a poor man wears fine clothes because he is poor and wants to create the impression that he is not.

One man is killed by accident, and another tries to commit suicide and

One man escapes all the diseases that flesh is heir to and is killed on a railroad; another man goes through halfa-dozen wars without a scratch and then dies of whooping-cough.

The prize-fighter reforms and becomes a preacher, while the theological student leaves his university to become a professional base-ball pitcher.

The man who can make twenty thousand dollars a year, as a general thing can't save a cent, while the man who is thrifty and wise is seldom so gifted that he can earn any thing at all.

We know a wealthy merchant who keeps half a dozen horses, who recently stated that his store was closed on account of a "holliday;" and we also know a proof-reader who can spell every word in the English language correctly, and the only time he experiences any horse is when he eats horse-

Good people die and bad people live. The man who is fat with health can't get employment, and the man who is making money hand-over-fist has to give up business on account of illhealth.

Linguists are keeping peanut stands, and monkeys are writing for newspapers. In a railroad collision the dancing-master generally loses his feet, and the mathematician his head.

The pugilist breaks his wrist, and the opera-singer contracts throat trouble. The man with a colossal fortune is usually obliged to adopt an heir, while the man without a cent generally has a sufficient number of heirs to satisfy half a dozen capitalists.

One man won't touch bacon for fear of getting trichina, and another swears by Bacon because some people think he wrote Shakespeare.

We wish we could find out why these things are so, because it would set our minds at rest and make us happy .-

Pastoral Music.

Miss Delaney is musical, and when Chauncey Boston called there the other evening she asked him to sing. The poor fellow is bashful, but obliging, and he attempted to give her his fa-

Thou art so near and yet so far, Beautiful star, beautiful star But she stood by the piano just where he could look into her face, and it must have embarrassed him, for he forgot the words and this was how he rendered

"Thou art so far, and yet so near, Beautiful steer, beautiful steer. She won't speak to him now, and he vows to devote himself hereafter to songs without words. - Detroit Free

Speaking from Experience.

Traveler (to negro)-Will that dog in an' see. Dog ain't had much 'speri-

Traveler gets over the fence and dog bites him. "You trifling rascal you-

Negro-Said dat I didn't know. Ef ver axes me now I ken tell yer. b'lebes, sah, dat he will sorter bite.-Arkansaw Traveler.

-There is a ginko tree on the Boston common which is greatly prized by the Bostonians. The tree is a native of jingo!

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-A good conscience is the best divinity.

-Sin has many tools, but a lie is a handle that fits them all .- Holmes.

-A college is being built at Los Angeles, Cal., which will be, when completed, the next largest female seminary in the State.

-A year or two ago there were started two or three papers in English in India to oppose Christianity and they have ceased already.

-A well-known clergyman of this city has noticed that charity always gets cold in the churches when controversy gets hot .- Christian Union. -O, young man, leave not open the

garden gates of your heart for the swine to come in and trample down the flower-beds of the graces of your God!-Indianapolis Journal. -An American philanthropist of wealth is said to have subscribed \$300,-

000 recently for the founding of a university in China. The matter of its location is now being considered in that country. -There are in India 42,000,000 children qualified by age to attend school. Of the number only some 3,500,000 are

being educated, and of these only about 200,000 are learning the vital truths of Christianity .- Churchman. -Heaven is the day of which grace is the dawn; the rich, ripe fruit, of which grace is the lovely flower; the

inner shrine of that most glorious temple to which grace forms the approach and outer court. - Dr. Guthrie. -Miss Hulda Linden, inspectress of needle-work in the Stockholm primary schools, has carried out a rule by which the boys in the two lower classes share

the girls' teaching in needle-work, so that they can hereafter make small repairs for themselves. -The English National Dental hospital will hereafter admit women to be trained as dentists in that institution. This is a significant gain for women, for the English have not been so encouraging to women in dentistry as the

Germans, who employ many in the profession. -We are not sent to feed the people with the products of our own wisdom, much less with our difficulties, doubts and uncertainties—these will not build them up in spiritual life and holiness but with the meaning of His wisdom and words, who is Himself the bread of

life. - W. P. Balfern. When we have received the gospel we should have an immediate wish to give it to some one else. It is too good to keep all to ourselves. The Lord gives it to us, and gives us hearts to profit by it; let us be like him and give it to any whom we may reach by our word of influence. - United Presbyterian.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Men who have company must have -The darkest night was never yet

longer than the brightest day. -Men neither win nor lose in the

same way. One fails and is smart; another wins and is dull. -"You are not expected to eat the enamel," said the waiter to the man

laboring to get the last drop of soup. -Ingratitude is, of all crimes, what in ourselves we account the most

venial-in others the most unpardon--A Texas paper advertises for "A first-class driving horse for a lady that

must be young and gentle and easy to manage."- Texas Siftings. -Mamma (who is busy in the dining-

room)-Johnny, what are you up to? Johnny (replying from the closet)-I'm up to the jelly shelf, mamma.-N. Y. Ledger. -The man who is not a thief and rascal is never put down by those who

may, through malice and ignorance, charge him with being both .- Pomeroys' Advance Thought. -- A moderate understanding, with diligent and well-directed application, will go much farther than a more lively genius attended with that impatience and inattention which too often accom-

pany quick parts. -Mrs. Curmey-See my new winter wrap! Isn't it lovely? A boy brought it up, but he didn't bring the bill. Mr. Curmey.—Of course not. A boy couldn't carry the bill. They will send

it up to-morrow on a dray. - Puck. -A visitor to a jail was greatly affected on hearing one of the prisoners humming to himself the air of "Home, Sweet Home;" but his sympathy was chilled when he was told that the man had been imprisoned for cruelly beating his wife. - N. Y. Ledger.

-An honor to her sex. -She does not boast, makes no display, But modestly she fills her station. Tho' she's an object, people say,
Of wonder and of admiration.
As school-miss, maiden fair or wife, So every one declares that's met her,
She never added in her life
A postscript when she wrote a letter.

- 'Jenkins, I've got some thing to tell you. It grieves me to say it, but, as a friend, I don't think I ought to keep silent." "What is it, man-what is it?" "I saw Brown throwing kisses Negro-Doan know, sah; better come to your wife." "Great Scott! I wouldn't have believed it." "I thought not." "But, come to think of it, Brown never did have much taste."-Washington Critic.

-Young Writer-Have you read my article in the current number of the Every Other Monthly Review, Miss Penelope? Miss Penelope-No; that pleasure is still in store for me. I heard papa say, though, that he had read it. Young Writer-Did he not think that I treated my subject in a very exhaust-Japan, and the Japanese worship it. ive manner? Miss Penelope-Yes, I Hence, perhaps, the expression, "By believe he did say something about being tired. - Harper & Bazar.

Issued every Thursday.

Dr. E. R. Allen, the secretary, gives notice, and would be glad to have the Government prevent the Kansas papers mention it, that the Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association will hold its annual meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in Topeka, on Thursday, December 15th, at 4 o'clock, p. m. Stock owners are invited to participate.

A FORLORN HOPE.

The Republican leaders have been casting about since election to extract some hope from the situation. It vited to participate.

The New York Tribune, while ad-The New York Tribune, while admitting that the "jig is up" in New York, suggests that the Republicans can win next year without New York by earrying Indiana and New Jersey. Before the Republicans undertake to carry New Jersey they had better try to discover the North Pole. It won't be half as cold a job as carrying New Jersey against a Democratic candidate for President. date for President.

"Womon's Work," an excellent journal, has just been issued at Ath-ens, Georgia. It is edited by Mrs. Ella R. Tennant, and promises to become a popular woman's magazine, especially in the South, where there is a great field, which is practically unocupied. The domestic departments are well filled with matter interesting to the housewife. The floral distance of the source of editorial and literary pages are also well edited and thorougly readable.

The Democrits in the recent State election elected one or more candidates in the following counties; Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Atchison, Johnson, Miami, Labette, Cherokee, Neosho, Woodson, Coffee, Marshall, Clay, Washington, Lincoln, Saline, Barton, Reno, Lane, Barber, Kingman, Sedg-wick and in a number of other counties the Republicans were badly frightened.—McPherson Democrat.

How about Chase that elected a Democrat as County Surveyor.

How will the Kansas Representatives in Congress vote when the question of reducing the surplus comes up?—Leavenworth Standard.

How will they vote? Why just as their bosses, the eastern capitalists tell them to, of course. Give us something hard.—Eureka Messenger.

The farmers of Kansas should hold

meetings in every district and pass resolutions demanding that taxes be reduced and the import duties taken off of the necessaries of life. Public opinion will make the Kansas Representatives vote right.—Leavenworth Standard.

Chauneey M. Depew, in his speach at the dinner of the New York Cham-her of Commerce, said: "Never in ber of Commerce, said: "Never in our history were we in such a prosperous condition and with our credit up-on so stable a basis * * Never before in the history of the world has the average of wages been so high and the purchasing power of money so good as in the United States today." Mr. Depew has been prominently mentioned as a possible Republican candidate for the Presidency, but after this testimony to the beneficent results of Democratic government, in the light of the business disaster predicted three years ago, he may be confidently counted upon as out of

People are beginning to catch on to the rotten Republican system of tariff. The Chanute Blade, a staunch Republican paper says: What is protection but a legalized system of boycotting? Russia, in its hatred at this moment of Germany is carrying the protection into practical operation. Stores of the Russians in Moscow, Warsaw and elsewhere bear the incription: "No German goods sold here." The United States undertakes to boycot the industrial and commercial world by enacting tariff laws which are equivalent to signs put up at stores: "No foreign goods sold here unless the consumer is willing to pay a bonus to the protected classes for the privilege of buying them." It is time that consumers demand that Congress should take down this sign and leave the law of supply and demand to regulate the prices on the commodities of the nation. The idle surplus now in the vaults of the nation's treasury also strengthens the same demand.

The Presbyterian Journal, it is announced by telegraph, howls through two mortal pages, because Cardinal Gibbons was assigned a prominent part in the Constitutional Centennial proceedings, and was selected to make the closing prayer. That intolerant journal pronounces this a disgrace to America, portending the greatest danger to our Government. We have long thought that the danger to American institutions comes from other Churches than the Catholic. In in-terference with politics and the affairs of the Government, the Catholies have done less than any of half a dozen leading Churches. But why is this Church alone to be kicked away from participation in such events as the recent one at Philadelphia? It is by far the Church of the largest membership in America. Its members are American citizens. It is the only Church that has put down on its mem bers belonging to organizations that lead their members to riot and anarchy, which are great dangers in this country. The Catholic church is called a foreign Church because its religious head dwells in Rome. But the Presbyterian Church, the Episcopal Church, the Methodist Church, and every one of the old prominent churches, had their origin in Europe; and if their heads are not there, they hold the same articles of confession of faith that they got from Europe, while the other Churches are clamering for God in the constitution, and for laws to interfere with men's habits and moral belief, tending to religious despotism and persecution, the Catholics are attending strictly to their own Church, and as a result, they are increasing in membership wonderfully,

WE.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

WE.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Churches might learn a lesson from them. Of all attemps in this country at interference by the Church in the affairs of the State, and to establish a Church supervision ever the personal affairs of the State, and to establish a Church supervision over the personal liberty of the individual, the Catholic Church has done the very least of it. The outery of this Philadelphia paper is but another evidence of what we Official Paper of Chase County. is but another evidence of what we have stated. Instead of adopting a Dr. E. R. Allen, the secretary, gives course to make the Protestant churches grow, it would be better pleased to

tract some hope from the situation. It is almost like trying to extract sunbeams from cucumbers. The best they can do is to claim gains over last year in Ohio and Massachusetts, a few road.

Lewis Studyvin, chainman E Elliot road. year in Ohio and Massachusetts, a few additional members of the New Jersey legislature, and a majority on the

popular vote in Virginia. The only actual gain is in the New Jersey legislature. This is due to the Democratic wrangle over U. S. Senator last year, but the actual result is of no advantage to the Republicans, as eyerybody knows that the gallant Lersey Democraty will evice in the second services of the result is a severybody knows that the gallant Lersey Democracy will evice in the second services and the second services are second services.

as everybody knows that the gallant Jersey Democracy will arise in their power next fall, sweep the State for Cleveland, and carry the Legislature. The majorities in Ohio and Massachusetts are a long way below the old-time Republican figures, and their size is only due to the fact that it did not reay the Democracy, to exceed the control of the state of the control of t not pay the Democracy to seriously contest those States this fall.

The clame in regard to Virginia is too silly even to be amusing. The fight was for the Legislature and a J. S. Senator, and the Democrats got both by a large majority. The popular vote is of no consequence, as the Democrats put up no candidates in the strong Ropublican counties, and was only cast in part and where it would do the most good. Virginia will be solid for Cleveland next year.

The real battleground this fall was in Maryland and New York, and the Republicans were literally "flaxed" in

the g. o. p.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTUR-IST FOR DECEMBER, 1887,

closes its annual volume with a most attractive and entertaining Christmas number, describing and illustrating the various customs of celebrating Christmas in many lands, in olden as well as modern times. Quarantine Commissioner David W. Judd contributes a profusely illustrated description of the New York Quarantine Establishment and its arrangement. Joseph Harris urges farmers to grow their own sugar; Seth Green relates his experiences in cross-breeding of fish; P. W. Reasoner gives an account of cocoanut culture in Florida, illustrated by a full-page engraving (by Mueller); Prof. Chas. E. Bessey, Peter Henderson, and forty other well-known writers, representing twenty States and Territories, Canada, England, Germany, France and India. Fiftyfermany, France and India. Fifty-five engrayings, representing various farm animals, plans of buildings, new implements and labor saving appliances, new fruits and plants, home adornments, etc., embelish this number. A leadeng feature is a description, by Chester P. Dewey, of Gen Ulysses S. Grant as a farmer, accompanied by a large, beautiful plate engraving of his early farm home. The Household, and Boys' and Girls' columns are even more interesting and entertaining than usual; and the Humbug Department, various old and new frauds, are fearessly exposed. Price \$1.50 per year, English or German; Single numbers, 15 cents. Address American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, New York.

Chase County Tax Levies for 1887.

Nosice is hereby given that I, W. P. Mar-tin, treasurer of Chase county, Kansas, have received the tax roll of 1887, and the amount of taxes charged for state, county, townfhip, city and school purposes on each dollar

valuation is as follows:	
STATE, COUNTY, ETC.	
State tax	11
Court house bond interest	**
" " sinking	**
Delinquent road val. of 1886. 2	**
TOWNSHIP TAXES.	
Bazaar township 1	"
Diamond creek twp. road and other	
purposes	
purposes	
interest	**
Diamond creek two, bridge bond	
sinking	"
Diamond creek twp. total 21/4	"
	"
Toledo road and other purposes 1	:
Strong City	"
	••
SCHOOL DISTRICTS.	
No. M	111
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١	Diamond creek twp. bridge bond	ı
1	Diamond creek twp. total. 214 "	ı
	Falls township	١
1	Falls township. 12 " Toledo road and other purposes. 1 "	ı
1	Belong City	ľ
1	Cottonwood Falls 5 "	ŀ
	SCHOOL DISTRICTS.	ŀ
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	71 Joint10	١
١	W. P. MARTIN, County Treasurer,	
,	County Treasurer,	1
r		

Bills Allowed by the Board of CB Hunt, repairs on court house and County Commissioners.

E M Clark, special juror, June term
District court \$2 00
W J Dougherty, viewers on A Curtis' H S F Davis, viewer on A Curtis' road...
S F Jones, viewer on A Curtis' road.
M C Newton, chainman A Curtis' The Republican leaders have been casting about since election to extract some hope from the situation. It is almost like trying to extract.

Wm Jeffrey, viewer on J H Wheeler road.

Harvey Giger, viewer on J H Wheeler road.

H V Simmons, viewer on J H Wheeler road.

G W Brit. road.... Wm Jeffrey, viewer on J H Wheeler road.
I Elliot, chainman E Elliot road.
L W Coleman, viewer on Wm H Stephenson road.
Henry Hawkins, viewer on Wm H
Stephenson road.
J M Rose, viewer on D P Shaft road.
H E Partridge, viewer on D P Shaft A Veburg, viewer on D P. Shaft road, John M Park, chainman on D P Shaft

road. T J Piles, chainman D P Shaft road.. A M Breese, viewer on H C Varnum A S Bailey, yiewer on H C Varnum D Park, viewer on H C Varnum G W Blackburn, viewer on I N Smith J J Harbour, viewer on I N Smith J B Ferguson, viewer on I N Smith road W F Dunlap, viewer on Chas H Per-rigo road G H Burnett, viewer on Chas H Per-rigo road C W Rogler, viewer on Chas H Per-Robt Kelley, chainman Chas H Perrigo 10ad..... M Nolan, chainman Chas H Perrigo road. Henry Wagoner, viewer on Wm H Cox road. J D Riggs, viewer on Wm H Cox John Nichols, viewer on Wm H Cox

A G Myres, chainman Wm H Cox The real battleground this fall was in Maryland and New York, and the Republicans were literally "flaxed" in both States.

The situation is indeed dismal for the g. o. p. road H C Varnum, viewer on E Jolley road John Jacobs, viewer on E Jolley road
O C Eager, chainman E Jolley road.
E Jolley, chainman E Jolley road.
D Lyle, overseer of poor.
C L Conaway, medical attendance on

pauper N J Shellenbarger, boarding pauper. L E A Burgess, boarding pauper. Stanley Bros., merchandise for pau-Stanley Bros., merchandise for pauper.
Ck Turner, merchandise for pauper.
Safford Mercantile Co., merchandise for pauper.
Woolf & Crum, rent for pauper.
CI Maule, merchandise for pauper.
JF Frisbey, rent for pauper.
Joseph Herring, boarding pauper.
CC Whitson, probate judge's fees.
John Madden, county attorney's salary.

John Madden, county attorney's sal-ary.

Sam'l Dodsworth, blank books and blanks.

W A Morgan, blanks and letter neads

W S Buskirk, surveyor's fees.

J M Tuttle, merchandise for pauper.

J P Kuhl, coal for pauper.

J P Kuhl, coal for pauper.

J M Tuttle, merchandise for insane

(Harper).

W E Timmons, envelopes and letter
heads. 125 00

WE Timmons, envelopes and letter heads.....

Geo W Hill, taking man and four orphan children to orphans' home...

Geo W Crum, taking E A Thomas to soldier home...

Gao W Crum, overseer of poor.....

F S Mitchell, coffin for soldier....

Brown & Roberts, mattresses for jail.

Geo W Crane & Co., blanks and stationary

C Davis, postage and expressage... C Davis, county superintendent's salary.
ohn Frew, surveying
OA Sayre, serving subpena under
Pro. law
W Brown, coffin for ex-soldier
W Griffis, taking J E Harper to asy-

lum.... Doolittle & Son, merchandise for w G Patten, trees for court house yard

J J Massey, postage and expressage.

Ann Mitchell, boarding pauper.

J M Wyatt, hauling wood for pauper.

J W Griffis, janitor's fees.

"turakey's fees.

"attendance on probate

w Griffis, opening and closing probate court.

J W Griffis, mowing and cleaning court house yard.

J W Griffis, washing for prisoner....
Ferry & Watson, curtain for court W P Martin, county treasurer's sal-J J Massey, county clerk's salary..... G W Hays, viewer on David McKee

A Z Scribner, viewer on David McKee C W Rogler, viewer on David McKee J S Bailey, chainman David McKee C M Hunter, chainman David McKee N B Scribner, marker David McKee J W Griffis, sheriff fees in insanity case of Harper.... Robt. Walsh, juror insanity case of Harper F M Jones, juror insanity case of T J Browning, juror insanity case of Harper.... Robt Clements, Juror insanity case of Harper.... Robt Cuthbert, jurer insanity case of Harper co W Crum, witness insanity case Harper....
J G Winters, witness insanity case of J W Stone, witness insanity case of Harper....abin Johnson, witness insaniiy case

Jabin Johnson, witness insanily case of Harper.
C C Whitson, probate judge's fees...
J W Griffis, serving subpenas...
J W Griffis, repairs and fixtures...
J W Griffis, boarding prisoners...
H S Lincoln, keeping pauper.
H S Lincoln, merchandise for pauper. W H Holsinger, merchandise for L W Heck, painting court house..... Critton & Aiken, irons for bridge M W Gilmore, putting up bridge Wm Daub, damages on J H Wheeler 40 8 w P Martin, postage and expressage, J W Griffis, endeavoring to collect J W Griffis, posting election notices.

J L Crawford, viewer on Chas Lacoss
(Sr.) road.

Wm Shaft, viewer on Chas Lacoss (Sr) road
Asa Breese, viewer on Chas Lacoss
'Sr) road...
Chas Lacoss (Sr), chainman Chas Lacoss (Sr) road.
James Huff, chainman Chas Lacoss
(Sr) road...
Geo W Crane & Co., changing com. stamp...
141 J M Tuttle, merchandise for pauper...
W E Tummons, letter heads and en-

J M Tuttle, merchandise for pauper .

D W Mercer, J P fees State vs. Riley

D W Mercer, J P fees State vs. Riley
Terwilliger
J H Huffman, constable's fees State
vs. Riley Terwilliger
A Brandley, witness fees State vs.
Riley Terwilliger
W H Cox, witness fees State vs. Riley
Terwilliger
E R Beadle, witness fees State vs.
Riley Terwilliger
W E Timmons, county printing
W A Morgan, county printing
F M Jones, conny printing
Geo W Hill, J P fees State vs John
Doe, alias Bonnell Williams
W H Winters, constable's fee State
vs John Doe, alias Bonnell Williams
F B Hunt, J P tees State vs Russell
Oles
LW Griffig shoriff fees State vs.

Oles JW Griffis, sheriff fees State vs Rus-Smith.
W H Winters, coustable's fees State
vs Barney Smith
J W Griffis, sheriff fees State vs Bar-F B Hunt, J P fees State vs Clint

E T Baker, com. salary.

E T Baker, com. salary.
W M Harris, com. salary.
J M Tuttle, com. salary.
John B Davis, Sr., chainman on resurvey Garland change.
J M Kerr, fees for extending drain from court house.
C B Eldred, damages on E Elliott road. 20 00 H L Hammer, damages on E Elliott E E Eldred, damages on E Elliott road.
John Thomas, damages on E Elliott
road.
A L Thomas, damages on E Elliott

A L Thomas, damages on E Efflott road.

Milton Brown, damages on Chas Lacoss road.

Rebecca A Hawkins, damages on Chas Lacoss road that Lacoss road the L A Loomis, damages on David Mc-Kee road.

E K L & L Co., damages on David Mc-Kee road.

Christ Pracht, damages on David Mc-Kee road. 60 00 62 80 93 5

Kee road.

Wm H Dysart, damages on Isaac
Smith road.

Adam Tilton, judge of election and
returning poll book.

R H Chandler, judge of election.
C H Chandler, elerk of election.
W N Oles, elerk of election.
D W Mercer, iudge of election and
returning poll book.

James Robinett, judge of election and
returning poll book.

James Robinett, judge of election.

D W Marcer, iudge of election.

John Jones, judge of election.

D W Lansbury, elerk of election.

A R Ice, judge of election and returning poll book.

E S Green, judge of election and returning poll book.

E S Green, judge of election.

M E Hunt, judge of election.

M E Hunt, judge of election and returning poll book.

J A Osman, judge of election.

C C Smith, elerk of election.

C C Smith, elerk of election.

C C Smith, elerk of election.

J L Thompson, judge of election.

J L Thompson, judge of election.

Fred Baker, judge of election.

Fred Baker, judge of election.

J C Shepler, elerk of election.

J C Shepler, elerk of election.

J W Talkingion, judge of election.

W R Stotts, elerk of election.

W R Stotts, elerk of election.

Herbit Hayden, elerk of election.

Herbit Hayden, elerk of election.

S E Y eoman, judge of election.

W B Stotts, elerk of election.

S E Y eoman, judge of election.

O S E Y eoman, judge of election.

Albert Bandelin, elerk of election.

Herbit Hayden, elerk of election.

Albert Bandelin, elerk of election.

S A Perrigo, judge of election.

A P McMinds, elerk of election.

A P Mc

State of Kansas, s.s. Chase County

I, J. J. Massey, County Clork within and for the county and State aforesaid do hereby certify that the above and foregoing exhibits a full, true and complete statement of all accounts allowed by the Statement of all accounts anowed by the Board of Chase County Commissioners at their regular October session, and Election expenses November 11th, 1887. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of Chase county this

17th day of November, A. D. 1887.
[L. S.] J J MASSEY,
per LAURA MASSEY, county clerk.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

T.B.JOHNSTON,

DRUGS,

EDWIN PRATT,

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

Will be found at the OLD STAND,

FULL STOCK

PATENT MEDICINES. DRUGS,

PAINTS OILS, VARNISH, GLASS & PUTTY.

Tolet Articles and Petfumery.

BOOKS & STATIONARY FINE CIGARS, Etc.

COTTONWOOD FALLS' - KANS.

H. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT,

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

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated

WOOD -:- MOWER

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

STUDEBAKER WAGODS AND BAKER BARBED WIRE, Please call and examine my stock and ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

SETH J. EVANS,

Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF Broadway

OF THE

Cottonwood Falls

PROMPT AT FENTION Paid to ALL ORDERS.

ALL HOURS

Good Riggs,

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

${ t BROWN \& ROBERTS'}$ **NEW FURNITURE STORE JUST OPENED!**

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

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

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

large quantities and can sell the cheaper for it. Give them a call and examine their fine line of goods for yourself. Mr. Brown has been in the undertaking business for twenty years, and knows all about it. They have the finest hearse in Chase county, and will furnish it free to their custo-

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS

JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEYTOLOAN We, the undersigned intend to petition the Honorable Board of County Commissioners To account to the country Commissioners

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,

If you want money

Publication Notice. In the District Court of Chase county, Kan-

In the District Court of Chase county, Kansas.

W. W. Wilson and W. L. Atkinson, plaintiffs, vs.

James A. Williams, defendant.

To defendant, James A. Williams, you will take notice that you have been sued in the District Court, of Chase county, Kansas.

That the names of the parties are, W. W. Wilson and W. L. Atkinson, plaintiffs, and James A. Williams, defendant. That you must answer the petition on file in the said cause on, or before, the 17th of November, A. D. 1857, or the petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly, reforming the warranty deed made by defendant to said plaintiffs, February 28th, 1885, to the northeast & of the northwest &, of section 4, township 18, of range 8 east, in Chase county, Kansas, so as to show that said land is in section 4, instead of section 3, as stated in said deed, and that plaintiffs right, title and possession of said real estate, be quieted against said defendant, and that said defendant's interests and claim be determined, and that plaintiffs have judgement for costs.

MADDEN BROS.

Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at

public sale, on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1887,
between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3
o'clock, p. m., the following described school
land, to-wit:

See Th. Reg. Per A.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas, 16705
November 19, 1887,
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, 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. 23521, of John F. Campbell, of Elmdale, Kansas. for the northwest
% of the southeast %, of section 14, in township 19 south, of range 6 east.
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: George McNee,
William Pringle, Peter McCullum, Robert
Evans, all of Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas,

S. M. PALMER, Register.

Formation of Township.

of Chase county, Kansas, to form a new township, comprising all that part of Cottonwood township lying south of section 15, township 21, range 5; also sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, township 21, range 6; also sections 7, 8, 9, township 21, range 7. Chase county, having the legal number of inhabitants in said teritory.

ritory.
SIGNED,
H. A. Ewing,
W. H. Nicholson,
Jno. W. Riggs,
S. R. Sayre,
J. G. Taylor.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE of KANSAS, Ss. County of Chase. Ss. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 5, 1887, Office of County Clerk, Oct. 5. 1887,
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th
day of Oct., 1887, a petition, signed by
J C Farrington and 31 others, was
presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and state aforemissloners of the County and state afore-said, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing on the J. J. Harbour moad, at the southwest corner of section twenty-nine (29), in township twenty-two (22) south, range seven (7) east; thence east on section lines to intersect the Emporia and ElDorado State road, said road to be 50 feet wide; also, to vacate the road known as the J. B. Buch-anan road.

whereupon said board of county com-missioners appointed the following nam-ed persons, viz: G W Blackburn, E Waidley and Howard Grimes, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Cottonwood township. on Tuesday, the 20th day of Dec., A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Com-nissioners. J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk. [L. S.]

anan road.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, 188 Chase County See County Clerk, Oct. 4th, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of Oct., 1887, a petition, signed by R C campbell, and 13 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state alteresaid sented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

That part of the J. G. Johnson road, be ginning at the center of section nine (9) to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter (14), of section eleven (11). Said vacation to depend on the establishment of the R. C. Campbell road.

Whereupon, said Board of County Company of the section of the section

Campbell road.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: John Holmes, J R Blackshere and John Drummond, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Diamond creek township, on Thursday, the 22d day of December A D. 1887, and the 22d day of December, A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. MASSEY.

[L. 8.]

County Clerk.

Final Settlement.

All persons interested are hereby notified that I will apply to, and make final settlement with, the Probate Court, of Chase couuty, Kansas, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1887, of all matters pertaining to the personal estate of Oliver Moore, deceased.

SUSAN B. MOORE,
Administratrix,

the Burge County Courant,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms-peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; arter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2in.	3 in.	5in.	% col.	1 col
	e1 00	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.0
1 week 2 weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	7.00	18.0
8 weeks	1.75			4.50	9.50	15.00
4 weeks	3.00				14.00	25.0
2 months .	4.00	8 00	7 50	11.00	20.00	82.5
8 months	0 50	0 00	19 00	20.00	32.50	55.0
1 year	10.00	18 (X)	24 00	185.00	55.00	4 85.0

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Judge L. Houk is in town. 10° below zero, Saturduy night. Mr. W. W. Scott, of Emporia, was

in town, last week. Judge C. C. Whitson and family have moved to Elmdale.

Mr. Matt. McDonald is building another house in Strong City. The December term of the District

Court will begin next Tuesday. Mr. Jas. G. Burton, of Clements. has returned from his visit in Indiana,

Mrs. G. K. Hagans, of Strong City, was down to Kansas City, last week. Mrs. Geo, Cosper, of Bazaar, is vis-iting her parents, in Sedgwick county, Mr. Frank Barr did not go to Cali-fornia, but is attending school at Elm-

Dr. S. H. Furman, formerly of Strong City, is now located at Mc-Mr. Dan Frew and wife, of Emporia, were visiting relatives at Strong City,

last week. Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Jones and their daughter. Lutie, of Strong City, have

gone to Texas. Mr. S. A. Perrigo has purchased the furniture store building of Mr. J. W.

Brown, in this city. Mr. Hugh Kilgore, of Strong City, intends going to Chanute, to open a barber shop there.

Mrs. J. F. Kirker, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last week, visiting at her parents'.

Mr. J. W. Conaway, formerly of To-ledo township. is now located at Lo-gan, Phillips county.

Born, on Saturday, November 19th, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Pearcy, of Strong City, a son.

Born, on Thursday, November 24th. 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. Bent Mattingley, of Strong City, a son. Misses Anna Belle and Isaac Harper

to friends and relatives. Born, on Saturday, November 19th, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Elliott, of Strong City, a daughter.

Mr. James Walsh, of Strong City, has been appointed a Notary Public, by Gov. John A. Martin.

Mr. E. P. Stephens, of Dighton, Kan-sas, was visiting at Mr.Geo.W.Crum's, of Strong City, last week.

Miss Nettie Burton, of Strong City, who has been attending school at Cin-cinnati, has returned home. You will never need a teacher again

in short hand after the fifteen lessons given by Prof. Chamberlain.

R. L.Ford has a large stock of silver-ware. watches, clocks and Christmas goods in stock and on the road. Mrs. E. Giddings, of Prairie Hill, who had a stroke of of paralysis three

weeks ago, is gradually improving. Mr. T. R. Straider, formerly of this city, is now working at his trade, car-pentering, at San Diego, California.

Messrs. L. W. Heck, Harry Clifford and Charlie Harter returned home, Tuesday, from their hunt in Arkansas.

who spent Thanksgiving Day at home, returned to Bethany College at Topeka, last Monday.

Miss Jennie Burns, of Lebo, sister of Mrs. T. O. Kelley, formerly of this city, but now of Marion, is visiting friends here.

Miss Ferry Watson who came home from school to be in the family circle, Thanksgiving Day, returned to Tope-ka, Sunday night.

Emporia, last week, has written back that Mrs. Andrew McClure, formerly of this county, was buried, last Sun-

Mr. B. F. Wasson, of Emporia, and his estimable wife who is a teacher in our city schools, gave the COURANT office a pleasant call on Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. Ed. Sweeney and children, of Strong City, leave this week, for Col-orado Springs, Col., where Mr. Swee-ney is now at work, for Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons. The Ladies' Guild, of the Presbyterian Church, will give a general supper and festival on December 9th, that be-

ing the first Friday during the session of District Court. Be at the school house from 4:30 to 5:30, or 7:00 to 8:00 p. m. Thursday evening, instead of Good Templar's hall to the free lessons in elocution by Prof. Chamberlain.

Misses Nettie and Collie Adare, of Strong City, who are attending school at Kansas City, were at home, last week, for the purpose of spending Thanksgiving Day with their parents.

Mrs. A. Ferlet, with her son and daughter, Leo and Rosa, intend leaving, this week, for Las Vegas, N. M., to take possession of the new hotel at that place, recently purchased by Mr. The farmers of Chase county are

talking of forming an asti-cattle stealing association, for the purpose of stopping the numerous thefts that continually occuring .- Florence Bulletin

T. M. Gruwell, formerly of this city, but now of Cottonoood Falls, came to the city, yesterday, to attend to business. Mr. Gruwell was one of our oldest and best respected citizens.— Osage City People.

Prof. Chamberlain comes highly recommended from other localities, and our people should embrace the opportunity for short hand, elocution guitar instruction while they Such opportunities are rare. Dr. W. H. Cartter, having purchased

the lot south of the Chase County National Bank, has broken ground for the erection of a two story business house thereon, to cost \$8,000, and Rettiger Bros.; & Co. have the contract for the stone work. Mr. F. D. Wellor has purchased the

interest of his partner, Mr. D. A. Ellsworth, in the Chase County Republican, and in the future will be head, front and rear of that excellent paper, and will endeavor to make it even better than if now is.

Mr. J. W. Brown, having sold his stock of furniture and coffins to Messrs Pearson & Son, of Strong City, in-tends going to Marion to open a furni-ture and undertaking establisment in that city. His family will accompany him, and will make that their future home.

Arrangements are being made to hold a Grand Ball, by the I. O. O. F. Lodge, of Strong City, at the Opera House in that place, on the evening of December 23d, at which a most cordial invitation is extended to away, one to invitation is extended to every one to be present; and a most enjoyable time is anticipated.

have gone to Topeka, where their parents are now residing.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Perrigo were down to Emporia, last week, visiting at Capt. C. N. Sterry s.

Mrs. M. M. Young and children, went to Lawrence, Tuesday, on a visit to friends and relatives.

Mr. Jont Wood and family have moved from Elmdale to Herington, in Dickinson county. Mr. Wood is a good citizen, and while his many friends in this county regret the departure of himself and family from their midst, their best wishes follow them to their new home.

The old soldiers organized a Chase The old soldiers organized a Chase county regiment, at the Court-house, yesterday, C. C. Whitson as Colonel, J. M. Rose, of Elmdale, as Lieut-Col., Jos. Hayward, of Toledo, as Major, C. J. Schneider, of Elmdale, as Q.-M., Dr. A. M. Conaway, of Toledo, as Surgeon, and W. A. Morgan, as Adjutant

As it has been decided to hold a Christmas entertainment at the Presbyterian church, the friends of the Sunday school are invited to meet at the church, next Thursday evening. The time of meeting has been changed from Friday evening to Thursday evening. The meeting is to determine of what the entertainment shall consist.

Hon. J. W. McWilliams, J. D. Minick and Dr. W. H. Cartter, of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, paid us a visit the last few deys, looking over the investments they have made in Las Vegas. They were so well pleased that they concluded to return with their friends on the excursion the 7th of December and make further investments.—Mills' Investors Review.

Tuesday afternoon Mr. John Proth

Tuesday, from their hunt in Arkansas.

Miss Anna Murphy, of Strong City, was the guest of Miss Frankie McGinnis, Thanksgiving.—Florence Bulletin.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. F. Davis, of Peyton creek, have gone to New York for their usual winter's visit at their old home.

Misses Libbie and Nettic Cartter

Misses Libbie and Nettic Cartter

The spent Thanksgiving Day at home,

No. 22, Vol I, of the Springfield, (Seward county, Kansas), Couraut, has reached this office. It is a 7-column quarto, all home print, and contains a complete illustrated "write up" of that town and the surrounding country; and is printed on very fine book paper, which shows enterprise on the part of the publishers, and good patronage on the part of advertisers and subscribers. It is an excellent boom edition.

Master David Ellsworth left, on Mednesday of last week, for Osage Mission, where he will take a three years' course in college.

Found, yesterday morning, by Robert Gottbehuet, a charm, which the owner can have by proving property of the Newton Daily Republican, one of the Newton Daily Republi

Mrs. Dr. C. E. Hait, who went to utmost capacity, with a highly appre-

E. Cooley, the well-known music dealer, of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who has made a number of visits to Las Vegas, has become so well pleased with the resourses of our country that he has accepted a position with the Real Estate Exchange and will be heard proclaiming the good tidings in the counties of Marion, Chase, Morris and McPherson, Kansas, to the people of that locality. Several parties have accompanied him on each visit to this city, and to say they were pleased, it is only necessary to state that in every instance they purchased property or became a citizen of our town. Mr. Cooley has made our country a study and has inspected portions of it in person, and is in a position to give reliable information to all who may be interested as to its resources and advantages. There is no doubt that he will be the means of benefiting many citizens from his locality by inducing them to seek a home in New. Mexico.--Mills' Investors Review.

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 Superintendents office, at Cottonwood Falls, and Squire D. W. Mercer's, at Matfield Green, from now until the time of opening the

The District Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

AARON BRINGHAM, J. C. NICHOL,

Director, Treasurer
A. T. FENT, Clerk.
P. O. address of all Matfield Green. Treasurer.

C. A. R. ELECTION.

The annual election of officers 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.

STRAYED.

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

Octoorselved Fellows Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

FOR RENT.

Vine streets, a two-story residence.
For particulars apply to J. N. Nye, at
Rettiger Bros., & Co.'s quarry, or to
J. B. Shipman, in the Chase County
National Bank building.

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.

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

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

R. L. Ford, of Cottonwood Falls, is a watchmaker and jeweler who thor-oughly understands his business, hav-ing graduated in the profession before ommencing business for himself.
Not only is he competent and an expert workman, but by long experience and faithful study he knows just what and faithful study he knows just what the people in the community require, and he buys his stock to suit their tastes. Of course, the most important thing is low prices for good goods, and this he has to perfection. He carries a well-selected line of Waltham, Hamden and Springfield watches, and the celebrated A. Lambert gold pens; he also has a full line of jewelry and just received an invoice of the finest stock of Silverware in the Cottonwood valley. This you must see to appreciate. He also carries the only line of musical instruments in the county, and they are all made by the best masters in the art. Don't forget that he repairs all kinds of watches and jewelry and does it well. Also remember the name and place.

R. L. Ford, Cottonwood Falls.
All persons wishing spaying done,

T. M. Gruwell, who recently began utmost capacity, with a highly appreciative audience, both from this city and Strong. We consider the play the best one that has been rendered in our city since the "Cantatta" which was played here by the same company.

Mr. A. Ferlet, of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, has purchased the Plaza hotel, and will take possession by December 1st. This is the best hotel property in the city; costing some. thing over \$65,000. Mr. and Mrs-Ferlet have had long experience in thing over \$65.000. Mr. and Mrs-Ferlet have had long experience in the hotel business, and with the assistance of their two sons, the house will be kept in such a manner as to make it first-class in every respect, and under their management there is no doubt this house will be in the future the most popular hotel with the traveling public in the Teritory. We congratulate Mr. Ferlet as well as the city of Las Vegas, upon the changing of ownership of this property.—

Mills' Investors Review.

E. Cooley, the well-known music states of the patronage of this people, if they are desirous that their money should remain in our midst, and not be sent remain in our midst, and not be sent away from here, as is usually the case every Christmas. Mr. Gruwell has one of the largest and best establishments in the west, and it is to the interest of the people of this city and Strong to patronize him to that extent that his continuance in the busi ness here will be assured, as he is now filling a long felt want in this county; and he sells goods at remarkably lov prices. Be sure and give him a call and see what he can do for you.

Parties whe 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 stock of 75 and 50 cent goods. and Mitts for Winter just Opened by Burton Bro.'s at Strong City.

Don't torget 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'Rielly's, Sam Gilliland's, Matthews & Pearcy's and Gill & McIlvane's, in Strong City, and it is always scaled one and one-half pounds to the 10 cent loaf. Give it a trial.

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 Strictly one Price.

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

Fine lot of Blankets and Comforts just received by Bur- COTTONWOOD FALLS. ton Bro.'s, Strong City. Brown & Roberts have all the furni-

ture and undertaking goods in Cotton-wood Falls, and will sell them cheap. E. F. Bauerle has moved to Strong City; but bread will still be found at his old stand in this city; and if it is not open, call at his bake shop in the

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

rear thereof.

aug25-tf

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

Frisby & Somers have just received seven cars of coal.



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

ROAD NOTICE.

masters in the art. Don't forget that he repairs all kinds of watches and jewelry and does it well. Also remember the name and place.

R. L. Ford, Cottonwood Falls.

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, feblû-tf Elmdale, Kans.

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

One hundred stock hogs wanted by J. S. Shipman & Son, Elmdale, Kan.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices.

They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it.

Customers, what fine white bread you have lately. Baker, we buy our flour from Frisby & Somers.

Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county, and they run it is masterial.

Brown & Roberts have the only hearse in the county, and they run it is masterial.

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase County.

STATE OF KANSAS, Chase County.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 5th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th chase County. And the 5th day of 0ct. 1887. a petition, signed by Will Towniliger and 28 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz. Commencing at a point on the Emporia and Elborado State road, where the same or choses the range line between ranges 7 and 8; thence south to the southeast corner of the mortheast quarter (4), of section twenty-five (25), township twenty-two (22), range seven (7) east.

Whertupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz; G w Blackburn, E waidley and Howard Grimes, as viewers. With instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Bazaar township, on Monday, the 19th response to the Board of County Commissioners are any line of the Co owner can have by proving property and paying for this local.

The County Commissioners have let the contract for the wing of the bridge at Clements to Messrs. Santy & Hamill, at \$3.65 per cubic yard.

Mrs. Benoni Jeffrey, of LeRoy, Coffey county, arrived here Saturday, on a visit at her son-in-law's, Mr. Wm. Norton's, on Norton creek.

Miss Anna Fagan, the popular teacher of the Catholic school in Strong City, spent Thanksgiving Day with her parents at Reading.

On Tuesday of last week Mrs. B. F. Wasson was the recipient of a very with her parents at Reading.

On Tuesday of last week Mrs. B. F. Wasson was the recipient of a very large, the hall being filled to its of value to the southeast cener of twenty-five geo, to whethy-five geo, to whethy-five geo, to whethy-five geo, township twenty-five geo, township the on-thest quarter (3,0 of section twenty-five geo, township the nice south to the southeast cener of twent 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 bar give at the county sund for the camping to the tempty-five (22), range seven (25), township twenty-five (25), township twenty-

E. F. HOLMES

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

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

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

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

Stacks of Underwear from 25 cents to the finest goods. Big

Men's extra heavy all wool suits at \$8 00. These are good sol id business suits, well trimmed and are made for wear.

We have a fine line of Fancy Flannel Shirts.

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

Look through our stock before buying your winter bill.

We will not be undersold.

Terms, Cash.

E. F. HOLMES,

PHYSICIANS. . W. STONE. T. M. ZANE STONE & ZANE.

Physicians and Surgeons, Office in T. B. Johnstons Drug Store. A splendid article of bran, at Frisby COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

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

(Successor to Holsinger & Fritz), -DEALERJIN-

HARDWAPE, STYES ADD TIDWARE,

FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps, Brass and Iron Cylinders,

PIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

Feed Grinders, Buggies, Wagons, &c.

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

W. H. HOLSINGE.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder.

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

Notice to Contractors

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk, for the grading and filling of the approaches to the bridge over the Cottonwood river, at or near Clements, in Chase county, Kansas. Bids to be by the cubic yard, and accompanied by a bond in double the amount of bid. Bids to be opened at 12 o'clock, on Monday, December 5th, 1887.

By order of Board of County Commissioners,

County Clerk,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOHN V. SANDERS ..

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office under Chase Co. National Bank,

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

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

THOS. H. GRISHAM.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building

COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS C. N. STERRY. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

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

S. N. WOOD, A. M. MACKEY, J. A. SMITH. WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all State and Federal

Office 145 Kansas Ave.. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS. ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, 1 88. County of Chase } ss.

County of Chase Office of County Clerk Oct. 6th. 1887.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 6th day of Oct., 1887, a petition signed by Thomas Lawless, and 39 others. Was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

All that portion of the H. R. Hilton road.

All that portion of the H. R. Hilton road, in Diamond Creek township, established October 2d, 1883, lying and being in west half of northeast quarter of section thirty-three (33), in township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east. Said land is owned by Thes. Lawless.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, appeinted the following named persons. viz: samule Comstock, H. P. Coe and Wm. Daub, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Diamond creek township, on Wednesday, the 21, day of December, A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

[L. S.]

County Clerk.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT SALINA, KANSAS, 16682
October 28th, 1887,
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, or in his absence E. W.-Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on December 10th,
1887, viz: H. E., No. 22895, of John Mauw,
Elmdale, Kansas, for the northwest ½ of
section 20, township 19 south, of range 6 cast.
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz; Fred Ahnefeldt,
Clause Kegbohn, Bill Flical, August Hanke,
all of Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. Palmer, Register.

Publication Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS. Chase County, In the district Court of Chase County, Kan-

John Shaft, Plaintiff,
vs.
William Henderson, Defendant.
To William Hendirson, you will take notice that you have been sued in the District Court, of Chase county, Kansas. That the names of the parties are John Shaft, plaintiff, and William Henderson defendant, that you must answer the petition in said court on file in said court, on or before the 8th day of December, 1887, or the said petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly determining that defendent's title, claim, interest or estate in the northwest quarter of section twenty-four, township, twenty, range six, in Chase county, Kansas, be adjudged null and void as against the plaintiff stitle, estate and estate and that plaintiff's title, estate and possession be quited as against said defendant, and for costs of suit.

JOHN SHAFT, Plaintiff.
By Madden Brothers, Att'ys for Plaintiff. John Shaft, Plaintiff,



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS SHAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

New and Complete Stock DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND.

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS

OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION'S GIVEN: TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

JOHN FREW SURVEYOR, LAND AND

CIVIL ENGINEER,

STRONG CITY; - - - KANSAS.

DEHORNING CATTLE.

Interesting Notes by the Foreman of the

Wisconsia Experiment Station. chances of loss by accidents and other wise. In view of these facts the practice of dehorning cattle-especially general with the largest cattlemen who feed in yards and open sheds.

It must be remembered that fatal acand successfully.

We have had some experience in this direction at the Wisconsin Experiment enough for three rows of roots and as leged incidents which are made the American. Let the curtain fall upon Station. A six-year-old Jersey bull long as required. Cover with a couple was the first animal operated upon. of boards to shed rain, and over these His head was fastened with some diffi- enough litter to keep out frost. culty, through an opening in a partition wall by an improvised stanchion, and the horns sawed off close to the not more than six inches deep. The pit skin. The blood spouted freely in should be provided with ventilation, three small streams from each horn, but we used nothing to check the flow, and it soon stopped of its own accord. the pit should be covered up close, but Five minutes after the operation he in cold weather aired freely so as to went to eating hay, and seemed to suf- keep the spinach frozen if possible. fer no inconvenience from the loss of When it thaws out it will not keep well. his dangerous weapons.

A few weeks later, in November, twelve steers eighteen months old were dehorned. A strong halter was first put on, the animal's head was then placed in a stanchion and drawn up (and to one side) by means of the rope thrown over a joist. This position presents a horn in a manner to be easily operated upon. The horn was then removed with a carpenter's fine-set easing saw, the rope loosened and the animal's head turned and fastened up on the other side, thus presenting the other horn.

In this experiment no attention was paid to the exact point of cutting. Some were removed close to the head, others half an inch or more from the head. No difference was observed in the healing, but the horns that were removed at a point furtherest from the head appeared to grow more rapidly. It would seem from our experience and others' that to successfully destroy future growth the horn must be sawed off close to the skin. The animals were all turned in a yard together after being treated. We did not use any thing ten to thirty minutes. They never lost a pound or refused a feed on account of it.

One-third more hornless steers can be safely kept in a given space than when allowed to carry their horns, which is an economical factor not to be ignored. I am aware that a few declare it to be a cruel practice, but those persons do not realize the suffering of weaker cattle that are kept in constant terror for fear of a rake or gouge from a stronger companion.

Calves may be successfully dehorned that they be ground very true and

STORING UP VEGETABLES.

How Best to Keep Them in Good Condition Through the Winter.

The best kind of squashes for keeping are the hard shelled varieties, such as the Hubbard and hard shelled Turban. The marrow, though far more productive and a popular kind for use and is far inferior in quality to the hard shells.

dows to keep out frost. They are usually piled on shelves two or three tiers ture of the bed-chamber, if possible, -deep, and will need looking over about should never be increased, under the twice every month to pick out the ordinary circumstances of health, by speckled ones. In winter specked artificial means. As this apartment is squashes are saleable, and are really to be reserved solely for sleep, a fire is nearly as good as sound ones, but if neglected a speckled squash will in a during extreme cold weather, and, keep best in a dry atmosphere at a to exceed fifty degrees. temperature of forty to fifty degrees. a pretty good place to store them if

Onions keep best in a dry loft during the fall, and as cold weather comes on liable to occur, since by heating the they should be removed in barrels to a cellar, or the loft may be provided with a stove to keep out frost, or the onions may be frozen and kept so, taking care to cover them after freezing so that they will not thaw out frequently. When wanted for spring sale they keep better frozen than in any other way, but if frozen and thawed

frequently they will not keep well. Potatoes and roots of all kinds keeps hest in pits out of doors. If piled not room without a fire, and to seek repose over two feet deep they will need no bear piling more than one and one-half to make a pit is to split a land with the | der a person, under such circumstances, plow about five feet wide, shovel out even more comfortable than he or the earth at each side and then back in she will be who sleeps in a heated the cart with the roots and dump them. Level them off with a rounding top, sprinkle a little straw over them and then cover with three or four inches of earth. As cold weather comes on and there is danger of freezing through this influence of artificial vicissitudes, than covering of earth put on enough litter that person who is not so accustomed to sleep. -Good Housekeeping.

When vegetables are stored in cellars they must be kept from fermenting, as they surely will when piled in large In these days of small margins in bulk. This may be accomplished by cattle feeding, the successful feeder is piling on shelves so as to allow some obliged to reduce to the minimum the circulation of air among them, or by packing in barrels. There is some danger that the vegetables in cellars Macon, Ga., which President Davis at- strained, it has not broken the bonds will wilt if they are exposed to too free tended, and stood within a few feet of bulls and steers-is becoming quite circulation of air, and some care is him during the scenes of the review needed to avoid this.

Celery is best stored in large quantity in a pit covered with boards, and over cidents is not the only damage done by these enough eel grass or other litter and an ex-Union soldier, is a member horns. Rest and contentment of the to keep out frost. The cooler the pit animals are highly necessary to profit- the better will the celery keep if not A. R. In an interview he said: "I able feeding. How can these condi- frozen. In the cellar the air is too dry, feel it my duty as an American citizen, tions be secured when one-half the and the celery will soon wilt unless herd are kept in constant dread of the covered with earth, which is rather being done the people of the South horns of the other half? Doubtless troublesome. A supply for a week's there are a great many feeders who use may be kept in the cellar by cover- the publications which are being made would gladly dispense with the horns ing it with moist rags or bagging. A if they knew it could be done so easily moderate quantity of celery for family use may be put into a trench dug as deep as the length of the plants, wide of Mr. Davis. It is true that the al-

Spinach will keep for two or three months in a cold pit on shelves piled and allowed to freeze slightly before covering it. In warm, rainy weather, If a supply of radishes, lettuce, parsley or dandelions are wanted fresh during winter they must be grown under glass. -- American Cultivator.

SLEEPING APARTMENTS.

Why They Should Receive the Undivided

Attention of Housekeepers. Some great writer has remarked: "It must not be forgotten that we spend a considerable portion of our lives in the bed - chamber, and, therefore, its healthfulness can not fail to have a very important bearing upon our physical well-being." Every body, indeed, Not an eye in that vast assemblage who is actuated by a due regard for health and real comfort, will consider an equal degree of attention necessary in giving attention to the size, situation, temperature and cleanliness of the apartment he occupies during the hours of repose, as of the parlor, drawing-room or any other apartment; and Davis. Rising with an effort, he conyet how very often do we find families crowded at night into obscure and confined chambers, of dimensions scarcely more ample than those of an old-fashioned closet, while perhaps, in the majority of instances, the best rooms in to stop the bleeding, which lasted from the whole house are set apart for the sole purpose of ostentations display. Now it is very important that the largest and most elevated room, or dwelling, be appropriated for the purposes of sleeping, and that the same be properly ventilated during the day-

There are few houses the rooms of which are so situated as to render good ventilation impossible, and the influ- pieces by men eager to preserve relics ence of this practice upon the health of of the emblem which Jefferson Davis inmates is too important to permit be- had kissed, as the Republican press at from three to eight weeks old. The ing neglected from any slight cause. charge. It was quietly borne away, instrument used in this case is a pair A bed-chamber should be divested of and not a shred was taken from it ex- not injured in the war. - Washington of nippers, made just like common pin- all unnecessary furniture, and unless cept that by Mrs. Davis. I walked Cor. Chicago Times. eers except that the blades are made of considerable size, should never con- among the thousands of ex-Confeder concaved and adjusted with a set screw tain more than one bed. There can ates at Macon, and talked with hunin the handle, so that they are not dull- not be a more pernicious custom than dreds, and I declare, with all sincerity ed by coming together; it is necessary that pursued by some, indeed by many and truthfulness, that I did not see or families, of having their children sleep sharp, so that the horn that has not yet in small apartments, with two and any antagonism to the Union. I resbecome attached to the skull may be sometimes three beds crowded into the member that, after it was all over, I removed quickly and with very little same room. It is scarcely necessary was talking with a party of men who pain .- Leslie H. Adams, in Lome and to observe that cleanliness, in the most had fought for the Union, and hapextensive signification of the term, is, | pened like me to be in Macon on busiif possible, even more necessary with reference to the bed-chamber than with almost any other apartment in the whole house. The practice of sleeping in a room which is occupied during the day time is extremely unwise. Perfect cleanliness and sufficient free ventilation can not, under such circumstances, be preserved, especially during cold in early autumn, is not a good keeper, weather; herce the atmosphere becomes constantly more vitiated, and altogether unfit for respiration. While Squashes are best stored in a loft too great a degree of caution can not provided with a stove and double win- be observed to avoid sleeping in damp rooms, beds or clothing, the temperanever necessary, excepting, possibly, few days become worthless. Squashes even then, the temperature ought not

A sleeping apartment in which a A dry cellar provided with a furnace is heavy fire has been kept for several hours prior to retiring, may to some persons, at first thought, offer great comfort. But, right here, great danger is very room to such an extent as has been referred to the system becomes greatly enervated, creating an increased susceptibility to the influence of the cold air, and thus the way is opened to the attack of some of the most serious diseases, especially of the throat and lungs. Happy, indeed, should those persons esteem themselves whose means foroid an indulgence in this form of luxury! A person accustomed to undress in a in a cold bed, will not experience the ventilation, but turnips will hardly least inconvenience, even in the severest of winter weather. The natural feet deep. The most convenient way heat of the body will very speedily renapartment, as experience has amply verified. But this is not all. The constitution of the one accustomed to sleeping in a room which is not artificially heated will be sendered more robust and strong, and far less susceptible to the

LOYAL TO THE CORE. An Ex-Union Soldier Describes the Now Famous "Rebel Fing Scene."

Mr. G. W. Gifford, a gentleman well known to the business men of Nashville and Tennessee, was present at the reunion of ex-Confederates at of which the Northern Republican press have had so much to say. Mr. Gifford is a pronounced Republican of George H. Thomas Post, No. 1, G. to protest against the wrong which is and more particularly of Georgia in by leading journals of my party in regard to the conduct of ex-Confederates and Eastern press occurred in Georgia, the South. There were a few Confederate flags fluttering but these were principally in front of saloons and underneath them were placards stating the saloon was ex-Confederate headquarters, the device evidently being a sharp dodge by the saloon-keeper to attract custom.

I was standing within ten feet of Mr. Davis on the porch of Colonel Johnson's residence where the meeting between him and the Confederate veterans about which so much misrepresentation has been made occurred. I saw the chair brought out and the old man take his seat in it. When the flag was pushed forward to the railing. Mrs. Davis leaned forward and plucking a shred from its torn and tattered folds, fell back in her chair and putting her bands to her face began to weep. The scene was such that no man could have resisted its pathos. was dry. Men wept, yes, but their tears were not disloyalty to the Union, but were forced from them by the saddess of the scene. Union soldiers who were there wept and are not ashamed of their emotion. It was in this excitement the flag was pushed forward to Mr vulsively snatched its folds and pressed them to his lips, then fell back in his chair exhausted. Then arose cries for Governor Gordon. He stepped to the front and delivered a speech which was as loyal to the Union as any John Sherman ever made.

When he referred to the perfect union of the sections to-day under one flag, the cheering was louder and more rooms, upon the second floor of the spontaneous by far even than which greeted the incident of the flag. No man could have looked upon that assemblage and heard their shouts and time and during all seasons of the year. | honestly entertain the faintest idea that these people are disloyal to the Union. The flag was not torn to hear a single thing which indicated ness, and some one remarked that he wondered if any attempt would be made by the Republican press to misrepresent the occasion, and agreed that those who we seek to make the people of other sections believe that those ex-Confederates had acted as enemies to the Union, and given vent to disloyal sentiments, would be nothing short of gross injustice, and no man would have the depraved imagination to attempt to do the blackguard editor of the Minneaposo unless he were a sensational newspaper correspondent. As men we felt Cleveland, declaring that "every that we would be recreant to our sense and consciences if we failed to recognize the loyalty among these old veterans, now our peaceful fellow-citizens. Now I see that the press of the North has done a great wrong. I know the injustice of the charges, and I feel it my duty to say what I know. It would be a base ingratitude to the people among whom I live if I did not raise my voice to protest against this misrepresentation; One little circumstance illustrates the temper of the people. I had occasion to spend a good deal of time at the depot looking after freight, and frequently stopped to look at the gaily decorated cars which had brought Mr. Davis from Mississippi. There were many flags upon it, but every one was the flag of our Nation .- Nashville Letter in Minneapolis Tribun: (Rep.)

NATIONAL UNITY

The Happy Time woretold by Linceln Has Come at Last.

The President's journey through the South has at last brought about what Mr. Lincoln foresaw with the vision of tence:

We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break, our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memery, stretch-ing from every battle-field and patriotic grave to every loving heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will re by the better angels of our rature.

hopest is iong with the saints but he did not misjudge his countrymen, and at last the banners of the Union making glad the cities of the South wave their welcome to a President of the Republic who comes in the spirit of peace to prove that while passion has of affection.

The black people of the South, deceived into the belief that a change of parties meant rebondage for them, look at last on the noble face of the man who was to be their enemy and hail him as their President, in whose hands their liberties are sacred, because their freedom is fixed in that law which he impartialy enforces for white as well as black. So the passions of the past melt into good fellowship renewed. The spectre of a race insurrection goes howling down the wind to come up no more, and the at the Macon reunion and the conduct | people are not northern, nor southern, nor eastern, nor western. They are basis of this assault by the Northern | the tragedy of our history. Clear the stage and dismiss the audience, for it but the assault has widened until it is surely a land of "Union and liberty, sought to reflect upon the loyalty of now and forever, one and inseparable."

A vessel curries from 8,000 to 18,000 -San Francisco Alta.

"PATRIOT" TUTTLE.

The Latest Developments Concerning the Notorious Iowa Biatherskite.

There is a strong probability that General Tuttle, the Iowa howler, will presently have a more engrossing occupation than distorting military history or defending himself against the cruel people who remember and tell the reasons for his leaving the army. The information comes from Iowa that nobody who knows Tuttle now or during the war believes that he is entitled to his pension, and evidence to this eftect has been collected and sent on to the Pension Office, and it is understood that the Pension Office is satisfied with the proofs and will proceed against him civilly to recover the money that has been paid him. Although falling off from a log is by common consent about the easiest thing in the world, General Tuttle set forth in 1878 that he fell off a log at the battle of Fort Donelson with such violence as to, permanently injure him, and as he was on or behind the log in the line of his duty he was allowed a pension, the arrearages amounting to the pretty little sum of \$6,000 in one lump, and the monthly payments being \$30-more than twice what is paid for total deafness, and a great deal more than is given to thousands of severely wounded soldiers. It is the pay of a totally disabled Lieutenant Colonel. It was after Donelson that he was in command at Natchez, his performances in which place have been recently ventilate. The fact that he waited till 1878 before applying for apension shows that it was many years after the war before the valiant Tuttle fully realized how much damage had been done him by that fall off the log. The evidence is said to be conclusive that Tuttle is not entitled to his pension, and is open to suit and prosecution, but the offici ls of the Pension Office refuse to say any thing about the case beyond admitting that they have heard that Tuttle was

PRESS COMMENTS.

-Senator Allison says in his interviews that he is not seeking the Presidency. It is rumored, however, that the Iowa statesman does not lock his door to prevent the Presidency from seeking him. - Chicago News.

-Roscoe Conkling says: "I never realized what the phrase, 'to feel like a gentleman' meant until I banished public affairs from my mind." Perhaps Lawyer Conkling is a gentleman, but Statesman Conkling was the supremest hog of the whole drove of Solons among whom he was a "hoss in his day."-Louisville Times.

The Iowa State Register, which championed the blackguard Tuttle in his abuse of the President last summer, now quite characteristically defends lis Tribune in his attack upon Mrs. word" of the insulting article "was true." The hegister is the leading Re-

publican organ of Iowa. - N. Y. Post. ---How does General Fairchild think he feels now? The President has traveled five thousand miles, been welcomed by the largest crowds that ever welcomed a public man on this continent; has sampled various bills of fare from St. Paul to Atlanta, trying impartially the Northern stew-pot and the Southern frying-pan, and is still unpalsied in head, heart and hand. While this is so, it is also so that General Fairchild, whose name excluded all others for twenty-four hour from the trump of fame four months ago, doesn't get a toot now .- San Francisco Alta.

A Noticeable Fact.

It is noticeable that whenever and wherever mistakes have been made in the selection of unfit persons to hold office-errors of judgment which, un der our political system, must always intervene to a greater or less extent with all parties the President and a prophet. In his first inaugural the members of the Cabinet have been soul of him spoke in this final sen- swift to apply a corrective. One of the cardinal principles underlying the administration of President Cleveland is to give the country the services o the very best men within the ranks of the Democratic party, and in this regard he has carefully scrutinized, not alone the recommendations of applicants for office, but in cases of import-The time foretold more than a score ant appointments he has insisted upon of years ago has come at last. The personal interviews in order to deter voice that prophesied the power of the better nature in our people is silenced and the inspired soul that trusted and —Kansus City Times.

RIPENING BANANAS.

How the Fruit Is Nursed and Heated in

Everywhere one may hear the cry: Bananas, all ripe!" Few people know where they come from, who imports them, how they are ripened and put upon the market. The yellow variety, the kind most extensively imported, is brought principally from Jamaica, although Port Limon and Aspinwall each export thousands of bunches yearly. The red variety is wholly imported from Baracao.

One firm now employs three steamships which ply between New York and Jamaica, and are used solely for the iraportation of fruit, chiefly bananas. These steamers were built expressly for this business, and are constructed with countless ventilators and numerous moveable decks. The fruit is packed in a rather peculiar way. The bunches are stood on end, and two layers are thus spread over the bottom of the vessel's hold, when a moveable deck is fitted over them. Then two more layers of the fruit are laid down, A vessel carries from 8,000 to 18,000 bunches per trip.

The middlemen in the banana business purchase their stock at the wharves as soon as the vessel begins to unload. They buy from 100 to 1,500 bunches at a time and cart them immediately to the cellars, where they are ripened. The banana reaches this country in an extremely green condition. Upon reaching these cellars the bunches are hung on hooks suspended in rows along the ceiling. In the center of the cellar is a gas or oil stove, which is generally so regulated as to preserve a temperature of 60 or 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Here the fruit ripens gradually until it is ready for the retailers.

Some times, however, when the demand is large for the ripened food, the cellar is heated to 75 degrees, and some times even to 80 degrees, but at this temperature the banana is apt to 'cook," as it is called, and lose its flavor. In general the temperature of the cellar is varied as the condition of the fruit demands. If the fruit is chilled, a high temperature is impera-

Some little time ago ice-boxes were introduced to the ripening rooms. In the top of the box is a large apartment, into which the ice is put, while underneath long dripping-pans of galvanized iron are placed. The heat from the gas-stove converts the ice into water, which slowly runs down into the pans below. There it quickly evaporates and reaches the top of the room, where the bananas are hung. This addition was at first regarded as a great improvement, for it ripened the fruit evenly and brought out a golden color on the skin; but it was found when ripened in this manner the fruit was extremely delicate, and that it spoiled almost immediately when exposed to an open atmosphere.

The banana must be nursed as carefully as a child. Any sudden change | drops on it .- Foole's Health Monthly. of temperature or exposure to incleme ent weather is very sure to produce a bad effect. The fruit may be ripened in twenty-four hours from the time of

In the transportation of this fruit very great care is used. The bunches are first carefully enfolded in paper bags and then packed in patent heated cars. These cars contain oil stoves, and are fitted with patent ventilators, which preserve an even temperature about the fruit. The demand for bananas is largest from about April 10 to during the last two weeks of April .-N. Y. Evening World.

LUCIFER MATCHES.

A German Story Relating to their Invention by a Political Prisoner.

According to a German paper, the inventor of lucifer matches was a po litical prisoner, who perfected his idea in 1853, within the walls of a state prison. Kammerer was a native of Ludwigsburg, and when sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Hohenasberg, he was fortunate enough to attract the notice and to gain the favor of an old officer in charge of the prison, who, finding he was studying chemistry, allowed him to arrange a small laboratory in his cell. Kammerer had been engaged in researches with a view of improving the defective steeping system, according to which splinters of wood, with sulphur at the ends, were dipped into a chemical fluid in order to produce a flame. If the fluid was fresh the result was satisfactory; but as it lost its virtues after a time, there was no general disposition to discontinue the old-fashioned system of using flint and steel. After many failures Kammerer began to experiment with phosphorus, and had almost completed his term of imprisonment when he discovered the right mixture and kindled a match by rubbing it against the walls of his cell. On coming out of prison he commenced the manufacture of matches. Unfortunately the absence of a patent law prevented his rights from being secured, and on Austrian and other chemists analyzing the composition, imitations speedily made their appearance. In 1835 the German states prohibited the use of these matches, considering them dangerous. When they were made in England and sent to the continent these regulations were withdrawn, but too late to be of any benefit to the inventor, who died in the mad-house of his native town in 1857. - Interior.

-A Georgia turkey hatched seven turkeys, four chickens, and twenty-four guinea chicks, but doesn't claim to have laid all the eggs.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-The Colorado beetle has been destroyed in Germany by the timely use of disinfectants and the tilling of the fields in which the pest appeared.

-Almond: Make an oblong roll of French cream and press into the side of it an almond meat, or blanch and chop the almonds and mix them through the cream. - Exchange.

-Rye Cakes: Four eggs and a pint of milk, one teaspoonful molasses, teaspoonful cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of saleratus. Stir in rye meal enough to make a thick batter. Beat the yelks and whites of egg separately. -Mother's Magazine.

-Probably more money is wasted in the purchase of meat than any other article of food which is in daily use. This to a great degree may be attributed to the almost universal ignorance as to the most economical way of cutting up and the relative value of the cuts. - Troy Times.

-Cracker Pudding: One egg, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one pint of milk, two or three milk crackers rolled, nutmeg and a pinch of salt. Bake about three-quarters of an hour. Run the handle of the spoon down the center of the pudding; if it does not look milky it is done. - Boston Budget.

-"Stripping" the cow of the last milk in the udder is better than to allow her to retain a portion. She remains in service longer, while the last milk is said to be the richest. It frequently happens that a cow dries off sooner when not completely milked than would have been the case had it been stripped.

-Pickled Oysters: Rinse the oysters in their liquor, strain it upon them, and let them come to a boil; take them out of the liquor to cool. Prepare cider vinegar by boiling it with peppers, a little salt, mace, cloves and nutmeg, and when cool pour it over the oysters, and keep them in a covered stone jar. - Exchange.

-White Sauce: Put into a saucepan a quarter of a pound of butter, and mix it with a spoonful of flour, add a glass of water, set it on the fire, and keep stirring; when it boils take it off, set it aside and salt it. If your sauce be too thick, add a little water; if too thin, a piece of butter, and turn it afresh. - Boston Budget.

-Banana Cake: One cup sugar, onefourth cup butter, one egg and yelk of another beaten, two-thirds cup of milk, two cups flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls baking - powder. Make a cooked frosting, and when cool spread on cake and cover with slices of banana sliced crosswise. - Farmer and Manu-

facturer. -A ready expedient for the relief of the distressing cough occasioned in children in cases of whooping cough is this: Drop oil of turpentine on the pillow where the fumes will be inhaled while sleeping; and during the convulsive cough, hold a handkerchief before the child's face with fifteen or twenty

-Why is it that sensible human beings are so much influenced by the color of the fruits they buy? A handsome red apple, for example, will sell its arrival, but it is much better if a far more readily than a green one, although the flavor may rior. If people would learn to purchase by flavor rather than color they would be less often cheated by their

-The Russian mulberry must have the credit of being really by far the hardest of the mulberries. It is but little injured by our severest winters. Its fruit does not amount to much, but July 1. They are the most expensive it makes a pretty small tree, and if silk culture ever gets a foothold in America, it will extend the possibility of producing that commodity some two hundred miles further north than heretofore. -Indianapolis Sentine!.

ABOUT FLOWER-POTS. How They Are Made and What They Are Made Of.

"What becomes of all the flowers in winter?" a florist was asked. The answer was that many of the choice ones were potted and housed during the winter months. For the manufacture of flower-pots earthen clay is used of a fine quality, which burns red The smallest flower-pot made is two inches in diameter and the largest sixteen. The potter forms his clay into balls of convenient and suitable size. He dips his hands into water, and having placed the lump of clay upon his wheel, he opens it and deftly draws it up to a gauge so fixed in the shaft of the wheel as to indicate the dimensions of the pot desired. The wheel itself is of solid plank, eighteen inches in diameter. It is set upon a revolving shaft, which is worked by a treadle. This is the only machinery used by potters, and, with the exceptions of some slight alterations in the treadle, it has remained the same for upward of three thousand years.

The flower-pots are either sun-dried or dried in an oven moderately heated, when they are ready for the kiln. Here they are placed in nests and are allowed to remain from a day and a half to two days. If very hard ones are wanted they remain longer in the kiln and the fire is kept at a white heat. Surprisingly few are broken during the process of manufacture or in transpor-

Flower-pots range in price from five dollars to one hundred dollars a thousand, according to their size. There is hardly a dwelling in the city that does not contain one or more flowerpots. Even the poorest tenement has a few plants in the window. Many thousands are broken every year and replaced in the fall, and potters are always busy. Vases, urns and other fancy receptacles for flowers are made in many designs. -N. Y. Sun. He Gives a Strictly Truthful Account of His

Briar got into conversation with an old man who was sitting in front of a livery barn in Leadville, Col., who ineidentally mentioned that he was born in Missouri and had lived all his life in the Territories or extreme Western States.

"Ah, then I suppose you rode the first pony express that went through to the coast?" Briar suggested, mildly but confidently.

"No, I never rode the pony express at all," he replied.

"Didn't? Then you're the original discoverer of gold in California?" "No, you're mistaken again," re-

turned the old man, sadly. "I am?" said Briar, now thoroughly astonished. "But of course you guided the first Union Pacific surveyors?"

"No," and the old man sighed. "No, I didn't do that, neither." "Well, this beats me!" said Briar,

still more surprised. "Perhaps you aren't the original owner of the land where Denver now stands?" "N-o-o; never owned it." "See here, now, weren't you chief of

scouts for the Government for fifteen vears?" "O, no, no-no, honest, I never

was." "Now, be careful-tell the truthweren't you playing cards with Wild

Bill when he was shot at Deadwood?" "No! Let up, please-I wasn't in any of those places nor didn't do none of them things, an' I can prove it; but, then, young man, I don't mind tellin' you that I did guide Brigham Young on his first trip to Salt Lake, an' I was all through the Kansas-Newbrasky trouble, an' finally put it down, made the first find in Nevada, learnt Buffalo Bill how to load a gun, drove the first Black Hills treasure-coach, an' was the only man that come through the Custer massacre alive, after layin' on the battlefield wounded for forty-eight hours, surrounded by the groans an' shrieks of the dead an' dyin'! That's my record, young feller, an' I got the papers for ev'ry word of it!"-Chicago

SWEARING AND LYING.

In one of the reports received a con-

scientious teacher writes: "I would

like advice at some convenient time on

Two Soul-Destroying Habits That Can Not

method of punishment for continual swearing and falsehood." A very important question indeed. There are always some circumstances that stag- given in the striped twills and fancy ger the stoutest hearts in the management of children, and this is one of them. The teacher should tax herself to break up such venomous habits at once. If it can be done by skill and tact, so much the better: If not, try any legitimate means that the circumstances will allow. Consult parents and directors. If every thing fails, kindly ask that such a pupil be removed from the school, and let him feel all the while that, the necessity for such action else a turban of the soft embroidered is all owing to his own weakness. If it felt forming a Scotch crown is a single case it is better by far to de- pointed highest on the prive him of school privileges for a time side, with a brim not always a hopeless case. When quite small, children tell stories. They have a very vivid imagination, and with but little experience in the world they about conclude that things are true when it is a mere conception of the mind. They are not old enough to use their judgment and have no conscientious scruples about such things as yet. It is a critical period in their budding natures and needs patient and constant oversight and direction. But the habit of swearing can not be decried too strongly. It is a barrier to progress and lowers manhood. It is the gateway to a corrupt life and shuts one out of the best society. It bars the confidence of the busine-s and social world in general, which everybody needs. It is a virulent poison to any young life and an ever-darkening shadow over advancing age. It corrupts happiness and destroys selfcontrol. Both lying and swearing must be driven from the sacred presence of the school-room or play-grounds. - Oskaloosa (la.) Herald.

Female Smugglers.

Ladies returning from Europe find a disagreeable welcome home at the custom-house or the steamer's wharf. The female inspectors appointed to see that Uncle Sam is not defrauded of his revenue, search the pockets and the trunks of suspected persons with ruthless impartiality. Some very fine ladies, it is said, commit "custom-house perjury" as lightly as wicked men do. Others sew costly lace upon an old garment, and pack it up among their clothes for the wash. Is it not singular that neither sex can resist this temptation?-N. Y. Ledger.

Objected to the Price.

Miss Waldo (of Boston)-Have you visited any of the galleries since you have been in town, Mr. Wabash? Mr. Wabash (of Chicago) -Only one,

Miss Waldo, and I didn't stay very long. I think ten cents for three shots is too high. -N. Y. Sun.

-- From observations at South Kensingten, it appears that the dogfish, mullet, conger, skate, flounder, bass, cod, trout, catfish, pike and carp are extremely hardy, and can live in a temperature ranging from 34 to 71 degrees. The gurnard, wrasse, bullhead, sole, bream, blennie, cray-fish, perch, dace, tench. minnow, chub, roach and gudgeon are sensitive to extremes of temperature. -- Arkansaw Traveler.

SMALL BOYS' CLOTHES.

Pretty Suits for Little Fellows Aged from One to Four Years.

The first short dresses put on baby boys are nainsook yoke slips precisely like those made for girls, and these are worn until the child is two years old, when he is put in more boyish-looking dresses, of white pique cut all in one piece, yet simulating a jacket with plaited vest and plaited skirt These pique one-piece dresses may be worn until he is five years old, if the mother chooses, but many mothers prefer to put colored dresses on their boys when three years old, especially when warm woolens are to be used. Cashmere and camel's-hair in Gobelin blue, terra-cotta and golden brown shades are then made up in one-piece frocks (lined only as far as the hips), with the vest of three box plaits fastening under a revers on the left side, the back either plain or plaited, and the skirt sewed on in box plaits. Rows of black braid are the trimming. A square sailor collar of the

material may be added, or else the child wears a wide round linen collar, or one of embroidery in open designs finished with a scalloped frill, scantily gathered. At three years of age well-grown boys also wear a gathered or plaited skirt of cashmere attached to a silesia waist, and above this a short square-cornered jacket matching the skirt, with a wide vest of a contrasting color. This is pretty in blue cashmere with a Suede-colored vest, and either brown or black braid in curled or straight rows around the jacket. It is also liked in red cashmere with a black vest of plaited cashmere, and with black soutache braid-Black or brown buttoned shoes without heels, and stockings of the color of the shoes are worn by these small boys.

At four years of age the kilt suit is donned in all its varieties of materials -cashmere, serge, cloth, velveteen or velvet, in plain colors, checks, stripes or plaids. For general wear dark blue serges or the new striped twills are made with wide kilt plaits and the broad flat front, on which braiding may be set down the sides and at the foot in curled design or in fence rows. The short jacket slopes open from the throat to show a vest cut in one or in two points, and has a narrow braiding border. The Louis Quinze blouses of white muslin are also worn with a similar jacket and kilt skirt (instead of a vest). The Rob Roy plaids in smail blocks of black with red make pretty kilt suits for boys of five or six years, while more quiet colors are plaids where brown prevails, with some threads of blue and crimson. For dress are black velvet or velveteen kilt suits, and the English fancy is to add a spotted vest of bright scarlet or blue velvet with white or black dots wrought in silk. Caps and overcoats are chosen to match in color.

The baby boys wear white outside garments, the cap of cloth or silk in close bonnet shape like a girl's cap, or left velvet and perhaps a ruche of lace next the face. The walking coat is of white cloth, plaited down the middle of the front and back, with a deep collar and belt of plush or fur, which may be either white or brown. Boys two and a half or three years old wear Turkish caps or turbans of dark cloth or velvet, with the crown dropping over on one side, to be finished there with a tassel. To wear with these are greatcoats of cloth, red, blue, or brown, edged with Astrakhan or beaver, and with brandebourgs across the front, also long brown ulsters of plaid rough cloth, with wide collar, capes, or a hood. Pea-jackets are again made of navy blue diagonal cloth that is thick and warm, and are worn over the midshipman suits so long in favor, with sailor caps, which patriotic boys insist shall be labeled Volunteer. — Har per's Buzar.

COFFEE CONSUMPTION.

The Astonishing Quantity Used by the In-The Hollanders are the greatest coffee drinkers in the world, their annual consumption being about eighteen pounds per head of the whole population. Amsterdam has long been one of the great coffee marts of the world, and, being admitted free of duty, coffee is cheap. Next comes Belgium and Denmark, in which the consumption per capita is about half of that of Holland. Next comes the United States, in which the consumption per capita in 1880 was eight and eight-tenths pounds. The present consumption of coffee in the United States may be stated at a little over one pound per week for each family in the Nation. In the use of tea and coffee the people of England and the United States present a most remarkable contrast. The annual consumption of the people of England is just about a pound of coffee per head, or about one-eighth of that of the peaple of the United States. Comparing people of the United States use about five pounds of coffee to one of tea, the people of England use five pounds of ten to one of coffee.

There are fashions in coffee, as in almost every thing. At Aden and Alexandria the Mocha coffee is care-fully picked over and assorted, in BUTTER—Creamery 18 © 28 fully picked over and assorted, in compliance with the singular fashion in trade which creates a demand in Europe for the larger beans, while the United States will have none but the smaller ones. In point of fact, the larger beans are the best, being fully developed, more perfect in appearance and flavor.—Good Cheer.

BUTTER—Creamery 13 50 @ 14 00

NEW YORK.

CATTLE—Common to prime 3 50 @ 5 10

HOGS—Good to choice 5 10 @ 5 25

FLOUR—Good to choice 370 @ 4 75

WHEAT—No. 2 red 87½@ 88½

OATS—Western mixed 24 36

BUTTER—Creamery 18 @ 28

PORK 14 75 @ 15 50

MORAL CONDUCT.

Some Searching Questions and Conclusive Answers.

How does physical welfare affect moral conduct!
This question is agitating the minds of the best men of our country. Judges, scientists, legislators are discussing it in private, as well as the workingmen, the bankers, and

the clergy.

Our country, like the rest of the world, is fast filling up with men having anarchical ideas, and with other social and political

extremists.

May not our morbid tendencies come from disease of the mind, caused by disease of the body? Are they not due to some deranged organ, which, in its enfeebled state, diffuses poison through the system, thus affecting

the brain?

It is a long established fact that bodily disease causes most cases of insanity and "softening of the brain." The medical profession claims that the kidneys are the principal health-insuring organs of the body. If they are diseased they do not perform their proper functions and expel the poisonous matters. If these are retained and recirculated through the system they produce most of our common derangements. We have published in our columns, from time to time, remarkable accounts of restotime to time, remarkable accounts of resto-ration to health from all manner of disease (even of insanity, caused as above stated) by the use of Warner's safe cure. There is

by the use of Warner's safe cure. There is no doubt that this is the most popular remsdy offered for sale, and from the very best information we can obtain, the sale of it continues to increase.

Why is this?

Public sentiment, as a rule, is a fair and just criterion. We find this safe cure in the largest cities, and in the most remote parts of the world. Its merits are proclaimed by the consumers, as well as the vendors. Miss Carrie L. Wallis of Beverly, Mass., is reported to have been desperately ill from general female derangements for years, and to have been restored to, and kept in excellent health by this wonderfully popular remedy, and Miss Lillie Stephens of 1223 Third street, Louisville, Ky., was raised by it from her deathbed, when her physicians said she was incurable.

A prominent gentleman, high in official serities and to use the other day that if he

curable.

A prominent gentleman, high in official position, said to us the other day, that if he was governor, and a petition for pardon was presented to him, he would require a thorough investigation, as to the physical health of the criminal at the time the crime was committed. In view of such facts, the recommendations of such a remedy are well worth consideration.

worth consideration.

The solution of the relation of moral conduct to physical health, ought to be well established in the minds of all, and our statesmen should be prepared to meet the issues growing out of it when they appear.

A Bridge Across the Channel.

Now that the Channel tunnel scheme has been knocked on the head, an endeavor is to be made-so the French engineering journals say-to build a bridge over the Straits of Dover. We have heard something of the kind before, but the world is now favored with a few details of this interesting project. The bridge would start from a point on the French coast between Cape Grisnez and Ambleteuse, and end at Folkestone. It would be thirty-five kilometers in length, would cost a milliard to build, and would be completed in seven years. It would be high enough for the largest vessels to pass beneath it, and "in time of war it could easily be blown up." M. Hersent, who had a good deal to do with the cutting of the Suez Canal, is said to be the sponsor of this wild scheme. -St. James' Gazette.

Winter Excursions via Missouri Pacific railway will be run to Texas, Florida and Southern points, and to all California points, with choice of routes returning. Side trips from El Paso to City of Mexico, with liberal stop-overs. Four daily trains Kansas City to St. Louis, at 8:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m., 8:25 p. m., 9:00 p. m., with free relining chairs and Pullman buffet parlor and sleeping cars. Connections made in Union Depot, St. Louis (no transfers) for all points east and south. Two for all points east and south. Two daily trains to Omaha, Nebraska City and Lincoln. Two daily trains to Wichita and Kansas points. Two daily trains to Texas and California. Five for all points trains to Atchison and St. Joseph. Rail-road tickets and ocean steamship tickets to and from all parts of Europe. J. H. Lyon, W. P. A. Mo. Pac. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.

Banana and bonanza sound a good deal alike, and they are both mighty slippery.— Washington Critic

SAFE, permanent and complete are the cures of bilious and intermittent diseases, made by Prickly Ash Bitters. Dyspepsia, general debility, habitual constipation, liver and kidney complaints are speedily eradicated from the system. It disinfects, cleanses and eliminates all malaria. Health and vigor are obtained more rapidly and permanently by the use of this great natural antidote than by any other remedy heretofore known. As a blood purifier and tonic it brings health, renewed energy and vitality to a worn and diseased body. SAFE, permanent and complete are the

"Our ice is going off like hot cakes," says an ice dealer. Hot cakes of ice must be something of a novelty.—Texas Siftings.

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

ı				
ı	KANSAS	CITY.	No	v. 25.
I	CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 00	0	4 10
ı	Native cows	2 00	0	2 60
١	Butchers' steers	2 25	0	8 40
۱	HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	4 00	00	4 90
I	WHEAT-No. 2 red	No	t qu	oted
ł	No. 1 soft	70	60	73
١	CORN-No. 2	381	500	3914
ı	OATS-No. 2	283	40	24
۱	RYE-No. 2	48	0	49
ı	FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1 65	0	1 70
١	HAY-Baled	6 00	@	8 00
i	BUTTER-Choice creamery	22	0	24
١	CHEESE-Full cream	11	0	12
I	EGGS-Choice	. 14	0	183
I	BACON-Ham	115	200	123
ı	Shoulders	55	10	6
ı	Sides	85	60	10
I	LARD	6	0	63
١	POTATOES	50	0	60
I	ST. LOUIS.			
Ì	CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 30	0	4 90
١	Butchers' steers	3 00	0	8 90
l	HOGS-Packing	460	0	5 00
١	SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 10	@	4 10
ı	FLOUR-Choice	8 8)	60	4 00
ı	WHEAT-No.2 red	7534	1	755
١	CORN-No. 2	42	0	429
1	OATS-No. 2	27	0	18
ı	DVE Not	50	60	2.53

PORK CHICAGO.

Better than a Hero.

Better than a Hero.

"What a coward that Major Smith is," said Jones to Robinson, "why, the very sight of gun-powder would make him ill. How did he ever manage to become an officer in the army"; "Don't say anything against Smith," answered Robinson, "he once saved my life." "Saved your life! Nonsense, impossible! What do you mean"! "I mean that I was in the first stages of consumption; I was losing strength and vitality every day with the terrible disease, when Smith advised me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I had tried all kinds of medicines without success, and my physician had given me no hope; yet here I am, as well as ever a man was, and I owe my life to Smith, and to the wonderful remedy he recommended."

A sick burgiar is very loth to call a doc-

A SICK burglar is very loth to call a doctor, for fear that he may give him up.— Texas Siftings.

A Wonderful Food and Medicine, A Wonderful Food and Medicine,
Known and used by Physicians all over the
world. Scott's Emulsion not only gives
flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite
for food that builds up the wasted body. "I
have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action.
My patients say it is pleasant and palatable,
and all grow stronger and gain flesh from
the use of it. I use it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for
children when nutrient medication is
needed, as in Marasmus."—T. W. Pierce,
M. D., Knoxville, Ala.

EVE ate the apple because she was hun-gry—that is hollow Eve.—Exchange.

Reinstated !

Hard indeed is the lot of the unfortunate Hard indeed is the lot of the unfortunate toiler who, in consequence of ill health, loses the task which won him and his family bread! But recovered through the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and reinstated in his lost place, how he must bless the great restorative! It is incomparable for debility, rheumatism, kidney and bladder complaints, fever and ague, and biliousness.

No part of a man will stand as many

A Young Girl's Grief

at seeing her charms of face and form de-parting, and her health imperiled by func-tional irregularities, at her critical period of life, was turned to joy and gratitude after a brief self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's after a brief self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It purified and enriched her blood, gave a healthy activity to the kidneys, stomach, bowels and other organs, and her return to robust health speedly followed. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

A POOR STICK—most of the mucilage at

THROAT DISEASES commence with a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief. Sold only in bozes. Price 25 cts.

SHIPS are frequently on speaking terms,

The Pleasure of the bath is greatly enhanced by using Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c. The best. THE milkman generally has the call.—

A CHICAGO druggist retailed over 100,000 Tansili's Punch" 5c Cigars in four months.

LAMENT of the sidewalk-"Everybody is



MERRELL'S FEMALE TONIC during preg-nancy greatly relieves the pains of motherhood and promotes speedy recovery. It assists nature to safely make the critical change from girlhood to womanhood. It is pleasant to the taste and may be taken at all times with perfect safety. Price, \$1. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. J.S.MERRELL DRUGCO., SoleProp., ST. LOUIS.

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Bilious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of

system, restores and preserves health. It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young. As a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle.

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF THE Stomach, Liver and Bowels CIA LIVER

STRICTLY VEGETABLE. CURE CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DISPETSIA, PILES, SICK HEADACHE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, ETC.

PRICE, \$5 cents.

PAGIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.



COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY,

CAN'T GO BEHIND THEM.



There is great intensity of the physical condition sometimes, and there are facts which we cannot go behind. In illustration further of facts which settle the points of a prompt and permanent cure, the following cases are cited: In 1884 Mrs. Mary K. Sheed suffered terribly with chronic neuralgia. She writes from 1110 Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C. In the first instance she states: "I suffered terribly with neuralgia in the face; very severe attack extending to back and shoulders; suffered intensely. Tried St. Jacobs Oil; had parts well rubbed at night; in the morning all pain gone, magically." June 10, 1887, she writes from 224 Eleventh Street, S. W., as follows: "Four years ago I sent you a voluntary certificate setting forth the fact that I had been a great sufferer with neuralgia in my face, neck and shoulders. I obtained a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and after three applications I was entirely relieved from all pain, and from that time to the present I have never had a return. The effect was miraculous." Again, Feb. 6, 1887, Mr. R. G. Troll, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "In March, 1881, I suffered terribly with neuralgia; had suffered nearly three years. Applied St. Jacobs Oil at 8.15 A. M.; at 8.40 took the rag off; at 9 A. M. went to work. In less than five minutes after that the pain was gone. The one application cured me. Have not had return of it since." Mr. E. W. Spangler, York, Pa., June 17, 1887, writes: "Years ago had neuralgia; am not subject to it now. The cure by the use of St. Jacobs Oil was permanent. There has been no recurrence of the painful affliction." Chas. W. Law, Jr., Pottstown, Pa., April 19, 1887, writes: "Was troubled for years with netralgia in neck and head. Tried St. Jacobs Oil; had tried different kinds of remedies without effect. One bottle of the former did the business. No return of pain and aches." In almost every instance the reports are the same.

HILL'S HANUAL The Original Standard FORM Book, is a complete self-edhold including in its range of instruction
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Tells Teachers How to Govern and Teacl

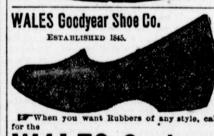
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CURES



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

WALES Goodyear Shoe Co.



WALES Goodyear Boots, Sandals, Croquets, Arctics, Lumber-men's Overs, and all other styles have the most

elegant finish, and are made from the best material on the theory that merit will win in the end. And the fact that the growing demand for the WALES GOODYEAR RUBBERS has forced them to erect an immense new factory to enable them to fill their orders, shows that their theory is correct. Other companies have endeavored to "steal their hunder" by applying the word "Goodyear" to cheap goods, so if you want good Rubbers buy only the WALES GOOD YEAR.

MONTANA HEARD FROM.—Recent railroad extensions have developed exceptionally fine mineral, stock and farming districts. Maps and full particulars, free, upon application to C. H. Warren, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

STOCK IN MINNESOTA.—From an exclusive grain country, Minnesormed into the finest stock and dairy state in the Union. Cheap lands still obtainable, convenient to railroad. Particulars free upon application to C. H. WAR-REN, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

BUSINESS CENTERS.—The building of railroads in a new and fertile country creates many new towns, affording excellent business opportunities. Particulars regarding such opportunities in Montana, Minnesota and Dakota will be sent upon application to C. H. WARREN, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul.

HE BEST TONIC PERUVIAN STRENGTHENING ELIXIR.

\$100 to \$300 A MONTE working tor us. Agents preferred who can Erraish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably em-ployed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1013 Main St., Richmond, Va.

lerce's The Original Leasant LITTLE Ureative LIVER

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect, satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,



Bilious Headache,
Dizziness, Constipation, Indigstion,
Bilious Attacks, and all
derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently
cured by the use of Dr.
Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.
In explanation of the remedial power of these
Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it
may trutfully be said that their action upon
the system is universal, not a gland or tissue
escaping their sanative influence. Sold by
druggists, 25 cents a vhl. Manufactured at the
Chemical Laboratory of World's Dispensary
Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.



is offered by the manufactur-ers of Dr. Sage's Catarria Remedy, for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

Chronic Nasai Catarrh which they cannot cure.

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

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.
Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

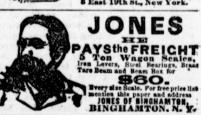
"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of *Uhaca*, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years.ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." "Constantly Hawking and Spitting."
Thomas J. Rushing, Esq., 2902 Pine Street,
St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer
from catarrh for three years. At times I could
hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking
and spitting, and for the last eight months
could not breathe through the nostrils. I
thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh
Hemedy, and I am now a well man. I believe
it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now
manufactured, and one has only to give it a
fair trial to experience astounding results and
a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had entarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."





WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

NEEDLES, (For all Sewing Machines, STANDARD GOODS Only, SHUTTLES, SHE Trade Supplied, Send for wholesale price State Bleeder N'F'd Co., (509 Locust st. St. Louis, Mo

SOLDIERS all get Pensions, if 1/2 ty collected: Describer relieved; 22 years practice; success or no fee. LAWS RENT FREE. W. MCORNICK 2 SON, tinchasti, 0., 2 washington, B.C.

100 PER PROFIT and SAMPLES FREE to men canvassers for Br. Scott's etc. Lady agents wanted for Electric Corsets. Quick sales. Write for terms. Dr. Scott, 852 Broadway, N. Y.

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HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arith-by mail. Circulars free, BRYANT'S COLLEGE, Baffale, N.Y. TO \$8 A DAY. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Nich.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, O. PK FORALL. \$30 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY. Augusta, Me.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION MUSIC SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

A. N.K.-D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement is How the Schooner White Star Was Wrecked-Sufferings of Two Men.

Terrible Wreck of Two Freight Trains at a Curve on the B. & O. Near Pittsburgh, Pa.

Three Trainmen Killed and Five Wounded -Fatalities Near Macon, Mo.-Propeller Ashore.

LEAMINGTON, Ont., Nov. 26 .- Mate Murphy, of the schooner White Star, ashore on Point Pelee, tells the following story of the disaster: "There was a fearful sea on all Wednesday night, and with it was a thick fog that made it impossible to see a light. At six o'clock Thursday morning I thought we were near the dummy light off Point Pelee, but it was black as ink outside and we could not locate ourselves. Suddenly there was a crash and the vessel went on head first. She keeled over and around. and the big seas made a sweep of her decks. It was a rock bottom, which ground right through her, and she began filling in a few moments after she struck. There was one yawl boat aboard and we managed to get this to the boat's side There were seven of us, and the little yawl would hold but five, and two had to stay on board. My brother, the captain, chose to stay, and with him stayed one of the sailors. We got the boat down to the water, but the waves beat it against the side of vessel and threatened to stave it in. As the fifth man slid down the line the yawl capsized and we were thrown into the water. Some of the boys got on top of the upturned yawl and others caught drift. We knocked around until daylight, and were finally beached, all of us alive. The vessel could be seen about fifty rods out leaning over and beating fearfully. We could see my brother and the sailor up in the rigging waving their hands and shouting for help. About thirty men had collected on the shore, but they could gave us no assistance as they were without boats or tackle." Murphy said the men would freeze to death if the boats should not be sent to them at once. Both were rescued by fishermen next morning. The captain is apparently none the worse for his nine teen hours' exposure, but Hunter suffered terribly from cold, and is in a critical condition. The vessel has broken in two and is a total loss. She was owned by Cummings & Griffin of Oswego, N. Y., and had a cargo of 600 tons of coal for Detroit.

THE FATAL CURVE. PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 26.—Two freight trains on the Wheeling division of the Balti-more & Onio railroad collided near Cochrane Mills, fifteen miles from this city about 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning. Both trains were completely demolished and three men killed and five others injured. One of the killed was William Heddiman, a fireman, of Wheeling. The two others are still under the debris and their names are not known. The injured were: Thomas Gates, engineer, crushed and bruised, seriously; Frank Appleby, fireman, hurt about the head and body, not dangerous; Peter McGann, fireman, head badly cut, arm broken and body bruised, quite serious; Thomas F. Tann, brakeman, cut and bruised, not danger-ously; Patrick Goff, engineer, head badly cut, foot mashed and cut about the body, very serions. There appear to have been no orders issued as to which train was to lay over at Finleyville for the other to pass. The trains were running at a high rate of speed, and as they rounded a curve near the sta-tion they came into view too late to be saved. A moment later they came together with terrible force. Both locomotives were lifted from the rails and thrown to one side, completely wrecked. The cars were all derailed and reduced almost to kindling wood and the debris piled up high was torn up for a considerable distance and completely blockaded. There was not a moment's warning and both crews were caught in the wreck. Three of the trainmen were buried from sight. They were almost instantly killed.

PROPELLERS ASHORE.
CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 26.—About eleven o'clock Thursday night, at the height of the gale, a steamer blew signals of distress, but nothing could reach her, as the storm was simply terrible. Yesterday morning upward of 300 barrels of flour were picked up on the beach, and it has since been learned that the boat was the propeller Albany, which is ashore at the foot of Bois Blanc island and is full of water. The crew was saved. The barge Montgomery is near her, also in bad shape, and two large steamers are reported as ashore below Cheboygan light house. All

went on during the storm. TWO FATAL ACCIDENTS.
MACON, Mo., Nov. 26.—Henry Barnes, a colored miner, while walking on the railroad track from Bevier here, was overtaken on the East Fork bridge by a freight train, which threw him into the dry bed of the creek, forty-five feet below, and injured him so that he can not survive.

Yesterday S. S. Winn, a prominent Round Grove farmer, was tossed by a bull, which then dragged him eighty feet and bruised him fearfully. Though unable to walk he managed to crawl nearly home across his pasture. The injuries are con-

Cause of Kebler's Suicide.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—A morning paper says that it has been discovered that the late Charles Albert Kebler, the attorney who committed suicide on Wednesday was driven to the deed by the approach ing revelation of heavy forgeries com-mitted by him in the management of estates and of trust funds committed to his care. An estimate is made that the liabiliwhile the property left by Mr. Kebler will not exceed \$65,000. The persons most seriously affected are his own family and friends. The motive was to keep up a style of living beyond his means.

The Six Days Walking Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The score in the six days walking match was at midnight last night, the end of five days, as follows: Littlewood, 524; Albert, 481, Panchot, 467; Noremac. 445; Elson, 443.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 26 .- The strike of the 350 men working on the Midland railway, caused by the failure to pay the hands on their regular pay day, was ended yes terday by Contractor Phipps paying the men their wages. They immediately re-

Sent to the Asylum. Sent to the Asylum.
Chicago, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Margaret Kidder, who became insane after taking the treatment prescribed by Mrs. Anna Johnson, a faith healer, was sent to an asylum to-day by order of the court. County Physician Moyer said that there were grounds for the prosecution of Mrs. Johnson.

THE forest fires about Hillsboro, Ill.

9

CULP CORNERED.

The Standard Oil Monopoly Makes a Bad Showing Before the Inter-State Com-

Mashington, Nov. 24.—The examination of J. M. Culp, general freight agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, was continued before the Inter-State Commission yesterday morning, in connection with the Standard Oil cases. Witness hesitated a great deal in giving his testimony, and showed in many respects a lack of knowledge of the dates and other matters in his lepartment about which he was questioned. In explanation, or, as he termed it, in jus-tice to himself, he finally said that the chief man in his office was in ill health, and that he (witness) had taken steps to have all matters respecting the arrange ment and publication of rates made clear. He averred with emphasis that there was no purpose on the part of the company to conceal any thing.

The chairman questioned witness for half an hour respecting a printed tariff issued by witness, giving, among other informa

ion, the rates upon oil. Witness admitted that the actual oil rates were not those given on the sheet, but were rates issued from time to time and ound in station houses. The purpose of the chairman was to ascertain how a shipper could learn what were the actual rates on oil. Witness replied at great length, but failed to make the matter clear to any

It was developed that witness' road owner the forty-six cars on which the Standard Oil Company had placed cars. These cars were not opened for the use of any others than the Standard Oil Company. It was further developed that since April 5 witness had refused to give Mr. Rice (the complainant) any rates upon oil from Louis-ville to Nashville and from Louisville to Montgomery, despite repeated application by letter; but had invariably referred Mr. Rice to the agent of the Harrisburg line at Cincinnati, and had at times accompanied his reference with some rather forcible expressions of opinion. Following this witness said in reply to an inquiry the rate had never been \$1.30 per barrel upon oil from Cincinnati to Nashville. Thereupon the counsel produced a letter from Bernold, the Cincinnati agent, to whom witness referred Mr. Rice, which letter dated May 17, quoted rates from Cincinnati to Louisville at \$1.30 and another of a similar purport dated September 1. Witness hought the first a mistake, but on the production of the second he was assured that the rate quoted was based upon the local rate of 40 cents from Cincinnati to Louisville and 90 cents from Louisville to Nashville. The rate given the Standard Oil Company was 25 cents per 100 pounds, a barrel being reckoned at 375 pounds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The hearing before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in regard to the alleged discrimination shown to the Standard Oil Company by Southern railroads, is one of the most im-portant yet undertaken by that Commission. The inquiry is taking a course which makes it certain to draw out evidence of the gigantic tyranny of this great corporation. The want of formality and the freedom and direction with which questions are put to witnesses seems to have caught the representatives of the Standard Oil Company off their guard. It has been shown that the Louisville & Nashville road has uniformly discriminated against small shippers by evading its published tariff rates, and has been in the habit of posting up those written notices of special rate any time the officials of the road please to do so. Of course, this is a violation of the law requiring freight and passenger rates to be published in type of a certain size, so

that shippers may know what they are.
It also comes out that tank cars are taken by the Louisville & Nashville without weighing, and each car being billed at 20,000 pounds, when some held as much as 35,000 pounds. No tank cars are taken for small shippers on the pretext that the road return loads of turpentine and cotton seed oil in order to take the south bound shipment. While the representatives of the Louisville & Nashville testify that their rate in a certain case was 29% cent per 100 pounds, letters signed by the freight managers of the road are before the Commissioners, showing that the lowest rate they offered to shippers against whom they wanted to discriminate was thirty-seven cents.

THE UNSALTED SEAS.

Difficulties of Lake Navigation-Wrecks Evanston, Ill., Nov. 25.—The schooner Halstead, coal-laden for Chicago, went ashore in the fog off Giencoe, late Tuesday night. She was discovered yesterday morning and the Evanston life-saving crev were sent for. The life-savers reached the scene of the wreck at 11:30 a. m. The surfboat was launched in the heavy surf, when a tremendous breaker struck her, knocking overboard Captain Lawson and carrying away two oars. Captain Lawson disappeared under the boat and came up on the other side. He was gotten into the boat again with considerable difficulty, uninjured. The boat being half full of water was headed for the beach where she was pulled up and bailed out. Captain Lawson, although benumbed with cold, entered the boat, and launched a sec ond time. Again the boat battled with the huge breakers, reaching the schooner without further accident, except the breaking of the steering oar. Two trips were made in the surf boat, and the entire crew of the schoon er were safely landed on the beach. The schooner's crew was invited out for its Thanksgiving dinner, and took the afternoon train for Chicago. The Halstead left Buffalo November 12, and has encountered heavy weather ever since. She was commanded by Captain George Pollock, and had a cargo of 950 tons of coal. She may not prove a total wreck. A large threemaster is at anchor off Grosse Point light. She has lost part of her deck load of lum-

ber, and is signaling for a tug.

The boat reported in trouble off Sixtyseventh street early yesterday morning was the schooner E. Stevenson, of Chicago The life saving crew reached the scene of the wreck at seven o'clock and rescued Captain Crapin and a crew of three men. The schooner left Ludington on Tuesday morning for Chicago, loaded with lumber. near Kenosha and she was driven in the gale until she struck the bar near South Chicago. The waves dashed over the vessel, and the captain and crew climbed into the rigging and signaled for help.

To Await Execution. Colembus, O., Nov. 25.—"Blinky" Morgan, the murderer of Detective Hulligan, arrived from Ravenna shortly after three o'clock yesterday afternoon and was met at the union depot by the police patrol squad and conveyed directly to the penuten-tiary, where he will be executed March He was in charge of the sheriff and three deputies. The trip to Columbus was firm demeanor and had nothing to say. There was a large concourse of people at the depot, the fact having become pretty generally known that the prisoner would arrive at the hour named. He was placed in the iron cage in the execution annex, which had been specially prepared for him. FIRE AND DROUGHT.

Destructive Forest Fires in Arkanus-A Doleful Story From Illinois and Other

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 22 .- Forest fires continue to rage in this section and the damage sustained is becoming serious. Several gin houses in Crittenden County, Ark., and in the counties of Mississipp which border the river have been burned but it is impossible to gather definite details of the loss, it being so widespread that an estimate can not be given Steamers can not run at night owing to the dense smoke which prevails from Vicksburg, Miss., to a point 150 miles above Memphis a total distance of 650 miles. Fires are burning everywhere within this territory and there is no immediate prospect of rain. Travel by rail is absolutely obstructed from these causes. Several trestles on the Kansas City road have been destroyed and communication with St. Louis is now made via Forrest City, Ark. Never before in the his tory of the country have there been such widespread conflagrations and the loss to farmers will be very heavy. The wind storm which prevailed Saturday and Saturday night must have been destructive to many dwellings and outhouses of planters. especially in the counties to the west of Memphis in Arkansas, but owing to the secluded country and the lack of telegraph facilities it will be several days before the true condition of affairs is learned. The same reports come from every quarter of fires and the loss that is being sustained. The only escape that is promised will come from ra'n, and in nearly all the churches prayers were offered Sunday that showers might fall and the destruction cease.

TERRIBLE REPORTS.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 22.—Hoping against hope for twelve months past, the people of this district for 100 miles in every direc-tion have at last settled down to brood in despair. No rain. No rain, and now comes upon them the first cold wave from the north, giving sad warning that winter will soon clasp them in his icy embrace. Every stream, water course and almost every well and spring are dry. Never in the memory of man has the Ohio river been at so low a stage, while navigation has long since been entirely suspended be-tween Cairo and Paducah. To add to the poverty and distress contingent upon so long adrought, there now threatens another most alarming disaster, that of forest fires. South of here, for forty miles in Missouri, east into Kentucky and Tennessee and north nearly 100 miles in Illinois, the dense forests are one solid sheet of flame. Farmers are fleeing from their homes. What little grain they saved from their summer's work, houses, barns and miles of fences are destroyed. The forests are all ablaze, the earth burned to a crisp, and the streams dried up, leaving them without any feed whatever for stock. If rain does not come, and in abundance, this week, thousands of these people will necessarily become paupers. A report came yesterday that a party of hunters from Central Illinois, twenty-five in number, had been surrounded by fire in "Nig-gerwood Swamp," thirty miles from here, in Missouri, and probably were all burned up. At least, a citizen who had hired the party some dogs says the dogs came home last Saturday with their hair all burned off, and that none of the gentlemen had yet been heard from. Numerous instances of loss of life are hourly being reported as having occurred by forest fires in Missouri, Kentucky and Illinois

WHAT CONGRESS MAY DO.

The Session Will Probably Be a Long On -Its Work Outlined. Washington, Nov. 21.—Representative H. H. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, in speaking to-day regarding the coming meeting of Congress, said: "The session will be long and interesting, and will carry much hard work. Reed, of Maine, will be the Republican caucus nominee for Splacker if he desires the honor, and the leader of our side of the House. He is aggressive, quick, attentive to work, well up in general legislation, fearless, clear in record, and the best all around man in the House. Carlisle will doubtless be elected Speaker. He will be able to announce his committees before the Christmas recess, which, as a rule, begins about December 19 and continues until January 4. The Republicans will, think, endeavor to eliminate internal revenue taxation. The tobacco tax will go. It covers about \$28,000,000. A reduction of the trifling internal tax on spirit will provoke a contest, in which party lines will not be observed. The ques-tion of heavy ordnance fortifications and increase of war ships will occupy much time and some legislation will be effected Judge Kelley will be on the Committee of Ways and Means, and his general policy in tariff tegislation will be the basis or guide which the Republican side of the House will follow. One cent postage bills on domestic letter matter will be introduced, but nothing can be consummated on this subject at this Congress. Our letter rate of three cents an ounce is the cheapest postage in the world when we consider the distance carried. An effort will be made to reduce fourth class mail matter, merchandise, from sixteen cents a pound to eight cents, the rate of third-class matter."

NARROW ESCAPE.

Prompt Action of the Captain Saves the Passengers and Crew of a Burning ASTORIA, Ore., Nov. 21 .- Just as the steamer Telephone, on her regular trip from Portland with 150 passengers, approached the city last evening, fire was discovered on her lower deck just forward of the engines. The boat was running at such a high rate of speed that in less than a moment the whole afterpart was enveloped in flames. The engineer shouted up the tube to tain Scott, who was at the wheel: "Boat's afire!" Captain Scott made a sharp turn and ran the boat at full speed into the bank and every man, woman and child escaped, except one drunken man, who adly burned and will probably die. The Telephone was built two years ago by the Columbia Transportation Company, of which Captain Sbott, who is an old Ohio river steamboat man, was the principal owner. She was the fastest stern-wheel boat in the world and the fastest craft of any kind on the Pacific coast waters. Last summer she made the run from Portland to Astoria, ninety-

The Philadelphia Leapers. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 21.—The two lepers—mother and daughter—whose mysterious presence in the city has for several days been attracting attention, to-day walked into the office of the board of health and gave themselves into the charge of Health Officer Patterson. The latter had a long conversation with the mother, and finally sent them to the municipal hospital. where they will be delayed until the board of health can take some action in the mat-ter Tuesday. The mother is Mrs. P. Miranda and the child is Anniba, aged nine so badly afflicted that they are compelled to World. go about heavily vailed.

FRENCHMEN IN ALGERIA. The Contempt in Which the Arabs Hold

Their Gallic Conquerors.

At that ball, as during the whole of my stay in Algeria, nothing astonished me more than the evident contempt entertained by the conquered for their conquerors; but they seemed inclined to make no effort to throw off the yoke. It is as if they felt that they were conquered, not by the French, but by some inevitable fate, to whose decree they must bow with unquestioning submission. On the other hand, the efforts which the French make to conciliate the Arabs are almost abject in the fervor of their humility. That evening, if one of the Sheiks condescended to stroll into the ball-room, half a dozen official personages advanced to bid him welcome; the Governor and his wife overwholmed him with attention, and a special officer was told off to walk by he might require. If this were done in the hope of exciting gratitude, it was labor in vain, the Sheik received the advances of his entertainers with stately courtesy, but evidently regarded all homage as his just due. Nor is it only in the palace that this

extraordinary inversion of the usual relationship between the conquered and conquerors exists; in the streets, public assemblies, everywhere, the same efforts are made by the French officials to avoid all causes of offense. The gend'armerie and the soldiers are literally hidden away in dark nooks and caves, lest their presence should wound the susceptibilities of the native race; and on the few occasions when they must necessarily be brought to the fore, apparentthey receive private instructions that the Arabs are not to be subjected to any of those petty tyrannies which it so delights the soul of a French official to practice on his own countrymen. An amusing instance of this occurred at the Algiers races, a few days after the ball. A part of the ground near the grand stand was surrounded by a red cord, as a sign that the public was excluded. Through some misunderstanding a motley crowd of Europeans broke down the red cord and crowded into the reserved space. The gendarmes, bristling with fury, rode into their midst, and, striking right and left with perfectly unnecessary violence, drove the people away. Some half-hour later the same thing occurred; again the red cord fell, and a crowd took possession of the reserved ground; but this time the crowd was Arab, evidently of the poorest class, but still Arab. expected a repetition of the former scene, but to my astonishment one gendarme looked at another, he made a sign to a third, who looked for directions to a fourth; but no one ventured to address the intruders.

At length some official of importance was sent for, and after considerable delay, hesitation and consultation, this person did summon sufficient courage to ride up to the inclosure; but far from there being any signs of the violence and abuse to which the Europeans had been subjected he bowed to the Arabs as if they were sovereign princes and he the most lowly of their subjects. In the blandest of tones he apologized for disturbing them, and entered into the most elaborate exthe case; but all his prayers and entreaties were in vain. The Arabs listened to what he said with a courtesy equal to his own; the staid gravity of their faces never relaxed, but move they would not, and did not; and at length the officer rode away with a gesture of despair, and gave orders that they were to be left in possession of the ground!-All the Year Round.

AN OMAHA MISER.

One of Omaha's Most Peculiar and Wealthlest Citizens.

"That coarsely dressed man with a Jewish cast of countenance is worth half a million," remarked a gentleman to a reporter. "He told me one day that he owned forty tenement rookeries. They are all on land worth a great deal of money, and it keeps the old miser who owns them busy repairing roofs, locks and cellar doors. He lives in one little room of one of the meanest looking houses of the lot, on Fifteenth and Leavenworth, during the day and sleeps in a cold barn of a wooden building belonging to him on Thirteenth street. His workshop has but one window. It is entered by a double door, which is protected by iron bars. In this dingy room the old man mends his clothing, tinkers his locks, keeps his valuable papers, and stores the waste lumber that blows off his huts or comes into his possession in other ways. A small, sheet-iron stove, old and rickety as his buildings, fed from the wood piled up in the room, keeps him warm in winter, and a twenty-five-cent kerosene lamp furnishes him light. A desk, two chairs and a box covered with an old piece of carpet, complete the furnishing of the place. The sole owner and proprietor of all this elegance has lots in all parts of the city, land in every township in six miles, in four hours and thirty-seven the county, and a fat bank account. minutes. The loss was \$45,000; insurance, He has no family, but lives alone. He the county, and a fat bank account. never sells any thing; never improves any property. He exists solely to make and save money and to buy property. His agent must be consulted about every conveyance, and on his judgment he most relies. Always agreeable, yet suspicious of every man who enters his domicile, he is a veritable miser, who will drop off one of these days and leave all his property here for lawyers to quarrel over. He must be sixty years old and half his life has been spent in Omaha. His sad one, but both she and her daughter are much and sell nothing."—Omaha

GILBERT'S HYPOTHESIS. An Explanation of the Phenomena of Ter-restrial Magnetism.

The phenomena of terrestrial magnellem are explained by regarding the earth as a great magnet of irregular structure, so that its magnetism is some what unequally distributed over the entire mass. Spheres have been formed of large masses of loadstone, which so act on small dipping needles carried over their surface as to give results approaching in character the irregular lines expressing the magnetic elements of the earth. The supposition that the earth was a great magnet was first advanced by Dr. William Gil- stroyed. bert, who was Queen Elizabeth's physician, in 1600. Though there have been number of hypotheses concerning the distribution of the centers of magnetism through the earth's mass, philosophers are generally agreed that his side and give him any information | Gilbert's hypothesis is correct. The "dip" of the magnetic needle which locates the magnetic pole was first noted about 1576. In the northern hemisphere the north end of the needle points downward, making an angle with the horizon; in the southern hemisphere the south pole of the magnet points downward. This is what is called the dip of the needle. This downward inclination amounts, at the latitude and longitude of New York, to an angle of 73 degrees with the horizon. If the needle is carried northward and westward from this point its dip is seen to increase, until, having reached latitude 70 deg. 5 min. north, and longitude 96 deg. 46 min. west, we reach a point where the needle takes an exactly perpendicular position. This phenomenon was first noted by Commodore Ross in 1832, and this point is called the north magnetic pole of the earth. It is inferred from observations on the dip in the southern hemisphere that a south magnetic pole-where the needle will be vertical with the south pole downward-exists about latitude 70 deg. south and longitude 125 deg. east of Greenwich, but no explorer has ever reached this point. There is also a line about midway between these two poles, where the needle does not dip, but holds a truly horizontal position. This is known as the magnetic equator. It is a very irregular line, passing around the earth in the tropical regions, and crosses the geographic equator at four points. It has been located with considerable accuracy by observers .-

Chicago Inter Ocean. A DOCILE MULE.

Story of One that Learned Wisdom in a Single Lesson.

A mule is generally taken for the

very type of ignorance and obstinacy; but here is an account of one that leårned wisdom in a single lessonwhich is doing better than some who think themselves very good scholars. The teller of the story, Mr. Robert Crawford, was traveling in South America, and had come to a hard place

in the Andes. My companion, whose mule was old and very steady, tried it first, while I with excited interest looked on. He gradually got the mule to the base of age of apple trees. the rock, round which there was just room to creep. The patient brute, glancing down into the chasm below, eemed to realize the position in a m ment. Leaning inwards with its side against the face of the rock, it worked inch by inch, round the projecting point, till the secure ground beyond was safely reached. Then came my turn to advance, and, leading my mule, a young one, cautiously toward the spot. I moved with difficulty round to the upper side for the purpose of taking off the saddle; but, with the proverbial stubbornness of its race or the confidence of inexperienced youth, the moment I had left its head, on went the mule, and no threats or blandish-

ments of mine could prevail on it to Arrived at the difficult point, and following the example of the one before it, or, more probably, the teaching of instinct, it lay up against the face of the rock, and proceeded to pass the obstacle in a much more rapid and vigorous manner than that already described. A projecting point caught the saddle, and the mule, impatient of the hindrance, struggled to get past, and, losing its balance, was precipitated down the slope. I looked, expecting to see my mule's body roll over nto the chasm below; but, with the activity of a goat, it gained its legs, after a fall of some twenty feet, and climbed cautiously up to where I stood. If ever there was a penitent mule, that was one. Shame for its impatient behavior, that had caused the catastrophe, was expressed in its eyes as clearly as if it had the power to utter its contrition verbally. It was a reformed mule from that moment, and followed me for the remainder of our route with the patient and sagacious trust of a dog. - Youth's Companion.

All in His Eye.

"I can not imagine what is in my eye," said Jones senior the other day. "It must have been a fly or other insect that burt it.'

"That's nothing," said Jones junior, n his airy way, "I have had a young lady in my eye all summer, and you haven't heard me complain about it, eye-ther."-Dctroit Free Press.

-"Clara has returned my engagement ring," sighed Charley, "and all is over between us." "What kind of a ring is it?" asked experienced George -"diamond?" "No; a cheap affair; only cost a couple of dollars." don't you give up the ship, old n an; she'll be all right in a day or two. It is only when a girl lets go of a diamond ring that she really means business."-Harper's Bazar.

STOCK ITEMS.

Corn is not a perfect food for a hog. I bough rich in those eler vents that tend to faiten, yet corn is deficien? in the bone and muscle-making elements to a certain extent. A mixed diet is best.

Any kind of live-stock will depreciate in value when out short in these rations.
When a farmer has more stock than he has pasture for the best plan to pursue is to dispose of a part of it to some one who has plenty of grass or feed.

Sheep not in the best condition for breed!ing should be got rid of without detay. Distemper, foot-rot and other difficulties in a flock cause too much labor. Only the healthy ewes should be retained. Alt others, unless nearly well, should be de-

The object in securing a good breed of hegs should be to have them quickly conwert the food into meat. The profit does not depend upon the size or the quantity consumed, but upon the cost, which de-pends, after all, upon the relative increase of weight in proportion to food comsumed. It will pay to warm all slop or other soft food given cattle and hogs. The warm water not only stimulates and invigorates, but provides warmth for the body. Shelter and warm drinks on very cold days will save more food than will pay for the labor incurved, while the health of the stock will be promoted. The Illinois State Board of Live-Stock

Commissioners has reports of the existence of hog cholera in the following counties in that State: Bond, Clay, Crawford, Gallatin, Jackson, Kendall, Lawrence, Stark, Henderson, Logan, Winnebago, Lee, Livingston, Pike, Champaign, Whiteside, Henry and McLean. The malady is worst in Stark County, where a great many hogs have died. Dairymen must at some time realize the

fact that the curry-comb and brush are as necessary in the cow stable as they are in the horse stable. The careful hostler never allows his horse to miss a day without a good brushing, yet cows, which need brushing more than horses, are never cleaned from one end of the year to the other. The consequence is that in some stables they become unhealthy, and during milking a pro-portion of dirt finds its way into the milk.

Don't talk "breeds" but "feeds;" don't tell what you can do but how you can do it. There are no secrets in sheep-raising. It has to be done by feeding. The sheep have to eat something and that something has to be sweet feed grass, vegetables, fruit, or any thing that is wholesome and nutritious. but must be abundant and unfailing. Weeds, brush and briars will keep sheep alive, but don't ask sheep to grow mutton on such pasture, no, nor wool .- Rurai

A few carrots given to horses during the winter months are relished by them as much as apples are by children. A few cut up and mixed with the cut feed give an appetite and are admirable for keeping the omach in tone and assisting the digestion of the other food. They are considered equal in nourishment, pound for pound, with oats, and they come nearer supplying the place of green grass in winter than any other food. The long orange carrot is the best variety for horses.—Indiana Farmer.

FARM NOTES.

The Louisiana sugar crop is reported to be ahead of any crop harvested since 1863. A painted fence around the yard will last longer than an unpainted one, and look better at the same time. In some sections sweet potato vines are

cured for fodder. They are claimed to be a good milk-producing food. It has been claimed that forty per cent.

of corn fodder is wasted by feeding it whole as compared with cutting it. The ant is said to be an enemy of many injurious insects, particularly plant lice,

which are so often destructive to the foli-One pound of hay lost per day (and on many farms there are several) to each ani-

mal, the waste will amount to two tons to every twenty-five head of cattle in the foddering season. A twenty-acre farm at Carrollton, Mich produced this year 30 tons of hay, \$1,000

worth of raspberries, 400 bushels of strawberries, 300 bushels of onions, 200 bushels of potatoes and 200 bushels of corn. The total receipts were \$2,150. The man who, owning a good farm, adds another to it, as a general thing incurs more or less of debt in his purchase, and

right there begins what is a great drawback in any business, but especially in farming—the paying of interest. Commissioner-elect Ridgeway tells us that he has sown 170 acres of wheat this season, and that it looks fine. He says that

in that section of the country the acreage sown to wheat this season is ten times as great as that of last year .- Wa-Keeney (Kan.) Journal. Ventilation above the clover-mow is as necessary as it is above the sugar or fruit evaporator. If there be no open space and draft sufficient to carry away the moisture it will be returned to the mow, and mold

will be the inevitable result. No ordinary

amount of drying will prevent hay from becoming musty if ventilation be shut off during the sweating process. W. S. Renick, of Blue Mound township, says: "My corn, of which I have 300 acres, is averaging me 30 bushels to the acre, and I find a ready sale at 30 cents per bushel, delivered at Walker and to feeders in the neighborhood. There is other corn in Blue Mound that will average 40 bushels to the acre. A great many cattle are being fed in

the neighborhood, which gives us a good maket.—Nevada (Mo.) Mail. If anything has been clearly demonstrated in connection with the industry of farming, it is that success in it does not depend upon the ownership of a large amount of land. Indeed the best and the best paying farming is done upon small or at most moderate-sized farms. In view of this it seems strange that the crowning desire n the eyes of a very large percentage of

farmers is to obtain more land. - Exchange. The following preparation applied to the surface will prevent any rusting on ploughs or any other metal surfaces: Melt one ounce of resin in a gill of linseed oil, and when hot mix with two quarts of kerosene oil. This can be kept on hand and applied in a moment with a brush or rag to the metal surface of any tool that is not going to be used for a few days, preventing any rust and saving much vexation when it is to be used again.

Notes.

The old way of picking apples in a sack is not the best. A basket is preferable, and a hook of some kind should be fastened to the handle by a stout cord. The hook would allow the basket to be hung on a limb often, giving the picker the use of

Dehorning cattle throughout Dakota seems to be rapidly gaming popularity.

Dr. Salmon says there are two conta-gious diseases known as hog cholera-one affecting the bowels, the other the lungs. The one is the genuine hog cholera, the other the swine plague. It is possible for an animal to have both diseases at the same