

Chicago Tribune

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor

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

VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1887.

NUMBER 8

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. Frederheimer, a clerk, who made out tickets for customers and pocketed the money.

The work of the Board of Pension Appeals is practically up to date, for the first time in the history of the United States 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 claimed any intention of offending Secretary Lamar and acted solely in the interests of the public.

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

SAMUEL M. BURETT, a prominent Kentucky newspaper man, has been appointed internal revenue agent with headquarters at Peoria, Ill.

An official list of the members of the next House of Representatives shows that the next House will consist of 188 Democrats, 153 Republicans and four Independents.

The resignation of Land Commissioner Sparks was accepted by the President on the 16th. Stockholder Sparks' assistant will be Acting Commissioner until a fresh appointment is made.

SECRETARY FAIRCHILD has authorized the treasury accounting officers to audit the accounts of the Castle Garden Commissioners, treating as an offset the debt created by the Commissioners from the sale of privileges. The amounts to be offset exceed the amount of the four months' accounts 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 forgoing of a general contract.

POSTMASTER GENERAL VILAS has decided that female clerks may marry and still retain their positions in the department. This is a reversal of the custom which has prevailed in most of the departments for some years.

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 notary public.

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 Philadelphia 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 city.

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 bankrupt, owing to losses in cable railroad building.

The Arrow Steamship Company, of New York, has decided to sue the *Herald* for libel and also 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 decided to accept 35 cents on the dollar and have resolved to throw the firm into bankruptcy.

The story is circulated among New York City men that Allen Thordyke Rice, of the *North American Review*, won \$25,000 from Pierre Lorillard at baccarat in the Union Club recently.

J. C. KIMBALL, a Unitarian preacher, has made himself unpopular in Hartford, Conn., by remarking that the universal cry of "hang them," with reference to the anarchists, reminded him of the cry of "Crucify him," heard years ago in Jerusalem.

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 arrested.

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

ASTIN 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 schools.

The retail price of coal in New York City has been advanced 50 cents per ton.

EX-CONGRESSMAN L. D. M. SHAW, of Portland, Me., who had just returned from Europe, declares that Blaine is in perfect health and will accept the Republican nomination for President.

The steamer *Gayardotte*, of the Old Dominion line, arrived at New York on the 18th, badly damaged, having been in collision at sea with an unknown schooner.

JOHN J. BREKIDAN, the well-known Irish-American, died in New York recently of disease of the liver.

CAPTAIN THOMAS CRINGO, a wealthy citizen of Newburg, N. Y., was defrauded of \$6,000 the other day by the old lottery dog.

The last of the quarantined passengers of the steamship *Alecia* were landed in New York on the 15th.

THE WEST.

The steamer *Green City* went ashore near Alpena, Mich., in a rash 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 hanging 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 Railway Company has passed into the hands of a syndicate of capitalists.

JAMES H. HARRIS, the Peoria, Ill., bank cashier, has been taken to Joliet penitentiary to serve out his five years' sentence for forgery, his case having been confirmed by the Illinois Supreme Court.

A DERICK in Putnam quarry at West Point, ten miles east of Greensburg, Ind., and had her head caught by one of the iron doors and was instantly killed, being horribly mangled.

A CANOON 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 Western Association of Architects began in Cincinnati on the 16th with sixty delegates.

MISS ELLA BAYER, bookkeeper in a Chicago grocery store, 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 18th, nearly every State in the Union being represented.

SIX men were blown to pieces by an explosion in a dynamite packing house near Ishpeming, Mich., on the 16th. The works belonged to the Hancock Chemical Company 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.

JOHN F. FINN & Co., dry goods merchants 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 blown 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 losses.

The Union Labor convention of Wisconsin, 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., occupied by seven firms, were destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, \$30,000.

The Manitoba & Montana railway has been finished to Helena, Mont.

A collision between passenger trains 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 Favors, 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 a dynamite blast in a cut on a new railroad in 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 persons.

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 Thibodaux, La., was fired into by strikers the other night and five of them wounded.

A DISASTROUS conflagration broke out in the premises 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 \$63,000.

By the burning of the supports of a trestle near Paducah, Ky., the other day, a 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 burning the Oklahoma country and driving out the whites.

The Southern Pacific yard men at Houston, Tex., recently struck for an increase in wages. They did not attempt to prevent the making up of trains.

The Cincinnati Southern shops at Ludlow, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, were burned on the 18th. Loss, \$175,000.

J. K. REAVES, a general merchant of Nashville, Ark., has been closed out by attachment. His liabilities aggregate \$21,000.

GENERAL.

The Government of England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Denmark have arrived at an agreement to stop the traffic in spirits among the fishermen of the North sea.

The Chinese steamship *Wah Yun* has been destroyed in the Canton river with a loss of 400 lives.

All the concessions made to the Mitikowiczk concessions 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 Justice, placed his resignation in the hands of the President, who entrusted the duties of the former temporarily to M. Fallieres, Minister of the Interior.

Four policemen, playing spectators and some bullies were injured at an execution which took place the other day at Dugangvel, Ireland. The inmates of the house upon which the attack was made escaped by means of an underground passage.

The czar and zarina left Copenhagen on the 17th on their return to St. Petersburg by way of Berlin.

The Russian Government has notified the press to be guarded in comments on Germany.

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 ROUFFEOT wounded an editor named Mouchet in a duel at Paris recently over General Boulanger.

He had her head caught by one of the iron doors and was instantly killed, being horribly mangled.

The rear guard of the latter had been cut off. The rumors grew out of the reports of Tippeco being unable to afford Stanley assistance in consequence of hostile tribes.

The schooner *Genova*, grain laden from Durk, was lost by the propeller Genoa, 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 \$15,000. Her crew numbered seven men.

ONE thousand additional workmen have been engaged by the Government in the factory at Spandau, Germany.

The King of Denmark has started on a visit to Vienna.

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 2,214, compared with 217 the previous week and 242 the corresponding week of last year.

The czar visited the Emperor of Germany as he passed through Berlin on the 15th. He was reported as looking extremely anxious and careworn. After a stay of some hours he left for St. Petersburg.

A VOTE taken in the G. A. R. bill with reference 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 lead, and filled with oil fuses attached, 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 believe it 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 Agriculture, issued his monthly report today for November 8, and reported the corn crop 28 bushels per acre, or 146,200,255 bushels for the State. Only 78 per cent of the acreage of what is sown this year compared with last year. Its condition is only 89. Suffering from the severe drought, the plant is not promising. Potatoes are 65 per cent of a crop; apples, 42; pastured stock, 22; wheat, 45; clover, 70; and 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 damages to the Kinney, while here on a 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 11:30 yesterday morning, making a deep indentation in the ground. Great excitement was created and large crowds viewed the celestial visitor. Local experts find traces of iron, nickel, aluminum and other metals in the aerolite. The Dudley Observatory has been notified by telegraph of the meteor's fall."

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 nature.

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 19.—The Southern Pacific yardmen here struck yesterday for an increase in wages. The company has declared their places vacant. No attempts were made by the strikers to prevent the moving or making up of trains.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 19.—The lumber saving season is practically finished, and the few mills still running will probably shut down to-morrow. About 2,000,000 feet, or 65,000,000 tons less than last year has been cut.

Ont., Nov. 19.—The three-story brick buildings, occupied by the Standard Bank, J. C. Kemp, groceries, and G. McDonald, restaurant, were burned to-day. Loss, \$20,000.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

An intoxicated hack driver recently attempted to dash his vehicle, in which were four drunken coal miners, through a house in the suburbs of Leavenworth by driving furiously against it. The result was that the driver, William Cranston, and an arm and leg broken. Two of the miners had their skulls fractured and the other two were badly cut. One horse was killed and the hack a total wreck. The two men with broken heads could not recover.

There is Healey's store at Morganville was blown open the other night and about \$1,000 in money and valuables stolen. A large hole was also drilled through the back of the safe in the Swede Roller Mill Company's office and a small amount of money secured.

The State Teachers' Association will be held in Topeka, December 27 to 29. There will be four sections: J. E. Kloke, of Emporia, will have charge of the common and graded school section; C. M. Light, of Chanula, will direct the normal and high school section; Doctor James Marvin, of Lawrence, will be in charge of the college section, and Superintendent J. H. Lawson, of Topeka, will have charge of the State Teachers' Association section. Arrangements have been made with all the railroads for one and one-third fare for the round trip. Reduced hotel rates are assured. Teachers who desire to secure rooms in advance should correspond with H. G. Lerman, 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.

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 bustling manner pulled from his pocket a spring-balanced scale, and, with the remark, "I will cut your heart out," thrust it 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."

Joe Tansley and Hugh McCann afforded \$100 amusement to Kansas City football sports by recently engaging in a prize fight near Reseda for \$100 a side and a purse of \$500. Tansley was knocked out in the sixth round.

The other day Dr. Gardiner, one of Emporia's most eminent physicians, was brutally assaulted by a man named John Smith, who the doctor was coming from his office Smith slipped behind him and struck him on the head, knocking him down. He then proceeded to kick the doctor in the face, making several serious wounds. He then escaped. No cause could be ascertained for the assault except the suspicion that Smith must be crazy.

An officer found a girl at the Santa Fe depot at Topeka the other evening, who was in a pitiable condition. She had no money and was very thinly clad. On questioning her it was found that she was weak-minded, and could give no satisfactory account of herself.

At noon the other day a murderous tramp appeared at the residence of Mrs. Allen, a resident of Valmore, 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 a large party went in pursuit.

The Bank of Lakota has assigned and closed its doors.

A motion for an alternative writ of mandamus was made in the Supreme Court the other day by the attorney for Robert Crawford, a colored resident of Fort Scott, to compel the board of education of the city of Fort Scott and D. B. Smith, superintendent of the public schools of that city, to admit Buford Crawford, a son of the petitioner, as a pupil of the Wilson street school. The writ was granted by Judge Valcutt on returnable December 15.

Latest estate changes in Kansas: Established, Esterville, Cowey County, William M. Smith, postmaster; Idenbro, Labette County, Thomas T. Iden, postmaster; North Channel, LeRoy, Sumner County, to Milton; De-contin'd. Belfast, Gray Summit, John K. Barton, county clerk; Walnut, Lincoln County; Prosper, Ellsworth County; Sweet Home, Smith County.

The store of Cary, Snyder & Co., at Dover, Shawnee County, in which was also the post-office, was entered by burglars the other night and a large amount of goods taken, and letters torn up and scattered generally about the room. The loss was estimated at \$250.

The striking miners of the Leavenworth Coal Company returned to work the other morning, the company having granted the rise asked for, and also allowing the men to have a check weigher. The men gained at their request, and the company seemed willing to grant it.

It is stated that the coal mine at the penitentiary has lately been hoisting 10,000 bushels of coal daily, and the orders on and were sufficient to keep things moving for thirty days, without reference to the low orders which were received daily.

The election board of Union township, Wash County, were recently arrested and put under bond to appear at the district court for raising the returns of that township in the late election for the purpose of selecting a Walcutt City man for register of deeds. After raising the figures part of the board became alarmed and burned up their returns and ballots.

The annual report of the Southern Kansas Railway Company was filed recently with the State Board of Railroad Commissioners. The total earnings for the year are shown to have been \$2,337,535.28; the operating expenses were \$1,323,317.13. The construction account for the year amounted to \$4,633,395.33.

Press-women were allowed the following salaries on the 15th: James H. Dole, of Emporia; Charles A. Stine, of Douglas; John R. Smith, of Kirwin; Robert N. Farnsworth, of Winfield; Andrew J. Manly, of Dodge City; David M. Howell, of Mulvane; Charles Carman, of Rock; James H. Lawson, of Egan; Robert White, of Horton; Dennis Kenny, of Independence; Hugh C. Vanderor, of Oxford; Napoleon B. Stone, of Kismet, and George J. Peace, of Burlington.

SPARKS RESIGNS.

The Land Commissioner Writes a Letter to the President Replying to Secretary Lamar and Resigning His Office.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Land Commissioner 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 advised 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.

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 in all matters relating to public lands, I had previously 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 rendered in the Omaha cases, non-concurring in my adjustments and overruling the authority on which they were based. He proposed at the same time to cause the grants to be adjusted in conformity with the decisions. 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 lands that, under railroad granting acts, were reserved from the operation of those 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 as granted lands and as indemnity lands, had been patented or certified to the grantee by the department. This seems to have been done in pursuance of a practice of giving railroad companies whatever they desired, apparently without much consideration of the restrictions and limitations of the grants.

It appears to me that the decision of the Secretary in the Barney case was absolutely silent upon the question decided by the Commissioner, and that not even the object 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 in Wisconsin, 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 therefore, profoundly convinced that the Secretary had been committed to errors of law which it brought fully to his personal attention, might be corrected.

It is the practice of the department to permit representatives of railroad and other private interests to apply for reviews and reconsiderations of decisions when questions are decided against such interests. I believe that, as a matter of course, the Secretary has immediate guardianship of the public lands, and in default of 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 apply for a review of the Secretary's decision. And I believe it especially proper to express my views to the Secretary on these cases because I had not, in the original instance, if I had anticipated a change of ruling and decision upon the point in question. 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 for review, couched in most respectful terms, but which contained about October 26, but was not put upon the official records and was not made public.

On November 19 I received a note from the Secretary desiring me to present to him what I had to say on this subject. My letter was accordingly signed and delivered to him on the 11th inst., with necessary change of date and other corrections that had been made. A copy of the letter is herewith enclosed for your inspection, and for your judgment both upon substance of matter and upon official courtesy of form and expression. Several important questions are decided in the Omaha cases other than the one referred to herewith, which justify call for consideration upon the point of agreement or contravention of decisions of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, but I cannot here repeat the application for review of the Secretary's decision in the Omaha cases, 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 liberty to furnish the press with a copy of this letter after it has been communicated to you and a copy submitted to him.

It is but just to say that the published communication addressed to me and laid before you is an answer to my letter applying for review. 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 erroneous impression that the issue was one of authority 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 indubitably 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 charged.

The office of Commissioner of the General Land Office has been one of intense labor, imposing a constant sense of high responsibility. Having sought that you would 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 duty in the face of many discouragements, and much calumny and abuse from those whose interests were to defeat the policies pursued. I have believed my line of action to be correct, and thought I had reason for the belief that 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 change.

Having ever, as now, regarded the commission I hold from you as subject to your recall, and desiring to relieve you of any possible embarrassment, I herewith tender you my resignation of the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office, and ask its early acceptance. And in thus severing my connection with your administration, I beg to assure you of my earnest integrity which has thus far so conscientiously marked your administration may continue to enhance you in the estimation of your countrymen. Very respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM A. SPARKS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Valuable Property Destroyed at Brookline.—The Boy and His Cigarette at Little Rock.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Fire last night in Brookline destroyed the station of the Prospect Park and Coney Island railroad, the station of the Vanderbilt avenue horse car line, a large quantity of feed and rolling stock and a large number of horses, a total loss of more than \$200,000. The fire broke out in the cellar of the building at the corner of Ninth avenue and Twentieth street. The building had a frontage of 300 feet on the avenue and 125 feet on the street. The cellar was used as a fuel room and the fire was speedily carried up through an elevator shaft. On the second floor were 157 horses which became so frantic that all attempts to save them had to be abandoned. In the meantime the fire had gained such headway that the entire building was a mass of flames and a large quantity of stock and a large number of horses were 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 part 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 cows and a quantity of feed. The losses are estimated as follows: Building, \$72,000; cars, \$17,000; horse and cow feed, \$4,000. The horses and property are insured for \$67,000.

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 United States company building at the foot of Main street, containing 3,773 bales of cotton. It spread rapidly, aided by a brisk wind from the northwest, and soon enveloped Marton's warehouse, across the street, with 1,100 bales, and down the alley filled with cotton, crossed Scott and went north to the corner of Cumberland, and then to the gas works. The Metropolitan block, south of the compass, Hornbrook & 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 wind changed to a brisk breeze from the west and this saved not less than half a dozen business blocks in the heart of the city from destruction. The total losses are: Cotton, 4,773 bales, valued at \$50,000, covered by insurance; the compass \$25,000, fully insured; Athletic Association, \$18,000, fully insured; Marton's warehouse, \$8,500, insured for \$2,000; the old car factory, corner

OUTRIDING CARE.

What work has now the sorest need? Which task shall I do next? They crowd so close, they press so hard—

Turn, Fairy, leave the dusty road; A wider path we'll take, Across the yellow stubble-fields,

On, on, on the babbling brook we leap, Still fringed with asters blue; On, down this woodland path, as if

But look! a cloud creeps up the skies But now so sweet and warm, The evening wind has changed; it sighs,

It matters little where; It is enough of happiness To leave behind me care.

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 after marriage, and the sweetener after. But I bein' a tinman, with as good an outfit as travels a New England road,

She was at the wash tub, an' the suds was flyin' for all they was wuth. She looked pretty, too, though you might not think it from the work she was at,

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,

The back yard to this house was a green sort of place, with lots o' bushes an' trees afore you got in full sight o' the kitchen door,

It was an aggravatin' thing, an' I know jest how that little woman felt. There she was a-workin' 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.

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 waste of breath, landed him plump in the suds—slippers, velvet, dirt an' all!

"You've done that times enough," she said, with a grain o' temper that I 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 Feejee Islander, the soaked torment started, an' his self-constituted disciplinarian went to rubbin' fast an' furious, as if she had 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 to know such a procedin' 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 sure the fewer spectators to the scene that would follow, when that youngster's mother came down stairs, the better.

The folks in the kitchen had seen me, but I knew at least one of them would be more comfortable if I left, an' wouldn't lay up agin me any leavin' out o' manners. But I made it in my way to call around there an' see if they had any rags or old paper they wanted to swap for tinware.

The third girl wasn't there, only the second girl ironin' subdued-like at a table. She said they didn't trade with peddlers—they bought all their tin things down to the store. Then I looked round careless, an' asked where the other girl was, but at that she looked scared 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 goodbye to the second girl an' traveled back to my cart.

For more than two months I jangled round on my tin cart, 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 thought lots about the washin' day an' wondered what the two women had said when the young torment had told his ma. I always smiled when I thought on it, because I was pretty sure the mistress didn't get the best of it in words anyhow. An' somehow, between you and me, mistresses could have a deal o' plain speakin' done to 'em without havin' more'n their share.

But one afternoon I drove into a farmyard an' come near rummin' smash into another tin peddler establishment that had got there ahead of me. With due respect for the feller's rights, I was preparin' to turn around an' git out, when I heard a 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 fastened on again. I don't want to trade with you, an' I won't, so you may as well go!"

"It's my little washtub beauty," says I to myself, wonderin' glad, an' so it was. She followed the man, a mechin', 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 had 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 wagon 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, eyenin' 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 regular price, on the ground that I wanted to dispose o' 'em quick, so's to lay in a new an' improved stock.

I was longin' to know if this was her home, but couldn't think o' no way to find out without askin' in so many words, an' that I hadn't the courage to do.

She handled the things carefully, but all of a sudden, when I thought she was examinin' the nose of my biggest teakettle, she spoke up quick and sharp.

"I know where I've seen you," she said, "it was when I doused that Charley Cranby. May be you don't remember, since you didn't lose your temper an' place; but losin' your place makes you remember."

"I recollect," said I, fast as ever I could for the fit that seized my tongue, "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 yed 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' no wonder."

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

"Do you calculate to stay round home all summer?" I asked, hating myself because my face was gettin' red as fire.

"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."

your's lost somethin', an' you won't find it unless you find it in them brown eyes down on the Gray farm."

So I put on my best suit o' clo's an' a light overcoat, for it was gettin' near winter an' the nights was chilly, an' I 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.

"No, you don't," I says, "go dressed up in your very best and behind a hired horse. You ain't goin' to take no such 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, but I put 'em on, an' when I'd hitched the old mare into the tin-cart I felt a sight more square an' comfortable. I was no better as fur as clo's went than the red little woman I wanted for my wife was—as to character. I thought o' my pipes an' rough ways, an' felt way below her. But then I thought, too, of her brown eyes and dove on.

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 much.

I suppose that supper was as long as common meals, but it seemed to fly by to me. After we was through, I talked 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, 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 ourselves 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 weren't no noises, for there were—the tree toads a-singin' an' the frogs-a-brakin' an' the 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 ain't 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 answered with a soft little laugh:

"You ain't got a temper," she says, under her breath, "an' you ain't lost your place on account of it, an' I think you've made a mistake an' don't want me, at least, I don't see how you can, any way."

I didn't waste no words. I knew, my heart told me, the peacefulness was to be mine; the brown eyes had what I'd lost in 'em an' somethin' besides. I jest put my arms round her in the deep summer night, an' held her fast.

"I love you, temper an' all," I says, "wash-tub an' every thing. Don't you care for me jest a little?"

"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 family.

We live on the old farm, an' barrin' the mistakes that come into all house-keepin' 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 in my heart I know how much they are 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.

A TERRIBLE DRUG.

The Moral Perversion Produced by the Habitual Use of Morphine.

Persons who have become morphia habitués remain free from trouble for variable periods of time. Some begin to suffer seriously in a few months, others only after years. This difference depends rather upon individual peculiarities than upon the quantity of the 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 habitués. Levinstein, one of the greatest German authorities on the subject, says: "Educated, intelligent men and women, otherwise deserving of respect, descend 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 enter loses none of his moral susceptibilities or aspirations; he wishes and longs as earnestly as 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 but get up and walk, but he is powerless as an infant, and can not even attempt to rise."—"Confessions of an English Opium Eater.")

The morphia habit may even transform the tenderest affection into hate. I have known a happy home rendered almost uninhabitable and a husband driven to despair by the terrible change produced in the character of his wife by the influence of this habit.—Nineteenth Century.

ELEPHANTS AT WORK.

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

Lazy and clumsy-looking as the elephant 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 a 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 Maulmein, where the entire operation of moving 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 lengths of twenty feet, with a diameter of perhaps a square of about a foot.

MODERN NOAH'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 actor 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 pastures new.

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

Those who contemplate a cruise in a house-boat next summer will be thankful to Mr. Raymond Radcliffe, 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 rugs 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. Round the deck railing run stanchions about two feet six inches high, if higher than this they make the boat look top-heavy. Do not use either ropes or chains. They are much trouble, and you can not lean over a loose rope or put any weight upon it. Let the deck be covered with canvas painted white. Kamptulicon or oilcloth will not lie flat. Once you get ridges or waves in the covering every boat-hook will find them out and your life will be one perpetual mending of rents. The awnings should be hung upon a framework of one-inch iron poles about six feet apart. 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 aft to the shore, and throw the anchors out well into the stream. In mooring always choose a place where the stream runs strongly. The air of the river depends 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 midgets 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 stream of boats, tugs with their following of picturesque barges and launches with their holiday makers. To be dull on a house-boat is an impossibility, while a man who takes a pride in his 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 sleep. On the hottest days there is always a breeze on the deck.—Time.

Dickens in Louisville.

Old Major Throckmorton, keeper of the Galt House in Louisville, was a good old man, and Kentucky to the bone. When Dickens came to the house in 1846 the Major gracefully and hospitably addressed him thus, while 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 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 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 found the ink. The whole thing is on a stand covered with a miniature horse-blanket.

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.—Fenton.

—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 annum.—Public Opinion.

—The colored Baptists of Georgia will celebrate in June, 1888, the centenary of the founding of their first church, January 20, 1788, in that State. There are, as the result of the century's work, 1,400 colored Baptist churches, 500 ministers, 2,000 licentiates and 160,000 members.

—There are 295 communities of the Greek Church in Japan, with sixteen priests and 104 native preachers, and the number of Japanese converts to that religion is 12,500. The number of churches and prayer-houses is 148, and there are three children's schools, with a total of 150 pupils.—Indianapolis Journal.

—"I hope I have 'ligion, but I doan know," I hab hearn folks say, but I neber 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 er money what yer hopes yer's got but doan know.—Arkansas 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 the exercises to proceed, during which the donkey remained the guest of the occasion.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—There is always more misery among the lower classes than there is humanity in the higher.—Victor Hugo.

—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 house-maid 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.—Whitall Times.

—Wife (one day after marriage)—No, dear, don't give me any money; I might lose it. Same Wife (one year after marriage)—I took \$20 from your pocketbook last night, John.—N. Y. Sun.

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

—Back from the Main Wood.—Barstow—Shot him yourself, Jack? Train—Yaas; had tough work with him, too. Barstow—What gude'd you have this year? Train—Dirty Johnson. Barstow—What does Dirty charge for lettin' you lie about th' game he kills this season? He was too steep for me last year.—Judge.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Issued every Thursday.

Official Paper of Chase County.

Doster's majority in Chase county 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 Greenback 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 good judge.

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, 255 are on extra duty, with pay, and 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 are only fifty-eight vacant beds in the home at present.

"It's all humbug to talk to me of the 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? Thunders! I didn't use any papers. I had my advertisement printed on the fence boards."

Among intelligent people, abuse and all sorts of vilification have no weight. Decency has won, as it always will win, where there remains the instinct of manhood and common fairness. 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.

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 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 success.

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, ever perpetrated and continued 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 despisers of the people's rights, and there will be fine grinding then.

It has now 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 United 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 verdict on the evidence to be submitted to them. To exclude newspaper readers from jury services is to exclude intelligence, and there can be no justice without intelligence.

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 today is an empire abounding in all elements of material wealth, showing an actual development far beyond that of any other territory of equal size, in twice the length of time anywhere 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 our 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, sober people. Yes, the boom is real; it is the fruition of an irresistible 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.

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 journal, that American hardware is gradually driving all competitors out of the European markets. How can it be true if, as the goddess aforesaid insists, the duties on raw materials from abroad prevent American manufacturers from competing on an equal footing with their foreign rivals?

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

OBITUARY.

Died, in this city, November 16th, 1887, Mrs. Ann W. Hunt, at the advanced age of 87 years. Ann W. Kirkwood was born at Saybrook, Conn. on March 23d, 1800, removing to Bridgewater, N. Y., with her parents, in the summer of 1816. Here, at the age of 20 years, she married Hiram Hunt, five sons and two daughters being the result of this union, six of whom survive the death of their mother. With her husband and family, in the year 1854, she moved to Milton, Wisconsin, and from there to this city, in the spring of 1867, where she had since resided. Mrs. Hunt, or "Grandma," as she was more familiarly known, was one of the pioneers of this country, in many respects, having a clear recollection of the War of 1812, and being an eye witness to several thrilling incidents connected therewith, notably the burning of the shipping, and the sacking of Saybrook, the home of her childhood, by the British. One of her greatest enjoyments in life was the presence of children; and "Grandma" was never more happy than when contributing, in some manner, to their amusement and comfort. Early in life she united with the Congregational Church, being a firm believer in Christianity. The last few years of her life 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 ate a hearty breakfast, but at 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, of Minneapolis, who had been sent for for the occasion, preaching the funeral sermon, and her remains were interred in Prairie Grove Cemetery. To sorrowing 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.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. 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. S. Bailey. Response, by J. T. Butler. Course of study—advantages and disadvantages, by B. F. Bigler. Discussion, by M. Cameron. Should mental arithmetic be added to the branches required to be taught in the common schools? and why? D. J. White. 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 teaching physiology;—paper, by J. M. Warren. Discussion, by Miss Nannie Pugh. How to secure regular attendance at school, 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 moved 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 Maggie Harper is the teacher. A. M. Eldred is building an addition to his house. Mr. Osborne is looking for his boys back from Nebraska, where they had been 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 Cahola. STRANGER.

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. County of Chase, } ss. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 6th, 1887. Notice is hereby given, that on the 6th day of Oct., 1887, a petition signed by Thomas Lewis, and 29 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz: All that portion of the H. R. Hilton road, in Diamond Creek township, established October 2d, 1883, lying and being in west half of northeast quarter of section thirty-three (33), in township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east. Said land is owned by Thos. Lewis. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, appointed the following named persons, viz: Samuel Comstock, H. P. Coe and Wm. Daubas, viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Diamond Creek township, on Wednesday, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners, J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk. [L. S.]

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. County of Chase, } ss. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 5, 1887. Notice is hereby given, that on the 5th day of Oct., 1887, a petition, signed by J. C. Farrington and 31 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing on the J. J. H. four road, at the southeast corner of section thirty-two (32), in township twenty-two (22), range seven (7) east; thence east on section lines to intersect the Emporia and Eldorado State road and road to be 10 feet wide; also, to vacate the road known as the J. B. Buchanan road. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: G. W. Blackburn, E. Waldley and Howard Grimes, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, 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, County Clerk. [L. S.]

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E. F. HOLMES.

The weather of the last few days makes you think of Overcoats, Gloves, Mittens and Caps, and we wish to call your special attention to our stock of these goods. And by a careful inspection you will be convinced that we can save you money. Good, all wool, full lined mittens 25 and 35 cents. Dozens of Fur caps from \$1.00 up. Largest line of \$10.00 and \$12.00 Overcoats in the market.

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

FOR SALE. A dwelling house, of five rooms, in Strong City, that will rent at from \$8 to \$10 per month, steady. Will trade for stock. Apply to Robert Belton, at Strong City, or at this office. Oct 6th

Final Settlement. All persons interested are hereby notified that I will apply to, and make final settlement with, the Probate Court of Chase County, Kansas, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1887, in relation to the personal estate of Oliver Moore, deceased. SUSAN B. MOORE, Administratrix.

Notice to Contractors. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk, for the grading and filling of the approach to the bridge over the Cottonwood river at or near Clements, in Chase County, Kansas. Bids to be by the cubic yard, and accompanied by a bond in the amount of \$1,000. Bids to be opened at 12 o'clock on Monday, December 5th, 1887. By order of Board of County Commissioners, J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk.

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Notice to Contractors. Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the County Clerk, for the grading and filling of the approach to the bridge over the Cottonwood river at or near Clements, in Chase County, Kansas. Bids to be by the cubic yard, and accompanied by a bond in the amount of \$1,000. Bids to be opened at 12 o'clock on Monday, December 5th, 1887. By order of Board of County Commissioners, J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. County of Chase, } ss. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 6th, 1887. Notice is hereby given, that on the 6th day of Oct., 1887, a petition signed by Thomas Lewis, and 29 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz: All that portion of the H. R. Hilton road, in Diamond Creek township, established October 2d, 1883, lying and being in west half of northeast quarter of section thirty-three (33), in township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east. Said land is owned by Thos. Lewis. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, appointed the following named persons, viz: Samuel Comstock, H. P. Coe and Wm. Daubas, viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Diamond Creek township, on Wednesday, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners, J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk. [L. S.]

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. County of Chase, } ss. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 5, 1887. Notice is hereby given, that on the 5th day of Oct., 1887, a petition, signed by J. C. Farrington and 31 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing on the J. J. H. four road, at the southeast corner of section thirty-two (32), in township twenty-two (22), range seven (7) east; thence east on section lines to intersect the Emporia and Eldorado State road and road to be 10 feet wide; also, to vacate the road known as the J. B. Buchanan road. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: G. W. Blackburn, E. Waldley and Howard Grimes, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, 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, County Clerk. [L. S.]

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. County of Chase, } ss. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 4th, 1887. Notice is hereby given, that on the 4th day of Oct., 1887, a petition, signed by R. G. Campbell and 13 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: That part of the J. G. Johnson road, beginning at the center of section nine (9) to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter (1/4) of section twenty-five (25), in township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east, to the establishment of the A. D. Campbell road. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, appointed the following named persons, viz: John Himes, J. R. Blacksher and John Drummond, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Diamond Creek township, on Thursday, the 22nd day of December, A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing. By order of the Board of County Commissioners, J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk. [L. S.]

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. County of Chase, } ss. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 5th, 1887. Notice is hereby given, that on the 5th day of Oct., 1887, a petition, signed by W. R. Terwilliger and 28 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the Emporia and Eldorado State road, where the same crosses the range line between ranges 7 and 8, thence south to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section twenty-five (25), township twenty-two (22), range seven (7) east; thence west on sub-division line to the west line of said section twenty-five (25); thence south to south line of Chase county, and cause to be vacated all that portion of the said road, lying and being in township twenty-two (22), range seven (7) east. Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, appointed the following named persons, viz: G. W. Blackburn, E. Waldley and Howard Grimes, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Bazaar township, on Monday, the 19th day of 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, County Clerk. [L. S.]

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. County of Chase, } ss. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 5th, 1887. Notice is hereby given, that on the 5th day of Oct., 1887, a petition, signed by W. R. Terwilliger and 28 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid,

The Chase County Court.

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

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 30 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

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. G. B. Simmons was down to Emporia, Monday.

Mr. Z. F. Lillard, of Newton, was in town, last Thursday.

Mr. Jas. G. Burton, of Clements, is visiting in Indiana.

Mr. Percy Gillman returned from Wichita, this morning.

Miss Maggie Bruce 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, was out to Arkansas City, last week.

Miss Ruth Gravel returned, Sunday, from a visit to Osage City.

Mr. Geo. W. Hotchkiss has moved back to the ranch, on Buck creek.

Mr. H. S. Lincoln and wife, of Matfield Green, are visiting in Chicago.

Mr. C. C. Watson went to Kansas City, Monday and returned, Tuesday.

Messrs. Jabin Johnson and Geo. B. Carson were down to Emporia, Monday.

Mr. W. E. Chesney started, last Thursday, for a short visit in Missouri.

Born, on Friday, November 18, 1887, 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. Klusman 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, returned, 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, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Palmer, of South Fork, a daughter.

Mr. W. Cortright, of Americas, was in town, Tuesday, and gave the COURANT 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 Minneapolis, was in town from Saturday morning 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 week.

Mrs. J. L. Cochran, Mrs. E. A. Hilbrand 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 editor 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 extension of the Santa Fe railroad, three miles west of Strong City.

The Rev. Father Felix Swenberg, at one time pastor of the Catholic Church in this city, died, recently, at Tampa, Florida, of yellow fever.

Miss Cora Thomas, sister of Mrs. C. Fred, Shipman, of Elmdale, has returned 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 California 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 former.

While Friday and Saturday were very blustery, especially Saturday, and Saturday night ice formed over a thick, Sunday and Monday were spring-like.

Mr. A. Ferlet was down to 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 his interest in the blacksmithing business 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; that is, he has a plaid jacket and vest which he wears to keep from soiling his shirt while distributing the Leaders.

Remember that there will be a grand ball at Pratt's Music Hall, this (Thanksgiving) evening, to which every one is cordially invited. Good music and good promptidg are guaranteed.

Mr. John Thorpe and family, who had been living at Kansas City since last spring, returned to this city, Monday, and have moved into the Gottbehuett house in the southwest part of town.

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 pleasant 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 Clay, 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 the Strong City cemetery.

The city school will give an entertainment on Wednesday evening, November 30, consisting of 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 recently brought back from Colorado by Sheriff Griffin, 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 Tuesday 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 Perry Watson came home, yesterday, from Topeka, where they are attending school, for the purpose of spending Thanksgiving in the family circle, and to remain among their home friends until Monday.

Mr. F. B. Hunt arrived home from New York, at 2:40, p. m., Saturday, in response 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.

Mr. J. H. Mayville has moved from Strong City to Emporia. Mr. Mayville and his estimable wife have many friends at Strong City and in this county who will regret their leaving Strong City, but whose kindest wishes follow them to their new home.

The Hon. Malcolm A. Campbell has moved to his farm in Lyon county. Mr. Campbell was one of Chase county's best citizens. He represented this county in the last Legislature, making a good legislator. His friends in this county are "legion," and their best wishes follow him and his estimable wife to their Lyon county home, the former home of Mr. Campbell.

For several weeks we have been invited to make mention of the Chase County Republican, 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 edited and handsomely printed. F. D. Weller and D. A. Ellsworth are the proprietors. It shows a good patronage, and we hope will prove a 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.

Thanks, Brother Watson, for your complimentary remarks about us. We are now in our fourteenth volume, and the secret of our success is, "we're to the line, let the chips fall where they may," in all matters pertaining to our business.

From the Chase County Republican we learn that, about 7 o'clock, Friday evening, R. E. Randall was run over and instantly killed while working in the car yards at Strong City. He was engaged in coupling cars, and his foot 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 cars 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 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 going to work on the railroad. But little is known of him here, but it has been ascertained that he had lived at Ft. Worth, Texas, and is supposed to have relatives living at Peoria, Ill; 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 township, after about five weeks' sickness, Miss Nellie Winne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Winne, who was born in this county on December 17th, 1870. 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 lady-like deportment, as she was also loved at home and abroad, for her nobleness of character and kindness of heart. Her funeral was preached at 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 number of friends from this and Lyon county.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES.

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. It will pay you to buy your groceries—staple and fancy—your flour, provisions, cigars, tobacco, etc., of Matthews & Peary, Strong City, as they will save you money.

For Sale—Cheap, a house and two lots, in Cottonwood Falls. Apply to J. D. Hinote or E. A. Kinne, Cottonwood Falls, Kas. jy7-1f

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

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

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

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

Bill Brown's stock of undertaking goods is all new and the best the market affords. aug18-1f

Bauerle's bread is kept at Mrs. M. E. Overall's and T. M. Gruwell's, in this city, and at P. J. French's, James O'Reilly's, Sam Gilliland's, Matthews & Peary's and Gill & Mellvane's, in Strong City, and it is always sealed one and one-half pounds to the 10 cent loaf. Give it a trial. nov24-1f

Say, John, if you want your wife to smile, buy your flour of Frisby & Somers.

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

Ford, der Uhrmacher zu Cottonwood Falls, garantirt alle von ihm angefertigte Arbeit. Fremde und schwierige Uhrwerke sind seine besondere Spezialitaet. aug5-1f

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

E. F. Bauerle has moved to Strong City; but bread will still be found at his old stand in this city; and if it is not open, call at his bake shop in the rear thereof. aug25-1f

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 business, will be found at the old stand, in Cottonwood Falls, day or night.

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

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

Frisby & Somers have just received seven cars of coal.

All persons wishing spaying done, if they will let me know of the same soon, I may be able to do their work before going west. J. S. SHIPMAN, feb10-1f

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

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

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

Bill Brown owns his hearse, and he runs it free. ang18-1f

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

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

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

W. H. HOLSINGER, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, mech17-1f

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE, T. M. ZANE, STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons, Office in T. B. Johnston's Drug Store.

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. 1711-1f

JOHN FREW LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS, 4008-1f

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

- In use 50 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure. 1 Fever, Congestion, Inflammation... 25 2 Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic... 25 3 Croup, Cough, or Tossing of the Lungs... 25 4 Diarrhea of Children or Adults... 25 5 Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic... 25 6 Cholera Morbus, Vomiting... 25 7 Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis... 25 8 Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Sore Throat... 25 9 Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo... 25 10 Pyrexia, Bilious Stomach... 25 11 Suppressed or Painful Periods... 25 12 Puerperal, Lactating Fevers... 25 13 Dropsy, Dropsy of the Lungs... 25 14 Dropsy, Dropsy of the Brain... 25 15 Dropsy, Dropsy of the Heart... 25 16 Dropsy, Dropsy of the Liver... 25 17 Dropsy, Dropsy of the Spleen... 25 18 Dropsy, Dropsy of the Kidneys... 25 19 Dropsy, Dropsy of the Bladder... 25 20 Dropsy, Dropsy of the Gallbladder... 25 21 Dropsy, Dropsy of the Pancreas... 25 22 Dropsy, Dropsy of the Prostate... 25 23 Dropsy, Dropsy of the Uterus... 25 24 Dropsy, Dropsy of the Vagina... 25 25 Dropsy, Dropsy of the Cervix... 25 26 Dropsy, Dropsy of the Vagina... 25 27 Dropsy, Dropsy of the Cervix... 25 28 Dropsy, Dropsy of the Cervix... 25 29 Dropsy, Dropsy of the Cervix... 25 30 Dropsy, Dropsy of the Cervix... 25

Homeopathic Specifics. Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil Cures Piles.

J. W. MCWILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Publication Notice. STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. In the district Court of Chase County, Kansas. John Shaft, Plaintiff, vs. William Henderson, Defendant.

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. Chase County, } ss. Office of County Clerk, Oct. 5th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of Oct., 1887, a petition, signed by Walter R. James and 21 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State at-large praying 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 line road at the southeast corner of 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 instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Cottonwood township, on Friday, the 10th 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. [L. S.] J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, } ss. Chase County, } ss. Office of 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 at-large praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter 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 thirty-three (33), in said township and range, and our petitioners will as in duty bound ever pray.

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

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

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOHN V. SANDERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office under Chase Co. National Bank, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

JOSEPH G. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, Topeka, Kansas, (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb23-1f

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

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties, in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. jy13-1f

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

MISCELLANEOUS. FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment CURES Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Stings, Bites, Bruises, Bunions, Corns, Scatches, Muscles, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Sore, Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles, Cracks.

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 universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident. The Housewife needs it for general family use. The Cannier needs it for his teams and his men. The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

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, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply aboard and ashore. The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best 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 nothing 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 economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages. Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

NEW DRUGS. THE OLD STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS

HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb18-1f

SALEMEN WANTED! By the oldest, largest and best known Nurseries in the West. Permanent positions; good pay. Outfit free, STARK NURSERIES, LOUISIANA, - - MISSOURI, June 20-12w.

FOR OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THANKS FOR THANKSGIVING.

Good morning, Old Thanksgiving!
How do you do to-day?
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,
Hurrah! the turkey brown,
Plum pudding and mince pie,
My thankful list put down;
And all the other duties
That crowd the pantry shelf,
And don't forget, Thanksgiving,
I'm thankful for yourself.

—J. Thayer House, 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 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 thing!" 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 timidly: "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 believe you're the most careless boy I ever saw."

Hateful and cross, wasn't she? But we must remember that she had been standing 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 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 of the woave-room. "O, I've been to school a good while," she would say, when her friends spoke of it, "and it's time I was taking care of myself, when there are so many little ones." And then she would smile so bravely, and hasten away to help mamma with the house-work.

But I wonder if there are not times in all lives, even the most sunny, when every 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 have 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 the 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 woman was just a selfish 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 wonder 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 parties, and have nice things to wear, and I can't have any thing. They can go to school, too, just as much as they choose. I heard Katie Green say she was going over so much longer, and she isn'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 breath. Suddenly she heard the voice of six-years-old Kittens. "You must be good," she was saying to her dolly, "cause to-morrow's Fanksgiving Day, and we're going to have a hen for dinner." The little roly poly was al-

ways making them laugh, and at any other time Hannah would have been greatly amused; but now she began to think. Thanksgiving, indeed! What had she to be thankful for? Hard work every day and the children quarreling every evening; not much else had she; and the discontent at last overflowed in a few bitter tears, as she took the Baby Bunting and began to rock her to sleep. She had just laid the little one in the cradle when suddenly the kitchen door burst open and Tommie Green came rushing in gasping "Johnnie—Johnnie's fell into the brook!" Han started up in terror; she knew that ordinarily the brook was not deep enough to drown anyone, but now it 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 children closer as she began to realize 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 not very long before auntie and mamma 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 her 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—and then she burst into tears. "It's because I've been so naughty." And then followed the whole story from the very beginning. "My poor child, I know all about it. We are not any of 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 His gifts. Never mind the past now; 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 brightness and happiness of the next day; of how auntie in some mysterious way, found time to put new sleeves into the 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.

I will tell you a good proverb. I wish you would always remember it. "God has given us eyelids as well as eyes." Do you understand it? What are eyelids for? Not to see. Your eyes are to see with. Your eyelids not to see. Remember, there are a great many things in life—bad things—and God has given us eyelids that we may not see them, as well as eyes to look at the good things. Use your eyelids. Do not see the bad things. Do not see 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."—Arkansas 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, two hundred and seven feet deep, was carefully observed last year, and shown to vary only 1.9 degrees in temperature during the year.—Arkansas Traveler.

LAND PURCHASES.

Some of the Most Gratifying Products of Democratic Policy.

The United States originally comprised the old thirteen colonies east of the Alleghenies which fought the revolutionary war and afterwards became the thirteen original States. When the treaty of peace was made at Paris in 1783 it was an interesting question what should be the Western, or rather the Northwestern boundary, the British commissioners proposing to draw a line from Lake Erie to a point somewhere on the Upper Ohio river. This would have reserved to the mother country all the magnificent Northwest Territory, as it was called, which the old colony of Virginia had partially conquered from the Indians and then claimed as part of its domain. The American commissioners insisted on the surrender of it to the United States, and two of them, Franklin and Jay, declared if it was not conceded they would return home and leave matters where they stood at the battle of Yorktown. The British commissioners yielded at last; they could not foresee the future value and importance of a wilderness occupied at the time by hostile Indians, and, in surrendering their claim to it, they had little conception of what they were doing. The country, as defined by this treaty, comprised all the domain south of the St. Lawrence river and lakes on the north and east of the Mississippi, with the exception of that part of the present State of Louisiana east of the river, and the Territory of Florida—an area of 827,500 square miles. This was the beginning. The domain was a magnificent one and the statesmen of that day thought—if they ever took the trouble to think about the matter at all—that it was enough for all time. 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 the Northwest territory in 1783, but 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 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 1,173,000 square miles—nearly a third greater than the original domain of the country.

The next acquisition of territory was that of Florida, bought from Spain at a cost of \$5,000,000 by the Monroe Administration, in 1821. By this purchase we gained 70,000 square miles of new territory, and secured a continuous 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 the territory now embraced in part 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 was 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 circle. We paid for it \$7,500,000. An examination of the map will show that Alaska is the only part of the public domain separated from the body of the country. A part of British America lies between the two. This awkward arrangement grows out of the Oregon boundary treaty of 1846. The British and ourselves both claimed the whole of Oregon Territory; we up to latitude 54-40, and 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 call 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 in 1803.—St. Louis Republican.

Who is the greatest weather prophet in the world? Mr. Blaine, because he can already feel the frosts of 1888.—Puck.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

Dishonest Republican Postmasters Made to Disgorge Their Spoils.

Very little has been said about the good work done by the Democratic Administration in turning the rascals out of post-offices they held all over the country, but nevertheless it has resulted in a very considerable retraction of expenses. There was widespread stealing by Republican postmasters, but it would never have been heard of if the people had not decided to open the books and have Democratic officials to examine. That is why a great many fourth-class post-offices which used to pay the postmaster from \$50 to \$100 a quarter do not pay the present incumbent more than one-tenth of that revenue. The reason is that the new Democratic postmasters charge just what their business entitles them to, whereas their Republican predecessors charged just as much as they thought they could get from the profligate Republican Administration. Fourth-class postmasters are paid according to the number of stamps they cancel, or, in other words, according to the amount 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 an inspector to see what is the reason for the serious falling off in postal business, as indicated by reduced salaries earned by the new postmasters. A postmaster now at the end of the quarter claims only \$5 or \$6 as the amount due him on the business of his office for the three months. The books show that his predecessor was in the habit of making \$70 or \$80 every quarter. The inspector investigates and finds that there has been no apparent falling off 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 postmasters of the old regime and the small charges made by their Democratic successors, who did not know 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 the bondsman has generally come to the front with alacrity. In this way the present Administration has already recovered about half a million dollars from Republican fourth-class postmasters who had been in the habit of drawing for a bigger business than they really transacted."—Washington Post.

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 an honest count, so long as it shall administer the Government.—Richmond Whig.

The return of one hundred million acres of land to the people is certainly ground enough for continuing Democratic administration.—Louisville 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. G. Ba-ne. Paris—Cleveland's tour ended. We watched him close, but he failed to put his foot in it once. Sorry I can't send you more cheerful news. Burn this dispatch. St. Paul E. K. ns.—St. Louis Republican.

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

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 items like this.—Boston Globe.

Ten years ago, or even five, a Democratic President could not have visited the Southern States or addressed Southern audiences without making audible to the Republican partisan organs "the Rebel yell." These organs are now afraid to insult the intelligence of their readers by assuming that the South is the theater of political 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, indicating a fellow guest whose back is turned)—"Waiter, that gentleman certainly has a fit." Waiter—"No, sare. He's eating so macaroni."—N. Y. Sun.

FUR TRIMMINGS.

The Kinds in General 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 the foot, which detracts from the apparent height. Pippings or edgings of fur, making sometimes a small roll like a binding, are used in short furs such as beaver, seal and Persian lamb-skin. Russian sable is the costly brown fur chosen by the rich; very pretty brown effects are given in mink by having rows of the dark tails crossing a wide border, or else the dark stripe on the back of the animal passes down the middle of a band of the four-inch trimming width. The new wolverine also comes in brown sable shades, and is very durable for trimming muffs, boas, etc. The old-fashioned ste-marton is again a fashionable brown fur, and natural plucked beaver is still used, notwithstanding its many rivals.

Strong and showy trimmings for large garments are borders of the black bear, or of the lighter brown bears. Imported wraps and tailor gowns are trimmed with black caracal, the glossy fleece with large waves formerly called Astrakhan, and once in vogue for saques; this rivals the Persian lamb-skin with its smaller waves and shorter fleece. The genuine Astrakhan, closely curled and without luster, is especially liked for trimming mourning garments. The revived caracal is originally of 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; e lored beavers are less used than formerly. The raccoon is a showy, light and inexpensive fur, and the prettily shaded skins of the gray Australian opossum are now much used. Krimmer (or gray Astrakhan), a chinchilla and other, 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 cloaks. Tail trimmings like fringe are fashionable in the dark furs for edging visages and other mantles of fur, plush, velvet or cloth.—Harper's Bazar.

A PAVEMENT OF GOLD.

One of the Most Interesting Incidents of Grant's Great Western Trip.

The war had been over about two years when General Grant made his famous trip to the West. The only railroad reaching Denver at that time 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 a desire to see as 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 Peak, only a short distance from Denver, and was so 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 really anxious for faster time over that kind of a road. Grant said he would like to get to Central some time. The driver said he would "let 'em go," and giving 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 mountain. He was not hurt, 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 bankers of Gilpin County had met and decided that the General should walk over a pavement of pure gold. Enough gold bricks were in the different bank vaults to make a pavement 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 most precious and costly pavement that was ever laid down for the feet of man to tread on.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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

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 Budget.

Rear a monument in 1887 or '88 by planting a good tree and a grapevine. It will be a fruitful monument.—Rural New Yorker.

Never allow a nail or splinter to protrude from any part of the stall. By 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 laundered as with machine sewing.

It is fallacy to milk cows but once a day when they drop off in yield. As long as the cow is milked it should be twice a day. It is injurious to both cow and milk to allow the milk to remain so long in the udder.—N. Y. Observer.

Suet Pudding: Chop fine three 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 to make it soft; then put in a floured bag and boil three hours. Any fruit can 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 crumbs, the yolks of three eggs; one cup of sugar, a small piece of butter; flavor 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 browned.—Farmer and Manufacturer.

Rusks: Ten ounces flour, two ounces butter, one teaspoonful of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of milk. Warm the milk and butter, and stir them to the dry ingredients. Shape the mixture quickly into small round cakes, and bake them at once in a moderate oven. When they are nearly done take them out, split them and bake them again a pale brown.—Indiana 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 the 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 Followed with Impunity.

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 to dress her hair according to her face, but in nine cases out of ten this is precisely 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 that may be followed by young and old with impunity. For instance, 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 round 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 curls 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 bushy 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 or bangs cut from somebody else's head constitutes an exhibition of bad taste that amounts almost to a crime. The greatest beauty would be heavily weighed by a false front, while to an ugly woman it is a millstone.—Clara Lanza, in Minneapolis Tribune.

HIS FIRST WALTZ.

The Maiden Effort of a Young Man on the Light Fantastic.

A popular young business man confided the details of an amusing though somewhat delicate situation to a reporter the other day, and the latter is making a base betrayal of that confidence in giving the story to the public, but "murder will out."

DEADLY POISONS.

Life-Destroying Substances of Mineral, Vegetable and Animal Origin. Poisons exist in nature in the mineral vegetable and animal world.

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.

SHIPWRECK MEMENTOS.

A Sword That Has Been at the Bottom of the Sea Three Times.

A collection of mementos, fully as interesting in their way as the dead ends of the police, is to be seen at the office of the Merritt wrecking organization in Wall street.

A lot 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.

"WITH BUBBLING GROANI"

A Fatal Sense of Security Awfully Realized at Sea.

"A Wet sheet and a flowing sea, a breeze that follows fast." From his look-out the faithful old captain of a merchantman casts an uneasy glance at the distant horizon.

The strength of the chain is not 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.

A broad land is this in which we live, dotted so thickly with thrifty cities, towns and villages. A land of peace, of order, of increasing popularity and helpfulness.

A Wonderful Food and Medicine. Known and used by Physicians all over the world, Scotch Arrowroot only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties.

The Longest Word in the Dictionary is incompetent to communicate the inexpressible satisfaction and incomprehensible consequences resulting from a judicious administration of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Prescription.

The Strong and Hearty Who have once been weak, but are now grown vigorous by the assistance of Foster's Stomach Bitters, as patients say.

A Wag with a funny tale is a dogged sort of an individual. -St. Paul Herald.

Popular Preparation. Pure, Potent, Powerful! Pallid People, Pure, Progressive People Purchase! Positively Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

To Tell a horse's age accurately, first ascertain it. -Danville Breeder.

There is no Return of an eruption banished with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, &c. The best.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 18. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 30 @ 4 25. HOGS—Good to choice heavy... 4 00 @ 4 60. WHEAT—No. 2 red... Not quoted. CORN—No. 2... 37 @ 37 1/2. OATS—No. 2... 33 @ 34. RYE—No. 2... 41 @ 41 1/2. FLOUR—Fancy, per sack... 1 65 @ 1 70. HAY—Baled... 6 00 @ 6 00. BUTTER—Choice creamery... 22 @ 25. CHEESE—Full cream... 11 @ 12. EGGS—Choice... 13 @ 13 1/2. BACON—Ham... 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2. Shoulders... 5 1/2 @ 6. Sides... 8 1/2 @ 10. LARD... 6 @ 6 1/4. POTATOES... 50 @ 60. ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 4 30 @ 4 80. HOGS—Packing... 4 30 @ 4 60. SHEEP—Fair to choice... 3 10 @ 4 10. FLOUR—Choice... 3 80 @ 4 00. WHEAT—No. 2 red... 72 @ 74 1/2. CORN—No. 2... 41 1/2 @ 42 1/2. OATS—No. 2... 30 @ 31 1/2. RYE—No. 2... 35 @ 36 1/2. BUTTER—Creamery... 24 @ 26. PORK... 12 40 @ 13 00. CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping steers... 3 00 @ 5 00. HOGS—Packing and shipping... 4 00 @ 4 70. SHEEP—Fair to choice... 3 00 @ 4 00. FLOUR—Winter wheat... 3 75 @ 4 30. WHEAT—No. 2 red... 74 1/2 @ 75 1/2. CORN—No. 2... 45 @ 45 1/2. OATS—No. 2... 26 @ 26 1/2. RYE—No. 2... 32 1/2 @ 33 1/2. BUTTER—Creamery... 18 @ 23. PORK... 13 25 @ 13 50. NEW YORK. CATTLE—Common to prime... 3 50 @ 5 45. HOGS—Good to choice... 5 00 @ 5 25. FLOUR—Good to choice... 3 70 @ 4 75. WHEAT—No. 2 red... 85 1/2 @ 86. CORN—No. 2... 50 1/2 @ 51. OATS—Western mixed... 34 @ 35 1/2. BUTTER—Creamery... 18 @ 26. PORK... 14 00 @ 14 50.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. The only \$3 SEAMLESS Shoe in the world. Made in the U.S.A. by W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

LOOK NEVER SUCH BARGAIN BEFORE \$11 COLT REPEATING RIFLE. 15 SHOT GUARANTEED THE BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE.

DO YOU HAVE THE ASTHMA? POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC. Cures all cases of Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc.

RUPTURE. Dr. HORNE, Inventor, 123 Wabash Ave., Chicago. Cures all cases of Rupture, Hernia, etc.

Business, shorthand and English Training School, St. Louis, Mo. Send for circular.

VARNISH & STAINS. FREE our new book just published. The finishing and staining of woodwork.

PENSIONS for soldiers and widows of the Mexican War and Rebellion. All kinds of Government Claims Collected.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc. Thoroughly taught by mail.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY. R.R. Agents' business. Good situations. Best of advantages offered.

GOLD WATCHES FREE. Will present a Solid Gold Watch (Ladies or Gentlemen's) worth \$75 to \$100.

TANSILL'S PUNCH. Offer No. 170. FREE! TO MERCHANTS ONLY: A three-foot, French glass, oval-front Show Case.

MEMORY. Wholly unlike artificial systems. Any book learned in one reading.

AGENTS! Make \$5.00 a day. A year's work in one month. A rare opportunity for a permanent, profitable business.

1888—EVERY LADY SHOULD TAKE IT—1888. PETERSON'S MAGAZINE. THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR LADY'S-MAGAZINE IN AMERICA.

LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

LIVER DISEASE AND HEART TROUBLE. Mrs. MARY A. McCLURE, Columbus, Ky., writes: "I addressed you in November, 1884, in regard to my liver, being afflicted with liver disease, heart trouble, and female weakness."

GENERAL DEBILITY. Mrs. PAMELLA BRUNDAGE, of 221 Lock Street, New York, N. Y., writes: "I was troubled with general debility and general debility, with frequent nervous and my mouth was badly cankered."

SKIN DISEASE. "The Democrat and News," of Cambridge, Maryland, says: "Mrs. ELIZA ANN POOLE, wife of Leonard Poole, of Williamsburg, Dorchester Co., Md., has been cured of a bad case of Eczema by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Indigestion, Boils, Blisters. Rev. F. ASBURY HOWELL, Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Silerden, N. C., 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 dullness."

RIP-JOINT DISEASE. Mrs. IDA M. STROUD, 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 not be moved without the greatest pain."

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

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

Consumption. Mrs. EDWARD NEWTON, of Harrowsmith, Ont., writes: "You will ever be praised by me for the remarkable cure in my case. I was no young man, but I had given me up, and I had also been given up by two doctors. I then went to the best doctor in those parts. He told me that medicine was only a punishment for me. He said I might try Cod liver oil if I treated me. He said that was the only thing that could possibly give me up. I tried the Cod liver oil, but it did not do me any good. I then procured a quantity of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took only four bottles, and to the surprise of everybody, and to-day doing my own work, and an entirely free from that terrible cough which harassed 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."

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 cured five months' consumption and heart disease. I was most discouraged; could not perceive any favorable symptoms, but the third month I began to pick up in flesh and strength. I cannot now rest, nor stop 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 an well and strong. Our principal reliance in curing Mr. Downs' terrible disease was the "Golden Medical Discovery."

BLEEDING 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 since its use. For some six months she has been feeling so well that she has discontinued it."

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION SPECIAL OFFER. FREE TO JAN. 1, 1888. Double Holiday Numbers. A \$2.50 PAPER FOR \$1.75.

DEVASTATING FLAMES.

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 there have been raging on the hills and in the bottoms of the Red and Sulphur rivers near Texarkana, 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 out-houses. 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; dyes and small streams everywhere are drying up under the influence of the longest drought ever known.

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 totally 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 employees, the engines in it were removed and the building itself was saved. Among the losses are a Mann boudoir car, a pay car, a private car, two Pullman cars, three passenger coaches, seven flats loaded with coal, and twenty-five new freight cars. About 500 employees 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 exceed \$200,000. Ludlow 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 warehouses 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 warehouses 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 \$50,000 and \$60,000. No insurance. It is said that the private watchman employed to guard the building was on duty 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.

CYPRUS SWAMP FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Advices from Southern Illinois say the forest fires in the cyprus swamp near Golconda are still burning and that the ground is doing great damage down in the bottom. 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.

STEAMER ON FIRE.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 19.—The steamer City of Green Bay was accidentally set on fire at eight o'clock this morning. No lives lost. The boat was valued at \$15,000 and was insured against fire for \$11,000. Her cargo consisted of \$1,500 worth of merchandise.

VILLAGE BURNED.

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

ROCK BURNED.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 19.—The Henry Shuman block was discovered on fire at 12:30 o'clock last night. Loss, \$3,000; partially insured.

OKLAHOMA.

Reported Indian Riots and the Country Filled—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 can 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 Gay, andotte, of the Old Dominion line, arrived here last night badly damaged, having been in a collision in 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.—A special dispatch 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.—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 nature.

The last of the quarantined passengers of the steamship Alois were landed in New York on the 18th.

THE POPE AND MEXICO.

A Circular Letter Throwing the Ultramontane Wing of the Church Into Confusion.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Nov. 19.—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 Guadalupe, 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 time when the coronation of the Virgin of Guadalupe 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 arrival of a circular letter to the Virgin of Guadalupe 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 Bishop, noted hitherto for his antagonism to railways and American ideas, has announced his conversion to the belief in the efficacy of railways and their usefulness 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 form 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.

Several Explosions 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 building which had stood on it. Six men were in the building at the time of the explosion. 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 pipes 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 escaped serious damage. Search was begun at noon for the bodies of the six victims and continued until midnight. 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 company is about \$10,000. The cause of the explosion will never be known.

BRECKINRIDGE STATUE.

Unveiling of a Monument to the General at Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 17.—The unveiling 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 "Chesapeake" 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 unveiling 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 life of the man 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 unveiled amid applause, and thus closed one of the most distinguished events of the city.

Not Such a Hero After All.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—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 funeral, a "worthless living loafer who lives 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 at the memorial address, identifying 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 stripes at the head of their procession.

A Victim Girl.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 18.—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 penalty 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 his desk hit 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.

Over Twelve Thousand Bales of Cotton Destroyed by Fire at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 18.—The most disastrous fire that ever visited this city occurred last night at 7:45 o'clock and resulted in the complete destruction of 13,500 bales of cotton and compressed. Nos. 1 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 & Southwestern 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 8,300 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 department of the city was on hand, but could do nothing toward extinguishing the flames, and devoted their attention to the saving of press No. 3, 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 bales, was directly south. All this cotton, 54,000 bales, was in great danger, but fortunately the wind was blowing favorably and carried the flames to 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 contents.

The cotton destroyed was principally for export and was valued at \$650,000. The amount of insurance was probably not in excess of 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. The 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 W. A. Mendenhall, a fireman on the Little Rock railroad, has been arrested on suspicion. There is no positive proof, however, of his guilt.

CHILD IN A TUBE.

Another Heartrending Accident—A Child Imprisoned at a Depth of Eighty Feet.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 18.—F. F. Lewis, a prominent citizen here, was yesterday afternoon from Wichita, Mo. 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 only a yawning pit for ten to fifteen feet deep and of larger size than the building which had stood on it. Six men were in the building at the time of the explosion. 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 pipes 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 escaped serious damage. Search was begun at noon for the bodies of the six victims and continued until midnight. 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 company is about \$10,000. The cause of the explosion will never be known.

MOST IN LIMBO.

Herr Most, the Agitator, Again Under Arrest For Incendiary Language.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Johann Most, the Anarchist, was arrested at noon yesterday at the office of his newspaper by Detective Sergeant Crowley and McGuire, of Inspector Byrnes' staff. His arrest was made by direction of Inspector Byrnes, on a warrant issued by Justice Cowley, having made an incendiary speech calculated to incite riot last Friday night in a hall on Seventh street. The warrant was issued by Justice Cowley, who informed the detective that he had not used the language attributed 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 indictment against him was returned in a document he is characterized as "an evil-disposed and pernicious person, and of most wicked and turbulent disposition, wickedly and maliciously contriving to disturb 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 are Run Down.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 18.—Two men whose names are ascertained to be Charles K. Alford and Joseph Justesen entered the bank at Nephi yesterday morning disguised, and finding Cashier Hague and Assistant 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. Alford was cornered by Justesen mounted his horse and reached the foothills, where his followers located him and opened fire. After several shots were exchanged, he surrendered.

Murder Mystery.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 17.—The police authorities are firmly of the opinion that the dead body found Tuesday near Randolph was that of a murdered man. Their theory 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 effectively 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 slightest clue to the assassin.

MISSOURI LABOR PARTY.

A Free Soil Platform Adopted as a Substitute.

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 lead 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 follows:

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 principles:

That the legitimate functions of good government is to provide for each and all equal protection from the fraud or violence of any, and equal security in the enjoyment of natural rights and those opportunities for the pursuit of happiness that nature has made common to all men.

That whenever the power of Government is used to give to one man an advantage or to correspondingly disadvantage of others, that Government has no right to interfere with and can not abrogate these natural laws. When the Government, 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 time.

That the Free Soil party of the United States was right when its platform of 1852, it declared "That all men have a natural right to a plot of the soil, that the use of its soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as their right to life itself," 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 necessary enterprises exceeding the power of individuality, should be owned and controlled by the Government, as the postal system now is.

That the Australian system of voting should be adopted, in order to secure some approximation to independence in and purity of elections.

Following this, the State Central Committee was appointed as follows, each Congressional district being represented: First district, J. G. Edwards, B. Byler; Second district, J. E. Snyder, Moberly; Third district, J. C. W. Jones, Richmond; Fourth district, W. H. Blake, St. Joseph; Fifth district, W. J. Reese, Kansas City; Sixth district, E. T. Behrens, Sedalia; Seventh district, P. Rothenel, Wellsville; Eighth district, C. W. Bovard, St. Louis; Ninth district, E. Clifton, St. Louis; Tenth district, H. J. Todd, Ironton; Eleventh district, J. W. Jones, Richmond; Twelfth district, John Bates, Lamar; Thirteenth district, Fred Lipscomb, Dade County.

The convention adjourned sine die about two o'clock, after passing resolutions of thanks to 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. 18.—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 initiated 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.

The second claimant was employed as a miner 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 tract under the provisions of an act of 1880. The case came to Commissioner Sparks on appeal and he allowed the application to purchase. This decision is reversed by the Acting Secretary as erroneous, and a cancellation of the entry is recommended on the ground that the decedent in his lifetime, as well as his representatives thereafter, failed to comply with the Homestead 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 importance.

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 concerning the Chicago Anarchists with the Saturday. 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 about an event which occurred more than eighteen hundred years ago, and of a person who is now worshipped 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 Stratoga 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 Stratoga 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 of \$8,000.

LEE MOSIER HANGED.

A Hanging at Wichita, Kan., For Murder Committed in the Indian Territory.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 15.—At 9:15 Lee Mosier 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 perfectly pale and his hands were perfectly stiff. 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 United States Marshal Sharritt read the death warrant. The death maren began at 9:23. 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 the presence of a large concourse of people, and the condemned and his jailers entered the enclosure, followed by reporters and officials. The deed closed at once. Mosier mounted the scaffold 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 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. "No, I saw them yesterday."

Mosier requested to have his boots removed. 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."

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 forwarded 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 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 Harjor County line, on the evening of October 28, 1888. He claimed that Mrs. Lawler's first husband hired him to commit the murder. President Cleveland, on being notified, refused to remit the death penalty.

RICHMOND ESCAPES.

The Slayer 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 7th, made his escape from Asylum No. 2. The fact was discovered 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 at his pleasure. Dr. Smith, the asylum physician, and Dr. Wallace, his assistant, have both pronounced him sane, 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 circumstances Dr. Richmond was sane and likely to do a similar act or which he was now incarcerated 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 Motive.

DECATUR, Iowa, Nov. 16.—A bomb was thrown 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, one of inch and a half gas-pipe about two feet long. One end was still intact, plugged up, and a hole in the pipe near it for a fuse. The pipe was split in several places. 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 supposed the bomb was thrown in an open window. 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 was fired out and out anarchistic. It was filled with either dynamite or gunpowder. It is now in possession of the police and the anarchist is being hunted for.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

A Government Agent Reports That \$500,000 More is Required to Complete It.

PANAMA, Nov. 15.—Senator Tance Armero, agent of the Colombian Government on the isthmus respecting canal affairs, has recently completed his report on the canal. Senator Armero commences by saying: "I have carefully traveled over the whole line, 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 shareholders are the only official and reliable documents within the reach of the public, but whether it be from the confusion of terms in which these are couched or the fact that they are intended to inspire the shareholders with greater confidence in the canal they are not so precise as one would desire. Neither in my opinion do they furnish an exact idea of the situation, or the other hand the writings of the pessimists and detractors of the undertaking are exaggerated in an inverse sense and are worthy of no credit whatever." He states that to complete the canal the sum of \$508,399,000 will be required.

Resignation Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The President has accepted the resignation of Land Commissioner Sparks to take effect at once. Mr. Sparks refuses to let the letter of acceptance be seen.

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 cause.

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 F. 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 2,500 officers and 24,226 men, including Indian scouts. 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 the Government will be able to afford the possibility of opening up portions at least of this country to settlement.

The General reviews the difficulties arising in August last in Colorado near the Ute country Indian reservation and their determination through the intercession of Lieutenant Burnett with a small detachment 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 of the Crows, and he is confident that the Crows as well as 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 munitions, 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 adopted soon, 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 defenses must be the work of years and attained at heavy outlay. In the meantime, he says, the dynamite experiments show valuable qualities and good results within their range, and experiment 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 the 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 in use 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 each a soldier to take care of himself while in camp or upon a march. This defect can be best overcome by establishing a reserve system of training, under the control and direction and at the entire expense of the General Government. In the development of such a measure, the entire army, as well as myself personally, will be glad to render such assistance as lies in our power, and I recommend that the favorable consideration of the subject may be commended to Congress."

BREATH 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 900 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. The tables show that in 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 receipts 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, \$14,800 is asked; \$900,000 is estimated for the construction and repair of vessels; \$24,941 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 navy yard, and \$8,000,000 on account of hulls and outfits of new ships.

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