DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

-The Boy and His Cigarette at Little

NEW Y'ORK, Nov. 15 .- Fire last night irs

line, a large quantity of feed and rolling

total loss of more than \$200,000. The fire

ing was a mass of flames and the light was

distinctly visible for miles. By this time

twenty five engines were on the ground

and working at high pressure: Despite this fact two three-story brick buildings.

on the opposite side of Ninth avenue were burned. The lower floors were occupied as stores and in the upper stories were a

number of poor families who lost most of their effects. In addition to the loss of the stable the Vanderbilt avenue line lost 157

horses, a thousand bales of hay, twenty-

three cars and a quantity of feed! The

losses are estimated as follows: Building. \$72,000; cars. \$17,000; horses, \$22,000, and

feed, \$4,000. The horses and property are

insured for \$67,000.

stock and a large number of horses-

Rock.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Jones & Co., pool sellers of Washington claim to have been robbed of \$8,000 by S. J. Fredenheimer, a clerk, who made out tickets for customers and pocketed the

THE work of the Board of Pension Appeals is practically up to date, for the first time in the history of the board. The extra force has been relieved from further duty. HOPKINS, the reporter who sent the bogus infernal machine to Chief Justice Waite, has been released.

LAND COMMISSIONER SPARKS sent his resignation to the President on the 15th in a lengthy communication in which he disclaimed any intention of offending Secretary Lamar and acted solely in the interests

C. R. WELDON, clerk of the Cheyenne river agency, telegraphs the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that an incendiary fire there had destroyed one dwelling, two barns, the corral, eight horses, a quantity of implements and stores.

Samuel M. Burdett, a prominent Kentucky newspaper man, has been appointed internal revenue agent with headquarters

An official list of the members of the next House of Representatives shows that the next House will consist of 168 Democrats, 153 Republicans and four Independents The Independents are: Anderson, of Kansas; Nichols, of North Carolina; Hopkins,

of Virginia, and Smith, of Wisconsin.

The resignation of Land Commissioner Sparks was accepted by the President on the 16th. Stockslager, Sparks' assistant, will be Acting Commissioner until a fresh

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD has authorized the treasury accounting officers to audit the accounts of the Castle Garden Commissioners, treating as an offset the amounts received by the Commissioners from the sale of privileges. The amounts to be offset exceed the amount of the four months' ac-counts which have been held up.

COMMODORE J. G. WALKER, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, strongly urges the formation of a naval reserve.
POSTMASTER GENERAL VILAS has decided

that female clerks may marry and still re-tain their positions in the department. This is a reversal of the custom which has prevailed in most of the departments for some

THE Commissioner of Pensions has been advised that Louis F. Haas was convicted in the United States Court at Auburn, N. Y., of forgery committed by him in connection with the pension claim of Emma J. Washington. He was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Haas was a no

PROF. S. P. LANGLEY has been elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, to succeed Prof. Baird.

THE EAST.

VICE PRESIDENT JAMES W. SAUL, D. D., of the Universal Peace Union, died at Phila-delphia recently aged eighty-nine.

THE New York Board of Education has elected Miss Alice Pine as school trustee in the Fifteenth Ward. She is the first woman elected as school trustee in that

R. H. C. HILL, a stockbroker of Philadelphia, has failed.

ISAAC SYCLE, wholesale lace and velvet dealer. New York, has made an assignment. Liabilities, \$115,000; assets, \$100,000. THE New York Cable Company is bank

rupt, owing to losses in cable railroad build-THE Arrow Steamship Company, of New York, has decided to sue the Herald for libel and also resolved to invite representatives of all New York newspapers to inspect the company's books and affairs. The

Herald had previously asserted that the company was a joint-stock swindle. THREE men were killed in Syracuse, N Y., recently by the fall of the walls of a building which had been gutted by fire.

THE creditors of Woodman, True & Co. of Portland, Me., have declined to accept

35 cents on the dollar and have resolved to throw the firm into bankruptcy. THE story is circulated among New York club men that Allen Thorndyke Rice, of the North American Review, won \$225,000 from Pierre Lorillard at baccarat in the

Union Club recently.

J. C. Kimball, a Unitarian preacher, has made himself unpopular in Hartford, Conu., by remarking that the universal cry of "Hang them," with reference to the Anreminded him of the cry of "Crucify him," heard years ago in Jeru-

A gang of eight or nine tramps boarded an east bound freight train near Utica, N. Y., the other night and refused to pay fare. They overpowered the conductor and compelled him to run them to Herkimer. Officers boarded the train and it was run to Little Falls, where three of the tramps were

JOHANN MOST, the New York Anarchist, was arrested on the 17th for his alleged incendiary utterances.

AUSTIN M. EDWARDS, a prominent jeweler of Buffalo, N. Y., has made a general assignment, with heavy liabilities. His wife was the only preferred creditor.

THE New York Supreme Court recently refused Hong Yen Chang, a Chinaman, the right to practice at the bar, although the Legislature had passed a relief act to enable him to make an application. Chang is a graduate of the Yale and Columbia law

THE retail price of coal in New York City has been advanced 50 cents per ton. Ex-Congressman L. D. M. Sweat, Portland, Me., who has just returned from

Europe, declares that Blaine is in perfect health and will accept the Republican nom-THE steamer Guyandotte, of the Old Do-

minion line, arrived at New York on the 18th, badly damaged, having been in colli-sion at sea with an unknown schooner. JOHN J. BRESLIN, the well-known Irish-American, died in New York recently of disease of the liver.

CAPTAIN THOMAS CRINGG, a wealthy citizen of Newburg, N. Y., was defrauded of low, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, were burned \$6,000 the other day by the old lottery on the 18th. Loss, \$175,000.

THE last of the quarantined passengers New York on the 18,a.

9

THE WEST.

THE steamer Garden City went ashore near Alpena, Mich., in a rain storm on the 15th. Her barges escaped. None of the crew were lost. HENRY LEE MOSIER, aged twenty-one, was

hanged at Wichita, Kan., on the 15th for the murder of Hugh B. Lawler, an elderly man living near St. Anthony. The murder took place October 28, 1886, in the Indian Territory, just south of the Harper County line. The murder was most brutal, Lawler being shot from behind. President Cleveland, being appealed to, refused to alter the sentence of the Federal Court. The hangng of Mosier was the first legal execution

in Kansas for twenty-one years. THE Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home trustees have refused to admit any more men until new cottages can be furnished. THE Chicago West Division Street Rail-

way Company has passed into the hands of a syndicate of capitalists. J. FINLEY HOKE, the Peoria, Ill., bank cashier, has been taken to Joliet peniten-tiary to serve out his five years' sentence for forgery, his case having been confirmed by the Illinois Supreme Court.

A DERRICK in Putnam quarry at West Point, ten miles east of Greensburg, Ind., fell the other morning, instantly killing

John Davis and Joseph Noher.

A CABOOSE and four box cars filled with merchandise were wrecked and an engine destroyed by a collision between freight trains near Brazil, Ind., the other night.

One man was injured. THE fourth annual convention of the Vestern Association of Architects began in Cincinnati on the 16th with sixty dele-

MISS ELLA BAUER, bookkeeper in a Chicago grocery house, attempted to go to the fourth floor in the freight elevator alone, and had her head caught by one of the iron doors and was instantly killed, being horribly mangled.

THE twenty-first annual session of the National Grange began at Lansing, Mich., on the 16th, nearly every State in the Union being represented.
Six men were blown to pieces by an ex-

plosion in a dynamite packing bouse near Ishpeming, Mich., on the 16th. The works belonged to the Hancock Chemical Com-pany and contained over a ton of dynamite. The libel suit of Rev. S. D. Hinman against Bishop Hare, of Southern Dakota, has been withdrawn. It grew out of a charge by the Bishop that Mr. Hinman's conduct toward Indian girls at the latter's

mission was not ministerial. Bishop Hare has now certified to Mr. Hinman's general good character, and intimated that he may have been misinformed when he made the charges. COHEN, FINN & Co., dry goods mer chants, at Ashland, Wis., have made an

assignment. Assets about \$65,000. The principal creditors are J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago, and Michael Stein & Co., Rochester, N. Y. THREE men were killed by falling down

the shaft of the Anvil mine at Bessemer, Mich., the other day. A STRIKE took place on the Consolidated street car lines at Cincinnati on the 17th,

the dismissal of an obnoxious superintendent being demanded. THE steamer Arizona was burned to the water's edge at Marquette, Mich., recently, the vessel being run ashore just in time to

save those on board. THE Supreme Court of Wisconsin has reversed the decision of the lower courts in cases brought against insurance companies for non-payment of licenses.

THE Union Labor convention of Wiscon sin, at a meeting at Fond du Lac recently, positively refused to condemn the hanging of the Chicago Anarchists.

INDIAN INSPECTOR ARMSTRONG, now in St. Paul, attributes most of the recent Crow troubles to Sitting Bull's influence. He thinks there will be no further trouble

Two brick blocks in Carrollton, Ill., occu pied by seven firms, were destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, \$20,000. THE Manitoba & Montana railway has been finished to Helena, Mont.

THE SOUTEL

By a collision between passenger train on the Iron Mountain railway near Bradford, Ark., the other afternoon, an engineer was hurt and the passengers shaken up but not injured.

AT St. Joseph, La., recently Charles Favor, a butcher, got into an altercation with G. Blum and fired two shots at him. He then rode away, called his sister from school and shot at her. He was pursued by a posse, when he fired into the crowd and then put a bullet into his own breast, inflicting a probably fatal wound. None of the other shots took effect.

Five negro laborers were killed by dynamite blast in a cut on a new railroad n Central Tennessee recently. THE unveiling of the statue of General

John C. Breckinridge took place recently at Lexington, Ky., in the presence of 15,000

THERE was a general stampede and killing at a negro party the other night three miles east of Fort Worth, Tex. Houston Bass and Marshall Washington were killed outright and several others wounded. Two arrests were made.

THE forests around Helena, Ark., were reported aflame on the 16th. A large number of farmers have been burned out, but no lives were lost.

A BAND of cane carriers and feeders on a plantation near Thibodeaux, La., was fired nto by strikers the other night and five of them wounded.

A DISASTROUS conflagration broke out in the compresses of the Merchants' Company at Memphis, Tenn., on the night of the 17th. Over 13,000 bales of cotton were destroyed, the value of which was put at £630,000. By the burning of the supports of a tres-

tle near Paducah, Ky., the other day, freight engine was thrown into a creek bed and the engineer and brakeman killed. A REPORT was current at Fort Worth, Tex., on the 18th that Indians were burn-

ing the Oklahoma country and driving out THE Southern Pacific yard men at House ton, Tex., recently struck for an increase

in wages. They did not attempt to prevent the making up of trains. THE Cincinnati Southern shops at Lud-

on the 18th. Loss, \$175,000.

J. K. Reaves, a general merchant of Nashville, Ark., has been closed out by atof the steamship Alesia were landed in tachments. His liabilities aggregate (2),-10.0.

THE Governments of England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Denmark

have arrived at an agreement to stop the traffic in spirits among the fishermen of the THE Chinese steamship Wah Yun has been destroyed in the Canton river with a

GENERAL.

loss of 400 lives. ALL the concesionss made to the Mitkievicz syndicate have been revoked by the Chinese Government.

In the French Chamber on the 17th the Deputies, on a vote of 527 against three, approved of the demand to prosecute M. Wilson. The ministers went in a body to inform President Grevy of the decision of the Chamber. M. Mazan, Minister of Jus-tice, placed his resignation in the hands of the President, who entrusted the duties of the former temporarily to M. Fallierez,

Munister of the Interior.

Four policemen, twenty spectators and several bailiffs were injured at an eviction which took place the other day at Dungarvel, Ireland. The inmates of the house upon which the attack was made escaped by means of an underground passage. THE Czar and Czarina left Copenhagen on the 17th on their return to St. Peters-

burg by way of Berlin. THE Russian Government has notified the press to be guarded in comments on

GENERAL VALENTINE BAKER, who was expelled the British army and imprisoned for insulting a young woman in a railway carriage in 1875 and subsequently entered the Turkish service, died recently, aged fifty-two. He had been a dashing cavalry

officer before his unfortunate lapse.

Henri Rocherort wounded an editor named Mourmac in a duel at Paris recently over General Boulanger.

It was unofficially rumored in Brussels

recently that there had been fighting be-tween natives and Stanley's force, and that the rear guard of the latter had been cut off. The rumors grew out of the reports of Tippoo Tib being unable to afford Stanley assistance in consequence of hostile tribes.

THE schooner Glenova, grain laden from Duluth, was lost by the propeller Giengarry, off Presque Isle the other night, in a gale, through the towline breaking. It was hoped the vessel would turn up all right. She was two years old and unusually staunch, and cost \$16,000. Her crew num bered seven men.

One thousand additional workmen have been engaged at the imperial rifle factory at Spandau, Germany. THE King of Denmark has started on a visit to Vienna.

THE Czar visited the Emperor of Germany as he passed through Berlin on the 18th. He was reported as looking extremely anxious and careworn. After a stay of some hours he left for St. Petersburg.

ence to the Dependent Pension bill was nearly unanimous in favor of the bill. THE situation in France, on account of the crisis in the Government over the decorations scandal, was reported on the 18th as exceedingly grave.

THE LATEST.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 19 .- Last evening a bomb consisting of an iron pipe about seven inches long, both ends closed with hard wood and an oil fuse attached, which was apped with an ordinary match, was found at the door of the local department of the State Journal so arranged that the match could be lighted by any one passing and stepping on it. The bomb was placed in the hands of the police, who were inclined to the theory that it was in the nature of a hoax, and placed it in a depression at an isolated point. The fuse burned to the mouth of the bomb without an explosion

St. Louis, Nov. 18 .- Mr. J. W. Sanborn. secretary of the State Board of Agriculure, issued his monthly report to-day for November 8, and reports the corn crop 22.88 bushels per acre, or 146,200,235 bushels for the State. Only 78 per cent. of the acreage of wheat is sown this year compared with last year. Its condition is only 89. Sutfering from the severe drought, the plant is not promising. Potatoes are 65 per cent. of a crop; apples, 42; pastures, 70; tobacco

yield, 7,819,870 pounds. Stock water is scarce and cattle are not thriving as usual. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 19 .- The suit of Captain Nat M. Kinney, the Bald Knobber chief of Taney County, against this city, terminated late last night in the circuit court, the jury awarding him \$1,500 dam-Captain Kinney, while here one night in the month of September, 1885, accidentally fell into a hole near the sidewalk and sustained severe injuries, which he alleged was due to the negligence of the city authorities. The city will likely appeal to the State Supreme Court.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 19 .- The Recorder last evening says: "An aerolite weighing three tons dropped with a loud report in front of the Merchants' National Bank on East Main street at 11:20 yesterday morning, making a deep indention in the ground. Great excitement was created and large crowds viewed the celestial visitor. Local and other metals in the aerolite. The Dudgraph of the meteor's fall.'

of the revocation by China of the American the poll books and ballots. banking concessions are unfounded. He THE annual report of the Southern Kan-

tempt was made by the strikers to prevent to \$4,003,596 33. the moving or making up of trains.

ber sawing season is practically finished and the few mills still running will proba 000,000 feet, or 60,000,000 less than last year

McDonald, restaurant, were barned to-day Less, \$30,000.

ANSAS STATE NEWS.

ptoxicated hack driver recently atd to dash his vehicle, in which were ken coal miners, through a house suburbs of Leavenworth by driving sly against it. The result was that wer, William Crapston, nad an arm og broken. Two of the miners had culls fractured and the other two adly cut. One horse was killed and k a total wreck. The two men with heads could not recover.

afe in Healey's store at Morganville wn open the other might and about oney and valuables stolen. A was also drilled through the bote was also drilled through the of the safe in the Swede Roller Mill my's office and a small amount of

tate Teachers' Association will be Topeka, December 27 to 29. There four sections; J. E. Klock, of Emwill school sections; J. E. Kloek, of Em-vill have charge of the common and school section; C. M. Light, of a will direct the normal and high section; Doctor James Marvin, of the will be in charge of the college and Superintendent J. H. Law. and Superintendent J. H. Law-Topeka, will have charge of the mperintendents' section. Arrange-ave been made with all the rail-or one and one-third fare for the rip. Reduced hotel rates are aschers who desire to secure advance should correspond with H. G. L rimer, chairman of the committee on entertainment, Topeka.

The next session of the National Farmers' Congress will be held at Topeka. This assemblage is composed of delegates from the Central and Western States, and there were about 800 delegates present at the late session in Chicago.

the late session in Chicago.

According to a Topeka paper two men were engaged in a playful discussion in that city the other day when one of them in a bantering manner pulled from his pocket a spring-handled knife, and, with the remark, "I will cut your heart out," thrust at his companion, striking him in the left breast immediately over the heart, cutting a deep gash, but not sufficiently deep to strike the vital part. The "jokers" thought their names would not look well in print in connection with such "fun." print in connection with such "fun."

Joe TANSEY and Hugh McManus afforded Sunday amusement to Kansas City local sports by recently engaging in a prize fight edale for \$100 a side and a purse of \$500. Tansey was knocked out in the sixth

The iron masters of Cumberland County, England, have reduced the output of pig iron 5,000 tons weekly.

The Italian Government has approved the Suez canal convention.

Business failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended November 17, numbered for the United States, 205; for Canada, 19; a total of 224, compared with 217 the previous week and 242 the corresponding week of last year.

the supposition that Smith must be crazy. Ax officer found a girl at the Santa Fe depot at Top-ka the other evening, who was in a pitrable condition. She had no money and was very thinly clad. On questioning her it was found that she was dei, and could give no satisfac-

At noon the otherday a murderous tramp appeared at the residence of Mrs. Allen, a resident of Valdore, Graham County, and after talking to her a few minutes, shot her three times in the head and once in the hand with a revolver. Mrs. Allen was able to give a fair description of the villain, and large party went in pursuit.

THE Bank of Lakin has assigned and closed its doors. A MOTIOT for an alternative writ of maniamus was made in the Supreme Court the other day by the attorney for Robert Crawford, a copred resident of Fort Scott, to ompel the board of education of the city of Fort Scott and D. Bemis, superintendent of the public schools of that city, to admit Buford Crawford, a son of the petrtioner, as a pupil of the Wilson street

school. The writ was granted by Judge Valentine returnable December 15. LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Esablished Eatonville, Cow ey County, William M. Smith, postmaster; Idenbro, Labette County, Thomas T. Iden, postmaster. Named changed, Leny, Summer County, to Mitton. Discontinu d. Belfast, ounty; Bro klyn, Barton County; Lone Walout, Lincoln County; Prosper, Ellsworth County; Sweet Home, Smith

THE stop of Carv. Snyder & Co., at Dover, Shawice County, in which was also the post-office, was en ered by burglars the other night and a large amount of goods sken, and letters torn open and scattered generally about the room. The loss was

timated at \$250. THE striking miners of the Leavenworth Coal Company returned to work the other morning, the company having granted the ise asked for, and also allowing the men have a check weigher. The men gained al they sought, and the company seemed

dilling to grant it. It is stated that the coal mine at the penntiary has lately been hoisting 10,000 ushels of coal daily, and the orders on and were sufficient to keep things moving or thirty days, without reference to the ew orders which were received daily.

THE election board of Union township, tush County, were recently arrested and experts find traces of iron, nickel, alumni out under bond to appear at the district ourt for raising the returns of that townley observatory has been notified by tele- hip in the late election for the purpose of electing a Walnut City man for register of PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19 .- Mr. Wharton deeds. After raising the figures part of Barker says the reports via San Francisco the board became alarmed and burned up

has later direct advices of a contrary sas Railway Company was filed recently with the State Board of Railroad Commis-Houston, Tex., Nov. 19.—The Southern sioners. The total earnings for the year Pacific yardsmen here struck yesterday are shown to have been \$2,357.955.28; the for an increase in wages. The company operating expenses were \$1 323,317.13. The has declared their places vacant. No at-construction account for the year amounted

PENSIONS were allowed the following MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 19 .- The lum Kansans on the 18th: James H. Doile, of Emporia; Charles A. Stine, of Douglas; Jehial R. Smith, of Kirwin: Robert N. bly shut down to-morrow. About 2.60., Farnsworth, of Winfield; Andrew J. Manly, of Dodge City; David M. Howell, of Mulvane; Charles Carman, of Rock; James BRIGHTON, Ont., 19.—The three-stor H. Lawson, of Elgin; Robert White, of brick buildings, occupied by the Standar Heron; Dennis Kenny, of Independence; Bank, J. C. Kemp, groceries, and G. d Hugh C. Vandever, of Oxford; Napoleon B. s, of Kingman, and George J. Peace, of Burangton.

SPARKS RESIGNS.

The Land Commissioner Writes a Letter to Valuat de Property Destroyed at Brook時間 the President Replying to Secretary Lamar and Resigning His Office. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- Land Commis Brooklyn destroyed the station of the Pros-pect Park and Coney Island railroad, the stables of the Vanderbilt avenue horse car

sioner Sparks yesterday afternoon personally delivered to the President the following letter defending his course in the C., St. P., M. & O. railway land grant case, and formally resigned his office:

To the President:

The honorable Secretary of the Interior advises me by letter, dated the 11th inst., in effect, that he should on that date present to you the alternative of selecting a new Secretary of the Interior or a new Commissioner of the General Land office, in view of which I have felt called upon to address you this letter.

Land office, we will the terror of the General Land office, in view of which I have felt called the fire was speeding carried upon to address you this letter.

Land office, in view of which I have felt called upon to address you this letter.

Under the authority vested in the Commissioner by the laws and in accordance with regulation and practice pursuant to law, by which action is first taken in the General Land office which became so frantis: that all actions in the second flow were 157 horses which became so frantis: that all actions in first taken in the General Land office which became so frantis: the second flow which became so franti in all matters relating to public lands, I had, previous to September, 1887, made adjustments of certain railroad land grants, two of which, known as the Omaha cases, I had been specially directed by the Secretary to report. On October 7, 1887, two decisions of the Secretary were tendered in the Omaha cases, nontary were tendered in the Omaha cases, non-concurring in my adjustments and overruling the authority on which they were based. He directed me at the same time to cause the grant to be adjusted in conformity with the de-cisions. I now infer from his published letter that these decisions were not approved by the official law adviser for the Department of the Interior. The point at issue related to the claim of railroad companies to indemnity for claim of railroad companies to indemnity for lands that, under railroad granting acts, were reserved from the operation of these acts by express terms of the statutes.

Previous to 1875, lands that had been reserved by the Government for Indian and other purposes, and which were excluded from the grants and from the operation of the granting acts, had been patented or certified to the companies, both as granted lands and as indemnity, promiscuously with other lands. This seems to have been done in pursuance of a practice of giving railroad companies whatever they asked for apparently without much considera-tion of the restrictions and limitations of the

It appears to me that the decision of the Su preme Court in the Barney case was absolutely silent upon the question decided in the Omaha cases, and that not even the obiter of the court sustained these decisions. It also appears to me that the question at issue was not in the case decided by the circuit court for Wis-consin, and it seemed that the rule of statutory interpretation adopted in the Omaha cases was the opposite of the rule of construction adopted by the courts and laid down by law writers. I was therefore profoundly convinced that the Secretary had been committed to errors of law which, if brought fully to his personal atten-

tion, might be corrected.

It is the practice of the department to permit representatives of railroads and other private interests to apply for reviews and recon siderations of decisions when questions are de cided against such interests. I believe that, as the office of the Government having immediate guardianship of the public lands, and in-medi-ate charge of the issuance of patents under all grants of land by Congress, I had at least equal right with representatives of private interests to ask the Secretary of the Interior to re-examine a departmental decision. And I believe it especially proper to express my views to the Secr tary on those cases because I had not, but would have done so, in the original in-stance, if I had anticipated a change of ruling and decision upon the point in que tion.

Accordingly I waited upon the Secretary and personally expressed to him my desire to have a review of the decisions in these cases. He suggested to me to let the matter rest for the present, in which suggestion I of course cheerfully acquiesced. The formal application | San Remo is considered to be highly was completed about October 26, but was not put upon the official records and was not made

public.
On November 10 I received a note from the Secretary desiring me to present to him what I had to say upon this subject. My letter was accordingly signed and delivered to him on the other corrections that had been made. A copy of this letter is herewith inclosed for your inspection, and for your judgment both upon subform and expression. Several important ques tions were decided in the Gmaha cases other than the one referred to herein, which justly call for consideration upon the point of agree ment with or contravention of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, but I coneration of the granting acts." that being of

overshadowing importance. In presenting this application I informed the Secretary that it would not be made public unless by himself. Public attention having now been called to the matter, I shall feel at libe to furnish the press with a copy of this letter after it has been 'communicated to you and a copy transmitted to him

It is but just to say that the published comview. The issue raised by me was strictly one of law. The presentation of the issue was strictly in the line of legal argument. In the letter addressed to me that issue is not met and the effect has been to create the errone ous impression that the issue was one of nuthority alone, and that I had refused to execute the Secretary's official orders. The diversion of the issue from one of legal construction to one of authority and insubordi nation, is the substitution of force for argument, diversion of the public mind from the merits of the case, and, if not resisted by me in this presentation to you, would be the suppression by that power of a proper and considerate effort on my part, as the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to secure, in the public interest, an impartial hearing before the Secretary of the Interior on a purely legal question affecting the administration of the office with which I am

The office of Commissioner of the General Land Office has been one of intense labor, imposing a constant sense of high responsi bility. Having sought it at your hands, I have continued to hold it only out of a sense of duty, with a view of effecting some good to the public. I have endeavored to discharge my full duty in it, in the face of many discouragements and much calumny and abuse from thos whose interests were to defeat the policies pur sued. I have believed my line of action to be correct, and thought I had reason for the belie that it met your approval. If these decisions foreshadow a change in official policy on this subject, knowing well what this will mean in practical application, I could not, of course, with my sense of duty, be the instrument to effect the

Having ever, as now, regarded the commis-sion I hold from you as subject to your recall, and desiring to relieve you of any possible em barrassment, I herewith tender you my resigna tion of the office of Commissioner of the Gen eral Land Office, and ask its early acceptance. And in thus sev ring my connection with your administration. I beg to assure you of my earn est wish that the same wisdom, firmness and integrity which has thus far so eminently marked your administration may continue to enhance you in the estimation of your country-men. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. J. SPARKS.

THE BOY AND HIS CIGARETTE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 15.—Ten minutes after four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire caused by a boy dropping a cigarette began in the Union cotton compress building at the foot of Main street, containing 3,373 bales of cotton. It spread rapidly, aided by a brisk wind from the northwest, and soon enveloped Martan's warehouse, across the street, with 1,900 bales, and down the alley filled also with cotton, crossed Scott and went nearly to the corner of Cumberland, threatening the gas works. The Metropolitan block, south of the compress, Horn-brook & Townsend's block on the east and the rear of every building as far east as Scott street were on fire within twenty minutes. Suddenly the winds changed to a brisk breeze from the south and thus saved not less than half a dozen business blocks in the heart of the city from destruction. The total losses are: Cetton, 4,973 bales, valued at \$250,000, cov-

ered by insurance; the compress £25,000, fully insured; Athletic Association, \$18,000, insured for \$4,000; Martin's warehouse, \$8,-500, insured for \$2,000; the old carriage factory, corner Scott and Elm, used as a cotton warehouse \$5,000, insured for \$2,000.

KAISER AND SON.

The Crewn Prince Unwilling to Undergo an Operation so Long as His Father is Living.

BERLIN, Nov. 15 .- The Crown Prince, on being approached on the subject of the pro-posed operation on his throat, said: "As long as the Kaiser lives I shall not sub to the operation. I prefer to let my old father have some hope and I will not risk hastening a catas rophe by undergoing a dangerous operation." The baimy air of The baimy air of for review, couched in most respectful terms, ficial to the Prince and he will accordingly remain there. The operation has been indefinitely postponed. Dr. Mackenzie will probably go to Berlin to have an interview

with the Emperor William.

After the Emperor had received Dr. Schmidt yesterday a medical conference 11th inst., with necessary change of data and was ordered at the palace at which there were present the physicians of the household and Drs. Egener, Burgmann, Ger-hardt, Toboldt and Schmidt. Count Von ace of matter and upon efficial courtesy of Stolberg, the minister of the bousehold, presided. A paper was unanimously signed declaring that the throat affection of the Crown Prince was cancerous and that partial removal of the larynx was no longer advisable, complete excision of the fined my application for review to the question larynx being referred to as recommended of "indemnity for lands excluded from the op- by the physicians at San Remo, but in the meantime objected to by the Crown

NOT DUE TO SMOKING. SAN REMO, Nov. 15 .- Before leaving for London yesterday Dr. Mackenzie reported that the cancerous growth in the Crown Prince's throat was still very small. He denied the statement that the trouble was due to excessive smoking, and concurs in munication addressed to me and laid before the doctrine that the germ of cancer is born you is no answer to my letter applying for rewith the individual. The growth as yet does not impede respiration. Prince has definitely stated that if he decides to submit to an operation only Dr.

Mackenzie will perform it. The Second Comptroller.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 -- Second Comptroller Butler, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, recommends the enaciment of a statute of limitations applicable to the prosecution of claims coming before the accounting officers for adjudication. He says that a statute of limitations working both ways would bring about beneficial results as barring old claims against the Government and old debts set up by the Goverement against claimants. During the past fiscal year 51,. 002 accounts, claims, etc., involving \$167,-464,773 were examined and settled. The army pension division which was nearly three years in arrears, January 1, 1885, 18 now engaged in the adjustment of accounts of disbursements made within the current fiscal year and the examination of the accounts of army postmasters has been advanced so that now they are settled within

thirty days. Public Land Strip Election.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 15.—Letters from the Public Land Strip received by ex-Congressman Sidney Clarke, of this city, give the result of the election held there ast Taursday, as follows: Dr. A. G. Chase, delegate to Congress, over Dale, by a vote of 2 to 1, and the Territorial Council, on what was known as the Chase ticket, by a still larger majority. Dale was run on a platform favoring ataching the strip to Kansas for ju purposes, while the Chase ticket bad the following at its head: "Repudiating all ther platforms we ask for Territorial Government, a United States court and a United States land office within the borders of the Public Land Strip as other Territories have."

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

DOTTONIONON PALLS . KAWE.

OUTRIDING CARE.

What work has now the sorest need? They crowd so close, they press so hard— This? that? I turn perplexed. Nay, stay; for once I will be free! My silver-dappled mare, Quick, John, and saddle her for me,

Turn, Fairy, leave the dusty road; A wilder path we'll take, Across the yellow stubble-fields, And through the pasture brake. Sure-footed as the mountain goat, Fleet as the fern-hid hare, Fly, Fairy, fly, and set me free,

On, on; the babbling brook we leap, Still fringed with asters blue; On, down this woodland path, as if Through sunset clouds we flew; And up the rocky hill we press, It is enough of happiness

And let me laugh at care.

But look! a cloud creeps up the skies But now so sweet and warm, The wavering wind has changed; it sighs, And whispers of a storm. The night will soon be gathering fast; Turn back, my dappled mare; I feel the old chain round my heart,

I can not outride care.
--Marian Douglas, in Harper's Bazar.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

How I Met and Courted the Present Mrs. Grimes.

It ain't every man that has a chance to see the worst side of his wife's character afore marriage, and the sweetness after. But I bein' a tinman, with as good an outfit as travels a New England road, bilers, pans, brooms, teakettles, an' all sorts o' nick-nacks, bein' included, get a pretty good back view of what learned folks call society. An' it was along o' follerin' my trade in this fashion that I first saw the pres-

ent Mrs. Grimes. She was at the wash tub, an' the suds was flying for all they was wuth. She looked pretty, too, though you might not think it from the work she was at, for she had red hair and the water hed made it curl around the forehead, an' the rubbin' hed made her cheeks rosy, an' something I'll tell of when I get to it hed made her eyes snap.

It was one of those big houses in a suburb she was doin' work at as third girl, to help the old folks back on the farm. She could a-gone into a mill to work, but somehow she didn't take so kindly to mill work, she told me afterwards, as she did to housework, even if housework was more drudgin' and

confinin'. The back yard to this house was a green sort o' place, with lots o' bushes an' trees afore you got in full sight o' the kitchen door, an' when I'd got where I was pretty near a good view o' the premises, an' afore I could get another sight o' the little woman at the tub, I heard some body say, with lots o' solid meanin' in the tones:

"You do that again, an' I'll do some thing more than talk - now

I stepped out in full view o' matters, an' there a little mite o' rigged-up babyhood was spillin' dirt into the

wash-tub. It was an aggravatin' thing, an' I know jest how that little woman felt. There she was a-working away for dear life-for it was late an' I could see there was still a big pile o' clothes unwashed-an' that little wretch a-

grinnin' an' throwin' in fists full o' dirt. I jest wondered what'ed happen. As I kept comin' nearer the house, the young rascal ran out for another handful, an' with a face at me skipped back lively as a cricket, anticipatin', no doubt, the fun of more scoldin'.

But he missed his calculations. He hadn't no more than put his inverted body close to the tub than the little woman he'd been a tormentin' just swooped down on him easy and swift like, an' without a mite o' fuss or the suds-slippers, velvet, dirt an' all! While you could count, perhaps five, she held him there a bleached-out little sinner, too completely knocked out o' his reckonin' to even cry. Then she set him, all drippin' like a drowned rat, on the floor, an' held him fast by the shoulders.

"You've done that times enough," found it easy to forgive, "an' no one has stopped you. Now I've taken you in hand, an' will see what'll come of it. Go tell your mother, an' tell her I'm ready to give her an explanation. Now you go.

With a howl that would have done credit to a Fejce Islander, the soaked torment started, an' his self-constituted discipliner went to rubbin' fast an' furious, as if she hed still something to work off.

In spite o' her temper, I should have liked to give her a hearty hand-shake, but I knew enough about suburb folks an' their relations to their third girls hearty way things were growin'. to know such a proceedin' wouldn't be prudent; it wouldn't help the third girl a mite, so I jest traveled back the way I had come, without a word about bilers or anything else. I felt pretty ful in the dust and flies o' the road. sure the fewer spectators to the scene that would follow, when that young- for it grew to be a dreadful dry season, ster's mother came down stairs, the and the travelin' was vile. I hed to go better.

The folks in the kitchen had seen me, but I knew at least one of them would the thought o' them bright eyes drew be more comfortabler if I left, an' wouldn't lay up agin me any leavin' out o' manners. But I made it in my | myself till I 'most forgot I was a Methway to call around there an' see if they had any rags or old paper they wanted Then I drew myself up short. to swap for tinware.

The third girl wasn't there, only the econd girl ironin' subdued-like at a table. She said they didn't trade with eyes down on the Gray farm. peddlers—they bought all their tin things down to the store. Then I looked round careless, an' asked where looked seared an' said she didn't know, she'd been discharged an' no one knew where she'd gone.

I was mighty sorry at that, for I'd admired that plucky dousin', in spite o' the bit o' temper. Well, I said good-

back to my cart. For more than two months I jangled round on my tin eart, makin' good bargains an' swellin' my bank account a few dollars each week. I always was of a thrifty turn, an' it came easy to lay by somethin', so I do not speak of it to make credit, only as a fact. I have a deal o' plain speakin' done to too, of her brown eyes and drove on. em without havin' more'n their share.

But one afternoon I drove into a farmyard an' come near runnin' smash into another tin peddler es- much. tablishment that had got there ahead of me. With due respect fer the fel-

voice that somehow seemed familiar: "You're a swindler," it was sayin' "an' you know it! The bottom of that kittle is just the poorest kind o' stuff, an' the nose has come off an' been trade with you, an' I won't, so you may as well go!"

"It's my little washtub beauty." says I to myself, wonderful glad, an' so it was. She followed the man, a meachin', cross-eyed chap, to the door, an' I could see she was almost as angry as she was on the first mornin' I'd seen her. She wasn't so pretty this time either, for she hed a towel around her head, an' a faded-out calico dress, an' boots that was out at the toes; but somehow my heart gave a thump an' I was down off'n my wag-

gin' in no time. "May be I kin make a trade with you," I says, more jerky than I ever spoke before.

"Well, may be you can," she says, eyein' me. I knew she was trying to place me, but couldn't. I wanted to help her, but somehow couldn't find the words. I could only bring out my best kittles and knock off half the answered with a soft little laugh: regular price, on the ground that I

ay in a new an' improved stock. I was longin' to know if this was her find out without askin' in so many any way." words, an' that I hadn't the courage to

She handled the things carefully, but kettle, she spoke up quick and sharp.

"I know where I've seen you," she fast. said. "It was when I doused that Charley Cranby. May be you don't remember, since you didn't lose your care for me jest a little?" temper an' place; but losin' your place makes you remember."

Somehow them words made me light-

headed; she'd remembered me! "I recollect," said I, fast as ever I

could for the fit that seized my tongue, family. 'an I wanted to shake hands with you. He deserved all you gave, the varmint!" She smiled a little, and sighed, too.

"It lost me my place, of course," she went on, takin' up a bread-pan an' turnin' it over. I ain't hed the heart to look up another one yet, so here I am at home, a-scoldin' one peddler an' tellin' my affairs to another. You must have a pretty poor opinion of me, an' in my heart I know how much hey are no wonder.'

She ended with a little laugh, an' said she guessed they'd take the breadpan an' the smaller kettle.

"Do you calkerlate to stay round home all summer?" I asked, hating waste of breath, landed him plump in myself because my face was gettin' red as fire. She answered back quite fierce:

"I shall stay till I learn to manage my temper better in tryin' times, which, accordin' to present appearances, won't be any too soon.'

I said some peddlers was enough to try the patience of a saint, an' then grew redder'n ever, because I was she said, with a grain o' temper that I afraid she'd think I meant I was above all sich, an' an exception to 'em. But she didn't seem to take it that way. She laughed, an' said there was peddlers an' peddlers.

Then we settled for the things, an' there bein' no excuse for my stayin' longer, I went.

I said to myself a good many times that day: "She's got red hair, an' she's got a temper," but it didn't keep her out o' my head a mite, nor hinder me from gettin' round to that farm-house again in a week. This time we didn't make no trade, but we hed a few words o' nonsense over, an' we noticed the

It was near twilight, an' when I went away I had a feelin' as if I'd tucked a bit o' peacefulness down in my heart to make me glad and thank-

It needed it putty often that summer, to that farm-house a good many times; it was no use trvin' to keep away, for me there sure as honey draws bees.

I made excuses an' made excuses to odist in good an' regular standin'.

"It's no use, James Grime!" I said;

youv'e lost somethin', an' you won't find it unless you find it in them brown | The Moral Perversion Produced by the

So I put on my best suit o' clo's an a light overcoat, for it was gittin' near winter an' the nights was chilly, an' I variable periods of time. Some begin the other girl was, but at that she hired a team of the livery stable at the village where I was stoppin' an' started. But I hadn't gone more'n a rod or two when I turned back.

up in your very best and behind a hired hoss. You ain't goin' to take no such bye to the second girl an' traveled advantage o' the little girl. Like as not she'll be tired with her day's work, an' in her common, every-day dress, an' you ain't goin' in upon her all fixed up as if you had no work to do or nothin'-no, sir, not by a long shot!' So I took off the shiny store clo's an' put on the old ones I had on when I first see her. They was pretty seedy. thought lots about the washin' day an' | but I put 'em ou, an' when I'd hitched wondered what the two women hed the old mare into the tin-cart I felt a said when the young torment hed told sight more square an' comfortable. his ma. I always smiled when I I was no better as fur as clo's went than thought on it, because I was pretty sure | the dear little woman I wanted for my the mistress didn't get the best of it in wife was-as to character. I thought words anyhow. An' somehow, be- o' my pipes an' rough ways, an' felt tween you and me, mistresses could way below her. But then I thought, It was just supper-time when I got

to the house, an' they all asked me in to take somethin' with 'em, only Elizabeth Jane, she didn't pass me too I suppose that supper was as long as common meals, but it seemed to fly by

ler's rights, I was preparin' to turn to me. After we was through, I talked around an' git out, when I heard a crops to the old gentleman, but watched Elizabeth washin' the dishes. She was so easy an' good to look at, as she worked, I couldn't help it no how, spite of my determination to keep my mind on her father, an' my eyes, fastened on again. I don't want to too. I looked an' looked an' couldn't get enough o' lookin'.

After that I don't jest remember what happened, but somehow we found | thorities on the subject, says: "Eduourselves out on the porch alone, lookin' at the west that was all a mass o' gold an' purple. It was one of them moments that come to a man now an' then an' keep him sure there's a Heaven-tender an' deep and still. I don't mean to say there wern't no noises, for there were—the tree toads his moral susceptibilities or aspirations; a-singin' an' the frogs a-croakin' an' the he wishes and longs as earnestly as leaves a-rustlin', but they was still noises an' tender.

"Elizabeth," I says, feelin' how hard it would go with me if she refused me. "Elizabeth, I've got lots of faults, an' I aint got no polish like the city chap to cover 'em, but I love you, dear, an' want you for my wife. Do you s'pose you could care for me like that?"

I was standin' very near her, an' could hear her heart beat fast, but she "You ain't got a temper," she says, wanted to dispose of 'em quick, so's to under her breath, "an' you ain't lost

your place on account of it, an' I think you've made a mistake an' dou't want but get up and walk, but he is powerhome, but couldn't think o' no way to me, at least, I don't see how you can, I didn't waste no words. I knew,

my heart told me, the peacefulness was to be mine; the brown eyes had all of a sudden, when I thought she was | what I'd lost in 'em an' somethin' beexaminin' the nose of my biggest tea- sides. I jest put my arms round her

> "I love you, temper an' all," I says, "wash-tub an' every thing. Don't you

> "Yes," she whispered back, "in spite o' my temper." An' that's my wife, Elizabeth Jane, that I call "Mother" now, because there's another Elizabeth Jane in the

We live on the old farm, an barrin' the mistakes that come into all housekeepin' arrangements an' have to be made straight by experience, we've

been as happy as the days is long. I still peddle tins, an' sometimes when I'm ridin' along in the evening I think o' bein' without the wife an' home I'm goin' to, an' by the weight to me. So I say: "Bless the wives, all on 'em, but more particularly bless my wife."—Portland Transcript.

THE HUMAN FAMILY. Distribution of Mankind Over the Surface

of the Earth. The human family living to-day on earth consists of about 1,450,000,000 individuals; not less, probably more. These are distributed over the earth's surface so that now there is no considerable part where man is not found, then rise with it and easily carry it to In Asia, where he was first planted, there are now approximately about the log carefully on the pile in its 800,000,000, densely crowded; on an average 120 to the square mile. In step back a few paces and measure Europe there are 350,000,000, averag- with his eye to determine whether or ing 100 to the square mile-not so not the log needs pushing one way or crowded, but everywhere dense, and at another. It will then make any neces there are 210,000,000. In America, way, without a word of command from relatively thinly scattered and recent. its work. In the Islands, large and small, probably 10,000,000. The tremes of the white and black t is marvelous to see how rapidly this are as five to three; the remaining 700,000,000 intermediate brown and tawny. Of the race, 500,000,000 are well clothed, that is, wear garments of some kind to cover their nakedness; 700,000,000 are semi-clothed, covering inferior parts of the body; 250,000,000 are practically naked. Of the race, 500,000,000 live in houses partly furnished with the appointments of civilization; 800,000,000 in huts or caves with no furnishing; 260,000,000 have nothing that can be called a home, are barbarous and savage. The range is from the topmost round-the Anglo-Saxon civilization, which is the highest known-down to naked savagery. The portion of the race lying below the line of human condition is at the very least three-fifths of the whole—900, 000,000.—Philadelphia Record.

—A priest's skull-cap is black, a car dinal's is red and the pope's is white.

A TERRIBLE DRUG.

Persons who have become morphia habitues remain free from trouble for to suffer seriously in a few months, others only after years. This difference depends rather upon individual peculiarities than upon the quantity of the "No, you don't," I says, "go dressed drug which is taken. But sooner or later all degenerate, both bodily and mentally. They become pale, sallow and emaciated; their appetite is greatly diminished, and the digestive processes are disordered; sleeplessness sets in in spite of their morphia, and what rest they do get is disturbed by horrible dreams. They become sterile, and lose their energy and interest in life, while all their thoughts are concentrated on their morphia. If they have been accustomed to inject the drug subcutaneously, those parts of the body which are within reach of the syringe are one mass of sores, so that they are sometimes at a loss to find a sound spot where they can tolerate an injection. These physical troubles are bad enough, but the moral change eclipses them. No one who has not had experience of these melancholy cases can form an idea of the moral perversion which this habit produces. The constant and increasing use of the drug-for this is the rule-at length enfeebles the will and makes the man a moral paralytic, of all spectacles the most pitiable this side of the grave." ("Opium Smoking and Opium Eating," by George Shearer, M. D., 1881.) Untruth is a second nature with them. "As a rule no one thinks of trusting to the word of an opium smoker, his character is wholly unreliable." (George Shearer;) the same may certainly be said of the morphia habitue. Levinstein, one of the greatest German aucated, intelligent men and women, otherwise deserving of respect, deseend to lying." Even De Quincey, though he denies moral perversion, admits that opium renders a man incapable of doing what he knows to be right. "The opium eater loses none of ever to realize what he believes possible and feels to be exacted by duty; but his intellectual apprehension of what is possible infinitely outruns his power, not of execution only, but even of power to attempt. He lies under the weight of incubus and nightmare; he lies in sight of all that he would fain perform, just as a man forcibly confined to his bed by the mortal languor of a relaxing disease who is compelled to witness injury or outrage offered to some object of his tenderest love; he curses the spells which chain him down from motion; he would lay down his life if he might less as an infant, and can not even attempt to rise."-("Confessions of an English Opium Eater.") The morphia habit may even transform the tenderest

ELEPHANTS AT WORK.

this habit. - Nineteenth Century

affection into hate. I have known a

How They Move and Pile Timber in the Lumber Yards of Rangoon.

Lazy and clumsy-looking as the ele phant appears in our menageries, where it is merely an object of curiosity, in Asia it is as useful an animal as the horse, and is, indeed, employed in a greater variety of ways.

There are few, if any, tasks which horse can be trusted to perform without careful and constant guidance; whereas the elephant is frequently given as much independence of action as a man would have for the same work. This is notably the case in the lumber yards of Rangoon and Maulmoving and piling the heavy timber is performed by male elephants without

any special supervision by the keepers. The logs to be moved are teak-wood. which is very heavy. They are cut into of perhaps a square of about a foot. An elephant will go to a log, kneel down, thrust his tusks under the middle of it, curl his trunk over it, test it to see that it is evenly balanced, and the pile which is being made. Placing proper place, the sagacious animal will all points over-populated. In Africa sary alteration of position. In this North and South, there are 110,000,000 its mahout, or driver, it will go on with

To do any special task, it must, of course, be directed by the mahout; but rreat creature comprehends its instrucions, and how ingeniously it makes se of its strength. If a log too heavy be carried is to be moved a short stance, the elephant will bend low. ace his great head against the end of e log and then with a sudden exerton of strength and weight throw his bdy forward and fairly push the log aong; or to move the log any great dstance, he will encircle it with a cain and drag his load behind him. As a rule, however, the work of digging is done by the female ele-

ca not carry logs as the male eleplints do. A man could hardly disply more judgment in the adjustment of he rope or chain around a log nor cold a man with his two hands tie or une knots more skillfully than do they found the ink. The whole thing is on

MODERN HOAH'S ARKS. A Boon to Men and Women With More

Time Than Money.

Frank Stockton's idea of living on a canal boat as described in the pages of his charming novel "Rudder Grange" is after all a practical one. In England house-boats, as these floating domiciles are called, have grown in favor among certain classes, and now when an artist or an acthor wants to spend his vacation in a jolly, healthy way out of

reach of duns he fits up a house-boat

and sails, or rather drifts, away for

The house-boat has many things in its favor. They can be built for a small amount of money and be made

pastures new.

very comfortable and home-like. There is no fear of being upset or of storms and sea-sickness, and the voyager can slumber as peacefully as by his own fireside, surrounded by his household

Those who contemplate a cruise in a house-boat next summer will be thankful to Mr. Raymond Radeliffe, who describes how to furnish one. He says: Every thing should be light and easily handled. Let the rooms be laid with matting, which is cool and clean; put rags down if you like, they are easily rolled up and shaken, but avoid carpets as out of place; sofas and couches are an abomination; they take up the room of half a dozen people, make the saloon look small and are

useless. Besides, if you are tired you can lie down on cushions, of which a house-boat can not have too many. The deck should have a stair-case leading up from the front, not an uncomfortable ladder as so many use, but good broad spiral wooden steps; they take up no more room and look better. than this they make the boat look topheavy. Do not use either ropes or chains. They are much trouble, and you can not lean over a loose rope or flat. Once you get ridges or waves in of churches and prayer-houses is 148, the covering every boat-hook will find them out and your life will be one per- with a total of 150 pupils .- Indianpetual mending of rents. The awnings should be hung upon a framework of one-inch iron poles about six feet apart. know." I hab hearn folks say, but I Light linen is quite strong enough. Awnings are intended to shade one from the sun, nothing else, and a heavy awning is an infinite trouble to fix, and is no better when fixed than the lightest. Let your deck project well over the house, so that when washed it will carry the water clear. With a too narrow deck your window curtains will be

saturated every morning. Most house-boats carry two anchors, but four are much better. Throw them two fore and two aft with the chains crossed; let them have plenty of chain to prevent dragging, and your boat will ride out the heaviest gale without swinging. If you only have two anchors moor with ropes fore and the exercises to proceed, during which aft to the shore, and throw the anchors the donkey remained the guest of the happy home rendered almost uninhab- out well into the stream. In mooring occasion. itable and a husband driven to despair always choose a place where the stream in the deep summer night, an' held her by the terrible change produced in the runs strongly. The air of the river decharacter of his wife by the influence of pends more upon the stream than any thing else; a bright, clear current gives a bright, sharp air. If you anchor over a dull, deep pool, you will be pestered with midges and fogged up every night with mist.

No one who has ever lived on a house-boat will willingly desert it. The morning plunge into the stream, the perpetual life, movement and sunshine of the river, the keen air of morning and the delicious calm at sunset, are a combination not to be matched other than at yachting; but while the latter is somewhat lonesome, in a house-boat ennui is unknown. There is always a ing of picturesque barges and launches with their holiday makers. To be dull mein, where the entire operation of while a man who takes a pride in his Sun. boat can never be idle. There is always something to be done. If it rains, fish. If it is windy, sail. If it is too hot to move, go on deck and lie in a deck chair under the awning and lengths of twenty feet, with a diameter sleep. On the hottest days there is always a breeze on the deck .- Time.

Dickens in Louisville.

Old Major Throckmorton, keeper of

good old man, and Kentucky to the stow-What does Dirty charge for letbone. When Dickens came to the house in 1846 the Major gracefully and this season? He was too steep for mehospitably addressed him thus, while last year. - Judge. the assembled crowd looked on and listened with admiration akin to enthusiasm: "Mr. Dickens, we are glad to meet you. We know you and admire you, and will reckon it a privilege to be allowed to extend to you the hospitalities of the metropolis of Kentucky. As your especial host, I beg render a good account of them!that you will command me for any service in my power to render." Mr. Dickens received this with a frigid stare. "When I need you, landlord." he said, pointing to the door, "I will ring." The next moment the distinguished author was half way out of the window, the Major's boot under his coat-tail, and numerous Kentuckians holding the Major's coat-tail, for the Major viewed insults from a strictly Kentucky point of view. And the only mention of this incident in the "American Notes" is that Dickens saw a pig rooting in the streets of Louisville, which proves that great novelists are more careful about their fiction pants, since, having no tusks, they than their facts. - Ben: Perley Poore, in Boston Budget.

-Among novelties in inkstands is one of a tripod of coaching horns holding a wheel, in the hub of which is wij their trunks.—John R. Corycli, in a stand covered with a miniature horse-

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-How curious it is that a man may seriously doubt if he is a Christian, but is very certain that he is a Baptist, or Presbyterian, or Methodist.

-Twenty years ago the gospel was not allowed to enter Spain; now there are between 10,000 and 12,000 adherents to the evangelical churches.

-According to the most reliable statistics 155 of 333 colleges pronounce by the Roman method, 144 by the English method, and 34 by the Continental.

-New York City is going to make the experiment of manual training in a dozen of its public schools, with the purpose of extending the system if it. shall prove successful.

-God's treasury, where He keeps His. children's gifts, will be like many a. mother's store of relics of her children, full of things of no value to others, but. precious in His eyes for the love's sake that was in them. - Fenlon.

-Johns Hopkins University loses. \$120,000 by the passing of the Baltimore and Ohio dividend, which it will fortunately be able to make up from its reserve fund. The city of Baltimore is out \$180,000 from the same cause, and will have to borrow. -Public Opinion.

-The "Ragged Sunday-schools" of London have 40,000 scholars and 4,000 teachers. The president was the late Lord Shaftesbury. His son succeeds him in the work. The income of the society, consisting of voluntary contributions, amounts to \$80,000 per an-

num .- Public Opinion. -The colored Baptists of Georgia will celebrate in June, 1888, the centennary of the founding of their first church, January 20, 1788, in that Round the deck railing run stanchions State. There are, as the result of the about two feet six inches high, if higher century's work, 1,400 colored Baptist.

churches, 500 ministers, 2,000 licentiates and 160,000 members. -There are 205 communities of the Greek Church in Japan, with sixput any weight upon it. Let the deck teen priests and 104 native preachers, be covered with canvas painted white. and the number of Japanese converts Kamptulicon or oilcloth will not lie to that religion is 12,500. The number and there are three children's schools,

apolis Journal. -"I hope I has 'ligion, but I doan nebber hearn er man say: "I hopes I has money, but I doan know." Dat sorter 'ligion dat yer hopes yer's got but doan know, ain't gwine ter do yer no mo' good den der money what yer hopes yer's got but doan know .-- Ar-

kansaw Traveler. -Some Dartmouth boys 'most too smart to live! surprised President Bartlett at the senior rhetorical exercises in the chapel the other day when all the college students were assembled, with a jackass, which they had hitched to the pulpit. When President Bartlett came to the platform, he remarked: "I perceive some of you have lost your brother;" and then ordered

WIT AND WISDOM.

There is always more among the lower classes than thereis humanity in the higher. - Victor

-Disorder in a drawing room is vulgar; in an antiquary's study, not; the black battle-stain on a soldier's face is not vulgar, but the dirty face of a housemaid is .- Ruskin. -Only a Step. -

Nature made the model man

With perfect form, though nude; The tailor dressed the fellow up— The man was then a dude. -Wife (one day after marriage)-

stream of boats, tugs with their follow- No, dear, don't give me any money; I might lose it. Same Wife (one year after marriage)-I took \$20 from your on a house-boat is an impossibility, pocketbook last night, John .- N. Y.

-Maryland Darky-How d'y boss? How many melons you raised this year?" Gardener-About 900, I guess, Pete. How many have you raised? Darky-Forty-two, sah (aside)-ober yo' fence! Burlington Free Press.

—Back from the Main Wood.—Bar-

stow-Shot him yourself, Jack? Train -Yaas; had tough work with him, too. Barstow-What guide did you have the Galt House in Louisville, was a this year? Train-Dirty Johnson. Barting you lie about the game he kills.

-We owe it to ourselves to make good use of our endowments and opportunities. The talents given us are not for ornament, much less for wasteand loss, but for such employment aswe can give them in behalf of worthy objects. And what a joy it will be to-United Presbyterian.

-Smith-I say, Dumley, you havehad some experience in love affairs, and I want your advice. There is ac pretty little widow in Harlem whom I devotedly love. In paying my addresses how often ought I to call upon her? Dumley-She is a widow, your say? Smith -- Yes. Dumley -- Seven nights in the week, my boy, with se Wednesday and Saturday matinee .--Epoch.

-Have you ever noticed that when as crowd of weary excursionists are waiting to be conveyed home there is always some man to be found who will stand on the track by the hour and diligently wear out his eyes looking forthe train; which, after all, steams intosight from the opposite direction, with hot a spare seat on board, even for the consummate idiot who's been looking. for it with patient asininity as remarkable as it is not rare .- Charleste was

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

ADPTONUOOD PALLS - WANGES

THE INDIAN TRAIL.

In days long gone, where rocky cliffs Rise high above the river's vale, There was a path of doubts and ifs— We called it then the Indian Trail.

In ragged line, from top to base, O'er shelving craig and slippery shale, By brush and brier and jumping-place, Wound up and down the Indian Trail.

No girl, though nimble as a fawn, No small boy, cautious as a snail, No cow, no dog, no man of brawn,

Could safely tread that Indian Trail. Beyond the age of childish toy, Before the age of gun and sail, The fearless and elastic boy

Alone could use the Indian Trail. Twas like a great commencement-day Like change from little fish to whale,

From tearful March to smiling May, When first you climbed the Indian Trail. I've threaded many a devious maze And Alpine path without a rail,

Yet never felt such tipsy craze
As touched me on the Indian Trail. 'Twas easy by the White Man's Path For all the lofty cliff to scale; But boys, returned from river bath, Preferred to take the Indian Trail.

Ah, that was years and years ago—
To count them now would not avail—
And every noble tree is low
That shadowed then our Indian Trail.

They've stripped off every bush and flower From Vincent to Deep Hollow dale; The charm is sunk, the memory sour— There is no more an Indian Trail.

Dear boys, it takes away my breath, To think how youth and genius fail! Those grim pursuers, Time and Death, Are baffled by no Indian Trail.

Far driven from our hunting-ground. On breezy hill and billowy swale, Some wander still; but some have found

The skyward end of Indian Trail. Life lends such comfort as it hath. And dream at night of Indian Trails.

THE LOST TIN BOX.

How Jerry Green Overreached. Himself.

"It is a very mysterious business," said Lawyer Simpkins, rubbing his nose, and adjusting his spectacles. "Hiram Green sent for me ten days befor he died, and gave me his bonds and securities to draw the July interest for him. I put them all back in the tried to tell me something about Jerry make out."

"And the tin box was stolen," said Tom, the lawyer's son and partner.

been stolen, it is of precious little use him up. Very sick indeed he was, to the thief. Every paper in it could and Sally was heart-broken, when one be traced. Trust old Hiram Green to day he whispered a request to see Lawlook out for that."

"What was it worth?"

thousand dollars.' "Then Jacob Green is so much poor-

er! I am glad of it." "Tom! Tom! Jacob Green is our client!"

"All right! I shall not proclaim my opinion on the housetop; but, between ourselves, I think he is the meanest, dirtiest cur I ever met. Why, he must be a rich man, and he grudges his family the necessaries of life. Look at Allie! There is not a servant-girl at Rye Hill who has not a better wardrobe

than Alice Green!" "Just so!" said Lawyer Simpkins, with a twinkle in his eyes. "Her husband can make that all right, though. Eh. Tom?"

And then Tom, blushing crimson, began to talk again about the tin-box and old Hiram Green's will.

"Left every thing to Jacob," said the lawyer; "the house, real estate and half mad." personal effects." And Jerry?"

"Was not even mentioned in the will. Hiram Green never forgave Jerry for failing in business, declared he had no head, and wasn't to be trusted with money."

"He was his nephew, though, just as much as Jacob, and he nursed him faithfully at the last."

"But Jerry is a dreamer. Jacob will double every dollar the old man left, while Jerry would probably spend a legacy in a year or two."

It was not alone in the lawver's office that the subject of Hiram Green's will, and the disappearance of the tin box, were topics of conversation. Everybody at Rye Hill had an opinion to express, a theory to advance. Mrs. Jacob Green and Mrs. Jerry Green were talking the whole matter over on the porch of the old house where Hiram Green had died, while Jerry sat on the steps, looking moodily down the

garden path. "Jacob says," said that worthy's wife, "that he'll find that box, if it's above

ground." "I wonder what he'll do if it aint," muttered Jerry, unheard by the

"He says," - continued Mrs. Jacobs, "that it will take a heap of money to put this house in decent repair, and settle the business! Dear! dear! He talks as if his uncle's legacy left him poorer instead of richer."

"I wish it did!" muttered Jerry. Aloud he said:

"Maria, if you'll get me a hammer and some nails, I'll save Jacob twentyfive cents by fastening these steps. See here!" and he rattled the steps on which he was sitting, and which were wholly detached from the porch. "I wish you would," said his sister-

in-law; "I'm in a panic every time I go in or out, especially if I have the baby in my arms. I'll get the ham-

"Dear me, Jerry," whispered his wife, a little later, "you go at them steps as if you were trying to hammer the house down. Any body would fancy you had a spite against the nails, you give them such vicious blows."

"Hold your tongue," growled her husband. "I'm only making them

safe! He rose as he spoke, and straightened himself, muttering:

"That's a good job done!" "Come, Sally," he said presently, 'we'll be getting home! I only came over to see if there was any news of the tin box.'

"Not a sign to be found," said Mrs. Jacob, "and I do believe Jacob will be in a lunatic asylum if it don't turn up soon!"

Jerry grunted, tucked his wife's hand under his arm, and walked down the road to his own cottage, a small, shabby house where Sarah Green vainly strove to make old things look new, and stretch a dollar to the needs of two.

Since his uncle's death Jerry had been more moody and "shiftless" than not the way to improve his fortunes, and Sally had hard work to make her needle supply the daily wants.

It was just three days before his uncle died that Jerry learned that for the first time, fall into conversa-Hiram Green had left his entire tion, gradually come down to land property to Jacob, already one of the richest men at Rye Hill. Then the bitterness of his disappointment seemed to literally turn his brain, and Sally trembled for his reason. With all his faults, if faults they were, his disregard of money and want of business capacity, Jerry Green was a man to win strong affections. And it was the fact that even Hiram Green kept up a sort of grudging affection for him that made Jerry hope he would not entirely forget him in his will.

When his last illness attacked the old man it was to Jerry he turned for the attentions Jacob's harder nature could not make acceptable. It was Jerry and Sally who nursed the invalid day and night with faithful, unwearied care, and it was with a bitter sense of wrong that Jerry knew himself disinherited. Still the man's gentle nature overruled his anger, and the last three days of Hiram Green's life were as tenderly nursed as if Jerry knew himself to be his sole heir.

But afterwards the whole nature of the man seemed changed. Knowing tin box myself, and he counted and ex- the sympathy of the people about him amined them. The day he died he was with him, he was never weary of telling of his wrongs; and he made no and that box. Jerry-tin box-all in secret of his delight at the disappearthe box-Jerry,' was about all I could ance of the tin box, and the large slice of property it contained.

A year passed away, and then all Rye Hill knew that Jerry Green lay ill "Well, it has disappeared. If it has with a fever, and the doctor had given yer Simpkins alone. Seeing a lawyer seemed to poor Sally a death-warrant, "To a lawful owner, about twenty though Jerry had no fortune to will

Wondering, but ready to humor a whim of a dying man, the lawyer answered the summons.

"Mr. Simpkins," Jerry said, in hoarse whisper, "will you promise to keep secret what I tell you?"

"Certainly. Lawyers have to do that every day. "Then I will tell you where Uncle

Hiram's tin box is. You have the kev?

"Yes, but-Jerry Green, don't tell me you are the thief." "I did not take it away, but I was half mad, I do believe, and I wanted to spite Jacob. So I buried it under the

porch steps. I never opened it. Every thing is there, and I suppose Jacob might as well have it now. "I'll keep your secret, Jerry, for I believe you when you say you were

Great was the excitement at Rye Hill when it became known that Lawyer Simpkins had had a communication from the party who had stolen the tin box, confessing the theft, and revealing the hiding-place. There was a group of half the people of the village in front of Jacob Green's porch, when Jerry's carpenter work was torn away, and the earth that covered the buried treasure removed. Lawyer Simpkins

took a small key from his vest pocket. "Stop a moment," he said, as Jacob Green was about to take the box, 'as executor of Hiram Green's estate, I must open this box and see if the con-

tents are all right." There was a sudden catching of breath audible as the lid of the box fell in de penopotentiary she'll wait fur back. On the top was a paper, open, and Lawyer Simpkins read aloud:

"I, Hiram Green, do give and bequeath this box and all its contents to Sarah, wife of my nephew, Jeremiah Green. I leave it to her at token of my love for both, and because I think she will be more careful of it than my nephew. And I do ask of my lawyer, Robert Simpkins that he do see my wish carried out, and give to Shrah his advice about investing the money. HIRAM GREEN."

There was one moment of intense silence, and then a cheer rent the air. Every man there was glad that the miserly, grasping Jacob Green was disappointed, and every man rejoiced

for Jerry and Sally. But the sick nran was humble as a child when the lawyer told him the news. He did not die, nor did any one but Lawyer Simpkins ever guess his secret, but he was a broken, prema-turely aged man, creeping humbly about, and living on the income his wife drew from the contents of the tin box, which he had hidden for spite, and by so doing overreached bimself. "If I had died without telling," he thought often, "Sally would never had

the money, and Jacob might a found the box, after all."—N. Y. Ledger. tirely anti-fat

A BRIGHT SCHEMER.

Trials and Tribulations of a Professional

Real-Estate Boomer. A professional real-estate "boomer' while riding on horseback through the pine woods of Arkansaw, came upon a peculiar-looking fellow sitting under a tree, deeply interested in a sort of diagram, which, with a short stick, he was drawing in the sand.

"How are you?" said the boomer, dismounting. "Ain't complainin'," the fellow re-

plied, contemplating a fresh mark which he made in the sand. "You seem to be laying off a town

"No, I ain't a doin' that, nuther." "Must be some sort of land scheme

you've got on hand." "No, it ain't that, nuther." "I was in hopes so. You see my busi-

ness-" "No, I didn't see yore bizness,

nuther." "Wait a minute. I say my business is to go into a neighborhood and immediately bring up the value of land by stimulating a spirit of speculation. Say, for instance, that you've got one hundred acres that you'd like to sell but for which you have not found a ever. Brooding over his injuries was market. I see you secretly and enter into an arrangement with you. Shortly afterwards I meet you at the crossroads where you are sitting with a number of fellows. I meet you as if tion, gradually come down to land matters and after awhile ask you who owns a certain tract. You do. I would like to buy it. You regard the matter carelessly, just as I observe you are admirably fitted to do, and, without giving me any satisfaction, get up and go off. Then I take out a sort of map and after looking over it for some time, mumble something about a new railroad, as if Idon't care about any body hearing me, and after showing considerable anxiety concerning you, ask where you have gone, and start out to look for you. I fail to find you fellows are sitting. Finally I explain of you as a most fortunate fellow, for the new depot is going to be located on your land. I start out to look for you again, and while I am gone you come back. By this time those fellows have formed a sort of syndicate to cheat you out of your place. The leader begins to ask about your land, all the time keeping a sharp look-out to see if I am coming back, and the first thing you know you've sold your place for ten

> per cent. of the money. See." The diagram-maker sprang to his feet, knocked the boomer down and kicked him; and then, as he was trying to get up, knocked him senseless. When the boomer came to, he raised up and said:

> times as much as it is worth. After

that, of course, you give me a certain

"Will you let me go now?" The peculiar-looking fellow glanced up from the diagram, upon which he had resumed work, and replied:

"Reckon you'd better." The boomer got up, and, after brushing the sand off his clothes, said:

"Would you mind telling a stranger who is unacquainted with the social customs of the community, why you thumped me around that way?"

"No, wouldn't mind. You see, a feller with the same game come through here about a month ago, an' I was one of the fools that was roped into buyin' a old sedge field that ain't wuth ten cents.'

"Thank you for your information. I do not want to be inquisitive, but will you tell me what sort of a map that is your are working on so intently?"

"I am tryin' to see ef I ken make a map showin' how a railroad ken git round a cypress swamp, over a bayou, over a sand mountain, through another swamp and then git to the old field that a possul of us fellers bought. Stranger, I reckon you'd better mosey along, now."-Arkansaw Traveler.

Heavy Responsibility.

"Have you got any family?" asked Mac Anderson, a San Antonio lawyer, of a colored man whom he was appointed by the court to defend, the latter being charged with having stolen

a horse. "I'se got no family yit. I looks to you for dat." "Look to me to supply you with a

family?" exclaimed the astounded ad-"I looks to you an' de jury, boss, I does for a fac."

"What kind of stuff is that you are talking?" "Hit's just what I says. Miss Matildy Snowball says of I only gets one yeah me, but ef I gets moah, den she is

gwine ter marry de very first niggah

what comes along. So yer sees, boss, what a 'sponsibility dar am restin' on

yer."-Texas Siftings. The Regular Thing.

An old gentleman of Detroit was passing through the ceremony of taking his fourth wife the other day. At the impressive climax of the good preacherman's part in the performance somebody was heard sobbing in an adjoining room.

"My goodness!" exclaimed one of the guests in a dramatic whisper, "who on earth is that crying on this festive oc-

"That?" replied a mischievous member of the experienced bridegroom's family; "that's no body but Em. She always boohoos when pa's getting married."-Detroit Free Press.

-There is a restaurant in London where only those eat who are afflicted with corpulency, the food being en-

MEMORY IN THE BLIND.

A Letter of Peculiar Interest by a Writes

Deprived of Sight. As partial compensation, in the midst of his many discouragements, the sightless pupil possesses one vital advantage over his companions. His memory, accustomed to seize and assimilate definitions and miscellaneous information at a single hearing, acquires both a marvelous alertness and a phenomenal retentive capacity which enable him to master certain branches of study with singular ease and rapidity. Deprived of books and without any very ready and reliable method of making notes, he obtains a habit, often envied by the seeing, of appropriating instantaneously any thing addressed to his intellect through his hearing. Hence the proverbially good memory of the blind person. His mind is his memorandum book, always at hand and always open.

To the present writer, who never remembers having a lesson in any thing read over to him more than twice, nothing is more strange and more amusing than a room full of school children, with fingers crammed in their ears, buzzing over a lesson of three pages for the fifteenth time. Equally incomprehensible is it to see a man making a note of a single address, or a lady referring to a shopping-list. Such observations force one to the conclusion that the art of writing, invaluable as it is, has been disastrous to the human memory. People have grown to so rely on a piece of white paper covered with black scratches, that if this be lost or misplaced, they are reduced almost to the condition of creatures without intel-

So marked is the advantage of the blind in this respect as almost to atone for their extra difficulties in others; that is, the sightless pupil will acquire scientific and philosophical studies with a rapidity which will counterbalance the greater amount of time demanded by his less facile methods of writing out exercises in linguistic and ciphering in mathematical branches; so that and come back to the place where the in taking the regular course at academy or university, he will require, all in all, all about the new railroad, and speak neither more time nor more labor than the average student.

Of not less value in after life is this extraordinarily trained and developed memory. It enables the blind to derive from lectures, conversation and general reading ten times the benefit of others, on whose minds a single mention of facts and thoughts makes little or no impression.

Thus the law of compensation is seen working in all things, making good on one hand, approximately at least, what is wanting on the other; not by the special mysterious interference of Providence or other power with natural conditions and processes, for the benefit of the individual, as many claim, but through the inevitable sequence of cause and effect, by which senses and faculties become, through

unusual training, abnormally develop-

ed and their value radically enhanced. -Century.

A POWERFUL REMEDY. John Refused to Swallow HI,

Own Medicine. In the village of O-, in Central New York, lives a sharp-tongued old known for lor whom I have twenty-five years as "Uncle John." Uncle John is something of a character about town, and not destitute of Yankee wit and shrewdness. He used to make and vend in an amateurish way a certain cough mixture, the merits of which he preached to his friends with great enthusiasm, warranting the remedy to cure any cold in twenty-four hours "or no pay." One of his old friends, whom we will call Ike, being afflicted with a severe coughing cold, Uncle John used his best efforts in argument, persuasion, and finally vehement and profane scolding, to get him to try the remedy. But Ike could not be induced to "chance it." Not long after this Uncle John caught a hard cold himself, which was accompanied by a most distressing cough that shook his poor old frame unmercifully. It did not, however, prevent his coming down town and "settin'," as he called it, in Ike's market. The cold hung on for a week or more, and the cough had grown no better. Finally, one day Ike resolved to brave Uncle John's sharp tongue, and tease him a little about his failure to rid himself of the cold, and the following dialogue ensued. You are to understand that Uncle John's replies were interrupted with violent coughing.

"John?" "What yer want?" "Got a bad cold, 'ain't ye?"

"Yes; got the wust ever had'n my "Hangs on pretty bad, don't it?"

"Yes; beats all." Hesitatingly: "why don't you try some o' y'r cough med'cine you wanted ter sell me?"

"I thought mebbe y' was fool 'nough ter ask that question: d'yer s'pose I want ter live forever?"-Harper's Magazine.

-Says Virginia City (Nev.) Report: In many places about town the surface has sunk two or three feet, and often as much as ten. In front of the Fourth Ward school the ground has sunk between two and three feet in places. The surface about the old Bullion well. on Bowers' grade, has sunk about ten feet, and near the Sharon shaft, on A street, they have to keep dumping waste on the surface to make it level. This is caused by the caved workings of years past, and the ground above these old drifts has been settling, and finally causing these cavities on the

WINTER QUARTERS.

Why All Kinds of Stock Should Go Into

Them in Good Condition. If farm animals are to come out of winter quarters in good condition they must go into them in good condition. In a climate like that in the Northern States and Territories a gain in weight and condition during the winter is hardly to be expected; the cold is severe, the protection is poor, and the period of confinement very long. Most farmers rely entirely on hay, straw, corn-fodder and grain to keep their stock over winter. They are all dry, and the animals are likely to become tired of them long before grass starts in the spring. Farmers in the Northwest who raise the condition of their stock during the long and cold winters do so at a large expense. They build costly barns, feed out a large amount of grain that could be converted into money, and spend much time in taking care of their animals. Even then the gain is very small. If sold by weight the majority of farm animals would bring more in the fall than in the spring. Making beef, mutton, pork or horseflesh during the winter is generally unprofitable. The loss from the corncrib and oat-bin is not made up by the gain in the animals that are fed from them. When the first snow falls on the grass

in the pastures all kinds of farm animals should be in good condition as respects their supply of flesh and fat. These will enable them to withstand the severe cold, and will obviate the necessity of feeding them large quantities of grain during the winter. All young animals should be taught to eat dry food before it becomes their constant diet. If calves, colts and lambs never eat hay till they are shut up in stables, they will fall off in condition before they become accustomed to it. They should have a little given to them each day in the pastures as soon as they are weaned. They should also be taught to eat grass and cornstalks. The change from green and tender grass to dry food is likely to bring on constipation and to lead to other bad results. The change from grass to hay, like that from milk to grass, is likely to impair the condition of young animals, and if they loose flesh during the early part of the winter there is little prospect that they will commence to gain till the grass starts the succeedng spring. All farm animals should be examined

vermin before they are shut up in win-ter quarters. These creatures increase faster in winter than in summer, partly because the thicker coats of animals afford better protection for them, and partly because there are fewer destructive agents during the time they are kept in stables. The lice on cattle and the ticks on sheep pass from one animal to another of the same species when they are kept in close contact. If they fall on the floor they will find their way back when the animal lies down to rest. During the summer there is much dust flying in the air, which lodges in the coats of animals and causes lice to loosen their hold on them and to fall off. Animals are also led by instinct to roll in the dust and to throw it over their bodies. Reason should lead farmers to scatter fine dust, pulverized tobacco, or insect powder over animals that are kept in confinement. Almost any kind of soft fat is valuable for keeping animals free of lice. It may not kill them, but it appears distasteful to them, while it interferes with locomotion. Fat cattle are not often troubled with lice because their skins are so oily. A small amount of carbolic acid or tobacco-juice added to fat or oil makes a most effective substance to apply to cattle with a view to driving off lice and preventing them from securing a place to live and multiply. It is comparatively easy to keep cattle free from vermin if none are on them when they are taken up at the commencement of cold weather. If they once get on a creature it is hard to displace them. One lot will be hatching while another is being destroyed or driven off. The chances are that the lousy animal will become feeble before the cause of its suffering is discovered or removed .- Chicago Times.

To Keep Cisterns Clean.

With some precautions, cistern water is quite free from objection. The precautions to be observed are to have the cistern on high ground and safe from ingress of surface water, and to have an automatic arrangement for diverting the flow from the roof at the first part of the shower, which washes the filth from the gutters. A surpri ingly large quantity of waste matter will gather on a roof in a short time. Atmospheric dust, pollen from trees and plants, droppings of birds, insects. small dead animals, and the wear of the roof covering, all these are washed into the cistern with the first part of the shower, and make the water extremely filthy. A cistern often becomes a collection of filth, which renders the water wholly unfit for drink .- American Agriculturist.

-Mashed Potatoes: Potatoes for this purpose should be boiled long enough if pared before cooking, so that they will mash easily with no hard lumps. If not pared before cooking, they may be taken up when still quite hard, which will prevent the liability of breaking to pieces. Put back in the kettle with just sufficient water to cover. Let them boil fast until soft, and the water is all gone. Then add a piece of butter, salt and a little milk, the proportions of which can only be determined by experience, and mash smooth .- Farm, Field and Stockman.



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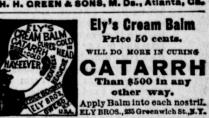
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friend and safest reliance. The Stock-grower needs it—it will save h bousends of dollars and a world of trouble.

is 613, in Marion 336, and in McPherson 811, making a total of 1,760.

Frank Doster, who will be remembered by many of our people as a candidate for Congress from this district several years ago on the Green-back ticket, was elected Judge of the 25th judicial district, over the Republican nominee. Frank is a No. 1 lawyer and we believe he will make a read index. Publishers Index. good judge. - Burlington Independent,

The Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth now has on its rolls 1,710 members. Of the present membership of the home 815 are present in quarters for duty, 285 are on extra duty, with pay, and ish. One of her greatest enjoyments eleven without pay; seventy-eight are sick in quarters and seventy in the hospital; 343 are absent with leave and twenty eight without leave. There than when contributing, in some manare only fifty-eight vacant beds in the ner, to their amusement and comfort, home at present.

benefits of advertising," said a sour-looking man; "I spent \$175 last year in advertising, and I was closed out by the Sheriff in January. The money was wasted, sir; every cent of it Advertising is no good." What papers did you advertise in?" inquired a sympathizing bystander. "What papers? Thunder! I didd't use any papers. I had my advertisement printed on the fence heards."—Chicago death she seemed quite strong, and liever in Christianity. The last few years of her ltfe she was deprived of her eyesight, and suffered considerably from poor health; but her faith never wavered, and into her daily life she always carried the same kindly Christian acts and deeds she professed at the altar. The Sunday preceding her death she seemed quite strong, and on the fence boards."--Chicago

Among intelligent people, abuse and all sorts of villification have no weight. Deceney has won, as it always will win, where there remains the instinct of manhood and common fair-The overwhelming defeat that has fallen upon the head of the man who permitted the dogs of disreputable war to be turned loose upon the character of a man whose name is above reproach, is the creation of the victim's own self. It's been so before. It will be so again and we hope that it may never be otherwise. - Canton Car-

The latest important industry developed in Kansas is that of glass making. A fine quality of glass was made at Paola last week. The furnace for heating the sand, lime and sulphate of soda, the materials from which class is that of glass was a substitute of soda, the materials from the state of soda of sod which glass is made, forms the principal part of the glass works. It is heated by a portion of the gas from one of Paola's flowing wells. Fifty glass blowers from the east have recently removed to that city. Fort Scott is making extensive arrangements for a glass manufactory. This is the first year of the glass industry in Kansas, and it promises to be a suc-

While the Democrats of New York have carried the State by the largest majority secured in five years, the Republican control of the Legislature remains unbroken. This is owing to one of the most outrageous political swindles, in the form of a gerrymander, eyer perpetrated and continued J. White. in any State of the Union, and the worst of it is that the Republican advantage thus secured is directed solely to keeping into the national Senate the attorneys of monopoly and upon the State the corrupt Platt ring. But the day of reckoning will come to these despoilers of the people's rights, and there will be fine grinding then.

It has how been decided by the supreme court of the United States that a state statute admitting newspaper readers to jury service is not repugnant to the Constitution of the Uni ted States. This should be accepted as a notice to all State legislatures to imitate the example of Illinois, Michigan and one or two other States, and pass laws prohibiting the exclusion from jury service, of citizens who read the newspapers and form opinions, when they swear that they can render a fair and impartial yerdict on the evidence to be submitted to them. To exclude newspaper readers from jury services is to exclude intellgence, and there can be no justice without intel-

BOOMING, BLOOMING KANSAS

Kansas forty years ago was a myth. her magnificent topography was covered by a shimmering atmosphere by day and clear blue atmosphere by night, but the border of white settlement was far, far away. Kansas of gie Harper is the teacher. to day is an empire abounding in all

A. M. Eldred 18 building elements of material wealth, showing an actual developement far beyond that of any other territory of equal size, in twice the length of time any-

where in the world. Here we are! Come and look at us. We have the evidence of permanent prosperity all about us, Go among the people and see what they have, what they have done, and what they are doing. Take a ride of 6,000 miles over onr railroads, stop over night at some of the thriving towns, look out among our farmers and witness the work of a busy, healthy, prosperous, enterprising openhearted, soher people. Yes, the boom is real; it is the fruition of an irresistable growth. There is that about Kansas which invites, that charms, that satisfies. The old Kansan is her fast friend, her devoted admirer. He would as soon forget his mother as his State .-- Topeka Capital.

SOLDIERS' COUNTY ORCANI-

All of the old soldiers of Chase county, who favor a county organization, are requested to meet at the Court-house, on Wednesday, November 30th, instant, at 11 o'clock, a. m. and perfect an organization.

C. C. WHITSON, Chairman. M. C. NEWTON, Sec'y of Cem.

Died, in this city, November 16th, 1887, Mrs. Ann W. Hunt, at the advanced age of 87 years. Ann W. European labor in proportion to ents, in the summer of 1816. Here, at the age of 20 years she married H: Official Paper of Chase County. the age of 20 years, she married Hiram Hunt, five sons and two daughters

Wisconsin, and from there to this city, ears. in the spring of 1867, where she had paid by since resided. Mrs. Hunt, or "Grandand being an eye witness to several thrilling incidents connected therewith, notably the burning of the shipping, and the sacking of Saybrook, the Early in life sho united with the Con-"It's all humbug to talk to me of the gregational Church, being a firm bedeath she seemed quite strong, and ate a hearty breakfast, but, about 9 o'clock, she was suddenly taken with spasms and fainting, and rapidly grew worse, until Wednesday evening, when she passed peacefully away. Her funeral took place at 11 o'clock, Sunday morning, from the residence of her son, 'Squire F. B. Hunt, where she had lived and died, the Rev. W. B. Fisher, lived and died, the Rev. W. B. Fisher, of Minneapolis, who had been sent for for the occasion, preaching the funeral sermon, and her remains were interred

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

in Prairie Grove Cemetery. To sor-

rowing relatives and mourners our

heartfelt sympathies are extended,

with the consolation for them that the

good and kindly soul is free from pain

-at home-at rest.

The following is the programme for the next meeting of the Chase County Teachers' Association, to be held at Elmdale. on Saturday, December 3d 1887, at 1:30, p. m., sharp.

Address of welcome, by Director A. Bailey.

Response, by J. T. Butler. Course of study-advantages and lisadyantages, by B. F. Bigler.

Discussion, by M. Cameron. Should mental arithmetic be added to the branches required to be taught

Discussion, by Miss Cleo. C. Ice. The benefit of teachers' meetings;paper, by Mrs. B. F. Wasson. Discussion, by Elmer Hayward.

The best method of theaching physology; -paper, by J. M. Warren. Discussion, by Miss Nannie Pugh. How to secure regular attendance at

chool, by D. A. Ellsworth. Discussion, by J. W. Wilson. Miscellaneous business. Query box.

Adjourned. J. C. DAVIS,

Secretary. CAHOLA ITEMS.

CAHOLA, KANS., Nov. 22, 1887. MR. EDITOR:-It has been a long time since I saw anything in your valuable paper about Cahola. It is still on top of ground, and about as dry as ever, and, if it don't rain soon, we will suffer for stock water.

Milton Shuman is lying very sick,

with typhoid fever. Several families have moued off the creek, to hunt better locations.

We have a new school-house, and it is a dandy. They have been holding school in it for two weeks. Miss Mag-

A. M. Eldred is building an addition to his house.

Mr. Osborne is looking for his boy's back from Nebraska, where they had een working the past summer.

Odie Jones is going into the mercantile business. We are to have a protracted meeting

in the new school-house, commencing next Sunday night.

Can anybody tell what has become of "Cahola Chips?" We have a new postmaster on Ca-STRANGER. hola.

SO. WE'VE SAID.

The attention of the star-eyed goddess of free trade is hereby directed to the statement of Iron, the London trade's journal, that American hardware is gradually driving all competi-tors out of the European markets. How can it be true if, as the goddess afoaesaid insists, the duties on raw materials from abroad prevent American manufacturers from competing on an equal footing with their foreign rivals?—Emporia Republican.

It is true nevertheless, and the reason to the unsubsidized mind is plain. It proves that American manufacturers, in spite of the unequal footing whereon they are placed by a tariff on raw material, can compete with Euro-

pean manufacturers in the latter's own home markets. They can do

Vanced age of 87 years. Ann W. to European labor in proportion to Kirkwood was born at Saybrook, Con. cost. That dollar's-worth for dollar'snecticut. on March 23d, 1800, removing to Bridgewater, N. Y., with her par-

STRAYED.

Doster's majority in Chase county whom survive the death of their mother. With her husband and family, in white, branded with a half circle and the year 1854, she moved to Milton, the letter S on right hip, and slit in All costs for feeding will be JOHN BRGWN. 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 home of her childhood, by the Brit-ish. One of her greatest enjoyments 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

Final Settlement.

All persons interested are hereby notified that I will apply to, and make final settlement with, the Probate Court, of Chase country, Kensas, on the 24 day of December, A. D. 1887, of all matters pertaining to the personal estate of Oliver Moore, deceased.

Susan B. Moore,
Administratrix.

Notice to Contractors

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS. Ss. County of Chase Ss. Office of County Clerk Oct. 6th 1887. Office of County Clerk Oct. 6th 1887.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 6th day of Oct. 1887, a petition signed by Thomas Lawless, and 39 others, Was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:
All that portion of the H. R. Hilton road, in Diamond Creak township, established October 2d, 1883 lying and being in west half of nertheast quarter of section thirty-three (33), in township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east. Said land is owned by Thos. Lawless

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

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

missioners. J. J. MASSEY County Clerk

ROAD NOTICE.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 5. 1887. given that on the Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of Oct. 1887, a petition, signed by J C Farrington and 31 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State afore missioners of the County and State afore said, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:
Commencing on the J. J. Harbour road, at the son hwest corner of section twenty-time (29), in township twenty-two (22) south, range seven (7) east; then be east on section lives to inte sect the Emporia and Ellorado State road, and road to be 50 feet wide; also, to vacate the road known as the J. B Buchanan road.

anan road. Whereupon said board of county com Whereupon said board of county commissioners appointed the following named cersons, viz. G W Blackburn, E Waidley and Howard Grimes, as view rs, with
instructions to meet, in conjunction
with the County surveyor at the point of
commencement, in Cuttonwood township,
on Tuesday, the 20th day of Dec., A. D.
1887, and proceed to view said road
and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. MASSEY,
f.L. S.1

County Clerk

[L. S.] County Clerk

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88

Chase County Clerk, Oct. 4th, 1887.
Nonce is hereby given that on the 4th
day of Oct., 1887, a petition, signed by
R C Campbell, and 13 others. Was presented to the Board of County Commisstores of the county and state adversald sented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

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

Whereupon, said Board of County Com-

Campbell road.
Waereupon, said Board of County Comwhereupon, sate Board of County Com-missioners appointed the following named persons, viz: John Holmes, J R Black-shere and John Drummond, as viewers with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Diamond creek township, on Thursday,

Reasonable charges, and good wor guaran teed. Shop, at his home, northwest core of Friend and rearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messra, w. Ayer a son, our authorized agents.

E. F. HOLMES.

The weather of the last tew 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, fulled mittens 25 and 35 cents. Dozens of Fur caps from \$1.00 up. Largest line of \$10.00 and \$12.00 Overcoats in the mar-

In Overcoate we can give you ome extra big values for your

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

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

We have a fine line of Fancy Flannel Shirts.

We will sell you good reliable goods, at prices to suit the times, and guarantee everything just as | > 9 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

T.B.JOHNSTON,

EDWIN PRATT, DRUGS BOOKS & STATIONARY,

Will be found at the

OLD STAND,

Witha FULL STOCK

PATENT MEDICINES. DRUGS,

PAINTS OILS, VARNISH, GLASS E PUTTY

Tolet Articles and Petfumery,

BOOKS & STATIONARY FINE CIGARS, Etc.

COTTONWOOD FALLS' - KANS.

ROAD NOTICE.

Chase County. } ss

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

By order of the Board of County Com-J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk missioners.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. A secretising Bureau (ile Spruce St.), where advertising soutracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

CAMPBELL & GILLETT

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

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

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

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

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

SETH J. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR Feed Exchange EAST SIDE OF

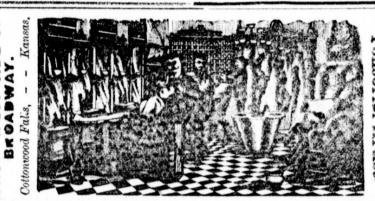
Broadway

Cottonwood Falls

PROMPT AT FENTION Paid to

ALL ORDERS. Good Riggs,

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 do Undertaking at the very lowest prices.

their "Motto" being "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Their line of goods is no old stock, but the best the eastern markets can supply. They buy in large quantities and can sell the cheaper for it. Give them a call and examine their fine line of goods for yourself. Mr. Brown has been in the undertaking business for twenty years, and knows all about 16. They have the finest hearse in Chase county, and will furnish it free to their custo-

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

JCHN B. SHIPMAN

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,

If you want money

Publication Notice.

In the District Court of Chase county, Kan-W. W. Wilson and W. L. Atkinson,

Sas.

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

James A. Williams, defendant.

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

MADDEN BROS.

Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Attorneys for Plaintiffs. NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on

"ATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1887,
between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and
o'clock, p. m., the following described school
land, to-wit:

Sec. Tp. Rec. Per A.

Sec Tp. Rge. Per A. 36 21 6 4 75 36 21 6 4 75 36 21 6 4 75 36 21 6 4 75 36 21 6 4 70 00 36 21 6 4 50 36 21 6

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas, 16705
November 19, 1887,
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence, before B.
W. Ellis, Clerk of the District Court, at Cottonwood falls Kansas, on December 31st,
1887, viz: H. E., No. 22521, of John F. Campbell, of Elmdale, Kansas, for the northwest
% of the southeast 14, of section 14, in township 19 sou h, of range 6 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: George McNec,
william Pringle, Peter McGullum, Robert
Evans, all of Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. Palmes, Register.

S. M. PALMEB, Register.

ROAD NOTICE.

TATE OF KANSAS,)

County of Chase.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 18th, 1887.
Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of Oct., 1887. a petition, signed by Caleb Baldwin and 24 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as tollows, viz:
Commencing at the quarter section corner on the line between sections seventeen (17) and eighteen (18), township eighteen (18), range seventeen (17) and eighteen (18), range sevent (7) east; thence east on said line about 22 rods; thence north or nearly north, to north line of Section seventeen (17), township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east; thence east on setion line to the road known as the H. R. Hilton road. Returning to where said road left the half section line of section seventeen (17), township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east; thence south, or nearly south, to the road known as the Caleb Baldwin road. And for the vacation of the H. R. Hilton road, commencing on north line of section seventeen (17), township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east; running south and east to a point on south line of said section seventeen (17), township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east; running south and east to a point on south line of said section seventeen (17); also, for the vacation of a portion of the road petitioned for by Caleb Baldwin and others, located in the southwest ½, of said section seventeen (17); township eighteed (18), range seven (7) east not necessary in connecting the road petitioned for and the now public road. Said road petitioned for is of public utility. We also ask that the road running north and south be established 60 test wide and the ballance of it 40 feet wide.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: E P Allen, Jr., County of Chase. \ 88.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 18th, 1887.

Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: E P Allen, Jr., WM Maxwell and Robt Brash, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunc-tion with the County Surveyor, at he point of commencement of said proposed road, in Diamond creek township, on Mondsy, the 12th day of Dec., A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County ComBy order of the Board of County ComGounty Clerk.

Formation of Township.

County Clerk.

We, the undersigned intend to petition the Honorable Board of County Commissionera, of Chase county, Kansas, to form a new townsoip, comprising all that part of Cottonwood township 1 ging south of section 12, township 21, range 6, also sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, township 11, range 6; also sections 7, 8, 9, township 21, range 7, chase county, having the legal number of inhabitants in said teritory.

SIGNED.

H. A. Ewing,
W. H. Nicholson,
J. D. Crawford, Jr.
J. G. Taylor.

S. T. Slabaugh,

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas, 6682

Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make dinal proof in support of his
claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, or in his absence E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on December 10th,
1887, viz: H. E., No. 22895, of John Mauw,
Elmdale, Kansas, for the northwest & of
section 20, township 19 south, of range 6 cass.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Fred Ahnefoldt, Clause Kegbohn, Bill Flieal, August Hanke,
all of Elmdale, Chase county, Kansas.

S. M. Palmer, Register.

COTTORWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1887.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	Sin.	Sin.	% col.	1 col
1 week	\$1.00	\$1.50	83 00	\$8.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
2 weeks	1.50		2.50	4 00	7.00	18.00
8 weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00			15.00
4 weeks	3.00	4 4 4 4 4 4 4	8 25 5 25		14.00	25.00
8 months.	4.00	6.00	7.50	11 00	20.00	82.50
6 months .	6.50				82.50	
1 year	10.00	18.00	24 00	85.00	55.00	85.00

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

This is Thanksgiving day. Gabble! gobble!! gobble!!! Snow, yesterday afternoon.

Slight hail, yesterday morning. Cloudy, Tuesday and yesterday. Mr. Charles Filson has returned to Strong City.

Mrs. Hattie Dart was out to Newton, last week,

Master Joe Heintz is suffering with a boil on his neck.

Mr. Gib. R. Simmons was down to Emporia, Monday. Mr. Z. f. Lillard, of Newton, was in

town, last Thursday. Mr. Jas. G. Burton, of Clements, is

vistiting in Indiana. Mr. Percy Gillman returned from

Wichita, this morning. Miss Maggie Breeze was down to Emporia, last Saturday.

Mr. C. W. Miller, of Emporia, was at Strong City, Tuesday.

Mrs. E. Cooley returned home from Las Vegas, N. M., Saturday.

Mr. L. P. Santy, of Clements, was down to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, wa out to Arkansas City, last week.

Miss Ruth Grawell returned, Sunday, from a visit to Osage City. Mr. Geo. W. Hotchkiss has moved

back to the rauch, on Buck creek. Mr. H. S. Lincoln and wife, of Mat-

field Green, are visiting in Chicago. . Mr. C. C. Watson went to Kansas City, Monday and rerurned, Tuesday. Messrs, Jabin Johnson and Geo, B. Carson were down to Emporio, Mon-

Mr. W. E. Chesney started, last Thursday, for a short yisit in Mis-

to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Farwell, of this city, a son.

Mr. Chas. M. Frye is enjoying a visit from his sister, Miss Amanda Frye.

of Chetopa. Mr. Chas. Klussman has bought the

property of Mr. John Ingmire, in Strong City. Read the advertisement of Mr. T. B. Johnston, druggist, to be found in

another column. Mr. H. D. Maynard, of the firm of Maynard & George, Kansas City, was

in town, Monday. Mrs. A. Ferlet and her son, Leo. re-

turned, last Friday, from their visit to Las Vegas, N. M. A masquerade ball will be given at

Clements, this (Thanksgiving) evening. November 24. Born, on Monday, November 21st,

1887, to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Plumburg, of this city, a son. Born, on Thursday. November 10th.

to Mr. and Mrs. David Rettiger, of Strong City, a son.

Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Strail returned. this morning, from their visit in New

York and Michigan. Born. on Sunday, November 20th

South Fork, a daughter. Mr. W. Cortright, of Americus, was in town, Tuesday, and gave the Cou RANT office a pleasant call.

Mr. Sidney Hunt, of Wisconsin, is in town, having been summoned here by the death of his mother.

The Rev. W. B. Fisher, of Minneap olis, was in town from Saturday morn ing until Monday afternoon.

Mr. Chas. M. Frye will have Messrs. C. A. Warren and J. C. Wolfe to take Thanksgiving dinner with him. Mr. John C. Simington has moved

on to J. S. Doolittle farm, on Diamond creek, to take charge of the same.

A car that came in from the north over the C., K. & W. railroad, last Thursday, was covered with snow.

County Treasurer W. P. Martin enjoyed a visit, last week, from his cousin, Mr. Samuel Martin, from Illinois.

Mrs. Porter Gould, of Hartford, youngest sister of the late Asa Gillett. was visiting at Mrs. Gillett's, last

Mrs. J. L. Cochran, Mrs. E. A. Hildebrand and Miss Dora Vose, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, last Thursday.

Mr. J. M. Warren has resigned the Principalship of the Matfield Green school and taken charge of the Gould Creek school.

Mr. J. B. Crouch, the versatile ed itor of the Florence Bulletin, was in town, yesterday, and gave this office a pleasant call.

Mr. Chas. (Dick) Watson went to Morton county for a short visit, to look after his land interests there, returned, Sunday. A depot is being built at Evans, the

junction of the Strong City extensiou of the Santa Fe railroad, three miles west of Strong City. The Rev. Father Felix Swemberg, at

in this city, died, recently, at Tampa. Florida, of yellow fever. Miss Cora Thomas, sister of Mrs. C. Fred, Shipman, of Elmdale, has re-

turned to her home in Michigan, after a year's visit at her sister's. The Rev. A. K. Johnson, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church at this place, has moved to Calfornia for the

benefit of his wife's health. At the last meeting of the Board of County Commissioners the contract to floor the bridge at Cedar Point was let to G. B. Fenn & Co., for \$290.

"Written in Sand, or, the Villian Unmasked," will be put upon the boards, at Music Hall, next Tuesday night, by the young folks of this city. Cyrus and Alice Green, of Clements, who have been attending our city school, have returned home on account of the severe illness of the for-

While Friday and Saturday were very blustery, especially Saturday, and Saturday nighth ice formed over an thick, Sunday and Monday were springlike.

Mr. A. Ferlet was down ro Emporia, Tuesday. He informs us he will soon go to Las Vegas, N. M., to take charge of the hotel he has bought at that place.

Mr. John Wheeler, of Pratt county. formerly of this city, arrived here, last Thursday, on a business trip. He has our thanks for some sand hill plum bushes.

Mr. Herman Krentz, having sold ness in this city, to his partner, Mr. W. C. Giese, has opened a shop in Elmdale.

Deputy Postmaster Wm. P. Pugh has adopted a uniform for himself;

Born, on Friday, November 18, 1887 (Thanksgiving) evening, to which every one is cordially invited. Good music and good promptidg are guaran-

> Mr. John Thorpe and family, who had been living at Kansas City since | ship, after about five weeks' sickness. last spring, returned to this city, Mon- Miss Nellie Winne, daughter of Mr. day, and have moved into the Gottbe huett house in the southwest part of in this county on December 17th, 1870.

Married, at the Euseka House, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, by Judge C.C. Whitson, on Thursday, November 17, 1887, Mr. W. M. Pierce and Miss Maggie P. Robertson, all of Chase county, Kansas.

The young friends of Miss Minnie Lloyd gave her a most plesant surprise party, Saturday night, that being the anniversary of her birth. She was the recipient of several handsome and useful presents.

Remember, that the young people of Cottonwood Falls, who are now rehearsing "Written in Sand. or the Villian Unmasked," will produce the same in Music Hall, on Tuesday evening, November 29.

The remains of Miss Alice Clays daughter of L. W. Clay, Esq., of this county, who died in Missouri, last Saturday, were brought home for burial, and were, on Monday, interred in 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Palmer, of the Strong City cemetery.

The city school will give an entertainment on Wednesday evening, November 30, consisting ot a literary part. followed by a lunch, the proceeds to go towards finishing paying for the organ and procuring a library.

Mr. John Hendley, who was recenty brought back from Colorado by Sheriff Griffis, charged with seduction, is now confined in jail, in default of \$5,000 bail, awaiting trial at the next term of the District Court, which begins December 6.

Remember that the play, "Written in Sand, or the Villian Unmasked," to be presented to this people, on Tues. day night next, will be personated by all home talent, and should, therefore, be well patronized. Don't forget the

date, November 29. The Misses Libbie and Nettie Cartter and Ferry Watson came home, yester. for fall and winter trade is now day, from Topeka, where they are at- complete at Burton Bro.'s, LAND tending school, for the purpose of Strong City. spending Thanksgiving in the family circle, and to remain among their home friends until Monday. ket affords.

Mr. F. B. Hunt arrived home from New York, at 2:40, p. m., Saturday, in reponse to a telegram announcing the death of his mother. He was on the road just fifty-four hours from the time he left New York City until he arrived at Strong City. arrived at Strong City.

Mr. J. H. Mayville has moved from smile, buy your flour of Frisby & Strong City to Emporia. Mr. May- Somers. ville and his estimable wife have many friends at Strong City and in stoves in the county, at bottom prices. this county who will regret their leaving Strong City, but whose kindest wishes follow them to their new home.

moved to his farm in Lyon county. Uhrwerke sind seine besondere SpeziMr. Campbell was one of Chase counaliteat. Mr. Campbell was one of Chase county's best citizens. He represented this county in the last Legislature, Comforts just received by Burmaking a good legitlator. His friends ton Bro.'s, Strong City. in thic county are "legion," and their best wishes follow him and his estimaone time pastor of the Catholic Church, ble wife to their Lyon county home, the former home of Mr. Campbell.

For several weeks we have been in-For several weeks we have been intending to make mention of the Chase County Republica, a paper recently started in Strong City, to take the place of the Strong City Independent, which we moved away from there for want of patronage. The Republican is a seven-column folio, all home print, ably adited and handsomely printed. F. D. Weller and D. A. Ellsworth are the proprietors. It shows a good patronage and we hope will prove good patronage, and we hope will prove veritable bonanza to its publishers. Now that Strong City has a good paper (in the Republican). and Cottonwood Falls a good paper (the COURANT), they should see to it that the publishers are well supported, as no paper can live and impartially perform its duties on half rations. We have tried it, and know whereof we speak.—Raymond Independent.

complimentary remarks about us. We are now in our fourteenth volume, and the secret of our sucess is, we "hew to the line. let the chips fall where they may," in all matters pertaining to our

we learn that, about 7 o'clock, Friday evening, R. E. Randall was run over shelves filled with good goods that and instantly killed while working in the car yards at Strong City. He was engaged in coupling cars, and, his foot clothing. Give them a call. getting fastened in a guard, he was caught by the cars that were backing towards him, the wheel striking him under the left arm, and three care passing over his body before the train could be stopped, mangling him in a horrible manner, and killing him almost instantly. He was an unmarried his interest in the blacksmithing busi- man, aged about twenty-five years, and was much liked by his associates, for his kindness of heart and genial nature. He came to Strong City, last spring, and worked for some time in Rettiger Brothers' quarry, before gothat is, he has a plaid jacket and vest ing to work on the railroad. But litwhich he wears to keep from soiling the is known of him here, but it has his shirt while distributing the Lead- been ascertained that he had lived at Ft. Worth, Texas, and is supposed to Remember that there will be a have relatives living at Peoria, Ill. grand ball at Pratt's Music Hall, this His remains were interred in the Strong City Cemetery, last Saturday.

Died, at 6 o'clock, a. m., Monday, November 21, 1887, of typhoid pneumonia, in the 17th year of her age, at the home of her parents, in Toledo townand Mrs. J. G. Winne. who was born Miss Winne was attending the Emporia Normal School at the time she was taken sick, and, being very ambitious to keep up with her class, she would not at first give up her studies, but recited her lessons for several days before her parents learned she was sick and brought her home. She attended the High School in this city, last year where she was much liked by both pupils and teachers, in fact, by every one who became acquainted with her, for her gentle disposition and ladylike deportment, as she was also loved at home and abroad, for her nobleness of character and kindness of the Toledo M. E. church, by the Rev. H. A. Cook, at 12 o'clock, m., Tuesday, and her remains were interred in the Toledo cemetery, followed by a large

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for a gains; and don't you forget it. It will pay you to buy your grocer ies—staple and fancy,—your flour, provisions cigars, tobacco, etc., of Matthews & Pearcy, Strong City, as

they will save you money.

For Sale—Cheap, a house and two lots, in Cottonwoods Falls. Apply to J D. Hinote or E. A. Kinne, Cotton wood Falls, Kas. jy7-tf
Customers, what fine white bread
you have lately. Baker, we buy our
flour from Frisby & Somers.

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

Don't torget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J S. Doolittle & Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo.

The stock of Boots and Shoes Bill Brown's stock of undertaking

Gillett has the largest assortment of

Go to Ford's jewelry store for the Domestic Sewing Machine. Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood The Hon. Malcolm A. Campbell has igte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige

> aug5-tf Fine lot of Blankets and

E. F. Bauerle has moved to Strong City; but bread will still be found at his old stand in this city; and if it is not open, call at his bake shop in the rear thereof. A splendid article of bran, at Frisby & Somers'.

Giese & Krenz are buying old iron at 15 and 25 cts. per hundred pounds. Bill Brown, the only undertaker in the county that understands the busi ness, will be found at the old stand, in Cottonwood Falls, day or night.

F. Oberst's bread on sale at M Lawrences, 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.

Thanks, Brother Watson, for your omplimentary remarks about us. We re now in our fourteenth volume, and the secret of our sucess is, we "hew to soon, I may be able to do their work before going west. J. S. Shipman, feblo-tf Elmdale, Kans.

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

From the Chase County Republican J. S. Shipman & Son, Elmdale, Kan. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their they are selling at bottom prices They also keep a full line of cheap

> Bill Brown owns his hearse, and he runs it free.



LGIN, WALTHAM. SPRINGFIELD AND HAMPEN WITCHES, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Aikin Lambert & Co.'s Gold Pens Repairing English Watches a Specialty. Wm. H. HOLSINGER

(Successor to Holsinger & Fritz), -DEALERSIN-

HARDWAPE, STYES ADD TIPWARE.

FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND

MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps, Brass and Iron Cylinders,

CIPIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS,

heart. Her funeral was preached at Feed Grinders, Buggies, Wagons, &c.

number of friends from this and Lyon county.

Agents for the Celebrated McCormick Mowers and Reapers, and New Lyman Vapor Stoves.

W. H. HOLSINGE,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE.

STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons. Office in T. B. Johnstons Drug Store.

A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

JOHN FREW SURVEYOR, CIVIL ENGINEER, goods is all new and the best the mar- STRONG CITY;

HUMPHREYS'



In use 30 years.—Special Prescript minent Physician. Simple, Safe and CURES.

ysentery Gripus, Vomiting, Jodera Morbus, Vomiting, Joughs, Cold, Bronchitis, euralgia, Toothache, Faceache, Jeadache, Vertigo Jicadaches, Sick Hoadache, Vertigo Jicadaches, Sick Hoadache, Period Jyspepsia, Billous Stomach Jyspepsia, Billous Stomach suppressed or Palnful Periods. Whites, too Profuse Periods. Poup, Cough, Difficult Breathing...

HOMEOPATHIC

Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza, Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs. Asthma, Oppressed Breathing...
Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing Scrofula Enlarged Glands, Swelling General Debility, Physical Weakness Dropsy, and Scanty Secretoins.
Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding Kidney Disease
Nervous Abebility, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Discharges...

SPECIFICS Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt o price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Falton St. N.Y.

Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil Cures Piles.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS aD27-1yr

Publication Notice.

STATE OF KANSAS, | SS. Chase County, | In the district Court of Chase County, Kan-John Shaft, Plaintiff. William Henderson, Defendant.

William Henderson. Defendant.

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

JOHN SHAFT, Plaintiff.

JOHN SHAFT, Plaintiff.

By Madden Brothers, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, chase County. Chase County. Chase County. Clerk, Oct. 5th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of Oct. 1887, a pesition, signed by walter R James and 21 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid oraying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the south west corner of section thirty-six (36), township twenty-one (21), range five (5) east; thence east on section line as near as practicable, for two miles, terminating on section thirty-one (31), township twenty-one (21), range six (6) east.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: C C Smith, W L Graham and J W Byram, as viewers, with instrustions to meet, in conjunction

with instructions to mee', in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, it Cottonwood township, on Friday, the 16th day of Dec., A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a bearing.
By order of the Board of County Commi

[L. S.] J. J MASSE, Y County Clerk. ROAD NOTICE.

Chase County, ss.

Chase County, Ss.

Chase County Clerk, Oct. 5th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 5th day of Oct., 1887, a petition signed by F V Alford, R H Chandler and 20 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section number thirty-one (31), in township twenty (20), of range eight (8) east, of the Sixth Principal Meredian, and running thence on the sub-division line, or as near thereto as practicable, to intersect with a street in the townsite of Bazaar, on the northeast quarter (34), of section number thirty-three (33), in said township and range. We also pray that you cause to be vacated all that portion of the public road, now established, lying between the northeast corner of the northwest quarter (34) of the northeast quarter (34), of section number thirty-one (31), in township twenty (20), of range eight (8) east, and the northeast corner of the northwest quarter (34), of section hirty-three (33), in said township and range, and your petitioners will as in duty bound ever pray.

Whereupon, said Board of County Com

ver pray.

Whereupon, said Board of County Com
Whereupon, said Board of County Com Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: H N Simmons, O M Ellis and Robert cuthbert as viewers, with instructions to meet, is conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed foad, in Bazaar township, on Wednesday the 14th day of Dec., A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing.

hearing.
By order of the Board of county Commissioners
J. J. MASSEY,
[L S]
County Clerk

earnings sure from his tstart. Costly out it and terms free. Better pot delay. costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once H. HALLET & co., Portland, Maine; iune 20-12w.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW JOHN V. SANDERS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office under Chase Co. National Bank.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS. JOSEPH G. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topeka, Kansas, Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chas Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton 1e23-tf

THOS. H. GRISHAM.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS

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

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

S. N. WOOD, A. M. MACKEY, J. A. SMITH. WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

Will practice in all State and Federal Office 145 Kansas Ave..

TOPEKA. KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS. FOR

BEAST!

Mexican Mustang

Stings,

Bites,

Sciatica, Rheumat

CURES Scratches, Strains, Stitches, Stiff Joints, Backache, Galls,

Sores, Spavin

Eruptions Hoof Ail, Screw Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universa applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine
The Lumberman needs it in case of accident. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

Cracks.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work The Miner needs it in case of emergency. The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloatand ashore. The Horse-fancier needs it-it is his bes friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is noth-

The Bickwoodsman needs it. Interest should be like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once. Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Itsimmediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages. Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for

NEW DRUGS,



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

SHAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

ELMDALE, KANSAS

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

ON HIM.

HIS OLD STAND,

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Y Can live at home, and make more money at work for us, then any-thing else in the world capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large positions: good pay. Nurseries in the West. Permanent

FOR OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THANKS FOR THANKSGIVING.

Good morning, Old Thanksgiving! How do you do to-day? I'm very glad to see you; I wish you'd come and stay. We children love you dearly, And grown folk oft declare They could not do without you-You're welcome every where.

I'm really, truly thankful
For every bit of fun
I've had since your last visit—
For all the friends I've won;
And for my pets and play things, My books and school mates, too: For what I've learned, by trying In earnest, boys can do.

And now, Thanksgiving dinner, lum pudding and mince pie in My thankful list put down; And all the other dainties That crowd the pantry shelf, And don't forget, Thanksgiving, I'm thankful for yourself.

—M. Thayer Rouse, in Golden Days.

HATEFUL HANNAH.

How She was Taught to Be Thankful for the Good Things She Had.

"Now Lillie Schubert! you just stop throwing that ball in the house; you'll break every thing we've got. I should think you might come and help me with these dishes. Here I've been working all day long, and you haven't children closer as she began to realize done any thing but play. When I was nine years old I used to wash the dishes all the time-all alone, too."

Hannah's voice was loud and shrill, a dark frown settled on the usually smiling face, and the angry clatter of the dishes drowned the saucy reply of the little black-eyed ball player. She wouldn't stop for Han; "the cross old sthing!" and the ball went bounding against the wall again and again, until at last it just grazed the looking-glass. Then she dropped it and began to torment the cat. But some times this little girl's good angel would appear in -the shape of her blue-eyed twin brother, and as Han stopped the rattle of the dishes for a moment, while she turned to get a dipper of hot water-behold! there he was, towel in hand, saying not very long before auntie and mamtimidly: "I'll dry yer dishes for yer, Han."

"Little Peacemaker" was Willie's name in the family circle, and Hannah usually had some cheery answer for her favorite brother, but to-night the thunder-clouds on her brow were so thick that not even a ray of a smile could pierce them; and she made the sweet little mouth quiver when she called out sharply: "Look out there, Willie! you'll drop that plate, I b'lieve you're the most careless boy I ever

Hateful and cross, wasn't she? But estanding all day at her work in the mill; and, although the oldest in the family, she was only fourteen, a very little woman, you see. Indeed, if it were not a profound secret, I could tell His gifts. Never mind the past now; of some older ones who are sometimes cross when they are no more tired than she. She was generally so patient, too. It was not an easy thing for her to leave the pleasant school-room and her class, in which she had ranked number one for several months, to exchange it all for the roar and confusion | ness and happiness of the next day; of of the weave-room. "O, I've been to how auntie in some mysterious way, school a good while," she would say, when her friends spoke of it, "and it's time I was taking care of myself, when where are so many little ones." And then she would smile so bravely, and Wasten away to help mamma with the house-work.

But I wonder if there are not times an all lives, even the most sunny, when verery thing becomes hateful and irksome, when the burdens grow unbearable, or the pleasures, or what had seemed pleasures, look disgustingly small. Such a time had come to Hannah, of all days in the year, on the -night before Thanksgiving. It began with the note from Minnie Morris. Minnie wanted her to spend Thanksgiving evening at her house "with one or two of the girls," adding that her cousin from the city would be there. Of course Hannah longed to go, for Minnie was her best friend, and more than that Minnie's home was so lovely, and so quiet, too, for she had no brothers and sisters, and she could thave every thing she wanted to make her happy, at least, so Han thought. But there was Cousin Laura, how often Minnie had spoken of her, of her rich clothes and her beautiful home. Probably she was proud and would look down on poor girls. And oh! those sleeves in Han's garnet dress; she had noticed them only the Sunday before, and had been glad it was cool enough to wear her coat to church, so that t. e holes could be covered. She hadn't time to mend them, and if she had, what would they think of patched sleeves? The dress was poor enough anyway. The little women was just a drifle proud herself, you see.

This was the beginning of her discontent, and when she reached home and found mamma in bed with a headache, and supper to be made ready; and when, after supper she found the sink full of the dinner dishes, do you avonder that her poor feet ached, or that she was cross? "O yes," she thought, as she began to wash the -dishes, "the other girls can go to partics, and have nice things to wear, and I can't have any thing. They can go to school, toe, just as much as they choose. I heard Katie Green say she was going ever so much longer, and she ain't a very good scholar, either."

With such thoughts as these in her mind the dishes were at last finished; and she sat down a moment to take threath. Suddenly she heard the voice of five-years-old Kittens. "You must the good" she was saying to her dolly. "cause to-morrer's Fanksgiving Day, and we've going to have a hen for din-

ways making them laugh, and at any other time Hannah would have been greatly amused; but now she began to think. Thanksgiving, indeed! What The United States originally comwork every day and the children quar- the Alleghenies which fought the revoreling every evening; not much else lutionary war and afterwards became had she; and the discontent at last the thirteen original States. When overflowed in a few bitter tears, as she the treaty of peace was made at Paris took the Baby Bunting and began to in 1783 it was an interesting question rock her to sleep. She had just laid the little one in the cradle when sud- the Northwestern boundary, the British denly the kitchen door burst open and commissioners proposing to draw a line Tommie Green came rushing in gaspit was swollen by the fall of rains, and Johnnie was not very large or strong for eleven years. She remembered that he had been gone since supper, as she ran to call her father from the sitting-room.

Then those minutes of waiting! Each one seemed an hour, as she sat with an arm thrown around each of the twins, who were terrified into silence, while mamma tried to hush the suppressed sobs of little Kittens. This was her punishment, Han thought; she had been very wicked, she deserved it all, she could see it now. She drew the how precious they all were, each one of them worth more than all Minnie Morris's nice things. And she had thought that she had nothing to be thankful for! Would God hear the

prayer of such a wicked girl? Then Aunt Lind came over from her home across the way; kind, helpful, loving Aunt Lind; and as soon as she knew the trouble, she bustled about getting blankets and hot water; so that every thing the best physician could have suggested, had been prepared, when papa brought in a very limp, wet armful and laid it on the sofa.

"He has only fainted," said his father. "I found him holding on to a bush that hung over the water; and as soon as I took him he fainted." It was ma had brought him back to consciousness and, with thankful hearts, had tucked him up warm in bed.

As Aunt Lind was starting for home that night, she found Han crouched down by the kitchen stove, sobbing as though heart would break. "My dear child." said a soothing voice, while a soft hand stroked the child's brown hair. "There is nothing to cry for now. Johnnie will be all right in the morning." "O, it ain't that," answered Han, it's-it's because I've been so naughty." And then followed the whole story from the very Hateful and cross, wasn't she? But beginning. "My poor child, I us half thankful enough for the good things we have, and sometimes the kind Father has to show us, in some way, how forgetful we are of Him and as soon as you are sorry He forgets all about it. We shall have a day full of thanksgiving to-morrow, shall we not?"

Somehow every thing always came right where Aunt Lind went, and our little Han went to bed comforted. I wish I had time to tell of the brightfound time to put new s garnet dress, and how she found among her treasures a bit of pretty lace and a garnet ribbon for the neck. The dress looked really very pretty, but the bright smiling face of the little girl who wore it was so pleasant to see, that I doubt if anybody knew what she had on at the party. She had such a nice time, and everybody was so good to her! It seemed as though no one could be so happy as she, and as though her joy could not possibly be increased.

But when she came home that night. there was a letter from Uncle Ralph, saying that he would provide clothing and books for the little niece who was his dead wife's namesake, so that she might go back to her studies until she graduated at the high school. Then, indeed was her cup of joy full to overflowing. "Oh, auntie," she said, as she bade her good-night, "I shall have to keep Thanksgiving every day this year."-Anna E. Miller.

What Eyelids are For.

"God has given us eyelids as well as are eyelids for? Not to see. Your eyes are to see with. Your eyelids not to of British America lies between not see them, as well as eyes to look at them. - Presbyterian.

- 'That makes the third time you've trod on my foot," said a man in a crowded hall, speaking to a fellow who stood just in front of him. "Are you certain it's three times?" replied the fellow looking around. "Yes, I am." "Well," said the aggressor, "you seem to be better in arithmetic than I am, and I reckon you'd better keep on with the count."—Arkansan Traveler.

"What an awful smell of cabbage, said a fastidious tenant to the janitor. "I thought you assured me there were no Irish families in the house. "Neither there are ma'am," was the reply. "That's only the landlord smoking a 5-cent cigar."—Judge.

-The water in an old English well, in 1803. -St. Louis Republican. two hundred and seven feet deep, was carefully observed last year, and shown to vary only 1.9 degrees in temperature during the year .- Arkansaw Trav-

LAND PURCHASES.

Some of the Most Gratifying Products of

what should be the Western, or rather colony of Virginia had partially conquered from the Indians and then claimed as part of its domain. The Jay, declared if it was not conceded they would return home and leave matters where they stood at the battle of Yorktown. The British commisforesee the future value and importime by hostile Indians, and, in surrendering their claim to it, they had little conception of what they ginning. The domain was a magday thought-if they ever took the But they could not grasp the tremendous future that was about to press upon them. Twenty years later, and while some of the American commissioners who had negotiated the treaty of Paris were still living, President Jefferson, by a stroke of statesmanship which, in the language of James G. Blaine, deserves to be commemorated by a statue to the Father of Democracy in St. Louis, bought the Louisiana territory from France, paying \$15,000,-000 for it. In telling the Louisiana territory Napoleon had a better idea of what he was doing than the British commissioners had when they gave up even Napoleon only dimly discerned what the wilderness he was parting with would grow into. It included the vast domain lying west of the Mississippi and north of Texas, Mexico and California, and extending to British America, now embracing the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Missouri, Louisiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota and Oregon, the Indian Nation, and the Territories of Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Washington -the whole having an area of 1,173,-

The next acquisition of territory was chase we gained 70,000 square miles of new territory, and secured a contin- Post. uous line of seacoast from Maine to the Sabine river.

Texas was annexed in 1845, under the Polk Administration, giving us an additional 270,000 square miles. Out of this annexation grew the Mexican war, under the same Administration, in 1847, which ended in the conquest of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, and small parts of Kansas and Wyoming, and having an area of 636,000 square miles.

Under the Administration of Mr. Pierce, in 1853, we negotiated the "Gadsden purchase," as it was called. by which we acquired an additional 45,500 square miles, now included in Arizona.

The next and last acquisition wa that of Alaska, under the Andrew Johnson Administration, in 1868. This added a territory of 575,000 square miles area to the country, and extended its northern limit up within the Arctic I will tell you a good proverb. I circle. We paid for it \$7,500,000. An wish you would always remember it. examination of the map will show that this dispatch. St-p-en B. E-k-ns. -St Alaska is the only part of the eyes." Do you understand it? What public domain separated from the body of the country. A part see. Remember, there are a great two. This awkward arrangement many things in life-bad things-and grows out of the Oregon boundary God has given us eyelids that we may treaty of 1846. The British and ourselves both claimed the whole of Orethe good things. Use your eyelids. gon Territory; we up to latitude 54.40, Do not see the bad things. Do not see and the dispute waxed so warm and warand the dispute waxed so warm and warlike that "Fifty-four Forty or Fight," actually became an alliterative warcry; but a treaty was finally made at Washington, by which the British backed up and we backed down to the forty-ninth parallel, which has ever since constituted the boundary.

It will be observed that this succession of acquisitions by which, in the brief period of sixty-five years, the original domain of the country was expanded from 827,500 to 3,600,000 square miles, or more than quadrupled, was the work almost exclusively of Democratic administrations. Indeed, if we that the South is the theater of politicall James Monroe and Andrew Johnson Democrats-and they can not properly be called any thing else-then every foot of territory added to the original domain is the product of the Democratic policy which Mr. Jefferson inaugurated in the Louisiana purchase

-Who is the greatest weather 1888. -Puck

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

Dishonest Republican Postmasters Made

Very little has been said about the good work done by the Democratic Administration in turning the rascels out of post-offices they held all wer the country, but nevertheless it has resulted in a very considerable retrenchment of expenses. There was widespread stealing by Republican postmasters, but it would never have been heard of if the people had not decided from Lake Erie to a point somewhere to open the books and have Dem- the foot, which detracts from the aping "Johnnie-Johnnie's fell into the on the Upper Ohio river. This would ocratic officials to examine. That parent height. Pipings or edgings of brook!" Han started up in terror; she knew that ordinarily the brook was not deep enough to drown anyone, but now tory, as it was called, which the old deep enough to drown anyone, but now tory, as it was called, which the old pay the postmaster from \$50 to \$100 such as beaver, seal and Persian lamba quarter do not pay the present in- skin. Russian sable is the costly brown combent more than one-tenth of that fur chosen by the rich; very pretty revenue. The reason is that the new brown effects are given in mink by hav-American commissioners insisted on Democratic postmasters charge just ingrows of the dark tails crossing a the surrender of it to the United what their business entitles them to, wide border, or else the dark stripe on States, and two of them, Franklin and whereas their Republican predecessors the back of the animal passes down the charged just as much as they thought middle of a band of the four-inch trimthey could get from the profligate Re- ming width. The new wolverine also publican Administration. Fourth-class comes in brown sable shades, and is postmasters are paid according to the very durable for trimming muffs, boas, sioners yielded at last; they could not number of stamps they caucel, or, in etc. The old-fashioned stone-marten is other words, according to the amount again a fashionable brown fur, and tance of a wilderness occupied at the of mail originating at that office to be forwarded to the rest of the world. "The department," says Chief Clerk Roy, "has very frequently to send out were doing. The country, as de- an inspector to see what is the reason fined by this treaty, comprised for the serious falling off in postal busi-all the domain south of the St. ness, as indicated by reduced salaries Lawrence river and lakes on the north | earned by the new postmasters. A and east of the Mississippi, with the postmaster now at the end exception of that part of the present the quarter claims only \$5 or State of Louisiana east of the river, and \$6 as the amount due him the Territory of Florida-an area of on the business of his office for the \$27,500 square miles. This was the be- three months. The books show that his predecessor was in the habit of nificent one and the statesmen of that | making \$70 or \$80 every quarter. The inspector investigates and finds that trouble to think about the matter at there has been no apparent falling off all-that it was enough for all time. in business. The office is not boycotted; fully as many people patronize it as formerly, and they send as much mail matter as they had been accustomed to send. The explanation is that while the Republican postmaster had only done \$5 or \$6 worth of business he represented that he had done ten times as much and claimed accordingly. The department has practically had to take the word of the postmaster; at least, it has generally done so. The marked difference between the large charges made by the post-masters of the old regime and the small charges made by their Democratic successors, who did not know the Northwest territory in 1783, but how to steal, suggested to the Democratic Administration that there appeared to be something wrong, and that an investigation was needed. The investigation has proved that the Republican postmasters have been charging away out of all proportion to the business done. The charge has been brought home to a large number of them, and so thoroughly that generally the delinquent returned to the Government what he had wrongfully drawn in years past, and whenever the delinquent official has failed to settle 000 square miles—nearly a third the bondsman has generally come to greater than the original domain of the the front with alacrity. In this way the bondsman has generally come to the present Administration has already recovered about half a million dollars a cost of \$5,000,000 by the Monroe masters who had been in the habit of that of Florida, bought from Spain at from Republican fourth-class post-Administration, in 1821. By this pur- drawing for a bigger lusiness than

NOTES OF THE DAY.

-The political conundrum of the day: What has become of John Sherman. -N. Y. Post.

-The Democratic party guarantees free and fair elections, and son honest count, so long as it shall adthe territory now embraced in part of minister the Government -Richmond Whig.

-The return of one hundred million acres of land to the people is certainly ground enough for continuing Democratic administration. - Louiswille Courier-Journal.

-A cablegram from Paris to the New York Herald says Mr. Blaine is far from well. He is also far from his Bar Harbor home, and far from the White House at Washington. Very far. -N. O. Picayune.

-To the Hon. J-m-s G. B-a-ne. Paris-Cleveland's tour ended. We watched him close, but he failed to send you more cheerful news. Burn Louis Republican.

-The fact is there never yet was a politician in the wake of Mr. Blains who would not rather distort the truth than acknowledge any lack of popula? strength in the mendacious statesman. Like leader, like followers -- Chicago

-There are more Union veterans in the employ of the Government at Washington under this Democratic Administration than there ever were under any Republican Administration. Of course Republican papers can't spare space to give their readers itemlike this. - Boston Globe.

-Ten years ago, or even five, a Democratic President could not have visited the Southern States or addressed Southern audiences without tisan organs "the Redel yell." These organs are now afraid to insult the intelligence of their readers by assuming cal plots against the Union, and that the President is a party to the plots. It was well worth while for the President to make his journey if it had had no other result than to extort this confession. - N. Y. Times.

-Guest (at table d'hote dinner, indi cating a fellow guest whose back is ——Who is the greatest weather prophet in the world? Mr. Blaine, because he can already feel the frosts of sare He's eating ze maccaroni."—N.

FUR TRIMMINGS.

The Kinds in Governl Use and Their Arrangement

Fur trimmings are arranged in wide borders on the foot of skirts of cloth and velvet gowns, and in still wider borders on long cloaks. The fancy for lengthwise trimmings on jackets extends to those of cloth as well as of seal-skin, borders being reserved for long garments, and indeed many prefer long cloaks trimmed down the front and back instead of in a border across natural plucked beaver is still used, notwithstanding its many rivals.

Strong and showy trimmings for trimmed with black caracal, the glossy fleece with large waves formerly called sacques; this rivals the Persian lambskin with its smaller waves and shorter fleece. The genuine Astrakhan, closely liked for trimming mourning garments. dark brown shades, and is shown thus as trimmings, muff, cape or boa. The fox furs, blue, gray, silver, black and the cross fox, all remain in fashion, also the various black furs with long fleece, such as lynx and black marten; c. lored beavers are less used than formerly. The raccoon is a showy, light and inex pensive fur, and the prettily shaded skins of the gray Australian opossum are now much used. Krimmer (or gray Astrakhan), a chinchilla and otter, also spotted leopard borders, are chosen alike for ladies and children's wraps. Vests waistcoats, plastrons, and revers of the short-fleeced furs are on many winter garments, and entire lower skirts of furs are among many midwinter luxuries for gowns of cloth and velvet. White fox and the crinkled Chinese lamb-skin (called also mandarin lamb) trim evening cloaks and the white cloaks worn by children. Brown furs, especially natural plucked beaver and brook otter, are also handsome on children's white cleaks. Tail trimmings like fringe are fashionable in the dark furs for edging visites and other mantles of fur, plush, velvet or cloth. -Harper's Bazar.

A PAVEMENT OF GOLD. of the Most Interesting Incidents of Grant's Great Western Trip.

The war had been over about two

vears when General Grant made his famous trip to the West. The only from the East was the Union Pacific. and such a thing as transportation by rail through the mountainous regions was unknown. When Grant was in Colorado he expressed & desire to secas much of the country as possible. The grandeur of the mountain scenery seemed to fascinate him. He was taken to the top of Pike's Beak, only a short distance from Denver, and wasso much pleased with the trip that he expressed a willingness to take a longer one. Central City, the county-seat of Gilpin, was then the leading mining town of the State. It was distant. eighty miles from Denver, and every mile of the road was through canyons and over mountains. Grant would go. The only means of transit was by stage, and the General was furnished with a special coach, his friends following in another. Relays of horses were provided at the end of every ten miles, but, then the trip was tedious, and before it. was half finished the General complained of the slow progress. At the top of a mountain the driver, being a little vexed, asked the General if he was realput his foot in it once. Sorry Lean't ly anxious for faster time over that kind of a road. Grant said he would like toget to Central some time. The driver said he would "let 'em go," and gizing the lines a twist around the brake he braced himself with nothing in his hands but the whip. The coach went swinging and surging down the mountain faster than it was ever taken by four horses before. Grant's companions followed on as fast as they could, expecting to find him dead at the bottom of the raountain. He was not hant, but wanted no more races down the mountain side. The arrival at Central was a great event for that little mountain city. The miners turned out to honor the General, and from every housetop bunting was displayed. Arrangements were made to entertain the party at the Teller House. The pankers of Gilpin County had met and decided that the General should walk over a pavemaking auxlible to the Republican par- ment of pure gold. Enough gold bricks were in the different bank vaults to make a parement two feet wide from the main entrance of the Teller House to the curbing where the stage would stop. It was put down on the morning of the day of his arrival, and when the door of the coach was opened the General stepped out on solid gold. and walked a distance of thirty feet on

> -The value of hen manure from a single bird for one year has been estimated at 15 cents.

that was ever laid down for the feet of

man to tread on .- St. Louis Globe-

Democrat.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Apples are often seriously injured by riding a few miles in wagons without springs .- The Mirror.

The poorest girls in the world are those who have never been taught to

work .- Rural and Workman. -Calf's Brains Fried: Take the brains and beat up with egg, salt and pepper; fry in hot lard .- Boston

-Rear a monument in 1887 or '88 by planting a good free and a grapevine. It will be a fruitful monument. -Rural New Yorker. -Never allow a nail or splinter to

rotrude from any part of the stall. guarding against such it may save a valuable animal. -A mixture of eight pounds of corn

meal, three pounds linseed meal, and six pounds wheat bran, with as much hay as a steer can eat, is an excellent ration for fattening. -Table linens should always be hemmed by hand. Not only do they

look more dainty; but there is never a streak of dirt under the edge after being laundried as with machine sewing. -It is falacy to milk cows but once

a day when they drop off in yield. As long as the cow is milked it should be large garments are borders of the black bear, or of the lighter brown bears. cow and milk to allow the milk to re-Imported wraps and tailor gowns are main so long in the udder .- N. Y. Observer.

-Suet Pudding: Chop fine three Astrakhan, and once in vogue for ounces of beef suet, same quantity of bread crumbs, small pint of flour, pinch of salt. Mix well, then add one teacup of preserves and enough water curled and without luster, is especially to make it soft; then put in a floured bag and boil three hours. Any fruit can The revived caracal is originally of be used instead of preserves if preferred .- Exchange.

-Put a lump of ice on a clean folded towel; take a pin and cover its head with a fold of the towel in your hand; you will find that you can drive the pin instantly through the thickest part of the ice, chipping it into large or small bits as you require, and as fast as you can move your hand from one piece to the other .- St. Louis Republican.

Bread Pudding: One quart of milk, one pint bread erumbs, the yelks of three eggs; one cup of sugar, a small piece of butter; Lavor to taste; bake twenty minutes; when cool spread jelly over it; beat to a froth the reserved whites of eggs; mix with one tablespoonful of sugar; pile on top of the jelly and set in a hot oven until slightly prowned. - Farmer and Manufacturer:

-Rusks: Ten ounces flour, two ounces butter, one teaspoonful of baking powder, half a teacupful of milk. Warm the milk and butter, and stirthem to the dry ingredients. Shape the mixture quickly into small round eakes, and bake themat once in a modierate oven. When they are nearly. done take them out, split them and bake them again a gale brown .- Indianapolis Sentinel.

-How far can one profitably go in the purchase of improved apparatus for dairy work? This is something which can only be safely decided by common sense and experience. Two questions can be safely asked in connection with the purchase of a new implement, and if they can be answered affirmatively purchase ought to be consummated if at all possible. One of these questions is-will it perceptibly improve the product? The other-will it cheapen production?-New England Farmer.

DRESSING THE HAIR.

General Precepts That May Be Follower with Impusity.

The question of dressing the hair becomingly is one that agitates many feminine breasts and understood by comparatively few women. The idea of adopting a certain style of coiffure merely because it happens to be the fashion is ridiculous. There should be no such thing as fashion in this important matter. A. woman ought todress her hair according to her face, but in nine cases out of ten this is preeisely what she does not do. Fixed rules can not of course be laid down as to the proper method of procedure in hair-dressing, but there are several general precepts diat may be followed by young and old with impunity. Forinstance, a long, narrow face demands, that the hair be somewhat puffed at the sides so that proper harmony of proportion be maintained. A contrary course should be observed if the countenance be wand and full. Nothing can be more ill-adapted to a short, fat face than bushy curls surrounding it. Yet fat women nearly always arrange their hair in carls and puffs exaggerated to a degree corresponding to the amount of adjacent adipose tissue. A slight crimping of the hair relieves otherwise severe outlines and is always becoming; but there is a great difference between soft waves and brushy curls. Above all things hold in abject abhorrence that terrible and hideous article known as a "front." There never was a false front, wig or semi-wig that did not by its very appearance proclaim its true name to the world. To mistake a false front for the wearer's own hair is just as possible as to mistake a wooden leg or a glass eye for real flesh and blood. A false front is a glaring fraud to which no self-respecting woman will lend herself. If she has the misfortune to be bald let her buy an entire wig and make no secret of its possession. But to deliberately fasten back her own locks to pin upon her forehead a stiff, ungainly row of curls the most precious and costly pavement or bargs ent from somebody else's head constitutes an exhibition of bad taste that amounts almost to a crime, The greatest beauty would be heavily weighted by a false front, while to an ugly woman it is a millstone. -- Clara Lanza, in Minneapolis Tribuno

HIS FIRST WALTZ.

The Maiden Effort of a Young Man on

popular young business man confided the details of an amusing though teresting in their way as the deodands somewhat delicate situation to a re- of the police, is to be seen at the office porter the other day, and the latter is of the Merritt wrecking organization making a base betrayal of that con- in Wall street. They are articles taken fidence in giving the story to the pub- from various wrecks, and of but little lic, but "murder will out." "It all intrinsic value, but each a silent witcame of my not having learned to ness of some ocean disaster. Perhaps dance," he began. "You see, when I the most interesting of these relics is a was a kid, and the girls (my sisters) sword from the United States steamer went to dancing-school and were brought up in the way they should go, I did not care for such things, and hooted at the confounded bobbing and twisting and turning, which even now seems rather absurd to me. I voluntarily left school rather young and went into business life, and have since Conestoga, on the Mississippi, in 1863. had neither time nor inclination for It was again rescued from the wreck, dancing. As the girls grew older, we had a number of little social hops at the house, but I always managed to sa. The navy authorities appear to get away. I never had any desire to have concluded, when it was brought dance until the other evening. A certain up the last time, they had no more busyoung lady, whose black eyes I had admired from a distance for some time, was present at one of our little gatherings. I usually managed to get out of the way when the dancing began, but I was so engaged in conversation with her that the music had struck up before I was aware of it. I let the first dance pass without saying any thing, but I knew my companion was a fine dancer and very fond of the amusement. I think that the first dance was an "octegette," or some thing of that kind, for there were eight people in it. When that was over the musicians struck a lively jingle which I imagined and which showed marks of damage by I recognized. That is a pelka, sure, thought I—now is any chance. Miss ately to the hour when destruction Blank,' I said, growing as red as a tulip, 'my sisters have often tried to teach me to dance, but have given it up as a hopeless case. Is-is the thing was found in 1880 in a boiler of the they are playing a waltz or a polka, or a highland fling, or what is it?' She laughed, but did not answer. After this confession I resumed: Will you dare venture a turn?' She was only too ready; she evidently did not know what was before her. I placed my hand timidly on her side and grasped her waist in a vice-like Then I began the polka to the best of my ability, and, to my horror, she began to waltz. I tried to waltz, too, but made a dismal failure of it. The room was small and overcroded with dancers, and though our career was short-lived we managed to come into collision with almost every couple on the floor. My sister rescued her friend, who took the matter as goodnaturedly as could be expected with her torn dress and bumped and crumpled condition generally. I sneaked away into outer darkness, and to the conclusion that it was the work hereafter will never attempt to imitate the 'Heathen Chinee' by playing a game that I do not understand. I am a fool and I know it, but to have the fact intimated one, two and three times a day for a week by the members of one's own family is not at all coasol-

DEADLY POISONS.

ing .- Rochester Post-Express.

Life-Destroying Substances of Mineral, Vegetable and Animal Origin. Poisons exist in nature in the mineral vegetable and animal world. Arsenic is an instance of the first, strychnine of the second, the virus of certain serpents of the third. Those of the vegetable world are most numerous, and are, some of them, as violent as any. The essential principles of tea and coffee are poisons, and form beautiful crystals. There are a few, including snakepoisons, that are not used as efficient medicines. That physician makes a false claim who asks for patronage mainly on the ground that his remedies are vegetable. There is no doubt that many of the best are of mineral origin.

The poison of poison oak, called also poison sumach (the botanical name of which is Rhus Toxicodendron), and of poison ivy (Rhus Radicans) is particularly troublesome, from the fact that the slightest handling by susceptible persons, ignorant of their charactersay summer boarders from the city - gives rise to a violent, burning itching, which is sure to be communicated to every part of the body that the sufferer may chance to touch with his affected hand. The poison oak is a woody shrub, that grows to a height of three feet or less; the ivy, a vine that climbs on stone walls and trees. The leaves of both are trifoliate; that is, they consist of three leaflets; common ivy has five. It is a sufficient protection to avoid every trifoliate woody plant.

Many poisons originate in chemical combinations. Thus oxygen and nitrogen, mechanically combined, constitute the air we breathe; but combined chemically, in a certain proportion, they form nitrous oxide, or laughing gas; combined in another proportion, nitric acid. Fresh meat may be made poisonous in various ways. The animal may have fed on noxious plants; or it slaughtered, and the poison may be due to powerful medicines administered; or it may have been affected with a contagious disease, say, pleuro-pneumonia. Tainted meat also develops chemically a very violent poison. German sausages are pre-eminent in this respect .-Youth's Companion.

-The wife of a prominent citizen of Birmingham, Conn., caught fourteen pounds of black-fish in front of her seaside cottage at Ansonia, the other day, and would have eaught more if a twopounder hadn't broken her tackle. But this fish didn't get away, for, when she saw that there was danger that he would, she waded into the water, and, using her skirts as a landing net, brought the fish in triumph to the

SHIPWRECK MEMENTOS.

A Sword That Has Been at the Bottom of A collection of mementos, fully as in-Tallapoosa, sunk in Vineyard sound in 1884. This sword has been rescued from no less than three sunken vessels. It went down in the steamer Cairo at Yazoo, Miss., in 1862, and was brought ap again and made fit for use, or at least for wear. It went down again in the

and polished up for use in the service. Its final descent was with the Tallapooiness with that particular sword, and it was allowed to go to the wreckers as a memento of their work, and now the weapon which had been intended for gore, but which had shown such a propensity for water, reposes quietly in Captain Merritt's private office. .

A let of forks from the Narragansett, with just sufficient silver plating to fuse them together, recalls that terrible disaster by fire and flood, when many human beings were lost, including some, probably, whose names will never be known. A watch which had stopped at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, came upon the vessel. Another interesting curiosity is a bottle still containing seltzer water. This bottle Rhode Island, wrecked near Narragansett bay. The curious point was as to how the bottle got into the boiler, for the boilers of the vessel were surging up and down, rising forty feet or so in the air, and then descending, under the impulse of the powerful waves which rolled against the cliff. But there the bottle was found intact, and

tion of the water only or were perforations made by animals. They came of worms, whose cells could be seen in the stone as distinctly as the cells in

the stone as distinctly as the cells in the wood work of worm-eaten vessels.

A cannon-ball from the wreck of the British War transport Hussar, sunk near Hell Gate during the revolution with a number of American prisoners on board, is another curious relic. The cannon-ball is so rust-eaten that a piece fell off while it was being shown to the reporter. Large sums of money had been expended in efforts to get at a treasure reported to have been sunk.

A Wonderful Food and Medicine, Known and used by Physicians all over the world. Scott's Emulsion not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates arrappetite for food that builds up the wasted b.dy. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable, and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I use it in all cases of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed, as in Marasmus."—T. W. Pierce, treasure reported to have been sun in the Hussar. The only treasure on the Hussar consisted of the precious lives that were lost with the ship. The

the cargo. One of these some reverent diver decided to take with him, twenty fathoms, to the upper air .- N. Y. Tele-

The young Duc d'Orleans, son of the Comte de Paris, will arrive at San Francisco in the spring and make a tour through the United States. The Duke is not eighteen years of age and almost abnormally fat. His profile and puffy cheeks greatly resemble portraits of Louis XVI.

The Strong and Hearty
Who have once been weak, but are now grown vigorous by the assistance of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, are as plenteous as "autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallombrosa." Striking examples are they of the benefits conferred by the great invigorant. Not less numerous are the quondam sufferers now freed by the Bitters from the yoke of malaria, dyspepsia, bilious, nervous and kidney troubles. puffy cheeks greatly resemble portraits of Louis XVI.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers ... \$ 3 60 66 4 25 Native cows 2 00 62 3 40 Butchers' steers ... 2 25 62 3 50

KANSAS CITY. Nov. 18,

Butchers steers	2 25	0	8	50	
HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	4 00	0	4	60	
WHEAT-No. 2 red	Not quoted				
No.4 soft	67	0		67%	
CORN-No. 2	38	0		39%	
OATS-No. 2	23	0		24	
RYE-No. 2	44	0		411/4	
FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1 65	00	1	70	
HAY-Baled	6 00	0	8	00	
BUTTER-Choice creamery	22	0		25	
CHEESE-Full cream	11	0		12	
EGGS-Choice	13	0		19	
BACON-Ham		400		12%	
Shoulders		400		6	
Sides		400		10	
LARD	6	0		614	
POTATOES	50	0		60	
ST. LOUIS.				00	
CATTLE-Shipping steers	4 30	-		90	
Butchers' steers	3 00	0	_	90	
	4 80	-		65	
HOGS—Packing	8 10	0		10	
FLOUR-Choice	3 80	0		00	
WHEAT-No. 2 red	78	0		741/2	
		3		415	
CORN-No. 2	41			265	
	26				
RYE-No.2	52			53	
BUTTER-Creamery	24			16	
PORK	12 40	40	13	00	
CHICAGO.		-		00	
CATTLE-Shipping steers	3 00	43	_	00	
HOGS-Packing and shipping	4 40	@		70	
SHEEP-Fair to choice	3 00	0		00	
FLOUR-Winter wheat	8 75	0		00	
WHEAT-No. 2 red		40		75	
OORN-No.2	45	0		45%	
OATS-No.2	26	0		26 1/2	
RYE-No.2		40		53	
BUTTER-Creamery	18			28	
PORK NEW YORK.	13 25	(C)	13	50	
CATTLE-Common to prime	3 50	0	5	45	
HOGS-Good to choice				25	
FLOUR-Good to choice		0	4	75	
WHEAT-No. 2 red					
CORN-No. 2		3400		57	

"WITH BUBBLING GROANI"

A Fatal Sense of Security Awfully Realized at Sea.

"A wet sheet and a flowing sea, a breeze that follows fast." "A wet sheet and a flowing sea, a breeze that follows fast."

From his look-out the faithful old captain of yonder merchantman casts an uneasy glance at the distant horizon. See! yonder a small speck of cloud "no larger than a man's hand." He watches it with his piercing eye for a few moments, then reaches for his long eye-glass. To his experienced view, this harmless little cloud betokens danger.

Acress his bronzed face there comes a look of determination, and, with quick orders to the seamon, the craft is put about and all sail made for the nearest harbor, where in apparent safety the anchor is dropped, and the hardy mariners watch the approaching storm with defiance!

The storm bursts!

The decks have been cleared, the sails close furled, and all ordinary preparations made for an emergency.

The storm receases but all seems safe.

made for an emergency.

The storm increases but all seems safe.
But see! the vessel gives a sudden lurch,
turns quickly about, and away she goes!
The anchor chain has broken!
This mighty ship might have ridden safely, but for one weak link in that anchor
chain!

chain!
The strength of the chain is no greater than the strength of its weakest link.
On the sea of life, how many men are wrecked because of the unsuspected weakness of a link in the chain of health—one weak-rist length, in the body.

wrecked because of the unsuspected weakness of a link in the chain of health—one weak vital organ in the body.

The mystery of death is even greater than the mystery of life. We think the links of our chain are strong, but we too seldom critically examine them for ourselves, and never really know that they will bear the strain that we put upon them.

"I have a friend," said Dr. Dio Lewis, "who can lift 900 pounds, and yet is an habitual sufferer from kidney and liver trouble and low spirits." The doctor who was one of the wisest and safest public teachers of the laws of health, wrote:

"The very marked testimonials from college professors, respectable physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character, to the value of Warner's safe cure, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and, reading their testimony, I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's safe cure and analyze it. Besides I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied that the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation."

One year ago the Servia, while in a great

tim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation."

One year ago the Servia, while in a great storm, parted her two-inch rudder chain,—no wonder,—it was rusted through! The key to human health is the condition of the kidneys, and they may long be diseased and we be ignorant of the fact, because they give forth little or no pain. They in reality cause the majority of all the deaths, by polluting the blood and sending disease all through the system.

Voices of the night-squalling twins -Fall

there the bottle was found intact, and the seltzer still remains in it.

Then there is a piece of marble, actually worm-eaten, from the wreck of the steamer Grecian, on Long Island, in the winter of 1870. The portion of the marble that was buried in the sand is uninjured; the portion that was exposed to the water is honeycombed. Scientific men have examined this piece of marble to ascertain whether the holes were attributable to the action of the water only or were performand.

A broad land is this in which we live, dotted so thickly with thrifty cities, towns and villages! Amid them all, with everincreasing popularity and helpfulness, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, giving hope and cheer where there is disease and despair. Wherever there is disease and despair, wherever there is suffering there is the best field for this greatest. American Remedy. Consumption (which is lung-scrofula), yields to it, if employed in the early stages of the disease; Chronic Nasal Catarrh, yields to it; Kidney and Liver diseases, yield to it! If you want the best known remedy for all diseases of the blood, ask for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and take no other. cal Discovery, and take no other.

A RISING old man-King Coal, -New Haven

A Wonderful Food and Medicine,

It is easy to make light of a pound of canles -Harper's Bazar.

The Longest Word in the Diction lives that were lost with the ship. The English Government was at that time sending treasure to America to carry on the war, instead of bringing any from this side. This cannon-ball was drawn up from the wreck through a powerful six-inch pump.

A singular memento is a Bible saved from the Oregon. It appears that the Oregon had a number of Bibles among the cargo. One of these some reverent by the proprietors.

THE most a rascal will do for a living is to "do" other people.—Picayune.

A was with a funny tale is a dogged sort of an individual.—St. Paul Herald.

Popular Preparation! Pure, Potent, Powerful! Pallid People Praise, Progressive People Purchase! Posi-tively Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, Properly Partaken, Preserve Physical Powers, Produce Permanent Physical Perfection. Purchase, Prove!

Birds of owe men-parrots in a pawn-shop.—Texas Siftings.

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

To TELL a horse's age accurately, first-ascertain it.—Danville Breeze.

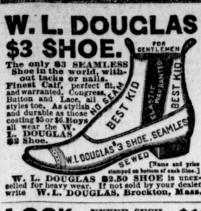
COUGHS AND COLDS. Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., should try Brows's Russell. should try Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold only in boxes.

THERE is no Return of an eruption ban-ished with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c. The best.

PATENTS obtained. H. W. T. JENNER, Patent Attorney, WASHINGTON, D. C. Charges moderate. Circulars free.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION FARMS in Ohio, Cheap, Good. Send for description and price. H. N. BANCROFT, Jefferson, O.

OPIUM Habit Cured satisfactory before any pay MUSIC SEND FOR CATALOGUE.



LOOK NEVER SUCH SICH COLT REPEATING RIFLE New from Factory. We stake our reputation of 47 years on this Rifle, and to guarantee it the biggest offer ever made. Send 6c. in stamps for Illustrated 100-page Descriptive Catalogue, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Fishing Tackle, Bicycles, Sporting Goods, &c. JOHN P. LOYELL ARMS CO., Boston, Mass.





Business, Shorthand and English Training School, St. Louis, Mo. Send for circular-VARNISH FREE our new book just published; title, "The finishing and staining of natural woods," will be mailed free to any address be mailed free to any address. FRATT & LAMBERT, 5 Dutch Street, New York City.

PENSIONS for soldiers and widows of the Mexican War and Rebellion. All kinds of Government Claims Collected. Circular of laws sent free. FITZGERALD & POWELL, U.S. Claim Collectors, Indianapolis, Ind

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Chance ever oftered. Ad. J. D. Brown, Mgr., Sedalia, Mo.



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Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, che, Catarrh, Croup, Sore Throat, RHEUMATISM, me Back, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises Burns, Wounds, Old Sores and All Aches and Pains. It Cures You. That's the Idea! Address WIZARD OIL COMPANY CHICAGO. INFORMATION about LANDS, etc. of Arkansas. Sent free. Address THOS. ESSEX of T. M. GIBSON, Land Commissioners, LITTLE ROCK, ARK. FREE!—To MERCHANTS ONLY: A three-foot, French glass, oval-front Show Case. Address at once,

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55 State Street, Chicago. SALESMEN WANTED by the oldest, eries in the West. Permanent positions; good pay. Outfit free. STARK NURSERIES, Louisiana. Mo-WATCHES FROM \$1.25 UP. CHEAPEST in the world. Stamp for Mammoth Hius'd Otato-logue. WALLACE 231 W Madison St. Chicago FREE By return mail. Full Description Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O. \$5 TO \$8 A DAY, Samples worth \$1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write-BREWSTER SAFETY BEIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Bles. OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till eurod. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, O. WORK FOR ALL. \$30 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY. Augusta, Me.

1888-EVERY LADY SHOULD TAKE !T-1888

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THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR LADY'S-MAGAZINE IN AMERICA

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PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

LIVER DISEASE
AND
HEART TROUBLE.

Mrs. Mary A. McClure, Columbus, Kans., writes: "I addressed you in November, 1884, in regard to my health, being afflicted with liver disease, heart trouble, and female weakness. I was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription, five of the 'Discovery, and four of the 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' My health began to improve under the use of your medicine, and my strength came back. My difficulties have all disappeared. I can work hard all day, or walk four or five miles a day, and stand it well; and when I began using the medicine I could scarcely walk across the room, most of the time, and I did not think I could ever feel well again. I have a little baby girl eight months old. Although she is a little delicate in size and appearance, she is healthy.' I give your remedies all the credit for curing me, as I took no other treatment after beginning their use. I am very grateful for your kindness, and thank God and thank you that I am as well as I am after years of suffering."

Mrs. I. V. Webber, of Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co.,

LIVER

DISEASE.

Mrs. I. V. Webber, of Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co.,
N. Y., writes: "I wish to say a few words in praise
of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant
Purgative Pellets.' For five years previous to
taking them I was a great sufferer; I had a
severe pain in my right side continually; was
unable to do my own work. I am happy to say
I am now well and strong, thanks to your medicines."

Chronic Diarrhea Cured.—D. LAZARRE, Esq., 275 and 277 Decatur Street, New Orleans, La., writes: "I used three bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it has cured me of chronic diarrhea. My bowels are now regular."

GENERAL

DEBILITY.

Mrs. Parmella Brundage, of 161 Lock Streety-Lockport, N. Y. writes: "I was troubled with chills, nervous and general debility, with frequent sore throat, and my mouth was badly cankered. My liver was inactive, and I suffered much from dyspepsia. I am pleased to say that your 'Golden ailments and I cannot say enough in their praise. I must also say a word in reference to your 'Favorite Prescription,' as it has proven itself a most excellent medicine for weak females, It has been used in my family with excellent results."

Dyspepsia.—Laws L. Colby, Esq. of Viscolar Heaviton Ch.

Dyspepsia.—James L. Colby, Esq., of Yucatan, Houston Co., Minn., writes: "I was troubled with indigestion, and would eat heartily and grow poor at the same time. I experienced heartburn, sour stomach, and many other disagreeable symptoms common to that disorder. I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and I am now entirely free from the dyspepsia, and I am now entirely free from the dyspepsia, and I am now entirely free from the dyspepsia, and am, in fact, healthier than I have been for five years. I weigh one hundred and seventy-one and one-half pounds, and have done as much work the past summer as I have ever done in the same length of time in my life. I never took a medicine that seemed to tone up the muscles and invigorate the whole system equal to your 'Discovery' and 'Pellets.'"

Dyspepsia.—Theresa A. Cass. of Syringfield. Mo., writes.

Dyspepsia.—Theresa A. Cass, of Springfield, Mo., writese "I was troubled one year with liver complaint, dyspepsia, and sleeplessness, but your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me." Chills and Fever.—Rev. H. E. Mosley, Montmorence, S. C., writes: "Last August I thought I would die with chills and fever. I took your 'Discovery' and it stopped them in a very short time."

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or cruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

Rev. F. Asbury Howell, Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Süverton, N. J., says: "I was afflicted with catarrh and indigestion. Boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the skin, and I experienced a tired feeling and duliness. I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week's time I began to feel like a new mar, and am now sound and well. The 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are the best remedy for bilious or sick headache, or tightness about the chest, and bad taste in the mouth, that I have ever used. My wife could not walk across the floor when she began to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Now she can walk quite a little ways, and do some light work."

Mrs. IDA M. STRONG, of Ainsworth, Ind., writes:
"My little boy had been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. When he commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' he was confined to his bed, and could now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' he is able to be up all the time,

and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any pain, and can eat and sleep as well as any one. It has only been about three months since he commenced using your medicine. I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude for the benefit he has received through you."

Skin Disease.—The "Democrat and News," of Cambridge, Maryland, says: "Mrs. Eliza.

ANN Poole, wife of Leonard Poole, of Waldamsburg, Dorchester Co., Md., has been cured of a bad case of Eczema by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The disease appeared first in her feet, extended to the knees, covering the whole of the lower limbs from feet to knees, then attacked the elbows and became so severe as to prostrate her. After being treated by several physicians for a year or two shocommenced the use of the medicine named above. She soon began to mend and is now well and hearty. Mrs. Poole thinks the medicine has saved her life and prolonged her days."

Mr. T. A. Ayres, of East New Market, Dorchester County, Md., youches for the above facts.

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthman and purifies the blood.

It rapidly builds up the system, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

wasting diseases."

Consumption.—Mrs. Edward Newton, of Harrowsmith.
Ont., writes: "You will ever be praised by me for the remarkable cure in my case. I was so reduced that my friends had all given me up, and I had also been given up by two doctors. I then went to the best doctor in these parts. He told me that medicine was only a punishment in my case, and would not undertake to treat me. He said I might try Cod liver oil if I liked, as that was the only thing that could possibly have any curative power over consumption so far advanced. I tried the Cod liver oil as a last treatment, but I was so weak I could not keep it on my stomach. My husband, not feeling satisfied to give me up yet, though he had bought for me everything he saw advertised for my complaint, procured a quantity of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took only four bottles, and, to the surprise of everybody, am to-day doing my own work, and am entirely free from that terrible cough which harrassed me night and day. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for a number of years, and now feel so much better that I believe, with a continuation of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I will be restored to perfect health. I would say to those who are falling a prey to that terrible disease consumption, do not do as I did, take everything else first; but take the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in the early stages of the disease, and thereby save a great deal of suffering and be restored to health at once. Any person who is still in doubt, need but write me, inclosing a stamped, self-eddressed envelope for reply, when the foregoing statement will be fully substantiated by me."

Ulcer Cured.—ISAAC E. Downs, Esq., of Spring Valley.

Ulcer Cured.—ISAAC E. DOWNS, Esq., of Spring Valley, lockland Co., N. Y. (P. O. Box 28), writes: "The 'Golden Medi-Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists.

cal Discovery' has cured my daughter of a very bad ulcer located on the thigh. After trying almost everything without success, we procured three bottles of your 'Discovery,' which healed it up perfectly." Mr. Downs continues:

Consumption and Heart Disease.—"I also wish to thank you for the remarkable cure you have effected in my case.

WASTED TO A SKELETON.

For three years I had suffered from that terrible disease, consumption, and heart disease. Before consulting you I had wasted away to a skeleton; could not sleep nor rest, and many times wished to die to be out of my misery. I then consulted you, and you told me you had hopes of curing me, but it would take time. I cannot now recite how, step by step, the signs and realities of returning health gradually but surely developed themselves. To-day I tip the scales at one hundred and sixty, and am well and strong."

Our principal reliance in curing Mr. Downs' terrible disease.

and strong."

Our principal reliance in curing Mr. Downs' terrible disease was the "Golden Medical Discovery."

FROM LUNGS.

JOSEPH F. McFARLAND, Esq., Athens, La., writes: "My wife had frequent bleeding from the lungs before she commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She has not had any since its use. For some six months she has been feeling so well that she has

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

Price \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for \$5.00. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors,

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION-SPECIAL OFFER.

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To any New Subscriber who will CUT OUT and send us this Slip, with name and P. O. address and \$1.75 in Money Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter or Check, for a year's subscription to the Companion, we will send the paper free each week to Jan. 1st, 1888, and for a full year from that date to Jan. 1st, 1889. If ordered at once this offer will include the

A \$2.50 FOR \$1.75.

Double Holiday Numbers For Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Twenty pages each, with Colored Covers and Full-page Frontispiece Pictures. They will be unusually attractive this year. Address PERRY MASON & CO., 43 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

Miles of Timber Land Burned Over in Arkansas-Effects of the Drought.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad Shops Burned-Oil Warehouse Destroyed.

Forest Fires in Southern Illinois-Steamboat Burned-Fire in Ontario and at Wichita.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 19 .- Forest fires are burning at many points north, west, south and east of this city, and the smoke has settled down so dense as to be almost intolerable. For four days fires have been raging on the hills and in the bottoms of the Red and Sulphur rivers near Texar-kana, sweeping every thing before them, lapping up canebrakes where thousands of cattle have been feeding for months, visiting farms and leaving in their track blackened ruins of homes, fencing and outhouses. All available help is employed in fighting the progress of the flames. Large numbers of cattle and hogs have been caught in the flames and destroyed. Unless rain comes speedily the loss of life and destruction of property will be great. At Hope yesterday fires were raging all around the town and smoke in the town was almost stifling. Great stretches of fences have been burned and farmers are organized fighting the flames day and night, but with little hope of staying their progress without rain. At Little Rock only four and a half inches of rain has fallen for nearly five months and little more has fallen at any point now ravaged by fire. Every thing is dry; wells and small streams everywhere are drying up under the influence of the longest drought RAILROAD SHOPS BURNED.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 19 .- At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire started in the carpenter shop of the Cincinnati Southern railway at Ludlow, Ky., and spread with great rapidity, owing to the lack of water and the fact that Ludlow has no fire department. The immense car and machine shops, covering two acres of ground, were destroyed, together with all the tools and machinery and a large number of cars and material. The round house caught fire and was at first thought to be doomed but by heroic efforts by the employes, the engines in it were removed and the build-ing itself was saved. Among the losses are a Mann boudoir car, a pay car, a private car, two Pullman cars, three passen ger coaches, seven flats loaded with coal, and twenty-five new freight cars. About 500 employes will be thrown out of employment, and it will require a long time to rebuild the burned property. The loss can not yet be accurately stated, but must exgood \$200,000. Ludiow is a small village on the Ohio side of the river, opposite the western part of Cincinnati, and is mainly dependent on the Southern railway shops for employment of its inhabitants.

OIL ON FIRE. CINCINNATI, Nov. 19 .- At ten o'clock last evening fire broke out in the warerooms of the Consolidated Tank Line Company, Alex McDonald, president, No. 31 and 33 Pearl street, and extending by an "L" to Walnut street. A large quantity of oil was stored in the warerooms and the fire proved a stubborn one, but was mastered by the activity and bravery of the firemen. The building was completely gutted, and Mr. McDonald estimates the loss at between \$30,000 and \$40,000. No insurance. It is said that the private watchman employed to watch the building left his lamp on the first floor while he went up stairs; on coming down a few minutes later, he found the floor around the lamp on fire.

CYPRESS SWAMP FIRE. St. Louis, Nov. 19.—Advices from Southern Illinois say the forest fires in the cyress swamp burning, and that there has been great damage done in the bay bottoms. Three houses, several barns and a large amount of fencing have been burned, One young man while fighting fire yesterday was surrounded by flames and burned to death.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 19.—The steamer City of Green Bay was totally destroyed by fire at eight o'clock this morning. No lives lost. The boat was valued at \$16,0.0 and was insured against fire for \$11,000. Her cargo consisted of \$1,500 worth of

merchandise, BRIGHTON, Ont., 19.-The three-story brick buildings, occupied by the Standard Bank, J. C. Kemp, groceries, and G. C. McDonaid, restaurant, were burned to-day. Lcss. \$50,000.

BLOCK BURNED. WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 19 .- The Henry Shadd block was discovered on fire at 12;30 o'clock last night. Loss, \$3,000; partially

OKLAHOMA.

Reported Indian Raids and the Country Fired-Conflicting Statements

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Nov. 19 .- A telegram was received in this city to-day stating that 500 Indians were burning up the Oklahoma country. What prompted the Indians to do this could not be learned. The fire is said to be very disastrous and all efforts to check its progress prove unavailing. The fire has already swept over a large territory and is still raging. The latest from the fire in the Indian Territory is that it was started by Indians to harass the cattlemen. This is booted at by others who say that it was accidentally set on fire. A Santa Fe conductor, who arrived on a freight from Purcell, knew nothing of the fire, while another party who arrived by train states the fire was raging on both sides of the railway for seventy miles. A dense smoke has obscured the sun all day. and is said to come from the fire. It is feared much serious damage has been done.

Collision in a Fog. NEW YORK, Nov. 19 .- The steamer Guyandotte, of the Old Dominion line, arrived here last night badly damaged, having been in a collision in a fog with an unknown schooner, which immediately afterward disappeared. Nothing is known of her fate or that of her crew.

Propeller Stranded.
Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 19.—A special dis patch states that the propeller Pacific stranded to-day twenty miles west of Whitefish point, Lake Superior. She was lumber laden and bound down. The Pacific was built in Cleveland in 1864 and was valued at \$25,000. She was owned by Cooke & Wilson, of Michigan City, Ind.

The China Syndicate. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Mr. Wharton Barker says the reports via San Francisco of the revocation by China of the American banking concessions are unfounded. He has later direct advices of a contrary

The last of the quarantined passengers of the steamselp Alesia were landed in New York on the 18th.

THE POPE AND MEXICO.

Circular Letter Throwing the Ultramon tane Wing of the Church Into Confu-

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA Galveston, Nov. 16. —A lively sensation was caused here by the arrival of a circular letter issued by the Catholic Bishop of the State of Tamaulipas, in which he said that homage to the Virgin of Guadaloupe, the patron saint of the country, was not obligatory on the part of the faithful, and it is intimated that the Papal authority is against making such homage a point of doctrine in Mexico. This strikes a tremendous blow against a time-honored practice in this country, and comes at a when the coronation of the Virgin of Guadaloupe is the subject of an angry controversy between Liberal and Church party newspapers. It is asserted here by the Liberals that Pope Leo does not favor the devotion of Mexican Catholics to the Virgin of Guadaloupe to the extent it has been practiced, and that he is desirous that the Mexican Church should combat the growing Liberalism of the country by renewed attention to the education of the common people and so identifying the Church with the best interests of the people. Large numbers of Catholics here sympathize with the reported attitude of the Holy Father. One prominent Bish-op, noted hitherto for his antagonism to railways and American ideas, has announced his conversion to the belief in the efficacy of railways and their needfulness to the welfare of the country and urges his clergy in favor of railway building. The newly appointed Bishop of Oaxaca, the State of President Diaz, is outspoken in favor of the spread of education. Evidently a progressive movement has begun inside the church, whose leading men begin to hold that the best way to meet the efforts of Protestant missionaries is to reform all existing abuses and meet education by Protestants with education under Catholic auspices. The new Liberal Catholic movement favors the re-election of President Diaz.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Fearful Explosion of Dynamite Near Ishpeming, Mich.—Six Lives Lost.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Nov. 17.—Shortly before noon yesterday people living in Red
Jacket, Calumet, Houghton and Hancock
were startled by a loud explosion resembling an earthquake. Windows were
broken and light articles thrown from tables and walls. It was soon discovered that an explosion had occurred in the buildings of the Hancock Chemical Company, several miles from Hancock, and an examination revealed that the packing house, where dynamite was put in packages of sticks, had entirely disappeared, where it had stood only a few moments before being only a yawning pit for ten to fifteen feet deep and of larger size than the build-ing which had stood on it. Six men were in the building at the time of the ex-Their names were William Renard, Charles Harkell, Thomas Thompson, Timothy Cowley, William King and William Tapp. Tapp was a man thirty years of age, and the other five were from eighteen to twenty-two years. Joseph Labelle, foreman of the works, had left the packing house shortly before the explosion. He was thrown to the ground and stunned, but his injuries will not prove fatal. The glycerine house and laboratory which stood only a short distance away were totally wrecked. Several large iron acid tanks standing several rods from the packing house were blown six hundred feet into the forest where they were twisted out of all shape. The main building es-eaped serious damage. Search was begun at noon for the bodies of the six victims and continued until nightfall. All that was found was a dozen small scraps of flesh. There was over a ton of dynamite in the packing house. The loss to the com pany is about \$10,000. The cause of the explosion will never be known.

BRECKINRIDGE STATUE.

Unvailing of a Monument to the General at

Lexington, Ky.
Lexington, Ky., Nov. 17.—The unvailing of the John C. Breckinridge monument took place here to-day in the presence of 15,000 people. The statue is located in the center of a short street facing the court house, called "Cheapside," and is on a pedestal of Vermont granite eleven feet high, the bronze statue being eight feet high. The statue is in the favorite attitude of General Breckinridge when speaking, with right hand extended and left hand resting on a draped stand. The unvailing ceremonies were very elaborate and conducted with considerable eclat. There were present Governor Buckner, with members of his staff, State officers and gentlemen of distinction from all parts of Kentucky. The ceremonies began by an invocation by Dr. Bullock, ex-chaplain of the United States Senate. Senator J. B. Beck made the preliminary address, detailing the origin of the plan to erect the statue, and the various steps toward its completion by the commission in behalf of the State. Sculptor Valentine then presented the statue to the State, which was responded to by Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, and then Governor Buckner received the statue in behalf of Kentucky. Senator Blackburn then delivered the memorial address. speaking in detail of the life, and public career of General J. C. Breckinridge. The address occupied over an hour, and was one of the most brilliant and eloquent ever delivered by this distinguished gentleman. The statue was then unvailed amid applause, and thus closed one of the most distinguished events of the city.

Not Such a Hero After All.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 .- Detective James Bonfield, brother of the captain who commanded the police at the Haymarket bomb throwing, pronounces Howell Trogdon, the man who persisted in carrying the stars and stripes in front of the Anarchist funera', a "worthless living loafer who itches for notoriety." He says Trogdon was at one time used by the police as a "pigeon" to associate with thieves and betray them. It was only a few days ago that Trogdon published a card in the Arbeiter Zeitung scandalously attacking State's Attorney Grinnell. Great indignation was expressed by Bonfield that a man who should thus dentify himself with Anarchists should almost simultaneously, for the sake of notoriety, turn on the reds and try to get up a row with them by carrying the stars and tripes at the head of their procession.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16 .- Eliza Randall. colored, living in Quitman County, was in the habit of going from home at night against the wish of her father, and recently he forbade her going out after dark under populty of chastisement. She went notwithstanding and the next day, while her father was sitting in front of the house with his wife's brother, the girl fearing his threat made an effort to shoot him from within the house through a crack. She was prevented owing to the smallness of the opening. She then secured an axe and slipping up behind him dealt him a blow in the back of the head, fracturing his skull and causing his death yesterday. The girl is in jail, while her uncle who is charged with being an accessory is at large.

COTTON BURNED.

stroyed by Fire at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 18.—The most dis-astrous fire that ever visited this city oc-curred last night at 7:45 o'clock and re-sulted in the complete destruction of 13,200 bales of cotton and compresses Nos. 4 and 5 of the Merchants' Cotton Compress and Storage Company. The buildings are located in the navy yard and are easily accessible to the lines of the Louisville & Nashville, Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwest-ern and Louisville, New York & Texas railroads, each line having tracks running through the company's grounds. The fire was discovered among some cotton in press No. 5, which is west of the railroad tracks, and contained 8,200 bales. It spread with great rapidity and was soon beyond the control of the men who were on duty and who made a brave attempt to extinguish it. In fifteen minutes after the alarm sounded the flames had spread to the cotton stored in press No. 4, which was to the south and which contained 5,000 bales. The entire fire department of the depart ment of the city was on hand, but could do nothing toward extinguishing the flames, and devoted their attention to the saving of press No. 1, which was east of the tracks and contained 9,000 bales. Hill, Fontaine & Co.'s shed, in which were 30,000 bales of cotton, joined this to the north, while Zente's shed, with 15,000 bates, was directly south. All this cotton, 54,000 bales, was in great danger, but fortunately the wind was blowing favorably and carried the flames toward the river. About forty cars belonging to the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern railroad, and which were loaded with cotton ready to be shipped east, were burned, together with The cotton destroyed was principally for

export. It was valued at \$630,000. The amount of insurance in all probability will not exceed sixty per cent. of the loss. The presses and buildings of the Cotton Press Company were valued at \$125,000, which were also partially insured. flames covered an area of three blocks and

lighted up the entire city.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to be incendiary, and Walter Mendenhall, a fireman on the Little Rock railroad, has been arrested on suspicion There is no positive proof, however, of his

CHILD IN A TUBE.

guilt.

Another Heartrending Accident-A Child Imprisoned at a Depth of Eighty Feet. WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 18.—F. F. Lewis, a prominent citizen returned yesterday afternoon from Wichita County. He said that when about twenty miles southwest of Scott City he was surprised to see congregated upon a knoll upon the prairie a crowd numbering hundreds of people, and, as he afterwards discovered included as he afterwards discovered, included every one within a radius of ten miles. Hastily approaching, he was informed of one of the most startling things that ever came under his observation. This place was the situation of a well which was 110 feet deep, and was formed of tubing one foot in diameter. Down this tube, at a distance of eighty feet, was Jessie Hickmeyer, the two-year-old child of J. R. Hickmeyer, a farmer living near by. The little one had been playing in the yard, and coming to the well, had slipped down the tube to a distance of eighty feet from the surface, and ten feet above the water level. Shortly after the disappearance of the little one the mother went to the well and heard issuing from its depths the cries of her babe. She gave the alarm, and soon neighbors gathered i crowds. An effort to extricate the child by means of a hook only brought up torn shreds of clothing and blood. An excavation by the side of the tube was immediately started by willing hands, and when Mr. Lewis was at the spot but thirty feet was reached. The men were working with energy, one crew relieving another. Work was going an all the night through. It is expected that at the present rate of progress the child will be reached in the morning. The scene he described as heartrending. With the tears of the anxious mother are mingled those of the neighbors, while now and then from the depths of the tube issues the sobs and cries of the child, as if to impel the men on to rescue it from its living tomb.

MOST IN LIMBO.

Herr Most, the Agitator, Again Under Arrest For Incendiary Language. w York, Nov. 18.—Johann Most, the Anarchist, was arrested at noon yesterday at the office of his newspaper, by Detective Sergeants Crowley and McGuire, of Inspector Byrnes' staff. His arrest was ade by direction of Inspector Byrnes, on a warrant issued by Justice Cowing, fo having made an incendiary speech calculated to incite riot last Friday night in a hall on Seventh street. The warrant was made returnable before Justice Cowing's court, Most insists that did not use the language tributed to him by the police. As this is the second time he has been arrested for making violent speeches, he will probably get the full extent of the law, which is one year's imprisonment and a fine. The dictment charges a misdemeanor. In the document he is characterized as 'an evildisposed and pernicious person, and of most wicked and turbulent disposition, wickedly and maliciously contriving to dis turb the public peace, and to excite the good citizens of our said State to hatred and contempt of the Government, and make insurrections, etc."

ROBBERS RUN DOWN.

Two Desperadoes Fail to Rob a Bank and

SALT LAKE, Utah. Nov. 18.—Two men whose names are ascertained to be Charles R. Allred and Joseph Justesen entered the bank at Nephi yesterday morning disguised, and finding Cashier Hague and As sistant Cashier Stone alone, Justesen held a revolver on Stone calling on him to hold up his hands. He did not obey and the robber fired without effect. Stone ran and the robber followed and caught him and was forcing him back when the other robber, having lost Cashier Hague behind the counter, came running out, Hague following with a shotgun. The town being alarmed a general hunt for the fugitives began. Allred was found in a cellar. Justesen mounted his horse and reached the foothills, where his followers located him and opened fire. After several shots were exchanged, he surrendered,

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 17.—The police authorities are firmly of the opinion that the dead body found Tuesday near Ran-dolph was that of a murdered man. Their heory is that he was killed in the road and then dragged to the clump of willows where he was found. He was probably stripped of his clothing so as to prevent more effectually the discovery of his identity. The body was that of a tall, slender young man of light complexion. One thumb had been cut off, the skull was crushed back of the right ear and the left side of the forehead was broken in down to the eye. There was nothing to indicate the cause of the murder nor to furnish the

MISSOURI LABOR PARTY.

A Free Soil Platform Adopted as a Sub-Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 18.—The State convention of the United Labor party finished its work yesterday, after a busy session during the morning. The delegates spent most of the morning in the discussion of a Henry George platform, which was reported upon favorably by the committee on platform. This platform was finally rejected, and the land theories of Henry George partially repudiated. A substitute platform was offered by Mr. J. G. Crosby, advocating the principles of the old Free Soil party, which was adopted as

We, the delegates of the United Labor party of Missouri, in convention assembled, respectfully submit to the candid consideration of the people of the State the following declaration of

That the legitimate functions of good government is to provide for each and all equal pro-tection from the fraud or violence of any, and equal security in the enjoyment of natural rights and those opportunities for the pursuits of hap-piness that nature has made common to all

That whenever the power of Government s used for any other than this legitimate purpose it must evidently be to the advantage of some and to corresponding disadvantage of others: that Government has no right to interfere with and can not abrogate these natural laws. When the Government, with or without consideration, grants special privileges to any of the people, it is at the expense of the rest of the people; that such privileges are equally unjust whether recently granted or clothed with the respectability of age.

That the Free Soil party of the United States

clared "That all men have a natural right to a portion of the soil and that as the use of its soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as their rights to life it-self," and that a single tax on land values is admirably adapted to the securing to all men their right to the soil without injustice to any. That all such monopolies as have been built up by the assistance of the Government through the grant of special privileges, and all neces sary enterprises exceeding the power of in-

was right, when in its platform of 1852, it de-

dividual ability, should be owned and controlled by the Government, as the postal system That the Australian system of voting should be adopted, in order to secure some approxi-mation to independence in and purity of elec-

Following this, the State Central Committee was appointed as follows, each Congressional district being represented: First district, J. G. Edwards, Bevier; Second district, G. B. Snyder, Moberly; Third district, J. C. Williams, Richmond; Fourth district, W. H. Blake, St. Joseph; Fifth district, W. J. Reese, Kansas City; Sixth district, E. T. Bebrens, Sedalia; Seventh district, P. Rothernel, Wellsville; Eighth district, C. W. Bovard, St. Louis; Ninth district, E. Clifton, St. Louis; Tenth district, H. J. Todd, Ironton; Eleventh dis-Charles O'Brien, Jefferson City; Twelfth district. John Bates, Lamar; Thirteenth district, Fred Lipscomb, Dade Coun-

The convention adjourned sine die about two o'clock, after passing resolutions of thanks ic the press of Kansas City and the proprietors of the hall in which the convention was held.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW. A Decision of Mr. Sparks Reversed by the Acting Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A decision rendered some time ago by Mr. Sparks, then Commissioner of the General Land Office, in the contest case of Holbrook vs. Richards, involving the northwest quarter of section 6, township 20 south, range 6 west, Lawrence, Kan., was yesterday reversed by Assistant Secretary Muldrow, of the Interior Department. The case is one which has been pending since 1884, contest against the original claimant's entry being initrated in March of that year by George Holbrook, alleging abandonment. The original entry was filed in August, 1877, by John D. Richards, a homesteader, but he died in 1878. The improvements made upon his claim previous to his death consisted of a small sod house and five acres of plowing, but he failed to make it his actual residence. In 1881 the deceased claimant's father, David Richards, Jr., erected a small frame house, which withstood the elements of destruction only three days.

This second claimant was employed as a miner 100 miles away and never established a residence on the homestead. He, too, died in 1884, and in that year David Richards, his father, applied as the heir of J. D. Richards, after contest had been initiated by Holbrook, for possession of the claim This was denied by the local land office, and the contest was sustained and the original entry recommended for cancellation. Then David Richards filed an appeal and the application to purchase the said tract under the provisions of an act of 1880. The case came to Commissioner Sparks on appeal and he allowed the application to pur chase. This decision is reversed by the Acting Secretary as erroneous, and a cancellation of the original entry is directed. on the ground that the decedent in his lifetime, as well as his representatives there after, failed to comply with the Homestea. law. The point involved is one which has not heretofore come before the department during the present Administration, and for that reason it is deemed of special impor

BOUNCED THE PASTOR.

A Clerical Anarchist Gets Into Trouble With His Congregation. HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 18.—A petition was circulated to day and freely signed by members of the Unity Church calling a special meeting to take action in relation to Rev. J. C. Kimball, the pastor, who had created contempt by his last Sunday sermon, comparing the Chicago Anarchists with the Saviour. There will be a call for his resignation. He has been pastor of the church eight years, and is prominent in the Unitarian denomination. Last Sunday Kimball preached from the text about Christ before Pilate and the cry of the mob to crucify him. In opening he said: "These words were written of an event which occurred more than eighteen hundred years ago, and of a person who is now worshiped throughout a large part of Christendom as another God, and yet how accurately they describe what has occurred this past week with reference to the Chicago Anarchists and the state of popular feeling which has led to their death. Their teachings and their execution are only the first red lined chapter of what is to be a whole thousand-page volume of the world's history."

Guests Alarmed. CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Over 100 guests occupying the six floors of the Saratoga European hotel in Dearborn street, were aroused from their beds shortly before two o'clock this morning by the ringing of the electric fire alarm in their rooms. Women and men fled through the halls down the stairways and out into the street, clad in their night clothes. The fire had started in the kitchen of the Saratoga restaurant on the first floor and rapidly spread through the building by means of the ventilator. The building is a part of the Chambers estate and is damaged to the extent of about \$15,000. The restaurant is almost entirely destroyed, entailing a loss

LEE MOSIER HANGED.

A Hanging at Wichita, Kam, For Mur. ter Committed in the Indian Territory.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 15 .- At 9:15 Les sier was brought from his cell and taken to the jail parlor, where were collected a number of press representatives and jail officials. As Mosier entered he glanced around but made no remark. His face was of deathly pallor but otherwise was per-fectly self-possessed. A bottle of brandy was handed him and his hand shook terribly as he placed it to his lips and eagerly swallowed a large quantity. Deputy Uni-ted States Marshal Sharritt read the death warrant. The death march began at 9:28. The condemned man walked firmly, and although his face was of the ghastly hue of death he showed no other signs of fear. The march continued around the jail in presence of a large concourse of people, and the condemned and his jatlers entered the enclo-sure, followed by reporters and officials. The door closed at once. Mosier mounted the suffold without assistance and was never more stoical than at that moment. The rope was adjusted carefully, and when asked if he had any thing to say Mosier

"No. I saw then yesterday." Mosier requested to have his boots re-moved. He then stepped upon the trap and as the black cap was being placed over his head uttered his last words on earth by saying: "Tell Smith how I stood it."

replied: "Nothing, only I don't like to die

in this way." Marshal Sharritt asked if he

desired to send any word to his parents.

At exactly 9:34 the trap fell. Mosier's body was cut down about fifteen minutes after the springing of the trap and taken to the undertaker's where large crowds viewed it. The body will be for-warded to his parents in Linberg, Harper

County, this evening.
Lee Mosier, who to-day paid the penalty of his crime, was only twenty-one years of age. He was sentenced at the last term of the United States district court held in in Wichita in September last, and his execution was the first judicial hanging that has occurred in the State since 1871.

Mosier was convicted of murder in the first degree, his victim being Hugh B. Lawler, whom he killed on Campbell's ranch, in the Indian Territory, south of the Harper County line, on the evening of October 28, 1886. He claimed that Mrs. Lawler's first husband hired him to commit the deed. President Cleveland, on being appealed to, refused to remit the death penalty.

RICHMOND ESCAPES.

The Stayer of Colonel J. W. Strong Makes

His Escape From the Asylum.
St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 15.—Some time during last night Dr. S. A. Richmond, the murderer of Colonel J. W. Strong, of the Herald, made his escape from Asylum No. 2. The fact was discovered at an early hour this morning by one of the guards who tried to enter the doctor's room. For some time past Dr. Richmond has been allowed the full liberty of the grounds, possessing a key to his room and coming and going out at his pleasure. Dr. Smith, the asylum physician, and Dr. Wallace, his assistant, have both pronounced him cured, and some time ago appeared before the asylum board and advised his release. The board refused the request by a unanimous vote, and the next step taken was for a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Spencer, of the circuit court. In their sworn testimony the asylum physicians stated that under the existing circumstances Dr. Richmond was likely to do a similar act for which he was now incorcerated and Judge Spencer refused the writ. The brother of Dr. Richmond was present at the trial and pledged himself to remove Dr. Richmond to the mountains of Virginia and never return again to St. Joseph. The excitement in St. Joseph over his escape is intense, and every effort will be made for his recapture.

BOMB THROWING.

A Dynamite Bomb Said to Have Been Thrown in a Boiler Shop—Absence of

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 16 .- A bomb was exploded in the Iowa Iron works in this city late last night. The works are running a night force, and of them some twenty were working on a large boiler in the boiler shop when they were startled by a sudden explosion some fifteen feet away on the other side of the boiler. It made a terrible noise and was heard in many parts of the city. A bomb was picked up, made of inch and a haif gas-pipe about two feet long. One end was still intact, plugged up, and a hole in the pipe near fuse. The pipe was split in several pieces. Fortunately the explosion was all in one direction—away from the men. The flames were speedily extinguished by the men and no other damage was done. It is a supposed the bomb was thrown in an open vindow. The works have had no trouble with their men, but have been running a double force for nine months. A theory is that the bomb was prepared by some one having grudge against the workmen, or else by an out and out anarchist. It was filled with either dynamite or guncotton. It is now in possession of the police and the anarchist is being hunted for.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Government Agent Reports That \$500,-000,000 More is Required to Com

Panama, Nov. 15.—Senor Tance Armero agent of the Colombian Government on the isthmus respecting canal affairs, has re cently completed his report on the cana Senor Armero commences by saving: " have carefully traveled over the whole hne, have formed an opinion respecting the work, and am now in possession of correct data as to the technical and practical work of the canal. The annual reports presented by Count de Lesseps to the shareholder are the only official and reliable documents within the reach of the public, but whether it be from the concise terms in which these are couched or the fact that they are intended to inspire the shareholders with greater confidence in the canal they partial in their characte and are not so precise as one would desire. Neither in my opinion do they furnish an exact idea of the situation. On the other hand the writings of the pessimists and detractors of the undertaking are ex aggerated in an inverse sense and ar orthy of no credit whatever." He state that to complete the canal the sum of \$508. 299,000 will be required.

Most Maligned. NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The statement is published here that the heads of the police department decided to-day that hereafter the Anarchists should not be allowed to meet and that the carrying of any banners or badges or the playing of any music should they undertake to parade, should not be permitted. There are hints of probably sensational developments soon. Herr Most declares that the published statements as to the tenor of his remarks at the Anarchist meeting on Saturday night do him great injustice. He declares that he made no such incendiary remarks as were attributed to him.

Charles Cavanan, a porter, died of hydrophobia in New York on the 15th.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Annual Report of General Sheridan—The Needs of the Army—An Effective Militia—

The American Navy.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan has presented his annual report to the Secretary of War, from which it appears that at the date of the last returns the army consisted of 2,200 officers and 24,236 men, including Indian

Of the division of the Missouri the General says that, while it has been free from Indian hostilities of any magnitude, many operations of a minor nature have been necessary. Troops have been continually occupied in patrolling the Oklahoma country and have been successful in keeping; intruders out of that region. The gradual spread of railroads throughout the Territory can, however, ultimately have but-one effect, and he is now of the opinion that Congress may well consider the edvisability of opening up portions at least of this country to settlement.

The General reviews the difficulties arising in August last in Colorado near the Uncompangre Indian reservation and their determination through the intercession of Lieutenant Burnett with a small detach-ment of Ninth cavalry. He also touches upon the recent trouble occurring on the Crow Indian reservation in Montana and its settlement by General Ruger. In order to quiet the restless young men among the Crow Indians, the report says, General Ruger has been authorized to enlist about thirty of their number as scouts and take them to Fort Custer. The Crows have always been friendly and make it a boast that they have never killed a white man, and it would be a great pity if any thing should now occur to disturb the peaceful relations of so long standing. He is confident that General Ruger will be able to effect a permanent settlement that will be satisfactory to the Crows as well as to the Government.
The General expresses regret at the fact

of a slight increase in the number of desertions during the year, but sees no remedy for it. He looks favorably on the new plan of monthly payments. The recruiting service, he says, has enlisted an increased number of good men and discipline is good. The artillery, infantry and cavalry schools are reported to be doing good work and the army has greatly improved in rifle practice. He renews his recommendation that 5,000 men be added to the army and that two Majors and two Captains be added to each infantry regiment. He recommends the appointment of a board to frame revised tactics to meet the changes in handling men occasioned by changes in the methods of war, and urges as a measure highly promotive of efficiency the retirement of about eighty old officers unfit for duty, but whose retention on the active list entails additional work on men who are, at the same time, withheld from

promotion On the question of arms the report says that the time is near at hand when the army should be supplied with machine guns, and that unless an effective arm of this character should be developed by an American manufacturer soon, the Government should adopt some foreign repeating gun. On the subject of coast defenses the General says that they have continued to deteriorate during the year and that adequate defences must be the work of years and attained at heavy outlay. In the meantime, he says, the dynamite gun experiments show valuable qualities and good results within their range, and experimenting with a view to their further development should be encouraged.

General Sheridan concludes his report as follows: "I am strongly in favor of the General Government extending all possible aid to National guard of the different States, as they constitute a body of troops that in any great emergency would form an important part of our military force. They should be armed with the best weapons, amply provided with complete camp and garrison equipage, and instructed in the various drills and exercises and tactics and systems followed in the regular army. According to my observation and experience most of the State troops now march well and handle the gun well, but they are deficient in discipline and in all the duties that teach a soldier to take care of himself while in camp or upon a march. This de fect can be best overcome by establishing some system of encampment under the control and direction and at the entire expense of the General Government. In the devel-opment of such a measure, the entire army, well as myself personally, will be glad to render such assistance as hes in our power, and I recommend that the favorable consideration of the subject may be commended to Congress."

BUREAU OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Commodore T. D. Wilson, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy. He renews his recommendation that two new vessels of about 1,000 tons each be built to replace the training ships Saratoga, Jamestown and Portsmouth, which can not possibly be kept in service much longer; and he asks that special authority be given for the repair of the historic sloop of war Hartford, at a cost of \$175,000. Tables attached to the report show the exact condition of every vessel in the navy. These tables show that ih three years we shall have twenty-one wooden vessels remaining, in six years but four, and in nine years the entire wooden navy will have disappeared. The appendix also contains elaborate detailed statements from the officers in charge of the construction of the new cruisers and gunboats and dynamite cruiser of the work remaining to be done, as well as receptions and plates of the new vessels and monitors, showing their general dimensions, armament, rig. steam power and other details. Appended to the report is a tabulated statement of estimates of the appropriation for the next fiscal year. Under the head of salaries, \$14.860 is asked: \$900,000 is estimated for the construction and repair of vessels; \$24,041 for the civil establishment at navy yards; \$175,000 for extra tools at the Mare Island navy yard; \$60,000 for the construction of experimental works to test the distance of ships at the New York wavy yard, and \$3,000,000 on account of hulis and outfits of new ships.

Resignation Accepted. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- The President has accepted the resignation of Land Com-Sparks to take effect at once. Mr. Sparks refuses to let the letter of ac-

Forest Fires.

HELENA, Ark., Nov. 17 .- For the last two or three days Helena and the immediate vicinity have been surrounded by dense clouds of smoke, due to a dense forest fire that extends over a vast area. It originated about ten or fifteen miles northwest of here, and has extended to such a degree as to threaten a large portion of the county. It has extended to within a half mile of Helena, but no danger is apprehended in the city. It has done great damage by way of burning cotton in the fields and fences. Many farmers are out fighting the flames that sweep across the country in vast billows. The county of Monroe has been seriously devastated by the same