

Chase County Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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 23d.

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 in severally.

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

MEMBERS of the Senate Finance subcommittee express the opinion that the Government 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 Fifteenth 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 years.

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 department on Thanksgiving day.

The President has removed William H. Black, agent of the Sac and Fox Indians, for 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 Supreme Court. The entertainment commemorated the birthday of the Empress of China.

ACTING LAND COMMISSIONER STOCKLORER 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 Baltizi Effendi as honorary Consul of Turkey at New York.

RIDDLE, DEAN & Co. have complained to the Inter-State Commission that the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad has advanced the rate from \$1.70 to \$2.70 per ton for transporting coal from Pittsburg to Cincinnati. This, they charge, is an exorbitant and unreasonable rate.

THE EAST.

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 \$123,000, must make good the amount of the bond, \$12,000.

The coal miners at Stoneboro and Grove 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 3,000 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 3,000 overcoats 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 publishing what purported to be an expose of Mrs. Fay's methods.

PROF. SEGUN 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 800 pennies, and 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 hop of illness. The coroner intended to make an investigation.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL RANDOLPH B. MARCHET died at Orange, N. J., on the 23d, 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 Athenaeum building in Englewood, N. J., was destroyed by fire the other morning. Loss, \$100,000.

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

The Socialists of Spain have sent to Justice M. Schwab, of New York, a contribution of \$32,723 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 Pittsburg, Pa., recently. Some of the "Owl gang" attacked a number of Italians, which, being resisted, 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 football at the polo grounds, New York, on the 24th. The score stood: Yale, 17; Harvard, 8.

The stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric Company at Pittsburg, Pa., recently ratified the recent deal with the 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 Pittsburg, Pa., 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 saved.

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 Sherman, eight miles north of Springfield, Ill., occurred on the 23d. Two locomotives and seventeen freight cars with their contents were destroyed. The loss was from \$30,000 to \$50,000. No person was seriously injured.

FILDEN 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 demonstrative.

CHICAGO Irishmen celebrated on the 23d the twentieth anniversary of the execution of Allen, O'Brien and Larkin, the "Manchester martyrs."

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

"BLINKET" 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 steamer Charleau 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 23d. 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 Typothetae.

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 roundhouse, 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 States.

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 directors 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 plot of ground, and a suitable plot was selected, containing about 3,600 square feet of ground.

J. W. O'MANN, a real estate operator of Findlay, O., has made an assignment. The liabilities were \$2,000 and the assets \$24,000. The assignment was a natural sequence of the real estate craze which prevailed at Findlay last spring.

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

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

MAJOR A. W. HENDRICKS, one of the most prominent lawyers of Indiana, and cousin of the late Vice President Hendricks, died suddenly at Indianapolis on the 23d of heart disease. He was about sixty years of age.

Two negroes under sentence for highway robbery jumped from the train near Chester, Ill., the other evening, and though handcuffed together made their escape.

The forest fires about Hillsboro, Ill., have destroyed the chinabugs that ruined the last crops.

THE SOUTH.

WILLIAM BALDWIN, a saloon-keeper, attacked three police officers at Chattanooga, Tenn., recently with a revolver because they arrested him on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday without license. A general battle followed, when Baldwin was shot, dying within half an hour, and Police-man Howard was shot in the head; probably 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 penitentiary 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 a 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 it 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.

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

GENERAL.

DON JUAN, father of Don Carlos, died at Brighton, England, recently. By Don Juan's death the Spanish pretender claims to 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 recently in the Black Sea. One of the vessels sunk, drowning thirty-five persons.

M. GREY on the 23d announced his intention of resigning the Presidency of France, the date of which event he had not fixed.

The baggage of the Italian passengers of the cholera-stricken ship, Alosia, who were released from quarantine recently, has been 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 after a desperate resistance.

At a military banquet in Warsaw recently General Gonrko, in proposing a toast to his officers, said: "Unless the Almighty has allotted me a very brief span of life, it will not be long before I will again lead you to the field as I did a decade ago."

DR. SCHLEIMANN denies that he has expressed his intention to bequeath his collection of antiquities to Germany. He is now excavating the temple of Venus at Athens.

The peace arbitration delegates, after their return to England, spoke highly of their reception in America, and expressed themselves as hopeful of good results from their visit.

T. V. POWDERLY, grand master workman, Knights of Labor, refused to determine to retire from the office next year.

The German Reichstag was opened on the 24th, Minister Von Boetticher reading the address from the throne, which was brief.

SIDNEY DILLON has been elected president of the Oregon Transcontinental railway.

The Commercial Union Club, of Toronto, Ont., proposes to send a delegation to Washington to urge upon the British Fisheries Commission the importance of commercial union with the United States.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended November 24, numbered for the United States, 187; Canada, 20; total, 207.

The London Times asserts that Mr. Farnell has been living at Brockley, Eng., under the assumed name of "Preston," having taken a house there a year ago, and received all his letters and other communications there.

A FRENCH syndicate is reported to have cornered the spelter market by agents operating in Missouri, Kansas and Illinois, where most of it is produced. The cornering will work disastrously to the iron furnaces 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 Pechter 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 circumstances to assist.

HERMANN PRESNEROFF has been re-elected President of the German Reichstag. Dr. Buhl and Herr Ummhe Bonsté Vice Presidents.

THE LATEST.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 31.—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 500 barrels of flour were picked up on the beach, and it has since been learned that the vessel 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 night.

LOXLEY, Nov. 30.—At the banquet of the Benchers of the Temple, which took place last night on the occasion of the termination 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 Burgess, of this district, who has resigned, have all been rejected by the Propaganda and the deaneries of the diocese invited to suggest three names each. Kalamazoo deanery to-day recommended three names, including that of Father C. O'Reilly, of Detroit. The mention of the latter's name is a stab at the late Bishop, with whom he had many quarrels.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 31.—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 a settlement of the claim made, upon a basis satisfactory to Locke.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Mrs. Margaret Kiddy, 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.

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 yesterday by Contractor Rhipps paying the men their wages. They immediately resumed work.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—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 saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The score in the six days walking match was at midnight last night, the end of five days, as follows: Littlewood, 534; Albert, 481; Pancho, 467; Noremac, 443; Elson, 413.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Against the Road.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners recently gave an important decision upon the complaint of Thomas Ramsey, of Gaylord, Illinois on the 23d did much to extinguish the devastating forest fires.

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Miscellaneous.

PRAIRIE fires have done considerable damage in Kearney County recently. One farmer had 125 tons of hay and 100 acres of corn 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 campaign of 1888.

The people of Wyandotte, Kansas City, Kan., Armstrong and Armourdale have of late been much worked up over the matter 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 City, Mo. By this means the new city of Kansas City, Kan., is supplied with mail from four different post-offices. The postal authorities have finally taken hold of the matter.

Mrs. J. W. MURPHY, in recently lighting her gasoline stove at her home in a Kansas 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 Esmond, 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 in within two miles.

Live post-office changes in Kansas: Established, Drury, Sumner County; Joseph H. Wilkins, postmaster; Peck, Sedgewick County; George H. Vawter, postmaster. Names changed, Springfield, Clay County, to Rose Vale; Worth, Butler County, to Elbing.

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 Lansing, Mich., it was voted to hold the next annual meeting at Topeka.

At a late meeting of the delegates of the various colleges in the State, held at Topeka, the following judges were selected to officiate 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. Murdoch, 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.

The nine-year-old daughter of a man named McCall, an Oelder 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 crisp.

FOREIGN MAILS.

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

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Nicholas M. Bell, superintendent of foreign mails, Post-office Department, in his annual report for the year ended June 3, 1887, shows that the total cost of the service was \$43,818,838, the total weight of the mails conveyed from the United States to foreign countries shows an increase in the trans-atlantic mail of 10.56 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 23.49 per cent of other articles. The increased business relations of the United States with Central and South American countries is further shown by the fact that in 1883 there were 669 sailing vessels, carrying the United States mails to these countries, and in 1887 there were 833. The report contains a copy of the recent treaty concluded between the United States and Mexico, and alludes to the large foreign 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 unification of the postal systems of the two countries into one postal territory. The present system," continues the report, "of dispatching the trans-atlantic 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 certain 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 dispatching mails by vessels when loaded." Frequent vessels tendered to the Department to carry 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 Bell 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 expansion of the commerce of the United States. He points out the advantages derived by foreign governments which have this system in operation. Superintendent Bell asks for \$947,000 for the foreign mail service for the fiscal year.

THE SCHOLTEN DISASTER.

Official List of the Passengers on Board the Steamship Scholten Recently Lost in the English Channel.

DOVER, Eng., 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 vessel:

The surviving third-class passengers include: Katharina Froehlich, Simon Brier, Anton Fosstrom, Fred Mills, Wilhelm Bergenstein, Kasimir Josef Meier, Hubert Reiter, Josef Subotnik, Hendrik Pastor, Theodor Wilm, Joseph Vorn-dora, Lorenz Dreisch and Carl Felke.

The first-class passengers missing are: Otto Bauer and Henry Baum, Prings. Second-class missing: Cyril Brownock, Jacob Juttmann, A. Kany, Giuseppe DeBortolom, Aug. Ranch, Anna Beyvier and Henry Konyon.

Third-class missing: Two members of the Marcus Kerky family; four of the Jettie Jolander family; two of the Pietro Joseph Vandordier family; three of the Solke Basal family; two of the Garza Salen family; two of the Antoine Giraud family; two of the Pietro Enrico family; four of the Schattenschneider family; two of the Fran Brenneke family; three of the Jan Lagerfeld family; five of the Eliso Mollenkop family; two of the Joseph Dantaneo family; nine of the Anna Frost family; five of the Lucia Friedl family.

Also: Johann Tellman, Stefan Schenck, Herman Hessler, Franz Mackenzie, Peter Jemchowski, Josef Marawki, Stanislaus Oppenawsky Baer, Stoll Enanowitz, Samuel Hughes, George Moore, Max Schuler, Mathias Mondel Plemitz, Scheul Holperan, Holmen Glueck, Chaim Friedmann, Adin Wahl, Benjamin Scapira, Durap Burst, Fritz Salta, Franz Burkner, Santos Pessengo, Janos Takaso, Josef Lonsunsky, Marcus Wassar, Salomon Godeschmidt, Victor Guevra, Bertrand Bioser, Adolf Hinehoz, Tallic Battiste, Roso Antonia, Andrea Macagno, Carlo Cherazo, Francesco Castagno, Eranzinin Giovanni, Michela Noranno, Paglia Giovanni, Ernest Kern, Josef Rami, Michel Hablsberger, Johann Gud, Maria Spiegel, Paulina Schroth, Ignatz Hofmeister, Borislaus Kryzkowski, Andreas Altk, Bel Reife, Stefan Garky, Christopher Krath, Maria Bare, Gustav Witt, Joahn Miele, C. Frielinghaus, Fanny Loeff, Fritz Solbrig, Louis Zie, Philipp Welker, Julius Teske, Michael Scherer, Gottlieb Neubauser, Hermann Weide, Christian Spiegel and Wilhelm Spiegel.

German Knocked Out.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—The dwellers in the Mound City will have a new set given to their relief for Thanksgiving turkey by the victory so signally won for administrative reform and the abolition of German instruction from the public schools in yesterday's election. The Citizens' ticket was chosen by a good majority on a large vote, and the costly incubus which has deplored our school fund and retarded the advancement of the scholars in the public schools will speedily be removed.

THE OIL MONOPOLY.

The Inter-State Commission Hearing Complaints as to Discrimination in Favor of the Standard Oil Company.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday began the hearing of the complaints as the Standard Oil cases. These are the complaints of George Rice, of Marietta, O., against a number of railroads, alleging against some discrimination in favor of the Standard Oil Company, against others violations of the long and short-haul 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 in all, but only ten of the cases are being tried at this time. Messrs. J. Randolph Tucker, Roger B. Loomis and A. D. Follet appear for complainant. The railroads are represented as follows: S. F. Noble and Ed. Baxter, for the Louisville & Nashville; H. Russell, for the Mobile & Ohio; 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 Polstun and Charles M. Cist, for the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific; John S. Blair and Thomas J. Fortis, for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and W. Baxter for the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia. The complaint against the Louisville & Nashville was read in full and the points wherein it differed from the others was explained by Judge 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 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 coming in all directions excepting the north, and give accounts of great destruction of property. The bottom 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,

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 wise as an owl or as blind as a bat.
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
kick;
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
past.
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
fight;
Blessings all brighten when taking their flight.
Between hay and grass; there are tricks in
each trade;
A game's never won till the end of its played.
Every man's his own doctor; clothes borrowed
don't fit;
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,
Hanging's too good for him; sweet is revenge.
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;
Conscience makes cowards of every one.
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 is
forewarned.
There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the
lip;
The little leaks often will sink a big ship.
Blood's thicker than water; all cry and no
wool;
A proud heart is made by a stomach that's
full.
Many go out to shear and come home again
short;
All's not gold that glitters; a man's made to
mourn.
It takes two to 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 and Affection.

At a meeting of the British Association at Aberdeen, Sir John Lubbock 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, we should endeavor to understand the dog. Sir John illustrated his lecture by an anecdote of his own dog, which, he told his hearers, was gifted with intelligence enough to choose correctly out of seven cards denoting the different days of the week, that one which represented the actually present day. Sir John's dog, in fact, is very like our old friend the "learned pig" of the fair in point of intelligence; but it has occurred to the writer, who has a considerable acquaintance amongst dogs, that it might be worth while to make public a few dog stories illustrative of canine intelligence, each of which, he thinks, is in no way inferior to that told by Sir John Lubbock. Without vouching for the complete truth of all the following anecdotes, the writer imagines, from his own experience of the animal, that where he has not been able to fully verify facts, there is at 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, called Nero. Like some other dogs of my acquaintance, he was in the habit of going to the butcher's each morning with his master, who always gave Nero his purchases in a fish-basket, to be by him carried home. One day it occurred to the master that Nero might as well be taught to go to market by himself. So he began each morning to say the word "Butcher" very solemnly to Nero immediately before setting out; to which word Nero gravely listened, slowly wagging his tail the while. This went on for a few weeks with clockwork regularity. Then came a wet day. Nero was given the basket as usual, with a note in it asking the butcher—who had been warned beforehand—to exchange it for a pound of steak, and taken to the door. Then his master said to him "Butcher," enunciating the word even more solemnly than usual. Nero looked thoughtful and hesitated. He was then motioned off in the accustomed direction. Presently he went a few steps and looked back. "Butcher, Nero, butcher," repeated his instructor; and eventually the dog, after two or three false starts, went off with a rather dejected appearance, and my friend went indoors to await the result. In due time Nero returned with the steak; and for a year or two afterwards went to the butcher's almost daily, always bringing back his purchases without mishap.

So many stories have been current during recent years of canine sagacity, that one is prepared to believe a great deal with regard to the doings and sensible proceedings of the "friend of man." A curious story of this kind has lately been told by the secretary of King's College Hospital, London. He states that the porter in charge of the entrance hall was one day lately

attracted by the loud barking of a dog at the door of the hospital. He found there three dogs, one very much injured and exhausted by loss of blood, and other two, who, it seems, had attracted the porter's attention by their barking, evidently friends of his, with nothing particularly the matter with them, for they ran away as soon as their object was accomplished. The injured dog had apparently cut his foot with a piece of glass, and he was traced by blood-marks to the spot where the accident happened. From this track it was clear that the animal had come by the shortest possible cut to the hospital, his two friends accompanying him to call attention to his condition.

Stories of doggie's affection are common enough; but I know of none more touching than that told by a Mrs. C., who once gave a favorite carriage dog to a friend to keep for her during her prolonged absence. The following is the brief of her story as told in the *Chicago Mail*. For the child of the family this dog conceived one of those preferences for 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 reunited.

Another dog-and-child story well worth repeating was lately told in the *Philadelphia Times*, full details being given, in case of any doubt as to the 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. M'Glone's neighbors wandered into the yard, and was enjoying a romp with the bull-pup, when it fell on the cellar-door. The door quivered, and gradually sunk downwards on its rusty hinges. The pup saw the child's peril, and springing forward, grabbed its dress between his teeth, and, bracing himself, tugged with might and main to pull the child back to terra firma. The door continued to sink, however, and the dog was not heavy enough to support the weight of the child. He seemed to realize this, but never wavered in his duty, and when the door fell on the dog's back as he stood on the cellar-floor with the child lying between his legs. The child's cries and the dog's howls attracted the attention of Mr. M'Glone, who rescued them both from the pit. The child was uninjured, but the dog was considerably bruised." "The pup undoubtedly saved the child's life," says Mr. M'Glone, "and his value has appreciated in my eyes about one hundred per cent."

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 little one visits his master's house constitutes himself their companion, playmate and guardian. A few days ago a lady with an infant visited the gentleman, and in the course of the day the child was laid on a pillow on the floor to amuse itself for a time. The dog took his place near the little one as usual. The day was hot and the flies many, and they made the baby the target of frequent attacks. This rendered her restless. Doggie watched her for a few minutes, and then, walking close up, with his nose or paw drove away every fly as soon as it lit on the baby's face, and this so gently as not to disturb her in the least. The dog's actions attracted the attention of the mother and others, who were filled with astonishment at his sagacious kindness; but to one who has watched the dog as I have watched him, his 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 sagacity I am now about to commemorate stands out a most alone amongst his fellows. His master is a single farmer, and the proprietor of a small cow. For him the dog acts as cowherd. Each morning the dog's dinner is tied up in paper and fastened round his neck, after which he drives the cow to pasture. He remains near the cow all day, and as nearly as possible at mid-day he slips the collar over his head, tears open his parcel and eats his meal with the air of one who has earned it. Then he pushes the collar on again with his paws, and resumes his guard until dusk, when he drives the cow home. This story is vouched for by several people who have witnessed the whole "performance" and who know the dog well.

One or two of the above anecdotes have appeared in print, being published in a London newspaper to which the present writer communicated them some time ago. For the rest, I have said that I can not exactly vouch for their complete accuracy; for in these days, one has to be very careful in guaranteeing the truth of even the most probable occurrences. I have in my note-book several stories of canine intelligence even more wonderful than any of the foregoing; but these I refrain from giving here, inasmuch as I have not been able to prove their truth, even to my own satisfaction. But I would say, in conclusion, that a considerable experience of dogs has made me disinclined to refuse evidence to many a dog story which would strike the sceptic as highly improbable, so great is my belief in the animal's sagacity. And I feel convinced that any one who makes at all a careful study of the dog can not fail to believe in his reason equally with myself; for there are things done by dogs which can never be explained as merely the outcome of what is termed animal instinct. —*Chamber's Journal.*

POPOCATEPETL'S CRATER.

A Scene of Desolation Sublime in Its Unapproachable Grandeur.

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. 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 Popocatepetl. 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 cavity, unsuspected from the outside, at least a mile across, sank away at my feet, rock-ribbed, ragged and 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 manages a stick to protect himself 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 with scoria, which glitters with various colors. In one place is a stone, so large that a man can stand upon it; which rises and falls as it feels the effect of the subterranean vapors. At the lowest point is a lake, the water of which has an acid taste. The edge of the crater is composed of immense bowlders of porphyry and basalt, and one may descend some distance on foot by an icy pathway leading downward to the huge rock which supports the *maldaco*, 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 be an exaggeration to say that the upper part of the mountain is an immense block of sulphur, inclosed in a shell of rock a few yards thick. Three qualities of sulphur are obtained by the operations here. The best is almost chemically pure, and is obtained at the *resperatos*, or steam-vents, 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 of Michel. Distillation takes place at Tlamanca in half-cylinders which serve as retorts. One who has stood upon the brink of that crater can never forget the awful silence that broods over the scene of desolation. —*Fannie H. Ward, in Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

TELLING THE TRUTH.

Why It Can Not Always Be Done Without Giving Offense.

It is not always possible to tell the exact and simple truth without conveying offense, but that furnishes no argument against attempting to "hit the eye" every time. People who find monotonous the iteration of the statement that George Washington never told a lie may like to be reminded that another 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 I 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."

Yet 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—*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 discipline of a gentle and resolute teacher. Every thoughtful parent will assent cordially to the recent remark of Bishop Huntington, that "the whole apparatus of education, from top to bottom, fails unless it chastens and molds the mind to orderly methods." —*N. Y. Ledger.*

THE USE OF STRAW.

The Most Valuable Farm Purpose to Which It Can Be Put.

The scarcity 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 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 straw enough to supply the daily waste of the body. Exposed to the weather when fed on good hay, the body shrinks largely in weight in winter. But fed with grain, bright straw 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 assists animals to conserve the heat of the body, and thus preserve good condition. It saves food, and in being trampled and ground underfoot it readily absorbs the liquid portions of 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 mechanical use as furnishing humus.

Dr. Jenkins, of Connecticut, from elaborate tables prepared by him, shows the manurial values of various fodder plants, as averaged from many analyses. These were to determine the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained, the three most valuable components contained in manures. The following table shows the pounds of these contained in a ton of straw, and the money value per ton based upon the price of these articles in the State named. Persons who burn straw may be interested in knowing that in burning of a ton of wheat straw worth \$3.71, that after burning it is worth but ninety-nine cents, \$2.71 worth of nitrogen contained having escaped in the air during the process. The table gives values as follows:

	Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Potash	Value
Timothy hay	19.3	7.2	26.6	\$4.93
Buckwheat straw	12.4	12.3	42.2	4.64
Oat straw	12.8	12.6	32.5	3.56
Eye straw	14.6	7.4	17.2	3.26
Wheat straw	16.5	4.2	17.4	3.71

But there is another means of combustion other than absolute burning by fire. During the heating of any manurial substance by being piled together in a moist state, the nitrogen is as certainly set free and flies off as ammonia, and is as certainly lost. Hence in the making of manure the necessity of preventing undue heat during its conversion. —*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

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 the eye made free of charge."
"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 those *carats* you see hung up at the other end of the store with letters of different sizes on them."

"But is it possible for a person who has not made ocular science a study to apply such a test with accuracy?"
"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 spectacle-makers, who are simply mechanics, possessing no knowledge beyond the grinding of lenses and such matters technical, should be permitted to practice by guess-work upon the most delicate and valuable of human organs. The fitting of glasses is always a matter of great difficulty, even to the skilled oculist who has devoted half his life-time learning how. The lenses 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 ocular defect is so readily mistaken for another that often only a physician 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 infrequently ruin the vision irreparably.

In properly conducting an examination of the eye, it is necessary to inspect the interior of the optical camera. This is done by the aid of the ophthalmoscope, a circular mirror with a hole in the center. Holding this disk before the eye, the oculist looks through the hole in its back, while the face of quicksilvered glass throws a ray of light reflected from a gas jet overhead, into the "dark chamber." The ray, passing through that round hole called the 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 disease exists, to detect its presence.

The invention of this instrument by Helmholtz, less than forty years ago, first elevated ophthalmology to the status of a science. Up to that time nothing was known of the anatomy and pathology of the eye beyond such information as was obtainable from post-mortem dissection. Ocular science was in nearly 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 out altogether, or as when the near-sighted Emperor Nero watched the gladiator shows through a concave emerald, which he thought, because it helped his vision, was a magical gem. But now all ocular complaints are well understood—which is fortunate, 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.

A Timely Protest Against an Evil Prevaling 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 compelled to put up a "post-no-bill" notice? Or, if I put up no warning sign, and find a board inviting the public to purchase their clothing at "Catepenny'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 "Catepenny" to remove it within a certain time? Again, why has any lamplack 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 doorknobs 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 with medical details and prurient suggestions, into my very house, where 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 garbage 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 two years old went with me to the 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 ever watchful mother would have noticed. She returned rapidly to the tree where she had left the child the little 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 root, 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. One had 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 tree to the left of the child, and had him in a semi-circle formed by the reptile with the tree at his back. The little fellow 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 I 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 long handle 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 movement, 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 in New Jersey. There are several families, especially in the southern 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 Moredydd, King of Powis, in Wales. There are the Smiths, of Locust Shade, and Dellwynn Smith, of Burlington. The Gummere, of Burlington and Mercer counties, including William Gummere, a well-known 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. Shippin Wallace, of Burlington, who is State chemist of New Jersey, and the terror of all the skimmed-milk dealers for miles around, is a descendant of James I. of Scotland. The lineage is traced through the long lines of Merrays to the Douglasses and then the Stuaris. Mrs. Marks Wilts Collet, of Paterson, is also included among the descendants of the Stuarts through the Wallace family.

Eglinton, the pretty village in Monmouth County, gets its name from the earldom 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 Montgomeries of New Jersey are nearly all 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 facade of his brown stone residence in Philadelphia. His death is likely to occur at any moment. Margaret Montgomery, of this State, married, many years ago, John P. Shaw, a pursuer in the United States Navy. The issue of this marriage was Anne D. R. Shaw, who subsequently became the wife of Rev. William H. Olenheimer, late Episcopal Bishop of this State. Bishop Olenheimer's daughters are Mrs. Henry Grubb, of Burlington, and Mrs. Browster, of Elizabeth. —*Trenton (N. J.) Letter.*

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

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.

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;

The rain! the rain! the rain! Pouring, with never a pause, over the fields and the green byways—

THE DRUMMER BOY.

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

On the first day of the battle of Custoza, July 24, 1848, about sixty soldiers belonging to one of the Italian infantry regiments, having been sent to occupy an isolated house on a height, were unexpectedly attacked by two companies of Austrians, who, firing on them from different points, barely gave them time to take refuge in the house and hastily barricade the doors, leaving several dead and wounded in the fields.

The sixty Italians were commanded by two subalterns and a Captain, a tall old fellow, lean and severe, with white hair and mustaches; with them there was a Sardinian drummer boy, a boy not much more than fourteen years old, and who scarcely appeared to be twelve; he was small, with an olive brown face, and two sparkling little deep black eyes.

The Captain folded the paper, and, looking with his cold, grayish eyes, before which all the soldiers trembled, into the eyes of the boy, said abruptly: "Drummer boy!"

"Drummer boy!" The drummer boy saluted. The Captain said: "You've got grit." The boy's eyes lighted up. "Yes, Captain," he answered.

"Look down there," said the Captain, pushing him to the window, "in the plain, near the houses of Villafrauca, where there is a glittering of bayonets. Those are our friends, standing idle. Take this note, catch hold of the 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 and grasped one end of it with both 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. "Stoop as you go down," said the Captain again, helping the sergeant to 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 measured incessantly, with keen eyes, the distance intervening between the running boy and the glittering of arms which he saw down there in the plain in the midst of the wheat fields, gilded by the sun. And meanwhile he heard the whistling and the noise of the bullets in the rooms below, the imperious and angry cries of the officers and sergeants, the groans of the wounded, and the crashing of furniture and plaster.

"But get on! run!" said the Captain, grinding his teeth and clenching his fists; "kill yourself, die, scoundrel, but 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 encumbered with the wounded; some of them reeled about like drunken men, catching 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 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 the smoke, above the rattle of the firing rose their savage cries, insulting, demanding surrender, threatening slaughter. Occasionally a soldier, terror-stricken, retreated from the window; the sergeant drove him back. But the defenders' fire was slackening; their faces showed discouragement; it was impossible to prolong the resistance. Suddenly the firing of the Austrians slackened, and a thundering voice shouted, first in German, then in Italian:

"Surrender!" "No!" howled the Captain from a window. And the firing began again, steeper 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!"

"They're coming!" the Captain repeated, with a shout of joy. At this shout all, unhurt, wounded, sergeants and officers, rushed to the windows, and once more resistance grew fierce. A few moments after, a sort of uncertainty and beginning of disorder were remarked in the enemy. Immediately, in great haste, the Captain formed a small company down stairs, with fixed bayonets ready to make a sally. Then he flew up stairs again. He had scarcely got up there when they heard a hurried tread, accompanied by a formidable hurrah, and from the windows they saw advancing through the smoke the two cornered hats of the Italian carabinieri, 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 he threw himself with open arms on the little drummer boy, while drawing the covering over him again; then, slowly, almost without knowing it, and still looking at him, he raised his hand to his head and lifted his cap. "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."

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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 white squares, with his arms out; he was pale and thin, but with his eyes still sparkling, like two black gems. "Are you here?" the Captain asked

him, in an astonished, but stern manner. "Bravo! You did your duty!" "I did what I could," answered the drummer boy. "Have you been wounded?" said the Captain, looking around for his officer in the beds near by. "What would you have?" said the boy, who took courage to speak from the proud pleasure of being wounded for the first time, and without which he would not have dared to open his 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 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, you are bleeding!"

In fact, from the Captain's badly bandaged palm a few drops of blood 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. Look!"

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 unfortunate case; a leg which could have been saved easily if he had not forced it in that mad way; a cursed inflammation; it had to be cut off at once. Oh, but . . . a brave boy, I assure you; he didn't shed a tear nor utter a cry! On my word of honor, I was proud that he was an Italian boy, while I was operating. He comes of a 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 still looking at him, he raised his hand to his head and lifted his cap.

"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, while drawing the covering over him again; then, slowly, almost without knowing it, and still looking at him, he raised his hand to his head and lifted his cap.

WORSHIPING THE DEVIL.

Hidcous Beliefs, Rites and Rituals of the Hindustanese. In no part of the world at the present is the belief in demonology, or devilry, and witchcraft so widely prevalent as among the native population of England's Eastern Empire.

Through the length and breadth of Hindustan worshippers of the devil are to be found, 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 worshippers' 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, spiritual or material, of beings created after his own image and loved with an undying and immeasurable 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 worshippers, 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 torrid regions of Cape Comorin and along to the equatorial line. The doctrine of devil-worship is not confined to the low or illiterate classes of the people. It prevails more or less extensively among those oriental intellectual dreamers who read the institutes of Manu in the original and discuss abstruse theological and metaphysical theories in Sanscrit. To the mind of the wild Hindu and the boldly effeminate, but mentally active followers of the Prophet, occult 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 supernatural powers are acknowledged by the people as if they were recognized teachers of the religion of Brahma or Mohalla expounding the laws of the Koran.—Cor. San Francisco Examiner.

SEVEN GREAT BOOKS.

History of the Most Famous Sacred Writings 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 of the Buddhists contain sublime 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, Wilson, Johnson and Whitney that they are not older 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 three hundred years older than the most ancient of the other sacred writings.—Interior.

—Martin Wehant, of Dahlonga, Ga., cut open a deer he had killed and discovered two curious stones in the animal's stomach. They were found to be madstones, and have since been used with success.

QUEERNESS OF THINGS.

A Few Puzzles Which No School of Philosophy Can Solve. This is a sort of topsy-turvy world. No one seems to be satisfied. One man 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 dwelling, for less than it cost, to get rid of it.

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 divorce. 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 because 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 anything, 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 fails. One man escapes all the diseases that flesh is heir to and is killed on a railroad; another man goes through half-a-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 "holiday," 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-radish. 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 ill-health. 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.—Puck.

Pastoral Music. Miss Delaney is musical, and when Charneye 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 favorite: "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 it: "Thou art so far, and yet so near, Beautiful star, beautiful star." She won't speak to him now, and he vows to devote himself hereafter to songs without words.—Detroit Free Press.

Speaking from Experience. Traveler (to negro)—Will that dog bite? Negro—Doan know, sah; better come in an' see. Dog ain't had much 'sperience. Traveler gets over the fence and dog bites him. "You trifling rascal you!" Negro—Said dat I didn't know. Ef yer axes me now I ken tell yer. I b'lebes, sah, dat he will sorter bite.—Arkansas Traveller.

—There is a ginko tree on the Boston common which is greatly prized by the Bostonians. The tree is a native of Japan, and the Japanese worship it. Hence, perhaps, the expression, "By 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 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 money. —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 unpardonable. —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 accompany quick parts. —Mrs. Curmev—See my new winter wrap! Isn't it lovely? A boy brought it up, but he didn't bring the bill. Mr. Curmev.—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 lady or wife, So every one declares that's met her, She never added in her life A postscript when she wrote a letter. —Boston Globe. —"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 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 exhaustive manner? Miss Penelope—Yes, I believe he did say something about being tired.—Harper & Bazar.

The Chase County Courant.
W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.
 Issued every Thursday.
 Official Paper of Chase County.

Dr. E. R. Allen, the secretary, gives notice, and would be glad to have 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.

The New York Tribune, while admitting that the "jig is up" in New York, suggests that the Republicans can win next year without New Jersey by carrying 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.

"Woman's Work," an excellent journal, has just been issued at Athens, 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 unoccupied. The domestic departments are well filled with matter interesting to the housewife. The floral and literary pages are also well edited and thoroughly readable.

The Democrats in the recent State election elected one or more candidates in the following counties: Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Atchison, Johnson, Miami, Labette, Cherokee, Neosho, Woodson, Coffey, Marshall, Clay, Washington, Lincoln, Saline, Barton, Reno, Lane, Barber, Kingman, Sedgewick 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 necessities of life. Public opinion will make the Kansas Representatives vote right.—*Leavenworth Standard.*

Chauncey M. Depew, in his speech at the dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce, said: "Never in our history were we in such a prosperous condition and with our credit upon 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 the race.

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 inscription: 'No German goods sold here.' The United States undertakes to boycott 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 interference with politics and the affairs of the Government, the Catholics 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 members 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 clamoring for God in the constitution, and for laws to interfere with men's habits and moral belief, tending to religious dogmatism and persecution, the Catholics are attending strictly to their own Church, and as a result, they are increasing in membership wonderfully,

and making proselytes rapidly from the Orthodox Churches. The other Churches might learn a lesson from them. Of all attempts in this country at interference by the Church in the 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 outcry of this Philadelphia paper is but another evidence of what we have stated. Instead of adopting a course to make the Protestant churches grow, it would be better pleased to have the Government prevent the growth of the Catholic Church.—*Troy Chief.*

A FORLORN HOPE.
 The Republican leaders have been casting about since election to extract 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 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 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 pay the Democracy to seriously contest those States this fall.

The claim in regard to Virginia is too silly even to be amusing. The fight was for the Legislature and a U. 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 Republican 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 both States.

The situation is indeed dismal for the g. o. p.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST 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. Reasner gives an account of cocoon 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. Fifty-five engravings, representing various farm animals, plans of buildings, new implements and labor saving appliances, new fruits and plants, home adornments, etc., embellish this number. A leading 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 fearlessly 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.

Notice is hereby given that I, W. P. Martin, treasurer of Chase county, Kansas, have received the tax roll of 1887, and the amount of taxes charged for state, county, township, city and school purposes on each dollar valuation is as follows:

STATE, COUNTY, ETC.	
State tax	4.1 mills
County tax	10.00
Court house bond interest	1/2
County tax on sinking fund	1/2
Delinquent road val. of 1886	2
TOWNSHIP TAXES.	
Bazaar township	1 1/2
Diamond creek twp. road and other purposes	1 1/2
Diamond creek twp. bridge bond interest	1/2
Diamond creek twp. bridge bond sinking	1/2
Diamond creek twp. total	2 1/2
Falls township	1 1/2
Toledo road and other purposes	1 1/2
Strong City	10
Cottonwood Falls	5
SCHOOL DISTRICTS.	
No. 1	3 1/2
2	1 1/2
3	1 1/2
4	1 1/2
5	1 1/2
6	1 1/2
7	1 1/2
8	1 1/2
9	1 1/2
10	1 1/2
11	1 1/2
12	1 1/2
13	1 1/2
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99	1 1/2
100	1 1/2

Bills Allowed by the Board of County Commissioners.

The following is the statement of the accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at its regular session, held October 3, 4, 5, 6, 18 and 19, and Election expenses allowed November 11th, 1887.

NAME.	NATURE OF CLAIM.	AMT.
E. M. Clark, special juror, June term district court	2.00	2.00
W. J. Dougherty, viewers on A. Curtis' road	2.00	2.00
H. S. F. Davis, viewer on A. Curtis' road	2.00	2.00
S. J. Jones, viewer on A. Curtis' road	2.00	2.00
M. C. Newton, chairman A. Curtis' road	1.50	1.50
Wm. J. Jeffrey, viewer on J. H. Wheeler road	2.00	2.00
Harvey Giger, viewer on J. H. Wheeler road	2.00	2.00
H. V. Sisson, viewer on J. H. Wheeler road	2.00	2.00
G. B. Brickett, viewer on E. Elliott road	2.00	2.00
H. S. Arnold, viewer on E. Elliott road	2.00	2.00
Thos. McDonald, chairman E. Elliott road	1.50	1.50
Lewis Studyard, chairman E. Elliott road	1.50	1.50
E. Elliott, chairman E. Elliott road	1.50	1.50
J. W. Tullis, viewer on H. S. Stephenson road	2.00	2.00
Henry Hawkins, viewer on Wm. H. Rose, viewer on D. P. Shaft road	2.00	2.00
H. E. Partridge, viewer on D. P. Shaft road	2.00	2.00
A. A. Vail, viewer on D. P. Shaft road	2.00	2.00
John M. Park, chairman on D. P. Shaft road	1.50	1.50
T. P. O'Connell, viewer on H. C. Varnum road	2.00	2.00
A. M. Brees, viewer on H. C. Varnum road	2.00	2.00
F. A. Bailey, viewer on H. C. Varnum road	2.00	2.00
D. Park, viewer on H. C. Varnum road	2.00	2.00
G. W. Blackburn, viewer on I. N. Smith road	2.00	2.00
J. J. Harbour, viewer on I. N. Smith road	2.00	2.00
J. B. Ferguson, viewer on I. N. Smith road	2.00	2.00
W. J. Tullis, viewer on Chas. H. Perigo road	2.00	2.00
G. H. Burnett, viewer on Chas. H. Perigo road	2.00	2.00
C. W. Rogier, viewer on Chas. H. Perigo road	2.00	2.00
M. Nolan, chairman Chas. H. Perigo road	1.50	1.50
H. E. Partridge, viewer on Wm. H. Cox road	2.00	2.00
J. D. Riggs, viewer on Wm. H. Cox road	2.00	2.00
John Nichols, viewer on Wm. H. Cox road	2.00	2.00
A. G. Holmes, viewer on E. Jolley road	2.00	2.00
H. E. Partridge, viewer on E. Jolley road	2.00	2.00
H. C. Varnum, viewer on E. Jolley road	2.00	2.00
John J. Jolley, viewer on E. Jolley road	2.00	2.00
O. C. Eager, chairman E. Jolley road	1.50	1.50
E. Jolley, viewer on E. Jolley road	1.50	1.50
M. D. Lyle, overseer of poor	9.00	9.00
C. L. Conaway, medical attendance on pauper	10.00	10.00
N. S. Schellenger, boarding pauper	20.00	20.00
L. E. Burgess, boarding pauper	35.00	35.00
Stanley Bros., merchandise for insane	3.83	3.83
C. H. Turner, merchandise for pauper	19.94	19.94
Safford Mercantile Co., merchandise for pauper	19.50	19.50
Wool & Crum, rent for pauper	15.00	15.00
C. M. Maulie, merchandise for pauper	10.00	10.00
E. P. Martin, merchandise for pauper	30.00	30.00
Joseph Herring, boarding pauper	107.00	107.00
C. C. Whitson, probate judge's fees	125.00	125.00
J. W. Tullis, county clerk's insane	80.25	80.25
Sam'l Dolsworth, blank books and blanks	21.50	21.50
W. A. Morgan, blanks and letter heads	4.00	4.00
W. B. Buskirk, surveyor's fees	7.50	7.50
J. M. Tuttle, merchandise for pauper	6.38	6.38
J. P. Kuhl, coal for pauper	6.37	6.37
W. H. Winters, coal for pauper	2.75	2.75
Harper, coal for pauper	18.50	18.50
W. P. Timmons, envelopes and letter heads	30.00	30.00
Geo. W. Hill, taking man and four orphan children to orphan's home	18.08	18.08
G. W. Crum, making E. J. Crum's soldier home	12.00	12.00
G. W. Crum, overseer of poor	25.00	25.00
S. Mitchell, coffin for soldier	4.50	4.50
Brown & Hossner, coal for insane	71.20	71.20
Geo. W. Crane & Co., blanks and stationery	18.69	18.69
Dan'l L. Rommel, chaining on J. Garland, change of Kuhl & Meager	1.50	1.50
J. B. Davis, Sr., chaining on J. P. Garland, change of Kuhl & Meager	9.45	9.45
J. C. Davis, postage and expressage	855.00	855.00
J. C. Davis, county superintendent's salary	105.80	105.80
John Egan, serving subpoena under Pro. law	4.15	4.15
J. W. Griffin, taking J. E. Harper to asylum	22.10	22.10
Doolittle, county clerk	6.00	6.00
W. G. Patton, trees for court house	9.35	9.35
J. J. Massey, notice and expressage	39.00	39.00
Ann Mitchell, boarding pauper	19.75	19.75
J. W. Wyatt, hauling wood for pauper	43.00	43.00
J. W. Tullis, county clerk's insane attendance on probate court	3.00	3.00
J. W. Griffin, opening and closing probate court	3.00	3.00
J. W. Griffin, yard for pauper	3.00	3.00
Ferry & Watson, carting for court	6.25	6.25
W. P. Martin, county treasurer's salary	815.05	815.05
J. J. Massey, notice and expressage	292.65	292.65
G. W. Hays, viewer on David McKee road	4.00	4.00
A. Z. Brown, viewer on David McKee road	4.00	4.00
C. W. Rogier, viewer on David McKee road	4.00	4.00
J. S. Bailey, chairman David McKee road	3.00	3.00
C. M. Hunter, chairman David McKee road	3.00	3.00
N. B. Scribner, marker David McKee road	3.00	3.00
J. W. Griffin, sheriff fees	6.00	6.00
Robt. Walsh, juror insanity case of Harper	1.00	1.00
Jacob North, juror insanity case of Harper	1.00	1.00
F. J. Jones, juror insanity case of Harper	1.30	1.30
T. J. Browning, juror insanity case of Harper	1.50	1.50
Robt. Cutbush, juror insanity case of Harper	1.00	1.00
Geo. W. Crum, witness insanity case of Harper	1.80	1.80
J. G. Winters, witness insanity case of Harper	1.80	1.80
J. W. Tullis, witness insanity case of Harper	1.50	1.50
Jablin Johnson, witness insanity case of Harper	1.50	1.50
C. C. Whitson, probate judge's fees	8.50	8.50
J. W. Griffin, serving subpoenas	3.00	3.00
J. W. Griffin, boarding prisoners	43.75	43.75
H. S. Lincoln, keeping pauper	27.00	27.00
H. S. Lincoln, merchandise for pauper	15.37	15.37
W. H. Hoisinger, merchandise for county	8.43	8.43
L. W. Hecker, hauling court house	164.65	164.65
Critton & Aiken, iron for bridge signs	2.00	2.00
M. W. Gilman, putting bridge signs	40.80	40.80
Wm. Daut, damages on J. H. Wheeler road	8.40	8.40
W. P. Martin, postage and expressage, keys	15.05	15.05
J. W. Griffin, posting election notices	11.25	11.25
J. S. Crawford, repairs on Chas. Lacoss (Sr.) road	2.00	2.00
Wm. Shaft, viewer on Chas. Lacoss (Sr.) road	2.00	2.00
Asa Breeze, viewer on Chas. Lacoss (Sr.) road	2.00	2.00
Chas. Lacoss (Sr.), chairman Chas. Lacoss (Sr.) road	1.50	1.50
James Huff, chairman Chas. Lacoss (Sr.) road	1.50	1.50
Geo. W. Crum, repairs and Expressage on stamp	1.00	1.00
J. M. Tuttle, merchandise for pauper	2.63	2.63
W. E. Tullis, letter heads and envelopes	6.00	6.00
J. M. Tuttle, merchandise for pauper	3.40	3.40

H. F. GILLETT,
 SUCCESSOR TO
CAMPBELL & GILLETT,
 DEALER IN
Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

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

In the Market. Also agent for the Celebrated
WOOD - MOWER

And the best make of
Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.
SETH J. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR
 OF THE
Feed Exchange
 EASTSIDE OF
 Broadway
 Cottonwood Falls
 LOW PRICES,
 PROMPT ATTENTION
 Paid to
 ALL ORDERS.
 Good Riggs,
 ALL HOURS

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.



BROWN & ROBERTS'
NEW FURNITURE STORE JUST OPENED!

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS,

The Chase County Courant.
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.
THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., 11 in., 12 in., 13 in., 14 in., 15 in., 16 in., 17 in., 18 in., 19 in., 20 in.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion; 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 subsequent insertion.

Judge L. Houk is in town.

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 visiting her parents, in Sedgewick county.

Mr. Frank Barr did not go to California, but is attending school at Elmdale.

Dr. S. H. Furman, formerly of Strong City, is now located at McPherson.

Mr. Dan Frow 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 Toledo township, is now located at Logan, Phillips county.

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

Born, on Thursday, November 24th, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. Bent Mattingly, of Strong City, a son.

Misses Anna Belle and Isaac Harper 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.

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, Kansas, 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 Cincinnati, 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 silverware, watches, clocks and Christmas goods in stock and on the road.

Mrs. E. Giddings, of Prairie Hill, who had a stroke of paralysis three weeks ago, is gradually improving.

Mr. T. B. Strader, formerly of this city, is now working at his trade, carpentering, at San Diego, California.

Messrs. L. W. Heck, Harry Clifford and Charlie Harter returned home, 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 Nettie Cartter 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 Fery Watson who came home from school to be in the family circle, Thanksgiving Day, returned to Topeka, Sunday night.

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

Found, yesterday morning, by Robert Gotthebeut, a charm, which the 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 handsome silver napkin ring, gold lined, from a number of her pupils.

Mrs. Dr. C. E. Hait, who went to Emporia, last week, has written back that Mrs. Andrew McClure, formerly of this county, was buried, last Sunday.

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 Colorado Springs, Col., where Mr. Sweeney 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 being 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 for 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. Ferlet.

The farmers of Chase county are talking of forming an anti-cattle stealing association, for the purpose of stopping the numerous thefts that are continually occurring.—Florence Bulletin.

T. M. Gruwell, formerly of this city, but now of Cottonwood 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 and guitar instruction while they can. 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. Weller 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 it now is.

Mr. J. W. Brown, having sold his stock of furniture and coffins to Messrs. Pearson & Son, of Strong City, intends going to Marion to open a furniture and undertaking establishment 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 every one to be present; and a most enjoyable time is anticipated.

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 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 days, 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 Prather hitched his horse to the sidewalk in front of the post office, and the animal pulled a board from the walk, which so frightened it that it ran away, frightening a horse on which Mr. J. M. Wisard and his son, Perry, were riding, which began to buck, and threw them to the ground. Both horses were soon caught and no one was hurt.

No. 22, Vol. I, of the Springfield, (Seward county, Kansas), Courant, 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.

Mr. F. R. Dougherty, city editor and business manager of the Newton Daily Republican, one of the best papers that come to this office, was in town, last Saturday, in the interest of his paper, the subscription price of which is \$6.00 per year, \$3.00 for six months, or 60 cents per month. It reaches this office on the morning of its publication and, hence, is of value to those who want the market reports and other news early in the day.

The play entitled "Written in Sand, or The Villain Unmasked," which was played at Music Hall, on Wednesday evening, by the Good Templars Lodge of this city, was a grand success; and, for home talent, we consider our young people hard to beat. All were well trained in their various parts, and enacted them in such a way as to give a tone to the play, highly enjoyable to the entire audience, which was very large, the hall being filled to its

utmost capacity, with a highly appreciative audience, both from this city and Strong. We consider the play and Strong. We consider the play and Strong. We consider the play and Strong.

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 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 Territory. 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 dealer, of Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, who has made a number of visits to Las Vegas, has become so well pleased with the resources 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 office, December 13th, 1887, at 2 o'clock, p. m. All bids must be accompanied with bonds in good amount of bids, with double security. Plans and specifications can be seen at the County Superintendent's office, at Cottonwood Falls, and Squire D. W. Mercer's, at Matfield Green, from now until the time of opening the bids.

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

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

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

FOR RENT. on the northeast corner of Main and 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.

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

BUSINESS BREVITIES. R. L. Ford, of Cottonwood Falls, is a watchmaker and jeweler who thoroughly understands his business, having graduated in the profession before commencing business for himself. Not only is he competent and an expert workman, but by long experience 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 spraying done, if they will let me know of the same soon, I may be able to do their work before going west. J. S. SHIPMAN, feb10-tf Elmdale, Kans.

For Heating Stoves go to Gillett. He will not be under sold of anything in his line. One hundred stock hogs wanted by J. S. Shipman & Son, Elmdale, Kan. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargain; and don't you forget it. Customers, what fine white bread you have lately, Baker, we buy our flour from Frisby & Somers.

Brown & Roberts have the only horse in the county, and they run it free. decl-tf

T. M. Gruwell, who recently began business in our midst, and who keeps on hand, at all times of the year, one of the largest stocks of books and stationary in the Cottonwood valley, has just received and opened a very large supply of Holiday goods, consisting of dolls, toys of all kinds, albums, vases, etc., which he has well arranged on shelving in his stores, in Cottonwood Falls and at Strong City, so that customers may see what they want for their husbands, wives, children or sweethearts, at a glance and without looking around a whole day, to find out what would be appropriate as a gift for any one to whom you may wish to present a token of affectionate remembrance. Mr. Gruwell has spared no pains, time nor money in laying in this stock of goods or in making preparations for its display, and is now, therefore, deserving of the patronage of this people, if they are desirous that their money should 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 business here will be assured, as he is now filling a long felt want in this county; and he sells goods at remarkably low prices. Be sure and give him a call, and see what he can do for you.

Parties who want alfalfa seed should send in their orders at once, as the supply is not equal to the demand, J. R. BLACKSHERE, Elmdale, Kans. decl-2t

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

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

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

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

Say, John, if you want your wife to smile, buy your flour of Frisby & Somers. Gillett has the largest assortment of stoves in the county, at bottom prices. Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine.

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

Fine lot of Blankets and Comforts just received by Burton Bro.'s, Strong City.

Brown & Roberts have all the furniture and undertaking goods in Cottonwood Falls, and will sell them cheap.

E. F. Bauerle has moved to Strong City; but bread will still be found at his old stand in this city; and if it is not open, call at his bake shop in the rear thereof. aug25-tf

A splendid article of bran, at Frisby & Somers. Giese & Kronz are buying old iron at 15 to 25 cts. per hundred pounds. F. Oberst's bread on sale at M. Lawrence's.

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

Frisby & Somers have just received seven cars of coal.

R. L. FORD, Watchmaker and Jeweler, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, } ss Chase County, } ss Office of County Clerk, Oct. 5th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of Oct. 1887, a petition, signed by W. R. Tewilliger and 23 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State atresaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the Emporia and Eldorado State road, where the same crosses the range line between ranges 7 and 8; thence south to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty-five (25), township twenty-two (22), range seven (7) east; thence west on sub-division line to the west line of said section twenty-five (25); thence south to south line of Chase county, and cause to be vacated, all that portion of the Emporia and Eldorado State road, lying and being in sections 24, 25, 26 and 28, township twenty-two (22), range seven (7) east. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: G. W. Blackburn, E. Waldley 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 day of Nov., 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, County Clerk. [L. S.]

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk, for the grading and filling of the approach 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, J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk. [L. S.]

E. F. HOLMES.

The weather of the last few days makes you think of Overcoats, Glove, 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, felled mittens 25 and 35 cents. Dozens of Fur caps from \$1.00 up. Largest line of \$10.00 and \$12.00 Overcoats in the market.

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

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

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

We have a fine line of Fancy Flannel Shirts.

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

Look through our stock before buying your winter bill.

We will not be undersold. Strictly one Price.

Terms, Cash.

E. F. HOLMES, COTTONWOOD FALLS.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE. T. M. ZANE. STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons, Office in T. B. Johnston's Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. nov12-tf

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. ly11-tf

Wm. H. HOLSINGER, (Successor to Holsinger & Fritz), -DEALER IN- HARDWARE, STVES AND TIREWARE, FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND MILLS, Wood and Iron Pumps, Brass and Iron Cylinders, COPPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS, Feed Grinders, Buggies, Wagons, &c.

Agents for the Celebrated McCormick Mowers and Reapers, and New Lyman Vapor Stoves. W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. mech7-tf

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. jan25-tf

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 approach 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, J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk. [L. S.]

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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. feb23-tf

THOS. H. CRISHAM, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS feb23-tf

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several counties 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. jy13-tf

S. N. WOOD, A. M. MACKAY, J. A. SMITH, WOOD, MACKAY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all State and Federal courts. Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROAD NOTICE.

DEHORNING CATTLE.

Interesting Notes by the Foreman of the Wisconsin Experiment Station.

In these days of small margins in cattle feeding, the successful feeder is obliged to reduce to the minimum the chances of loss by accidents and other wise. In view of these facts the practice of dehorning cattle—especially bulls and steers—is becoming quite general with the largest cattlemen who feed in yards and open sheds.

It must be remembered that fatal accidents is not the only damage done by horns. Rest and contentment of the animals are highly necessary to profitable feeding. How can these conditions be secured when one-half the herd are kept in constant dread of the horns of the other half? Doubtless there are a great many feeders who would gladly dispense with the horns if they knew it could be done so easily and successfully.

We have had some experience in this direction at the Wisconsin Experiment Station. A six-year-old Jersey bull was the first animal operated upon. His head was fastened with some difficulty, through an opening in a partition wall by an improvised stanchion, and the horns sawed off close to the skin. The blood spouted freely in three small streams from each horn, but we used nothing to check the flow, and it soon stopped of its own accord. Five minutes after the operation he went to eating hay, and seemed to suffer no inconvenience from the loss of 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 through 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 casing 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 furthest 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 to stop the bleeding, which lasted from 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 at from three to eight weeks old. The instrument used in this case is a pair of nippers, made just like common pinners except that the blades are made concave and adjusted with a set screw in the handle, so that they are not dulled by coming together; it is necessary that they be ground very true and sharp, so that the horn that has not yet become attached to the skull may be removed quickly and with very little pain.—*Lestic H. Adams, in Lome and Farm.*

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 in early autumn, is not a good keeper, and is far inferior in quality to the hard shells.

Squashes are best stored in a loft provided with a stove and double windows to keep out frost. They are usually piled on shelves two or three tiers deep, and will need looking over about twice every month to pick out the speckled ones. In winter speckled squashes are saleable, and are really nearly as good as sound ones, but if neglected a speckled squash will in a few days become worthless. Squashes keep best in a dry atmosphere at a temperature of forty to fifty degrees. A dry cellar provided with a furnace is a pretty good place to store them if well aired.

Onions keep best in a dry loft during the fall, and as cold weather comes on 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 keep best in pits out of doors. If piled not over two feet deep they will need no ventilation, but turnips will hardly bear piling more than one and one-half feet deep. The most convenient way to make a pit is to split a land with the plow about five feet wide, shovel out the earth at each side and then back in 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 covering of earth put on enough litter or coarse manure to keep out frost.

When vegetables are stored in cellars they must be kept from fermenting, as they surely will when piled in large bulk. This may be accomplished by piling on shelves so as to allow some circulation of air among them, or by packing in barrels. There is some danger that the vegetables in cellars will wilt if they are exposed to too free circulation of air, and some care is needed to avoid this.

Celery is best stored in large quantity in a pit covered with boards, and over these enough eel grass or other litter to keep out frost. The cooler the pit the better will the celery keep if not frozen. In the cellar the air is too dry, and the celery will soon wilt unless covered with earth, which is rather troublesome. A supply for a week's use may be kept in the cellar by covering it with moist rags or bagging. A moderate quantity of celery for family use may be put into a trench dug as deep as the length of the plants, wide enough for three rows of roots and as long as required. Cover with a couple of boards to shed rain, and over these enough litter to keep out frost.

Spinach will keep for two or three months in a cold pit on shelves piled not more than six inches deep. The pit should be provided with ventilation, and allowed to freeze slightly before covering it. In warm rainy weather, the pit should be covered up close, but in cold weather aired freely so as to keep the spinach frozen if possible. When it thaws out it will not keep well. 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, 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 yet 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 the whole house are set apart for the sole purpose of ostentatious display. Now it is very important that the largest and most elevated room, or rooms, upon the second floor of the dwelling, be appropriated for the purposes of sleeping, and that the same be properly ventilated during the daytime and during all seasons of the year.

There are few houses the rooms of which are so situated as to render good ventilation impossible, and the influence of this practice upon the health of inmates is too important to permit being neglected for any slight cause. A bed-chamber should be divested of all unnecessary furniture, and unless of considerable size, should never contain more than one bed. There can not be a more pernicious custom than that pursued by some, indeed by many families, of having their children sleep in small apartments, with two and sometimes three beds crowded into the same room. It is scarcely necessary to observe that cleanliness, in the most extensive signification of the term, is, if 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 weather; hence the atmosphere becomes constantly more vitiated, and altogether unfit for respiration. While too great a degree of caution can not be observed to avoid sleeping in damp rooms, beds or clothing, the temperature of the bed-chamber, if possible, should never be increased, under the ordinary circumstances of health, by artificial means. As this apartment is to be reserved solely for sleep, a fire is never necessary, excepting, possibly, during extreme cold weather, and, even then, the temperature ought not to exceed fifty degrees.

A sleeping apartment in which a 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 liable to occur, since by heating the 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 forbid an indulgence in this form of luxury! A person accustomed to undress in a room without a fire, and to seek repose in a cold bed, will not experience the least inconvenience, even in the severest of winter weather. The natural heat of the body will very speedily render a person, under such circumstances, even more comfortable than he or she will be who sleeps in a heated apartment, 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 rendered more robust and strong, and far less susceptible to the influence of artificial vicissitudes, than that person who is not so accustomed to sleep.—*Good Housekeeping.*

LOYAL TO THE CORE.

An Ex-Union Soldier Describes the Now Famous "Rebel Flag 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 Macon, Ga., which President Davis attended, and stood within a few feet of him during the scenes of the review of which the Northern Republican press have had so much to say. Mr. Gifford is a pronounced Republican and an ex-Union soldier, is a member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 1, G. A. R. In an interview he said: "I feel it my duty as an American citizen, to protest against the wrong which is being done the people of the South and more particularly of Georgia in the publication of which are being made by leading journals of my party in regard to the conduct of ex-Confederates at the Macon reunion and the conduct of Mr. Davis. It is true that the alleged incidents which are made the basis of this assault by the Northern and Eastern press occurred in Georgia, but the assault has widened until it is sought to reflect upon the loyalty of 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 hands to her face began to weep. The scene was such that no man could have resisted its pathos. Not an eye in that vast assemblage was dry. Men wept, yes, but their tears were not disloyalty to the Union, but were forced from them by the sadness 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. Davis. Rising with an effort, he convulsively 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 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 honestly entertain the faintest idea that these people are disloyal to the Union. The flag was not torn to pieces by men eager to preserve relics of the emblem which Jefferson Davis had kissed, as the Republican press charge. It was quietly borne away, and not a shred was taken from it except that by Mrs. Davis. I walked among the thousands of ex-Confederates at Macon, and talked with hundreds, and I declare, with all sincerity and truthfulness, that I did not see or hear a single thing which indicated any antagonism to the Union. I remember that, after it was all over, I was talking with a party of men who had fought for the Union, and happened like me to be in Macon on business, and some one remarked that he wondered if any attempt would be made by the Republican press to misrepresent the occasion, and we agreed that those who 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 so unless he were a sensational newspaper correspondent. As men we felt 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 Tribune (Rep.)*

NATIONAL UNITY

The Happy Time foretold by Lincoln Has Come at Last.

The President's journey through the South has at last brought about what Mr. Lincoln foresaw with the vision of a prophet. In his first inaugural the soul of him spoke in this final sentence:

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 memory, stretching 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 be by the better angels of our nature.

The time foretold more than a score of years ago has come at last. The voice that prophesied the power of the better nature in our people is silenced, and the inspired soul that trusted and

hoped is long with the saints, but he did not misjudge his countrymen, and at last the banners of the Union waving 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 strained, it has not broken the bonds of affection.

The black people of the South, deceived into the belief that a change of parties meant bondage 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 impartially enforces for white as well as black. So the passions of the past melt into good fellowship retented. The spectre of a race insurrection goes howling down the road to come up no more, and the people are not northern, nor southern, nor eastern, nor western. They are American. Let the curtain fall upon the tragedy of our history. Clear the stage and dismiss the audience, for it is surely a land of "Union and liberty, now and forever, one and inseparable."—*San Francisco Alta.*

"PATRIOT" TUTTLE.

The Latest Developments Concerning the Notorious Iowa Battersite.

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 effect 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 he 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 ventilated. The fact that he waited till 1873 before applying for a pension 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 office of the Pension Office refuse to say any thing about the case beyond admitting that they have heard that Tuttle was not injured in the war.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Times.*

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 supreme 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 depends the blackguard editor of the *Minneapolis Tribune* in his attack upon Mrs. Cleveland, declaring that "every word" of the insulting article "was true." The Register is the leading Republican 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-pan and the Southern frying-pan, and is still unpulsed 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, under our political system, must always intervene to a greater or less extent with all parties the President and members of the Cabinet have been swift to apply a corrective. One of the cardinal principles underlying the administration of President Cleveland is to give the country the services of 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 important appointments he has insisted upon personal interviews in order to determine within his own mind the essential fitness and immediate capacity.—*Kansas City Times.*

RIPENING BANANAS.

How the Fruit is Nursed and Heated in Hot Cellars.

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 Baracoa.

One firm now employs three steamships which ply between New York and Jamaica, and are used solely for the importation 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, and so on until the cargo is complete. 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 imperative.

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 of temperature or exposure to inclement weather is very sure to produce a bad effect. The fruit may be ripened in twenty-four hours from the time of its arrival, but it is much better if a longer time is taken. In the transportation of this fruit very great care is used. The bunches are first carefully folded 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 July 1. They are the most expensive 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 political prisoner, who perfected his idea in 1833, within the walls of a state prison. Kammerer was a native of Ludwigsburg, and when sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Hohenzollern, 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 Austria 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, one teaspoonful cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of saleratus. Stir in rye meal enough to make a thick batter. Beat the yolks 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 fresh.—*Boston Budget.*

—Banana Cake: One cup sugar, one-fourth cup butter, one egg and yolk 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 Manufacturer.*

—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 drops on it.—*Food's Health Monthly.*

—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 far more readily than a green one, although the flavor may be much inferior. If people would learn to purchase by flavor rather than color they would be less often cheated by their eyes.

—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 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 Sentinel.*

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 transportation.

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 flower-pots. 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.*

A MODEST OLD MAN.

He Gives a Strictly Truthful Account of His Wonderful Record.

Briar got into conversation with an old man who was sitting in front of a livery barn in Leadville, Col., who incidentally 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," returned 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?"

"No-o; never owned it."

"See here, now, weren't you chief of scouts for the Government for fifteen years?"

"O, no, no—no, honest, I never was."

"Now, be careful—tell the truth—weren'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 Tribune.

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 woollens 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 braiding. 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, velvet or velveteen, in plain colors, checks, stripes or plaids. For general wear dark blue serges or the new striped twills are made with wide flit 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 out 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 small blocks of black with red make pretty kilt suits for boys of five or six years, while more quiet colors are given in the striped twills and fancy 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 else a turban of the soft embroidered felt forming a Scotch crown pointed highest on the left side, and with a brim of 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 great-coats of cloth, red, blue, or brown, edged with Astrakhan or beaver, and with brandebourgs across the front, and 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 mid-shipman suits so long in favor, with sailor caps, which patriotic boys insist shall be labeled Volunteer.—Harper's Bazar.

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 workmen, 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.

Why is this? 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 "loosening 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 duty, and the system becomes poisonous matters. If these are retained and recirculated through the system they produce most of our common derangements.

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Pierce's Little Pills.

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

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbing the system 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, Indigestion, Bloating, Flatulency, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

\$500 REWARD is offered by the manufacturer of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the nose into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expiration of a foetid matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive, the appetite is impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the most common symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting any 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 Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrh of the Head.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HARRIS, the famous mesmerist of Utica, 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 sad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse that 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." THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 5202 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 Remedy, and I am now a well man, and it is to be the only cure 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. E. L. HOBBS, Bangor, Pa., O. Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon found that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and healthy."



There is great intensity of the physical condition sometimes, and there are facts which we cannot go behind. In illustration further of cases 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, magnificently." 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. Trott, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "In March, 1881, I suffered terribly with neuralgia. I had suffered nearly three years. Applied St. Jacobs Oil at 8:15 A. M.; at 8:30 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 a return of it since." Mr. J. 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., Pottsville, Pa., April 19, 1887, writes: "Was troubled for years with neuralgia in neck and head. Tried St. Jacobs Oil; had 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.

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THE LAKE GALE.

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.—Poultner 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 stove 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 outleaving 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 give 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 nineteen 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 60 tons of coal for Detroit.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 26.—Two freight trains on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad collided near Cochran 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 Heddeman, a fireman, of Wheeling. The two others are still under the debris and their names are not known. The injured were: Thomas Gates, engineer, head badly cut and bruised, seriously; Frank Appleby, fireman, hurt about the head and body, not dangerous; Peter McGinnis, fireman, head badly cut, arm broken and body bruised, quite serious; Thomas F. Tann, brakeman, cut and bruised, not dangerously; Patrick Goff, engineer, head badly cut, foot mashed and cut about the body, very serious. 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 station they came into view too late to be saved. Immediately after 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 around the locomotives. The main track was torn up for a considerable distance and completely blocked. 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.

PROBLEMS 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 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, colored miner, while walking on the railroad track from Bovier here, was overtaken by 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 Board Grove farmer, was struck by a ball, 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 considered fatal.

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 approaching revelation of heavy forgeries committed by him in the management of estates and of trust funds committed to his care. An estimate is made that the liabilities thus incurred amount to about \$175,000 while the property left by Mr. Kebler will not exceed \$5,000. 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. 25.—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; Noremack, 449; Elson, 443.

Strike Ended. WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 25.—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 yesterday by Contractor Phipps paying the men their wages. They immediately resumed work.

Sent to the Asylum. CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Margaret Kilder, 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 Meyer said that they were grounds for the prosecution of Mrs. Johnson.

The forest fires about Hillsboro, Ill., have destroyed the church bugs that ruined the last crops.

CULP CORNERED.

The Standard Oil Monopoly Makes a Bad Showing Before the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The examination of J. M. Culp, general freight agent of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, was continued before the Inter-State Commerce 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 department about which he was questioned. In explanation, or, as he termed it, in justice 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 arrangement and publication of rates made clear. He averred with emphasis that there was no purpose on the part of the company to conceal anything.

The chairman questioned witness for half an hour respecting a printed tariff issued by witness, giving, among other information, 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 printed 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 one. It was developed that witness' road owned the forty-six cars on which the Standard Oil Company had placed cars. These cars were not owned 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 Louisville 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 Bernard, 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 thought 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 35 cents per 100 pounds, a barrel being reckoned at 375 pounds.

COMMENTS ON THE CASE. 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 important 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 gained the representatives of the Standard Oil Company of 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 issuing these written notices of special rates 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 road at a weight and each car being billed at 20,000 pounds, when some being as much as 35,000 pounds. No tank cars are taken for small shippers on the pretext that the road must have return loads of turpentine and cotton seed oil in order to take the south bound shipment. While the representatives of the Louisville & Nashville say that their rate in a certain case was 39 1/2 cents 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 and Losses. EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 25.—The schooner Halstead, coal-laden for Chicago, went ashore in the fog off Glenace, late Tuesday night. She was discovered yesterday morning and the Evanston life-saving crew were sent for. The life-savers reached the scene of the wreck at 11:30 a. m. The surf-boat was launched in the heavy surf, and 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, but was pulled up and bailed out. Captain Lawson, although benumbed with cold, entered the boat, and launched a second 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 schooner 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 300 tons of coal. She may not prove a total wreck. A large three-master is at anchor off Gross Point Light. She has lost part of her deck load of lumber, and is signaling for a tug.

The boat reported in trouble off Sixty-seventh street early yesterday morning was the schooner E. Stevenson, of Chicago. The life-savers crew reached the scene of the wreck at seven o'clock and rescued Captain Crispin and a crew of three men. The schooner left Ludington on Tuesday morning for Chicago, loaded with lumber. The storm struck her Wednesday night 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. COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 25.—"Blinky" Morgan, the murderer of Detective Hurligan, 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 penitentiary, where he will be executed March 16. He was in charge of the sheriff and three deputies. The trip to Columbus was made without incident. He maintains a 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.

The Philadelphia Leapers. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 25.—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 matter Tuesday. The mother is Mrs. P. Miranda and the child is Annab, aged nine years. The mother's case is a particularly sad one, but both she and her daughter are so badly afflicted that they are compelled to go about heavily veiled.

FIRE AND DROUGHT.

Destructive Forest Fires in Arkansas—A Doleful Story From Illinois and Other States.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 22.—Forest fires continue to ravage this section and the damage sustained is becoming serious. Several gin houses in Crittenden County, Ark., and in the counties of Mississippi 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 towns in the Kansas City road have been destroyed and communication with St. Louis is now made via Forest City, Ark. Never before in the history 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 Sunday night must have been detrimental to many dwellings and out-houses of planters, especially in the counties to the west of Memphis in Arkansas, and 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 fire and the loss that is being sustained. The only escape that is promised will come from rain, and in nearly all the churches prayers were offered Sunday that showers might fall and the destruction cease.

TERMINAL REPORTS. CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 22.—Hoping against hope to reach the city this morning, a party of this district for 100 miles in every direction have at last settled down to brood in despair. 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 embrace. Every stream, water course and almost every well of water has been dried up. In memory of man has the Ohio river been so low since a stage, while navigation has long since been entirely suspended between Cairo and Paducah. To add to the poverty and distress contingent upon so long a drought, there now threatens another most alarming disaster, that of forest fires. Not a day has passed in any part of the 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 creek burned to a crisp, and the streams dried up, leaving them without any food 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 driven by fire from the swampy "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 and are covered by the forest fires in Missouri, Kentucky and Illinois.

WHAT CONGRESS MAY DO.

The Session Will Probably Be a Long One—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. I expect, however, that the Republican caucus nominee for Speaker 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 a good presiding officer, and the Christmas recess, which, as a rule, begins about December 19 and continues until January 4, The Republicans will, I 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 spirits, and a reduction of the duty on spirits will not be observed. The question 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 legislation will be the basis or guide work. I expect, however, that the Republican caucus nominee for Speaker 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 a good presiding officer, and the Christmas recess, which, as a rule, begins about December 19 and continues until January 4, The Republicans will, I 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 spirits, and a reduction of the duty on spirits will not be observed. 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