VOLUME XIV.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1887.

NUMBER 7

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK, Commissioner of Pensions, left Washington on the 8th on a tour of inspection.

THE President, in a communication to General Weaver with reference to the evictions in Iowa by alien land owners, says that it is a matter for the State courts. the title to the land having passed from the United States.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL DYER, of Utah, has been appointed receiver of all the Mormon Church property above \$50,000 and ordered to wind up the affairs of the Perpetual Immigration Fund.

Adjutant-General Drum, in his annual

report to the Secretary of War, states that the steadily increasing interest manifested the high percentage of attendance at the annual encampments and the generally ex cellent military spirit of the troops.

THE President has announced by proclamation the exchange of ratifications of the amended reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands, which definitely extends the duration of treaty for seven years.

The President has appointed William M. Blanding, of Wisconsin, register of the land office at St. Croix Falls, Wis.; John R. Markley, of Nebraska, register of the land office at Niobrara, Neb.; John W. Emerson, United States marshal for the Eastern district of Missouri.

It was thought in Washington that the recent elections were an endorsement of the civil-service reform policy and in consequence future executive appointments would be in harmony therewith.

JUDGE MERRICK, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has denied the application of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company for an injunction to restrain the Secretary of the Interior from carrying out the order of the department restoring to settlement and entry lands within the indemnity limits of the road.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has declared a fourth dividend of ten per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Leadville, Col., making in all forty per cent. on claims proved amounting to \$200,854. The bank failed January 24, 1884.

PAYMASTER GENERAL ROCHESTER, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, states that the receipts of the pay department during the year amounted to \$15,887,-265, and the disbursements to \$14,230,356, and the balance in the hands of paymasters October 30, to \$1,339,014. COTTON exports from the United States

during October aggregated 800,304 bales, valued at \$36,971,448 against 605.836 bales valued at \$28,392,173 in October 1886. THE Department of Agriculture reports

the yield of corn 15.9 bushels per acre, on about 73,000,000 acres, or 1,453,000,000 bushels. About 5,000,000 acres are reported as abandoned before ripening.

THE long-slumbering contention between Secretary Lamar and Land Commissioner Sparks burst into flames on the 11th, the Secretary sending the Commissioner a scathing letter of rebuke, and also sending a letter of complaint to the President.

THE EAST.

AT Secaucus, N. J., the other night two trains collided while one was at the station. and one man was killed and several in

At Chenango Bridge, N. Y., election on the 8th, eleven women offered their votes, which were accepted and deposited in the boxes. They voted the straight Prohibition ticket.

AT a regular meeting of the board o trustees of the Princeton (N. J.) College on the 10th Dr. McCosh resigned the presidency of the college.

THE Italian steamer, Estella, which

reached New York on the 10th, via Palermo, Gergenta, Messina and Naples, was or-dered to the lower bay to be detained until the authorities are satisfied that there is no cholera aboard. She carries 722 passen-

EDWARD M. JEWELL partner in the well known Jewell Flour Mill Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died the other day from cancer of the tongue, caused by chewing paper, a habit contracted in school days

GUBERNATORIAL returns from the entire State of Massachusetts, except the town of Gosneld, which last year cast but nine votes, give Ames, 135,968; Lovering, 118,-359; Earle, 1,072; Marks, 348; Ames' plurality, 17,609. The House, according to the latest figures, stands, 165 Republicans, 72 Democrats, 2 Independents, and one district tied. This shows a Republican gain from last year. The Senate is 30 Republicans, 10 Democrats, a gain of 5 for the Republicans.

AT a meeting of the New York police commissioners they accepted the report of the superintendent on the action of the police at the mass meeting of the Progressive Labor or Socialistic party at Union Square on the night of October 8, when several of those at the meeting were clubbed. No formal complaint having been made the matter was dismissed.

A TERRIBLE storm prevailed off the coast of Maine on the 11th, and did considerable damage to vessels in harbors. No wrecks

THE Third Avenue Railroad Company, of New York, has borrowed \$5,000,000 on a mortgage of all its property, and will use the money in changing from a horse car to

THE American merchant steel manufacturers, at their meeting in New York reformed an association for mutual benefit in prices. J. N. Brown, of Pitts burgh, was chosen president, and A. M. Guthrie, of New York, secretary.

Explosion of fire damp in the Blythe

mines of the Youngstown & Ashtabula Coke & Coal Company at Robbins station, Pa., recently, killed William Welch, mine boss, and David Thompson, miner. The mine was unused and the men were inspecting it when the accident happened.

The schooner Mystic, from Boston, was reported ashore on Jerrys' Point Lodge,

HENRY E. Moss, clothing, 633 Broadway. New York, has assigned. Liabilities, \$125,-000, of which Mr. Moss estimates \$60,000 to be due to the defalcation of a trusted clerk. Ed Schlesinger, who had authority to sign checks while Mr. Moss was ill. Schlesinger Las fled. Ashets unlearned.

9

THE Lock-Stitch Fence Company of Joliet Ill., has been closed out on judgments aggregating over \$10,000, with big creditors

A. F. WHITTINGTON, cashier of the defunct Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company in St. Louis, has skipped with the October receipts, amounting to \$2,000. EVANSVILLE, Ind., suffered severely on the 8th by a fire which destroyed Kahn &

Co.'s grocery and a number of other stores, dwellings and business houses. Some of the arch timbers in a tunnel near Coshocton, O., fell the other morning,

killing one man and fatally wounding an-

SCARLET fever is raging in and near Westfield, Ill. The schools in some of the districts have had to be closed indefinitely. Not many deaths have been reported how-

CAPTAIN ALFRED CUTTING, the renowned Western boat-builder, died at his residence in Metropolis, Ill., recently of typho-mala-rial fever. Captain Cutting was born in England in 1822. He came to America with his father in 1838, and was especially well known in St. Louis.

UNKNOWN miscreants broke open a switch on the Michigan Central railway near Hammond, Ind., the other night and a freight which came first was wrecked and \$10,000 damage done.

THE main building of the soldiers' home at Davenport, Iowa, was destroyed by fire the other morning, causing \$30,000 loss. Cause, a stroke of lightning. No one was

DISCOVERIES have been made showing that the Fifth National Bank, of St. Louis, which lately suspended, was ruined by the cashier, C. C Crecilius. He was arrested.

THE total vote cast in Cook County (Chicago) for Judge of the Superior Court was 63,342, of which Joseph E. Gary received 56,084 and Captain Black 6,258, making Gary's majority 49,826. Gary was the Judge who tried the Anarchists, Black defended them. Gary received the nomina-tion of the Republicans and the indorsement of the Democrats and the United Labor men, except the Socialistic wing of the latter.

Hon. William R. Morrison has declined

to receive a pension of \$96 a year to which be is entitled as a survivor of the Mexican

JOHN E. WALLACE, agent for the Huron Stone Company was arrested recently at Chicago for opening mail belonging to the Breen Stone Company. He was held in \$2,000 bonds by Commissioner Hoyne.

Louis Lings, the youngest of the condemned Chicago Anarchists, committed suicide in jail on the 10th, the day previous to that set for his execution, by exploding a fulminating cap in his mouth. He coolly held it in his teeth and lit it with a candle in the presence of the guard set to watch him. The explosion blew his jaw and tongue away and caused his death in about five hours after his desperate act. Governor Oglesby was informed of Lingg's death, and in the evening made known his decision respecting the

other doomed men. Fielden and Schwab had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life, while the others-Spies, Parsons, Fischer and Engel-were ordered for execution the following day.

RICHARD E. WARPLE was hanged at La-

fayette, Ore., recently for the murder of David I. Corker. The condemned man made along speech, declaring hishanging judicial murder. He denounced the lawyer who defended him as his worst enemy. He died of strangulation in twelve minutes.

THE Southern Utes on the 11th were reported threatening trouble with the settlers in the vicinity of Rico, Col. Many hunting

parties were off the reservation.

SPIES, Parsons, Fischer and Engel, the Anarchists, were executed in the Cook County jail at Chicago on the 11th. All four acquitted themselves bravely to the last. Captain Black, the attorney for the doomed men, went to Springfield in the morning and made a final appeal to Governor Oglesby, but without avail. Much excitement existed all over the country on the day of the execution, people collecting in groups and discussing the result of the bomb-throwing in the Haymarket and expressing various opinions as to the guilt of those who participated in that memorable

COMPLETE returns from all of the coun ties of Iowa give Larrabee for Governor a plurality of 15,610. The total vote was about 13,000 short of the vote last year. Unofficial returns from every county

in Ohio give Foraker a net plurality of 24. A WHOLESALE jail delivery took place at Tahlequah, I. T., recently, fifteen of the worst desperadoes of the Territory making their escape.

THE circuit court of Hamilton County, O., has overruled the action of Judge Vanderver in appointing a receiver for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road.

THE SOUTH.

Fire the other night burned out the Chat tanooga (Tenn.) Commercial, causing \$25,000 loss.

A FREIGHT train left the track at Wells burg, W. Va., recently and eight cars rolled down the embankment, crushing Joseph and John Murphy's houses. John and his two children were badly hurt. THE gulf department of the American

Shipping and Industrial League met in Birmingham, Ala., on the 8th. Senator Morgan made the principal address. EARLY the other evening at Belleview, twelve miles from Nashville, Tenn., on the

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis road, passenger train ran into a wagon at a rail road crossing, instantly killing the occupants, an old man named Marks and his little child. A HORRIBLE accident occurred at Hopkinsville, Ky., recently. A naphtha gas

hurled eighty-five feet and mutilated bevond recognition. THE Fort Worth (Tex.) Union Stock Yards Company has been organized with \$200,000 capital. J. W. Burgess is presi-

tendent J. R. Hawley's little son Walter, who was sitting on the tank. He was

dent and R. E. Maddox secretary. At the recent meeting of the Northwestern Texas conference of the M. E. Church, South, Mr. Reidt, regent of the Southwestern University, reported a donation to the institution by Mrs. L. A. Alexander, of Belton, of 700 acres of valuable land.

THE cotton shed at Memphis, Tenn., owned by Brooks, Neely & Co., was burned The loss was \$259,000; insured

GENERAL.

A WARRANT has been issued for the ar rest of Mr. Pyne, member of Parliament, who was summoned for inciting resist ance to the bailiffs at an eviction at Scaharum, Ireland.

THE Freeman's Journal, of Dublin, presses the hope that the murderers of man Quierke, near Tralee, County Kerry, will be arrested and hanged. It says the victim was both harmless and honest.

THE speculation in tin and copper, which ssumed large proportions recently in London, has collapsed. The attention of investors is now directed to diamond mining shares, the boom in which continues to in-

THE fears respecting the Canadian steam er Oregon have been set at rest, the vessel having been seen two days after she was eported sunk.

The Lord Mayor's procession at London on the 9th was of the tamest description. There was a heavy rainfall and the thresttake place. It is rumored that the Governor of one of the Philippine islands was murdered by

natives while trying to suppress a revolt.

It was reported in London that Jay
Gould was studying the methods of the
cable pool companies so as to improve the service.

THE resolutions adopted at the interpro vincial conference at Quebec recently, rep resenting all the provinces of the Cana federation, have just been made public Among other things, while professing en tire fealty to Great Britain, they declare in favor of full reciprocity with the United States and condemn the disallowance of the Manitoba railway acts by the Domin

A DISPATCH from Matamoras of the 10t ays: Nine of the bandits captured by the militia up the river have been executed Among the captured bandits not yet executed is Epemino Posules, a noted brigand, who led the attack on Alcesia ranch. He will be sent to New Laredo for trial. His three companions, Adagio De Leon, Isidor Reys and Gertrudez Carresalas, will be brought to Matamoras.

A DISPATCH from San Remo, where a consultation of physicians was being held, says that Dr. Mackenzie admits that the growth in the Crown Prince's throat is a cancer and deprecates an operation, which he declares will be both useless and dan-gerous. The Crown Prince also opposes an operation. This dispatch also says the Crown Prince will return to Berlin forthwith.

An earthquake without fatal results has occurred in Northern Italy.

THE Matin says that the Empress of Germany has had an attack of apoplexy, which has party paralyzed her.

M. Wilson has confessed to having ex tracted from among the French official pa-pers original letters which would have convicted him of participation in the Caffarel sale of decorations and introducing garbled substitutes.

Business failures during the seven days ended November 10 numbered for the United States 195, and for Canada 22, a total of 217, compared with 245 the previous week and 231 for the corresponding week A MINISTERIAL crisis in Manitoba, grow-

ing out of the Red river valley railroad trouble, is reported. Six thousand Jews have been expelled

from Tiflis by the Russian Government, official programme will shortly extend to the whole of the Caucasus.

THE LATEST.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 11 .- At the session of the Territorial Supreme Court last night a demurrer to the complaint in the Mormon Church suits was overruled. The Church attorneys then filed their answer, which sets forth that the Church holds no property, but that the trustees in trust has it and cites the law incorporat-ing the Church and Perpetual Emigration Society; that the Church was owned by the Temple Block Tithing Office and Gordo House when the act of 1862 was passed. After the passage of the law of 1887, trustees were appointed by the probate court on an application of the Church before that personal property had been transferred to different States. Accompanying it is a number of exhibits setting forth laws bearing on the case and documents of transfer of the property as relating in answer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Paymaster General Rochester, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, states that the rece-pts of the pay department during the year amounted to \$15,887,365, and the disbursements to \$14,230,356, and the balance in the hands of paymasters, October 30, 1887, to \$1,339,014. The amount during the year was a large increase over the previous year, which is due to the large amount paid on treasury certificates in the settlement of claims of soldiers for back pay and bounty. An extension of the system monthly payments to the entire army is recommended, as is legislation whereby paymasters may not be subjected to pe-cuniary responsibility for any disallowance of accounts by the Treasury Department on disbursements made by order of

the War Department. WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- F. R. Sheridan, president of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War. The report of the governor of the home which is submitted, dwells upon the subject of pensions to inmates of the home, and sets forth the evil which gives the inmate his pension, while the home supplies all his wants. It is recommended that inmates who have had less than ten years' army service be required to surrender their pension to the home while they remain in it; that those having had from ten to fifteen years' service, surrender two-thirds; that those having had from fifteen to twenty years' service, surrender one-third, while men of twenty years' service be permitted

o retain their pension. Омана, Neb., Nov. 11.—A party of tailors, friends of the Chicago Anarchists, hung out red flags draped with black, in the rear of a building in the business center today. The police tore down the flags amid great excitement. The Anarchist sympathizers here declare they had rather all had hanged or all were commuted than a part

commuted. Chicago, Nov. 11.-William Ralph Lee, who shot Stephen W. Rawson, was arraigned before Justice Scully yesterday, consider dawson not vot on, of d ng a

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

PATENTS issued to Kansas inventors November 8: William R. Archer, of Green, sulky harrow; Charles W. Hale, of Eureka, wrench; Lafayette B. Hopkins, of Council Grove, bedstead fastener; Jo Shaw, of Conway, cane or corn harvester.

THE official analysis of the Hutchinson salt gave chloride of sodium 99.77, with no trace of magnessia. The contractors and drillers made affidavit to passing through 300 feet of pure rock salt, ene vein alone being over 128 feet thick. This is the purest salt and the thickest veins in the United States.
Colonel N. S. Goss, State Ornithologist,

has gone on an extended professional tour through Lower California and along the western coast of Mexico, and will be absent fbr several months.

MRS. GIFFORD, the wife of David Gifford, a Santa Fe conductor living at Newton, eloped the other night with C. W. Howard, ened demonstration of unemployed did not her husband's head brakeman, taking hack and driving to Peabody. The deserted husband pursued and overtook the pair and after recovering a few valuables that the recreant wife had carried off returned

home and let the runaways go.

Kansas has a State University which cost \$350,000, a State Agricultural College which cost \$213,000 and a State Normal School which cost \$68,000, and each of them have an average of about 500 students.

An officer of the Missouri Pacific road is credited with the statement that in all probability there will be no further prosecution of the cases against the six men arrested for the wreck of a freight train near Wyandotte during the strike in the spring of 1886. THE Emporia House, one of the oldest

landmarks in Emporia, was destroyed by fire the other morning. It was built over thirty years ago, being one of the first houses erected on the townsite.

THE President has appointed Hon. Edward C. Weilep, of Galena, to be United States Consul at Sonneberg, Germany, to succeed Oscar Bischoff, of Topeka, re-

FRANK DOLPH shot and killed his brotherin-law, Charles A. Jones, at Olathe the other night. Jones had been drinking and maltreating his wife, who was Dolph's sister. Dolph is about twenty-three years old. He at once gave himself up to the sheriff. Dolph was subsequently released. THE county of Shawnee defeated the proposition to issue bonds to build a new

ourt house at Topeka. JAILER W. F. FAY, of the Wyandotte jail, went to supper the other night leaving Thomas Johnson, William Jackson and John McMann, alias Henry Thompson, desperate criminals, in the corridor for exercise. While he was gone they cut a bar from the door and made an eighteen-inch square hole in a thirteen-inch wall, through which they crawled out and escaped. They did the work with a knife given them at their dinner.

The seventh semi-annual meeting of the He will be arrested when he recovers suffi-Social Science Association of Kansas and ciently. The several firms and companies Western Missouri was held at Topeka No-yember 9 and 10. The address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. T. E. Bowman. JUST as Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Rowley

alighted from the train at Topeka the other night from their return East they found their barn in flames. The barn was damaged to the extent of \$500. Two valuable horses and carriage and harness were in the barn, but were saved

On the 10th pensions were granted the following Kansans: The minor child of Mitchell W. Hogue, of Wyandotte; the minor children of Milton C. Richardson, of Busby; Aaron Lillson, of Lawrence; Ebenezer N. O. Clough, of Leavenworth; David C. Gladwill, of Fall River; William H. Roblyer, (deceased), of Emporia; James P. Tindle, of Wathena: Henry H. Andrews. of Severance; John A. McGinnis, of Claim; Hiram M. Crammer, of Conway Springs Joseph C. Creech, of Delhi; Simon J. M. Missler, of Ellenwood; Otto Hahn, of Swede Creek; Nathan J. Ely, of Ness City; Anton Ohenesorg, of Wichita; John Dunlap, of El Dorado; John McCurry, of Ot-

tawa, and Elisha Webster, of Holton. A POST-OFFICE to be known as Eatonville has been established in Cowley County, with William M. Smith as postmaster. THE post-offices of Belfast, in Gray County, and Brooklyn, in Butler County,

have been discontinued. R. H. CHISM has been appointed post-Valley and Carl Kreiser at Olmuiz. It is announced that the Missouri Pacific

vill reduce its force nearly one-half in Atchison for the coming winter. OTTO HARTIG. a farmer residing at Pierce ville, Finney County, committed suicide the other evening by hanging himself.

GEORGE SLOAN was recently arrested at Topeka and taken back to Keosauqua, owa, where he is wanted for burgiary. Young Sloan is a printer, and his father one of the most reputable citizens of Van Buren County, Iowa, where he has held many offices of public trust.

EARLY the other morning a Burlington & Missouri passenger train ran into a freight train at Brenner, twelve miles from Atchison, and badly scalded five graders sleeping in the caboose. One of them, John Wroth, died a few hours after the accident, and Willard Robinson was fatally scalded. The others were seriously injured. The accident was reported to be the fault of Conductor Cavanaugh, of the freight train, who was taking the "cannon ball's" time.

Cavanaugh skipped. In a late decision the Supreme Court held that a mortgage lien on a homestead can not be created without the written consent of the wife. The husband, alone, by his contract, can not change the character, or priority of a mortgage lien on the homestead, neither can he alone restore it after loss, or recreate it without the consent of the wife, in the exact manner prescribed by law. It is not within the equitable power of courts in this State to declare any indebtedness a lien on a homestead. The constitution of the State prescribes the manner of their creation, and this must be strictly followed.

THE State Board of Charities recently nspected the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Two women, each claiming to be the

widow of William Wilson, deceased, have filed a suit in the United States court at Topeka claiming his property, valued at \$50,000. One woman claims that he converted his property into money in Wales, and again held without bail. The case was in 1872, and descring her subsequently confirmed to Neversian 19. Physicians come to the United States and married

A DISHONEST CASHIER.

The Failure of the St. Louis Fifth National

Arrested. St. Louis, Nov. 10.—Bank Examiner Foreman has made some startling discoverles to-day which caused him to have the cashier, C. C. Crecilius, arrested on the charge of false entry. It is reported that entries have been changed. It is further charged that on two occasions his reports to the bank directors were false. It appears that Crecilius was interested in five

When asked if the prisoner could be seen, the bank examiner said: "What do ou want of the statement of a criminal like him. He will be indicted by the next grand jury and will go to the peniten-tiary," and to prove the assertion he ex-plained how frauds had been committed by increasing the statement of cash on hand in the daily statements by \$100,000 and decreasing loans and discounts by \$100,000. In nearly every case the figure 1 was neatly changed to a 2. In some cases the figures 8 and 9 were carelessly done in such a bold manner as to indicate a purely clerical error hastily corrected. These changes were apparently made some time before a statement was expected, notably in April and August.

Mr. Foreman stated that money thus obtained was loaned to several business concerns among which were the Meyer Lumber Company and Nathan Smith & Co., dealers in hides and leather, in which Crecilius was personally interested. Money loaned to the Meyer Lumber Company was loaned under four or five different names, aggregating about \$100,000. The date of the last loan was October 31, \$33,000. Goldsmith & Co. were loaned about \$100,-000 of these amounts. Some of the directors say they never knew any thing, having accepted the cashier's sworn statement. The examiner could not say whether the loans were secured or not as he did not know the value of lumber or hides. At the last examination he had notified the Comptroller that the bank was overflowing and the notice was at once returned, ordering a decrease in the loans.

The directors apparently knew little or nothing about the affairs of the bank. Joseph Specht says the statements made to the directors of the bank were false, and that whenever he came in the bank every thing was put out of the way. In the cashier's last statement, October 5, he gave the overdrafts as \$22,000, and they were \$53,000. In fact, he said the Fifth National was in a failing condition five years ago. President Henry Overstelz and Casiner Crecelius managed the affairs of the bank, and until Overstolz became sick no one else had any thing to do with them. As the president is lying at death's door, he has not been notified of the condition of affairs.

who have overloans have taken steps to secure the bank, and the amount the depositors will receive will depend on the value of lumber and hides and of what can be realized on them.

INNOCENCE PROVED.

A Convict Pardoned Out by Governor Mar-JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Fulks, who was sent to the State prison from Gentry County in September, under sentence of three years, for horse-stealing, was pardoned by the Governor yesterday for the simple reason that since his trial and conviction and incarceration in the penitentiary evidence had been unearthed which showed that he was entirely inno cent of the crime imputed to him. A horse

was stolen near Albany, Gentry County, July 3, 1887. Fulks, who had been living around Albany, working as a day laborer, disappeared a day or two before the horse, later was arrested. A witness was found dence to prove the alibi and was convicted. After Fulks was sent here several dicate large gains for the Republicans. of the citizens of Albany became satisfied that an innocent man was suffering punishment for a crime he never committed. to one a, m. show that in forty-five coundamong them was Prosecuting Attorney ties and cities the Democrats have elected McCarty, who went to Kansas City and fifty-one members of the House of Delehunted up the evidence which proved be- gates, and in twenty Coalitionists have yond dispute that Fulks was working for a contractor on the Santa Fe road at Kansas out of nineteen Senatorial districts in which City the day the horse was stolen. In laying the matter before the Governor the prosecuting attorney said that he was actuated by the conviction that it was his duty to protect the guiltless as well as to bermarle and Augusta counties have electpunish the guilty. In granting the pardon the Governor said that he did it because he was an innocent man. He commended very highly the action of the prosecuting at-torney, and remarked that he wished there

were more prosecuting and fewer perse cuting attorneys in the State. Fire and Drought in Illinois.

CHESTER, Ill., Nov. 10 .- Fires have been raging throughout this section of the State for the past week, and the atmosphere is so full of smoke that the sun has been obscured, and in some instances the darkness has been so intense that lamps have been necessary in the middle of the day. The conflagration on what is known as the "Kaskia Point" has been the most extensive. Houses, barns and fences have all been consumed and acres of timber laid to waste. The hills northeast of Chester caught last luesday, and it was only by great effort that the flames were prevented from spreading to the city. A report came in from Avalast evening, a small town twenty miles east, that the entire town, except three houses, had been destroyed. The from the contesting counties where divispossibilities are fearful to contemplate, as there is no water in the streams, the wells few other than straight-out Democrats in have gone dry and the cisterns in the towns the next Legislature.

The Sellridge Case.

are nearly empty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.-The disposition of the Seifriage case is said to be complicated by a diplomatic question. Chandler is said to have promised indemnity to the Japanese who were wounded and to the families of those who were killed by the shell explosion, for which Selfridge was responsi ble. If Captain Selfridge is exonerated some embarrassment will result for injuries attributable to his negligence. It is ries attributable to his negligence. It is believed that Selfridge has been relieved of blame by the court of inquiry.

ans claim the Assembly by from eight to ten majority and the Senate by two majority. plame by the court of inquiry.

STATE ELECTIONS.

Result of the November Elections as Foreshadowed by First Returns

NEW YORK, Mov. 9.-New York and Kings Counties and 948 election districts in the State outside of these counties, give Cook 324,533; Grant, 283,744; Huntington, 19,294; George, 59,313. The same precincts in 1885 gave Hill 345,173; Davenport, 312,on the book the figures of more than fifteen 138; Bascom, 15,301. This appears to indicate that of the Henry George support and the increase in the Prohibition vote about 40,000 had been drawn from the Republican pears that Crecilius was interested in five and 20,000 from the Democratic party. So concerns which the bank was carrying in far as known the new Legislature will concerns which the bank was carrying in sums ranging from \$50,000 to \$150,000. Stand: Assembly, Republicans, 73; Demo-crats, 55; Senate, Republicans, 19; Demo-crats, 13. The last Senate had 74 Republicans and 54 Democrats and the Senate 20 Re-

publicans and 12 Democrats.

The Herald says: "New York State has gone Democratic by 10,000 to 12,000 maorty.'

The Sun says George's vots will not. reach 60,000 in New York State.

3:30 a. m.—The total estimated plurality of Cook over Grant in the State at this hour is from 15,000 to 18,000.

PUNNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 2:30 a. m .- The State, with nineteen counties still to hear from, gives Flart, Republican, for State Treasurer, 27,342 plurality. These figures include both Philadelphia and Alleghen

Unofficial returns from twenty-six wards out of thirty-one in the city give: for State Treasurer, Hart, Republican, 70,439; McGrann, Democrat, 57,232; for sheriff, Leeds, Republican, 60,894; Krumbhaar, Democrat, 64,495; for comptroller, Maloney, Republican, 60,843; Dechert, Democrat, 65,323. Both Krumbhaar and Dechert are elected. Pierie, Republican, for recorder of deeds, will have 15,000 majority in the city. The figures for Supreme Judge on the State ticket will give Williams, Republican, about the same as Hart received. The Republicans elect two commissioners

and the Democrats one. OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 9.—The election in Ohio was for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General and member of the Board of Public Works, for mem bers of the General Assembly and for county and township officers. There were four tickets before the people-Republican, Democratic, Union Labor and Prohibition. Returns indicate the election of Foraker, Republican, for Governor by an increased

majority.

The vote in Hamilton County was of peculiar interest. The comparison is made with the vote of 1885, when the Labor party was not organized. The effect of its inroads upon the two old parties is easily traceable in the returns by precincts. In many precincts the depletion of the old parties has been from 25 to 60 per cent. The loss falls most heavily on the Democrais, as shown in the increased Repub-lican plurality, but in some of the German wards the Republican defection has been

greater. DES Moines, Iowa, Nov. 9.-Up to midnight last night election returns continued to come in slowly but they showed uniform Democratic gains of about fifteen to a precinct. There are over 1,800 precincts in the State and a continuance of returns as favorable to the Democrats as those already Nov. 9.—George | received would elect Anderson, Democratic candidate for Governor, by 10,000 majority. Two hundred and forty precincts now r ported, that last year gave 56,689 votes, this year gives 54,341, of these Larrabee has 39,354; Anderson, 29,636; Cain, 1,334, and

Parnham, 17.
MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, Nov. 9.—The complete vote of Boston for Governor is: Ames, Republican, 21,376; Lovering, Democrat, 26.688; Earle, Prohibition, 1,118; Marks, Labor, 285. Returns from 346 towns and cities in the State give for Governor: Ames, 135,and when he returned two or three weeks 639; Lovering, 118,267; Earle, 10,683; Marks, 348; for Lieutenant Governor: Brackett, who swore that he had seen Fulks with the 137,610: Cutting, 115,715. The executive horse. The latter claimed that he was work- council will stand seven Republicans and ing at the time of the theft near Kansas one Democrat, as at present. The compo-City, but was too poor to procure the eviyet be definitely given, but the returns in-

> VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, Nov. 9.—Returns received up elected seventeen members. In thirteen elections were held the Democrats elect eight and the Republicans five. Richmond gave a Democratic majority of 1,500; Portsmouth, a Democratic ed Democrats to the Legislature, as have also Orange, Culpepper, Pottsylvania, Bedford, Amherst, Prince Edward and Hali-

MARYLAND. Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9 .- The indications at one o'clock this morning are that the majority for E. E. Jackson, Democrat, for Governor will be from 10,000 to 12,000 over Walter B. Brooks, Republican, and the votes for W. P. Whyte, Democrat, for Attorney-General, over Francis Miller, Reocrat, for Comptroller, over R. B. Dixon, Republican, will be about the same. The Legislature will be largely Democratic in both branches. The Prohibition vote was small.

MISSISSIPPI. JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 9.-The election yesterday in Mississippi for members of the Legislature and county officers was the quietest ever known. At this place a very small vote was polled, there being ne opposition to the Democratic ticket. No news has yet been received ions have occurred, but there will be but

COOK COUNTY. CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The most significant feature of yesterday's election was the result of the contest for the Superior Court judgeship. Against the magistrate who tried the Anarchists, Judge Joseph E. Gary, was pitted the attorney most prominent in their defense, Captain W. P. Black. The vote was: Gary, 38,049; Black, 5,112.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—The Republic

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS . KANSAS

A REGULAR BAD 'UN.

Yes, Sammy's a sad 'un, A radical, he; A regular bad 'un, As ever you see. His riot and tearing And banging about
Is really past bearing—
It's wearing me out.
And rambling and roaming,
And larks in the lane— Your cleaning and combing Is labor in vain. And as for his pinner-It's ruin, I vow; Clean on for his dinner-

And look at it now!
And scrubbing the tiles, ma'am, And dusting the things, It ain't worth your whiles, ma'am, For mud as he brings. And growing, and poking
His toes through his shoes!
Without any joking

We ought to be Jews. Whatever's unlawful— Oil, blacking or ink— I tell you it's awful
The things as he'll drink
Then lost, and run over. And choking, and fights-My life ain't no clover,

A-getting such frights. It's mischief and shindy, Week. Sunday and all-That hole in the windy Was him and his ball. And then there's his dad, ma'am A-takin' his part, And spoilin' the lad, ma'am, With toffy and tart. No use now—not any— A-climbing my knees!

And axing a penny! Hear that, if you please! And spoilin' your tea: No penny, you ruffin, No penny from me. It's a rod I'll be buying-I'm sober, Lam— I've sent him off crying! Ah, mother's pet lamb! Look here, now! What's this, lad? Then give me a kiss, lad—

A change in the house, ma'am-A sad un'—you'll find; All still as as a mouse, ma'am; I'll draw up the blind.
No, no! I ain't frettingHe doeth all well! But, as for forgetting-Ah, mothers can tell! Yes, these is my riches, My jewels and gold— The jacket and breeches I made him of old. I brush 'em and air 'em, And lay 'em out right; But no little Sammy

My own little Sam!

Just look at 'em on! When the housework is ending Tow'rds three of the clock, I still sit a-mending Some little gray sock.

And some times—thoug -though thirsting

And longing so sore—
I hear him come bursting
And banging the door.
And jump to hold him,
And feed on his smiles—
Ah, how could I scold him
For solling the thes! For soiling the tiles!
All the gold ever minted
I'll gladly give o'er
To see his foot printed

In mud on the floor. There's the bed where I laid him, My precious, at night, And the quilt as I made him And now as he's lying A-thinking he's cold.

I know as it's blindness—
Rebellious I am:

The Shepherd in kindness Has folded His lamb. But, oh, how I miss him, And hunger to kiss him,
My own little Sam!

—Frederick Langbridge, in Good Words. THE "SPLIT" SHILLING.

How the Divided Pieces Found

Each Other.

My grandfather told me this true

He was an army officer of "the old school," and many years ago was stationed in command of a garrison in this city (New York). His family was with him, and the old Colonel had plenty of time to attend to domestic as well as military discipline.

In the household brigade was bright, quick, pretty Irish maid, Ellen Malone, especially detailed for duty attendant on the wants of my youthful Aunt Rita. The girl was a general favorite and well deserved all the kind words and feeling bestowed upon her.

A certain sergeant, noted for his trim "set up" and more than average intelligence and education, was soon attracted to the pretty Ellen, and it was plain that his attentions were by no means distasteful.

Darcy Boyle, as he called himself, was a model soldier of the type of if Darcy had been buying her a locket. cock your cap, carry a cane, slap your leg and wink at the girls," and being also as efficient for service (and he had proven he was) as for ornament-the fellow had grown in grace with his Colonel, who dearly loved "snap" in a and put a hole and ribbon in both, and soldier and who also suspected that Boyle was the wild goat of some good

family from over the water. So when the courtship of the dashing sergeant and blooming Ellen was made plain to the eyes of the old chief, he chuckled at first over the thought of the "fine pair" they would make, then became serious as he thought of the wide difference in their respective stations in life, providing Boyle was actually what he believed him to be. He knew he had no right to interpose his this so solemnly that it could easily be authority, still he would have done so without hesitation had he not been well aware that such interference would only make each of the lovers more determined, and bring matters to full reconciliation with his family, a climax at once, while, by waiting, whom he had found greatly increased something might occur to break off the in wealth and importance and so, at

So the Colonel said nothing, but,

Boyle seemed to be earnestly, entirely sincere, and as to the girl, it was plain she had surrendered her whole heart to the man and gloried in the thought of having won such a prize.

My aunt Rita, like most young good looks of the sergeant, helped on the affair all in her power.

So it was not very long before, one fine day, the young mistress and her attendant made a visit into the city. and, as it happened, Boyle obtained twenty-four hours' leave at the same

He and Ellen returned to the garrison man and wife, tied as tightly and honestly as minister and witnesses, and all legal authority could join them.

The Colonel stormed at his daughter and at the newly married pair; swore Boyle should spend his wedding night in the guard-house and Ellen be "sent packing" at once, and raised a row generally-at first; then quieted down, called himself an "old fool" for bothering his head about such matters, and consented that the pair should occupy a section of the headquarter building.

And so all went on as before; the man attended to his duties, the girl continued to serve my aunt, and for months it seemed never to occur to the minds of any that such arrangement should ever suffer a change.

But Boyle's term of enlistment drew to a close. It was now certain that he was not enrolled under his true name. and also that he intended to leave the army, to return to his family, and to make a home for his girl wife.

This much Ellen confided to her young mistress, but particulars, as to name, etc., she would not give. Darcy had forbidden her to say more "until

the time came. "But 'deed, Miss Rita," the girl said, "I know of his place and his people well; not far from where I came it is, and fine people they are; an' that's all that frets me, fearin' they'll be look-

ing down on me." "You're as good as the best of them, let them be good as they may," my aunt would assure her, and believing it, too. "That's what Darey says, Miss," Ellen would reply proudly; "but still

my heart misgives me." When the day of Boyle's discharge came he was fully prepared to start at once across the ocean. Ellen had begged him to leave her behind until he had arranged matters with his people and prepared the way for her reception

with a true welcome. At first the man positively refused; then, I supposed, the thought of enjoying entire freedom for a time pleas-ed him. He consented with real or

seeming reluctance and departed alone. Not, however, until he had one private interview with the old Colonel, who told him:

"I know what men are, sir; young fellows like you. You mean well, and do fair enough while you are here under military and petticoat discipilne; but you are not fit to have a free foot;

you can't hold yourselves in. 'However, I have no further command over you, and you have chosen to go away alone and leave your wife here; she's welcome to stay so long as she pleases; she's a good girl in every way. But she'll never be content away from you, remember that; make a home and send for her or come for her as soon as you can and you'll be doing the part of a man. Don't let freedom or any thing else run away with you and make you leave her, or if you do, don't ever come within my reach, or I'll break every bone in your body. You

hear me, sir! "Now, good by; be as good a man as you have been a soldier, and God bless

The ex-sergeant sailed away. Ellen alone went to see him off in the great packet ship, this was before the day of ocean steamers, please remember; and the lonely wife returned to her duties in waiting on my aunt, and with wellassumed cheerfulness busied herself more than ever in order to "kill time" until word should arrive from her hus-

band. She had insisted upon his taking every cent of her savings, in order that he might make a good appearance and be independent of his family when he once more joined them; and he had taken it, no inconsiderable sum, with

the selfishness peculiar to a man. On her return from the departing vessel Ellen had a narrow black ribbon about her neck; keen to note the least change in the girl, Miss Rita asked her Blushingly she answered: "No, miss;

it's a bit of foolishness, may be, but I often heard of it before; when two lovers part they 'split' a shilling, and so I broke a shilling piece in two halves. one is round Darcy's neck and this one is round mine.'

"I've heard of that also," said Aun Rita, "but I think he might have bought you something nicer than to take the broken half of what must have been your last shilling."

"It was, miss-the last I had in the world-and that helps the charm.

that "may be it was foolishness." Well, in due time came a letter from Boyle announcing his safe arrival, his friendship, or it might die out from its that short notice, he had said nothing

of Ellen or his marriage. This seemed ominous to all but the bad only been fashioned yesterday.

having little else to do, he watched girl herself; she was perfectly satisfied and well willing to wait his good time. And his good time, or bad time, he

took for further communication, for none ever came to gladden that poor tender, longing heart.

Then a baby boy was born to the poor girl, she was given every attenwomen, became intensely interested in tion that loving sympathy could renthe love affair of her maid, and, in- der, and, in her new treasure, seemed fluenced by the gallant bearing and to forget the dark cloud under which she had for several months been living and moving, to be indifferent to all outside. But even that little bud of comfort

was soon taken from the afflicted one. In a few months the earth instead of its mother's arms inclosed the tiny body, and then, indeed, was Ellen forsaken. All care was lavished upon her, but, though naturally one of the most grate-

such attentions. One morning she was not to be found; the grounds of the garrison was searched, there were no tidings of her. She had disappeared, and many supposed that the dark waters of the river covered her form.

ful of souls, she seemed now to resent

But the old Colonel had his own deas, and the leisure, means and inclination to work them out.

Let me put the results of his inquiries into "story" form.

There is a wan, quiet, shrinking young woman boards one of the great sailing vessels just as she is leaving New York. She has but a small bundle of clothing as baggage, but is amply supplied with money, for one of her station.

She is indifferent to all surroundings, and to the miseries of the long voyage; her eyes are ever seeking for the shore to which they are sailing.

Reaching the foreign port she makes a few inquiries, then takes the means pointed out to her for reaching a destination which she well knows.

It is early evening in the summer, along a road well shaded by trees and bordered with shrubbery, comes slowly a hooded, dusty woman; she walks as though she were tired, and occasionally she halts and presses her hand against her heart.

She is nearly there; she knows it well; there is the old house, and she can just catch a glimpse of the new, grand one.

Just on the other side is the river; she knows that, too, of old; swift and deep and rapid it is, a famous place for

"What's that! A voice! God! how well she knows it!" And there is another voice-a wo-

man's. The sounds come from the river. She must see.

She creeps through the bushesthere is a boat; in it a man, stalwart, grand is his strength, and a woman fair to look upon.

The man is warm, his coat is off, his neck bared. His strong arms hold the boat within a few feet from the landing place, a few feet from the crouching

figure hiding there. "Put me on shore, sir," demands the fair woman to the boatman.

"Not yet, dear, don't let us go yet," is the deep-toned reply.

"You will do as I please, now and lways," answered the gay beauty, and when we are married you'll wear no more such silly, vulgar love tokens as this!"

She snatched by a sudden movement at a slight black ribbon about his throat -a clutch-the band was broken, there was on it a bit of silver, a half-shilling. With a mocking laugh she threw it from her, so near the shore that it fell

among the bushes. "Darcy, I believe there was or is some one watching there," she said, in half fright as her glance caught a

movement at the spot. "We'll soon see that," and a few single strokes landed them.

They found there Ellen's body. In the fast stiffening grasp of one hand, at her throat, was the broken band and bit of silk; it had reached well its mark, even though carelessly thrown and the same thin fingers closed about another band and another bit of coin. But both were one poor piece-a

shilling .- A. D. Bailie, in Inter-Ocean. Railroading in Costa Rica.

On every train of three cars, one for baggage and two for passengers, are thirteen men. First a manager or conductor, who has general supervision, a locomotive engineer and stoker, two ticket takers, two brakemen for each car, and two men to handle baggage and express packages-all of them being arrayed in the most resplendent uniforms, the conductor having the appearance of a Major-General on dress parade. Freight trains are run upon the same system and at a similar expense. Shippers are allowed thirty and sixty days after the goods are delivered to pay their freight charges. and passengers who are known to the station agents can get tickets on credit and have the bill sent to them on their return. - Harper's Magazine.

-A fine glass vase, just discovered in an Etruscan tomb at Bologna, is of a sea-green color, like a sodawater bottle, thick and of a unique form, with two handles. It is nine inches wanted no other gift. When my half high and without ornamentation. shilling finds his, he will be with it or There is not a single defect, flaw, I will be dead," and Ellen whispered crack, or chip about it. With it was found an ivory chair, made after the seen that she was far from thinking fashion of a modern camp stool, having all its screws and rivets still in perfect condition, and a small casket containing beads and some very elegant articles in bronze. The articles are supposed to date from the fifth century. The tomb in which they were found was closed at the top by an enormous globular mass of stone as fresh as if it

OIL OF PEPPERMINT. Where It Is Grown, Also Distilled and

"The speculators are at work again,"

said a wholesale druggist when shown a dispatch from Lyons, N. Y., stating that there are over 200,000 pounds of peppermint oil in Wayne County, and in consequence the price is lower than at any time in the past thirty years.

"Peppermint is a small crop compared with wheat or corn," he continued, "and it is grown on a small territory, Wayne County, in this State, producing nearly all the peppermint oil that is used in the world. facts make it a tempting field for spec-

"How do the speculators operate?" "They begin just as that dispatch indicates; first, by saying that there is a large quantity of oil held over from last year, which is not true; then they overstate the amount on hand, and finally they clinch the matter by saying that only \$1.80 a pound is offered. That price may be offered, but the farmers who produce the oil are too sharp to sell at less than \$2.50 a pound, and they will hold it and beat the speculators at their own game."

"Why is not more of it raised?" "The mint requires peculiar soil and special care is needed both in the raising of the plant and the distilling of the oil. The crop is grown on land that is moist and has a rich, sandy loam. The mint is planted in furrows thirty inches apart, and while growing requires a great deal of cultivation, as every weed has to be kept out. Otherwise the oil would not be good. When full grown and in bloom it is cut with a scythe and hauled to the still as soon as it is

wilted. Large steam tubs with tightly-fitting covers are used to hold the mint, which is tramped down thoroughly. The steam is turned on at the bottom, and, passing upward through the mass of mint, vaporizes the oil and carries it out through a pipe at the top. This pipe carries the steam and oil into a spiral worm or cooler surrounded by cold water. Here the steam is condensed into water and the oil settles on top of it. Both now pass to a receiving tank, which has an overflow pipe running from the bottom up nearly to a level with the top. The object of this is to draw off the water from the bottom and leave the oil to be dipped from the top. The oil is as clear in color as the best kerosene. It is packed in tin cans for shipment, and is sent all over the United States, and considerable of

it goes abroad." "Is there none raised in Europe?" "Yes, Germany produces a little, but we send more to Germany than Germany raises, and we furnish not only England and France, but Russia and Austria as well. The greatest use for it is in confectionery. Peppermint lozenges are eaten from one end of the globe to the other, and you can form some idea of the quantity of them made from the fact that \$150,000 worth of oil is used every year to flavor them. - N. Y. Mail and Express.

BEAUTY ON WHEELS.

One hundred women ride tricycles in Washington. The smoothness of the streets makes the work easier than it is anywhere else, and the encouragement given by their male relatives in the cycle clubs strengthens them to face the public. Most of the women have a special costume in the nature of a riding habit with the train cut off. Nevertheless it takes them a good while to get over their nervousness, and their self-consciousness, so as to really enjoy this ride. Very few of not agree with her, acted as if her them ride in the day time, although the most proficient of them all-the Misses Gallaudet, the daughter of the president of the Columbia Institution for Deaf Mutes-never ride at any

other time. These young ladies ride with perfect ease and grace. They show the possibilities of the tricycles to perfection as they sweep through the streets on noiseless wings. I have never seen better or more beautiful riding. They are the envy and the despair of their less successful rivals. These latter worry along as best they can through the friendly darkness of the evening, happy if they come out of their adventures with a whole skin. Many of them own their own machines, but a large number of them patronize "cycleries." Of course, those who travel in the evening are always accompanied by gentlemen. But their escorts can not prevent their taking a tumble now and then-sometimes with serious

I met a party of women and two men coming down Fifteenth street the other night about midnight, who, I am certain, must have been delayed by an accident. Accidents will happen, you know, especially on dark nights. And it is a nightly sight to see a man pushor picking her up out of the grasp of the upset machine. In one case of the latter sort recently the woman's dress caught in one of the wheels, and when the machine turned over on the top of her, her dress had to be cut away with a penknifa. Nevertheless, they all enjoyed it, good and bad riders alike. The steady work required is a delightful exercise, and the feeling of power and comfort combined is very grateful. -Philadelphia Record.

-- The French Commission appointed to report upon the best means of preventing fires in theaters has unanimously recommended the employment of chemical paints or washes which will render the stage and scenery fire-

FOR OUR YOUNG READERS.

A POEM FOR RECITATION. I thought I was smart for a ten-year-old

But I rather think I've been badly so al. May be "sold" is "slang"—they tell me it is— It is good enough for a case like this. I can not write much, or spell very well,

But I have a story I want to tell. I think I will do just my very best. And then get auntie to fix up the rest.

There's one thing I always wanted to do

Folks told me I could, and I thought 'twas so; I wanted to eatch the birds in my hand thought that was fun, that would be just I suppose all boys hear the same old tale:

They said you'll catch 'em with salt on their When you're near enough to sprinkle salt, You can catch 'em then, or it's all your fault.]

And I always wanted a chance to try,
I thought I could catch all the birds that fly.
Some I wanted to sell—I could sell them Some I wanted to tame, and always keep.

Well, last summer I went to grandpa's, you know;
'Tis the jolliest place for boys to go,
I couldn't begin to tell you one half; There is fun enough for a whole year's laugh.

I was watching the birds the very first day, Just to see 'em light, and then fly away, When grandpa spoke out, as I watched 'em You could catch 'em, Freddy, with salt on the

But I didn't tell him that I meant to try, As I saw them soar far up in the sky, The very first time that I found a day When the most of the folks were gone away.

And there come such a morning, bright and clear, it was chirp, and twitter, from far and near; had filled with salt two bright, new tin pails-

Enough to put some on a hundred tails,

Yobody saw me when I stole away, Nor knew that I took the salt that day, But I begged of grandma a lunch to eat, And a lot of string to tie up their feet. Well, a sadder and wiser Fred that night

Skulked into the kitchen in sorry plight. My pail was empty, my clothes were torn, And grandpa told me I looked "forlorn." I brought home nothing but one empty pail, And I hadn't put salt on a single tail.
One pail—I had soon lost the other one,
And I'd found that the catching couldn't be

Next day, on the stile by grandpa's clover. I sat a long time and thought it over. I was pretty tired, and felt rather lame, But I did some hard thinking, all the sam

You might catch the birds, if they'd just keep still And let you do it, but they never will, When you get close enough to put on salt, You could catch 'em without, or 'tis your fault.

Why, I couldn't catch grandma's old black I tried to do it again and again.

She's old enough, I should think, to die, But for this small boy she's much too spry. You get near her, she's off like a rocket Before you could put your hand in your pocket And birds that fly away up in the air, Now, how could they-tell me-it wasn't fair?

But then, I think that they didn't quite lie: Papa, when he said it, just winked his eye, And dear old grandpa was only in fun, He thought I knew that it couldn't be done.

I cried, I wanted to catch 'em so much, And I couldn't even a feather touch, But there is one thing I'm sure I know, It rested me, when I thought 'twas so.

My mamma don't ever tell me that way, She is just as careful what things to say,
And she tells me always what things are true
O, mamma! no bird is as good as you.

— Emily Baker Sm Ue, in Pansy.

TRIXY'S LESSON.

Washington Ludies Who Are Passionately An Adventure in a Tub-Why There Was Fond of Tricycle Riding. "'Tisn't any use, Trixy-I'm going to try. I know we can go rowing in it 'thout any danger, The reason the boat isn't safe is because it's so long and narrow. Now, this is not, and if you were not so 'fraid we could have a good time," and Clara threw herseif down on the bank almost ready to

Trixy was a tender-hearted little girl, and was always getting into trouble because Clara, when she did feelings were very much hurt. Trixy could not bear to see Clara unhappy, and in all their disputes, or in any difference of opinion, Clara had her

The little girls were standing on the bank of a shallow stream that ran through the farm which their father had bought but a short time before. Trixy and Clara were twins, and inseparable companions. It was rarely that they had a difference of opinion, or that in their plays they got into mischief. It was a beautiful spot where they stood. The water was so clear that the white pebbles in the bottom of the stream were plainly in sight; sailing merrily along on the water were the bright autumn leaves that floated slowly down from the maple trees on the banks, which were covered with a carpet of mosses, green and gray, with the bits of coral moss, like red bead embroidery, scattered through

the green. Here Trixy and Clara stood beside a washtub which had been brought into the orchard by the men to carry apples. The little girls had carried it to the water, and now Clara wanted to launch it and take a sail. She was sure that they could have a lovely time if only Trixy would not be so hateful, and refuse to go. Clara knew ing a tired-out woman up a hilly street | that Trixy would yield; it was only a question of time. So she threw herself on the bank and pouted, looking

very unhappy. Tixy looked so distressed, and said: "You know, Clara, mamma said we

were not to go." "She said we were not to go in a boat. A tub, a great broad tub, is not a narrow boat that tips over if you move, 'answered Clara, as she kicked a stone spitefully with her foot.

Trixy watched her, and at last, just go just the tiniest way."

Clara jumped quickly to her feet launched the tub, and Clara was in it, with Trixy's added weight.

Oa! what fun! The tub was so deep that when it lurched from side to side the children did not get wet. At first Clara kept near the shore, but as she became more excited she grew reckless, and before Trixy knew what she was doing they were in the middle of the stream. Clara pushed the tub with a pole, while Trixy crouched down in front, laughing, but not very happy, for she really was afraid, the tub lurched so. Suddenly therewas a bump and a splash, and both little girls found themselves in the water. They weretremendously frightened. scrambled to their feet, with waterdripping from their bats so they could scarcely see. When they stood up, thewater was up to their knees, and was. cold as ice. What should they do? The tub was floating fast down the stream, and the shore was very rough with rocks and trunks of dead trees. Clara screamed with all her might and clung to Trixy in terror. 'Don't, Clara, don't," said Trixy; "you'lk make me cry. Let us walk to that bigrock and call 'Papa.' I'm sure he'll hear us." And Trixy began pulling-Clara toward the rock, which they called Plymouth Rock, and on which they always stood when their papa. took them rowing and played pilgrims. Trixy pulled Clara toward the rock, which was in the middle of the stream. Both children were tremblingwith cold, and scarcely able to walk. Just as they reached the rock their papa came hurrying through the woods, having heard Clara's voice. The little girls clambered on the rock just as he pushed the boat in the water. He called out: "Sit still, girlies! I'm coming," and ina few minutes the little girls were in the boat, and as quickly as possiblewere taken to the house, and their clothes taken off, and tucked up inbed. Saturday they expected a number of little friends to go into the woods for the day, but mamma was compeled to send notes to them saying that Trixy and Clara were too ilk to leave the house. So the beautiful, bright Saturday which they expected. to spend so pleasantly with friends was spent in their own room in bed. Trixy learned a lesson; Clara found that it was no use to try to persuade Trixy to do a thing if she thought her mamma would say "no" if she were there. She always said: "I know mamma did not say we must not do. just this very thing, but it's part of what she meant. She would say no it she were here." And Clara knew she was right. - Christian Union.

YOUNG OSTRICHES.

What Grandma Knows About These Queer Ostrich children! This makes you mile, my dears, and you wonder what Grandma means, but I shouldn't be surprised if there were some of the self-same children in my family. Les

Possibly some of you have seen an ostrich in a public park or garden inlarge city, and if so, you have noticed that it is a large bird, with very fine feathers. But although the ostrich is so large and strong, it is s illy bird, and is not good for any thing except its feathers. These are very valuable, and my children whohave never seen the bird itself, knowhow beautiful these are, for they haveseen them many times in the milliner's window or upon ladies' bonnets. In Australia and South Africa, the people have what they call ostrich farms and make a business of raising birds for the sake of their feathers. All that 15needed to keep the birds from running away is a low, light fence. The ostrich can not fly, its wings are toc small, but it has long, strong legsand can run and jump, and if it were-not a foolish bird indeed, it could easily spring over the fence, or with one blow of its powerful foot break it down and get away. But when it comes to the fence and feels the light rail against its legs, it thinks it cannot get over it, so it makes no attempt, and lets itself be taken. Occasionally an ostrich does succeed in getting away; it runs swiftly for awhile, and then buries its head in the sand, and because it can see no one, thinks no-

Now, my dear, there are children who resemble the ostrich very much in some respects. Whenever such and obstacle as a hard lesson, a troublesome piece of work, or a perplexing question comes in their way, they say: "I can't" or "I don't know," instead of trying to step over and break kown. the difficulty. Then there are children who have very fine feathers, that is, pretty clothes; they are so foud of thesethat they become vain and disagreeable, and make themselves very unloyable. These children are hiding their heads in their beautiful clothes, thinking that no one can see their faults, because they are not looking at thems themselves. I have seen children whowere particular to arrange their dress or hair in front, to polish their shees: at the toes, in short, to make an attractive toilet wherever they could see it themselves, forgetting all about their backs, or thinking no one would secthem because they did not. Now, my dears, don't you think that these areostrich children, and that they are: very silly? and do you know of any who have the same habits?-Christian

one can see it, and is caught again.

at Work. -The Pocomoke river district dias Clara knew she would, said: "We'll vides two local option districts in Somerset County, Maryland, and Accomae County, Virginia. A man of and soon the two little girls had that ilk has procured a license and located a bar in the river, which is dopushing it toward a rock where the ing an immense business from both water was deeper and would float it sides. Hundreds of boats are and chored off either shore.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FAILS - KANSAS

THE FEAST OF THANKS.

Years pass like winds that cease to blow, Like stars that fall from heaven's dome; By winds of years, by winter snow
Unquenched, still gleams the lights of h Among the living or the dead, O, hearts we love where'er ye be, For you the sacred board is spread,

The feast of Love and Memory. Clear eyes fulfilled of holier light.

Clear souls at peace past death's dim Through all that gloom of utter night. Come, keep with us the day of thanks!
The waves of storm-scourged years that roar
May fleck the golden head with foam; By the old hearths we sit no more; Yet God be thanked for love and home!

Though hopes and joys, like April snow, May melt, though good or grief befall; For all man's life, for bliss or woe, Be thanks said at this festival! Be thanks said at this festival!
Old homes, old hopes, old friends, old days
Wherefrom full many a season parts—
For all, for all, to God be praise,
And most for love and kindly hearts!

BADLY MIXED.

Thomas Benton Briggs' Thanksgiving in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23. Got here last night, and now I am at the hotel writing to you instead of running around town attending to business, but I thought you would be anxious to hear from me as soon as possible. Am going to be very busy, I fear, and will have little time for pleasure, if I could take any pleasure away from you and the children. I will try and find a French nurse for little Tom, but I have no fancy for a job of that sort, as you well know. Kiss the baby for me and tell Tom that I shall bring him the biggest top in all New York. With much love I am, your affectionate husband, Tom.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 23. DEAR TOM: Learned yesterday from Bilks you had run down to New York for a few days. Sorry I didn't know it sooner; but it is not too late now. You can do me an immense favor if you will. I want you to call on my fiancee, Miss Simpson-she lives at Seventieth street and Sixth avenue-and explain why I can't come down for Thanksgiving, as I promised. You know how busy we are at the store just now, especially as old Brown is in Boston for a fortnight. By the way, stop in Tiffany's and get her something neat and stylish. She dotes on style. I've got to do something to ease her disappointment. You know what better than I. Anything you pick out will be all right. Send New York draft for \$50. Make it come inside of that. Call some evening and make it O K for me and I'll do the same for you some time. She has often heard me speak of you, and I'm sure you'll be wel-

Don't neglect this, old man, or I'll be dished sure. If you can find time run in and see Jim Taylor. He is somewhere down Broadway. You remember Jim? Yours as ever, HARRY.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 24. DEAREST TOM: I'm so glad you wrote yesterday. I was really getting dressed beef. I shall start for New anxious about you. Be sure and don't anxious about you. Be sure and don't overwork yourself and come home as enough to pay my fare, and if I run soon as you can.

I send you that list of the things I want you to buy. You left it on the parlor table the day you went away. Don't forget to attend to it. You must find time to get a French nurse for Tom. The Wilsons and the Joneses both have French nurses and Tom is getting so big that I really can't lift him any more. You have to idea, Tom, what a cunning little fellow he is. He got your new silk hat yesterday and wore it out in the rain. I had

the hardest time getting him clean. Baby has a new tooth and can say "papa" as well as Tom can, the darling angel.

With love and kisses, your own wife, P. S .- Get a maid that will answer the door and will wear a pretty French cap. They are so stylish. MARY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23. Yours received. I attended to the commission you wrote about. Had some difficulty in finding the dear girl, but I saw her Wednesday, and took Thanksgiving dinner with her on Thursday. After dinner we went to see Booth, and we stopped in Delmonico's on our way home and had such a nice little symposium together. She is all you could ask of any one, and really is much better than you deserve. She is a charming girl and no mistake, and will be a great addition to the town if she doesn't make all the other women green with jealousy. She has an exhaustible share of good sense, and her ardent spirits only set off her ripe beauty as the green foliage does the resplendent sun-flower, as some poet has remarked! I got her a gold pin with a small diamond in the center,

I tell you, she is the one bright island in the gloomy sea of this confounded Babel of a civilization. Sorry for you that I can't bring her back with me. Didn't have time to attend to that other matter you wrote about. Will be home Saturday night. Yours, Tom.

and she was delighted with it.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26. Attended to that commission. Glad you mentioned the matter. Saw the girl you asked me to. Proposed bringing her back with me, but she wouldn't

anyway, and I don't think you will her much. Sorry; better luck next time, I hope. Got the red flan-nels all right; think they will fit. Had some difficulty in getting the nightgowns. Never bought women's nightgowns before, you know. Sent the blue stockings yesterday. I think they are the right size. You forgot to give me the number and I had to draw on my memory. I feel certain though that they are the size she wears now. I got them clocked. They are the cheapest I could find. Will have considerable money left, as I struck a regular bargain. The boots I got have high tops. I think you will like them better so. I sent them yesterday, too. Hope to get home Saturday. Have been rushed to death with business. Yours in haste,

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 26. SIR: To say that I am surprised does not begin to express my feelings. It is perhaps just as well for you that you didn't bring your "resplendent sunflower" back with you, and just as well for her too, the shameless hussy! The "dear girl" that you had such "difficulty" to find and yet had time to call and eat your Thanksgiving dinner with and go to see Booth with, will never make one woman in Schenectady jealous. You can be sure of that. I wouldn't be jealous of her even if you gave her a whole bushel basket of diamonds, but I'd just like to meet her once. That's all. I do think though that it was rather strange for you to be able to afford a diamond pin when you couldn't give me fifty dollars to get my last year's sealskin sacque made over only last week. But of course she is much more "charming" than I am. I am not a "bright island," you know,

and I never pretended to be.

As you are so "busy"!!! in that "Babel of civilization" you needn't come back for a year or so. You won't find me here, though, when you do come. I shall take Thomas and Evangeline with me and start for my father's to-morrow on the early train. He, at least, will not insult me with any charming girls of the sort you men-

You may think, sir, that your letter was very funny, but I will show you that there is one person who doesn't like that kind of joking, and that person, sir, signs herself, with deep regret, MARY ETHEL BRIGGS.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 26. Confound you, what do you mean? thought you were a friend and a gentleman. It seems you are neither one or the other. In fact, your letter proves you to be an insolent blackguard and a treacherous cur. How my larling could be caught by the wiles of such a thing as you have proven yourself to be is something I can not understand. What she may think of me who should so far forget the respect due her, as to present her, through a stranger, with nightshirts, stockings and high top boots I dare not think. I have written to her by this mail and told her what a blundering ass and villain you are, and I hope her good sense will enable her to see how sadly and unpardonably both she and I have been betrayed.

Oh! how I do wish I had you here now! I would just like to pound your d much. know you from a load of Chicago across you there will be a hasty call for an ambulance, sure.

You contemptible wretch! So she is as "ugly as a mud fence" is she? Much you know about beauty, indeed! Of course she wouldn't come with you. "Relied on your memory" did you? Well, all I can say is that I will give you something to remember me by when I get hold of you.

HENRY SMITH. [WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH Co.] NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

Mrs. Thomas Benton Briggs, Schenec tady, N. Y .: All a mistake. Henry Smith will explain all. Will leave for home first Tom.

[WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH Co.] NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

Mr. Henry Smith, Schenectady, N. Y. Letters got mixed. Show one you received to my wife at once. She got ours. For Heaven's sake don't let her leave town until I arrive. Will be home to-morrow. TOM. -Benjamin Northrop, in N. Y. Graphic.

A New Species of Bee.

A very pleasant evening's amuse ment for a number of people might be secured by having a pronouning bee conducted on the same general principles as a spelling bee. The words to be pronounced should be selected by a committee and written upon a blackboard in full view of the audience. Society in general gets along very well with uncertain spelling, and there are many smart men and women who very wisely refrain from ink. It really makes but small difference to society at large how its individual members spell. By refraining from ink their lapses in this respect are not known, but it is absolutely necesary to know how to speak correctly and pronounce words properly. There are many who continue to stumble over such small bowlders as finance, vagary, hymencal, etc., etc. A cleverly arranged pronouncing bee would furnish a great deal of fun and some money for charitable entertainments. - Rare Bits.

-Murder will out. The Springfield Advocate says, pointedly: "The woman lack of beauty, and inestimably enwho lost her bangs can find them come. She was as ugly as a mud fence | where she pulled up the plants."

SUNFLOWER CHORUS.

Something Entirely New in the Way of an Evening's Entertainment.

There was a church festival in Hensonvale, and this is the way in which Miss Belle Abbott introduced a new feature into the well-worn list of such entertainments.

A placard was prominently displayed at the festival reading:

SOMETHING NEW. DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT.

appointed time, when the manager, stepping before the curtain, spoke of the statue of Memnon in Egypt, which was accustomed to greet the rising sun with song.

"More obliging than Memnon," he said, "certain stately American sunflowers have been found ready and willing to sing whenever called upon. Ladies and gentlemen," he added, "I have been fortunate enough to secure kitchen soap or starch, or scouring for our festival a cluster of these remarkable additions to our native flora, and have the honor of presenting to you our Sunflower Chorus.

The slowly drawn curtain revealed upon a dark background thirteen large, yellow sunflowers, with leaves and stalks complete, and in the center of each a human face. Music came from the piano near the stage, and to its accompaniment the cluster of human sunflowers sang numerous selections from familiar operas, popular songs

and melodies and college glees. The Sunflower Chorus was voted a grand success, and those not in the secret begged Miss Abbott to tell them how it was done. And this was her explanation: One foot behind the stage curtain, hangs another curtain of dark brown cambric, ten feet square; attach this by rings to a wire stretched nine feet from the floor; tie cords to the first and last rings, and, drawing the curtain tightly, fastened these strings to the wall on each side. The top being now secured, let the curtain hang naturally; wrap the surplus cloth about a strip of wood twelve feet long, two inches wide, and one inch thick; fasten this to the floor by two large screws, and the flower screen will be tightly stretched.

Group the singers in a picturesque cluster behind the screen, with their faces pressed against the cloth, and at distances from the floor varying from one to eight feet; mark the position of each face, and cut, in the screen a hole into which the face will closely fit. Going now to the front of the screen, arrange the flowers and leaves, which should be fully prepared beforehand. The rays of the sunflowers may be cut from yellow paper, and the leaves and stalks from green paper. Paste the rays around the openings, then arrange the stalks and leaves in proper position.

When the paste is dry, remove the strip of wood from the bottom of the screen, unfasten one of the cords at the top and slide it back until needed for use, when it may be easily put into position.

In summer the natural stalks and leaves of the sunflower may be used instead of those made from paper. -St.

REDUCED NOBLEMEN.

miserable carcass until your own The Pitiable Conditions Under Which Two man, and that was not his way. He to friend than foe. - Farm, Field and

A remarkable case of destitution is reported from Lyons. For some days past a fine-looking, white-bearded old man in rags has stood at one of the entrances of the Guillotiere Bridge and extended his hands for alms. On his breast he wears a board on which are inscribed the words: "Petroviski, almost a centenarian, Count of Blanckenberg, born in Warsaw in January, 1789, now reduced to craving public charity." This really "unhapy nobleman" had actually fought and bled for Polish independence, and the loss or confiscation of his fortune sent him down the easy slope to misery. After having battled for a long time against adversity, age and infirmity overtook him, and he had no resource left but to beg. Another reduced nobleman was buried here in Paris a few days ago, but he had worked hard for a living to the very last. He was the Vicomte Richard de Verney, commonly called in the poor neighborhood where he lived "Pere Ludovic." He had not suffered like the scions of many noble families in France from the effects of revolutions, but had lost a large fortune by imprudent speculations. Undaunted by adversity, he set bravely to work, and did any thing to turn an honest penny. He was a messenger in the office of the Journal Officiel, which paper he carried about to subscribers. In the afternoon he sold other journals on the boulevards, and from eight o'clock in the evening until midnight he performed the duties of dresser in a theater. He was fifty-three years old, and has left a wife and three children, who, it is needless to say, are utterly destitute.-Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

Engaging Manners.

There are a thousand pretty, engaging little ways which every person may put on without running the risk of being deemed either affected or foppish. The sweet smile, the quiet, cordial bow, the earnest movement in addressing a friend, the inquiring glance, the graceful attention, which is so captivating when united with self-possession-these will insure us the good regards of even a churl. Above all, there is a certain softness of manner which should be cultivated, and which, in either man or woman, adds a charm that almost entirely compensates for hances the latter, if it does exist -Golden Days.

A TIMELY PROTEST.

How Housekeepers Are Victimized by There is a form of advertising which appears to me a direct imposition on nousekeepers, and I only wonder that they have not ere this risen as one woman to protest against it. It is the practice which some manufacturers of new articles of housekeeping supplies have of leaving samples-more or less in number or quantity-of their wares, together with a printed circular in which, included in other details, is an inconspicuous paragraph asking that the article be used, and the quantity consumed paid for when, at the end of an unspecified time, the agent shall call for the remainder of the goods. The annoyance inflicted on a housekeeper by this mode of introducing goods is obvious. The door bell rings. The servant answering it has handed to her an unwrapped package of sand or stove blacking. There is, to be sure, a loose printed slip eulogizing the merits of the article, and in inconspicuous type a few words explaining that the article will be called for, and payment expected for quantity used. out even if she can read English she is not going to waste her time over an advertisement. She glances at it on her way back to the kitchen, tosses the soap, or whatever the goods are, on the table-to be used when the supply on hand is found to be out, and the circular goes into the coal scuttle. Ten days or a fortnight after the agent calls. A new girl opens the door. The lady of the house hears the prolonged dialogue. Being appealed to by the persistent agent and the bewildered girl, she directs a search to be made for the silver polish, or patent starch, or laundry soap. Of course the search is vain. The departed servant either used, lost or stole the articles. The agent insists on payment, and finally

to terminate a scene the housekeeper draws out her purse, and depletes it to any amount, varying from ten cents to one dollar. Sometimes, when the article to be advertised is of a suitable bulk, such as books of needles, or papers of pins, the samples are chucked into the letter-box and even under the front door. Now, no business man would tolerate having half a dozen penknives, or patent pen-holders, or improved pocket pencils left without his knowledge on his desk, or in his office for him to give houseroom to for days or weeks, and then be responsible for them or their pecuniary equivalent at the end of that time. Why then should women be compelled to endure such impositions?-Chicago Journal.

SHE WASHED HERSELF. How a Young Californian Managed His

Best Girl. A grown-up man, a man of mature years, would not have done it. He would have put his arm around her and said gently:

"Dear, I don't like your painting and powdering. It doesn't make you look

And she would have told him that she thought it did, and if he didn't like it he could go and get another girl, or something like that. At the best the remonstrance. But he was a young | with a shot gun, often more dangerous and, knowing her peculiarity, he put a powder puff and a box of rouge in his pocket. When she came down stairs he saw she was decorated as usual. He immediately pulled out his rouge and powder and painted himself up.

"What are you doing?" "Only making myself handsome." "I will not go out with you like

"Why not?" "It would mortify me to death." "Well, but you're just like that."

"That's a different thing." "Well, I'll make a bargain. If you will wash off yours I will wash off mine."

"We don't go out then?" "All right." But she thought better of it and she accepted his bargain. She was very pretty after that .- San Francisco

Chronicle.

Purity of Natural Gas. The natural gas burns absolutely without smoke, dust or odor. Beauti fully decorated tiles used in the construction of a fire-place are not stained or soiled after a whole year, although they may have been in contact with the flames of the burning gas for months. The most delicate furniture and fabrics are not injured by being kept in a room heated by it. In fact, they retain their original freshness and beauty as though they had been carefully protected by covering. The natural gas requires no attention. Lighted at the beginning of the season in a furnace, stove, grate or fireplace, and the proper amount turned on to give the required degree of heat, the latter will not vary so much as two degrees in months. But, since with the varying temperature of the outer atmosphere, varying degrees of artificial heat are required to preserve uniformity in an apartment or house, artificial regulators are supplied by which the amount of heat of each room can be governed so accurately that the variations of temperature will never be greater than two degrees, except during the heat of summer. - Z. L. White, in American Magazine.

-It has been found through recent measurements of 100,000 Russians of both sexes working in various trades that workmen in the textile branches are of smaller stature than those engaged in other industries. The spinners are the weakest in every respect. Lenden Neus.

THE AMERICAN CROW.

A Generally Despised Bird That Does the

The crow is generally despied by farmers. Why? The crow will sometimes pull up the young corn plant to get at the grain beneath. The intelligent farmer does not begrudge Corvus Americana, the scientific name for crow, his small pilferings, for they well know how to prevent the thieving of this sly bird. Our correspondent, W. B. H. Wakeman, has this to say of this dead black corn lover:

Of all the pets I ever owned the crow is the most interesting. He is very mischievous as he picks up any thing movable that is not longer than himself. I have had several of these pets, often as many as four at one time. I have studied their habits and find them a source of unending amuse-

If I enumerated all their peculiarities it would take more space than can be allowed.

The crow is a genuine mimic, often mocking a laugh to perfection. They become very tame when taken from the nest before they can fly. I always keep their wings clipped so they can not get very far away.

They very soon learn to follow to the garden and field and pick up the grubs and worms after the soil is stirred. When they have satisfied their appetites they still pick up the grubs, holding them in their bills until they can not hold another one, then they go to some clod or stone and hide them, making sure first that they are quite dead. They are then ready for work. One peculiar trait is, they will never hide two lots under the same clod. I have counted as many as fifteen white

grubs under one stone. Crows have the same habit as the hawks and eagles—that of ejecting the indigestible portions of their food from their stomach, in a round, compact mass, composed of fragments of bone or fur and the elytra of beetles. I was very much amused to see how closely one of these birds avoided eating too much.

I fed my crow one morning as he was sitting on a 2x2 scantling. I gave him boiled potato, all he would eat, then I gave him lean beef of which he was very fond. This made rather more than he could well keep down. About five minutes after I had fed him the meat, he began ejecting it piece by piece, carefully laying it on the scantling beside him; then up came the potato, which he dropped on the ground. He then turned and again swallowed the meat, giving a satisfied flutter to his wings at each mouthful.

I experimented with him in regard to the different kinds of insects he would eat, and found he preferred the white grub (larva of the Dor.) and also the stag beetles, but would kill most any kind of beetle. The crow will also eat small toads, frogs and cray fish.

The crow has been much abused. He will do some mischief, it is true, but did you ever see any beast or bird that did not have some disagreeable traits? The good he does the farmer more than balances the mischief. The crow deserves to be protected, instead she wouldn't have taken any notice of of being a target for every small boy

HUMAN SACRIFICE.

Horrible Customs Prevailing in the Up-The revolting custom of human sac-

rifice is carried on to a horrible extent

on the upper Congo river, principally

by the Ba-yanzi tribes. All slaves,

both men and women, are liable to this

barbarity. These people are under the impression that a man dying in this world is simply transferred to another, there to carry on exactly the same existence, requiring the same food and attendance. Upon the death of a chief his relatives or friends kill about half his slaves, men and women, to go with him, they say, to attend to his wants and to serve for his protection, it being very infra dig for a chief to make his entry into the next world without a certain following. The women are strangled; a rope is put around the neck of the victim, a man climbs a tree and ties the rope to a branch, the woman being held up, so that when they let her go she is swung in mid-air in her dying struggles. These cause great merriment among the spectators, not thinking that at least a great many of them will share the same fate sooner or later. The men are beheaded. The victim is seated on a log of wood; two stakes are then driven into the ground, one on each side of him, and as high as his shoulder; bands are then put around his body, inclosing it in these stakes, then two stakes are driven by his knees and two by his ankles, one at each side, and he is securely bound to them with a rope. A ring of cane is then put around the neck, with several leaders of string, which are drawn up and tied in a knot above his head; a pliable pole about eighteen feet long is then driven into the ground, nine feet from the man's seat. It is bent down just above the man's head; a small piece of rope is fastened to the top of the pole and the other end of the rope is made fast to the knot above the man's head. This being now at very strong tension, the whole body is quite immovable, and the neck is stretched to its full extent. The executioner then makes his appearance. He makes a chalk mark on the poor fellow's neck; then, with one blow, severs the head from the trunk. The spectators at this seem to lose control of themselves. They tear down the head from the pole and there is a ghastly scrimmage for it, often resulting in a free fight. - illustrated

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-There are sixty-eight tribes of Indians in our country without Christian

missionaries. -John A. Bostwick, of New York, has just given \$50,000 to the Richmond

(Va.) College. -There are more than 500 Bartist churches in Burmah, with over 25,000 communicants.

-Prof. Palmer, of Harvard: "I am not here to teach young men what to think, but how to think.'

-There are about eighteen thousand female students in the different colleges in the United States. -The missionary work of the Relig-

ious Tract Society of London is carried on in 186 different languages. -There are 181 medical colleges in the United States, with an aggregate

attendance of 15,000 students. -Love is God's loaf; and this is that feeding for which we are taught to pray, "Give us this day our daily

bread."-Beecher. -Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither justice nor freedom can

be permanently maintained. - Garfield. -Do to-day's duty, fight to-day's temptation, and do not weaken and distract yourselves looking forward to things which you can not see and could not understand if you saw them. -Charles Kingsley.

-A careful grammarian will say, "He sat on the same seat with Tom," not "He sat on the same seat as Tom;" and "This is the same error that has been refuted before," not "This is the same error as has been refuted before."

-Ex-Attorney-General Brewster has sold his law library to the University of Pennsylvania. It contains upward of 8,000 volumes, and in it are all the adjudicated law reports of the United States, England, Germany, France and Ireland.

-It is always a choice of masters to which Christ is urging men. It is not by striking off all allegiance, but findng your Lord, and serving Him with complete submission, that you can escape from slavery. Then give yourself to Him completely. Let Him mark you as His by whatever marks He will. - Phillips Brooks.

-It is no great matter to live lovingly with humble and meek persons; but he that can do so with the peevish and perverse, he hath true charity. Remember that our solid true peace consists rather in complying with others, than in being complied with; in suffering and forbearing, rather than in contention and victory. - Jeremy Taylor.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-"Conviction is the conscience of the mind," and an abstraction of a jury .- Texas Siftings.

-It is better to inspire the heart with noble sentiment than to teach the mind a truth of science.-Edward

-Would you make men trustworthy? Trust them. Would you make them true? Believe them. We win by tenderness, we conquer by forgiveness.

-Robertson. -Changes Wrought by Time. -In olden days it was the rule
For cap and bells to grace the fool;
His cap is gone, but Fashion tells

-Mrs. Nucoyne-Yes, it was an awful disease; it reely got to be an epidermis in our neighborhood; and I was so frustrated by it I had to spend two weeks at the seashore to recapitulate.

-Harper's Bazar. -Teacher (to naughty boy)-Now, sir, hold out your hand. Naughty boy-Look out, ma'am, there's a mouse behind you! (Teacher screams violently and makes a dash for girls' entry. School adjourns at boys' entry.) Burlington Free Press.

-Boston Hostess (entertaining a guest from Chicago) — What condiments will you have, Mr. Wabash? Mr. Wabash-Thanks, nothing more, Mrs. Waldo; I am abundantly supplied with every thing, with the exception, perhaps, of a little pepper and salt.

-"Lay off your overcoat, or you won't feel it when you go out," said a landlord of a Western inn to a guest who was sitting by the fire. "The last time I was here I left off my overcoat. I didn't feel it when I went out, and haven't felt it since." - Industrial

-The editor of an esteemed contemporary wonders how he will get his clothes on over his wings when he gets to Heaven. Don't worry, dear brother, on that score. You may sometimes find difficulty in getting your boots on over your cloven hoof, or making your hat cover your horns, but don't you bother about the wings. - Minneapolis Tribune.

-"You say, Mr. Smith," said the girl in a low, thoughtful, this-is-a-serious-matter sort of tone, "that you have loved me for five years and have never dared to tell me so until to-night?"
"Yes," he replied. "Well, I can no! be your wife. A man who has no more courage than that would feign to be asleep while a burglar stole his baby's shoes."-The Epoch.

-Ethel and Egbert were bidding each other a proper good-bye the other evening when the draft from the open front-door blew the hall light out and left the two young people in sudden darkness. "Weren't you awful afraid," asked Ethel's dearest friend next day. when Ethel was telling the story, "to be left alone in the dark like that?" "Yes, dear, I was," confessed Ethel, frankly. "Egbert is quite bashful, you know, and I was afraid he wouldn't see how perfectly helpless I was."-Somerville Journal.

Issued every Thursday.

Omeial Paper of Chase County.

Doster's majority in Chase county is 613, in Marion 326, and in McPherson 729, making a total of 1,678.

Hon. Frank Doster was overwhelmingly elected Judge in the 25th district, notwithstanding the gutter snipe, or the "He, She or It," that edits the Chase County Leader, vomited its foul stomach all over the district against Doster.—Woodsdale Democrat

Say, what are these grizzly shadows, that mournfully stride along, and chant in a sepulchural, a weary and dismal song? They come in the hours of twilight, they come at the break of long endure the strain put upon it by

dawn; and ever by sun or moonlight, they'er solemnly marching on. O, what are these sombre spectres, all strayed from their chilly tombs? My daughter, they're but phantoms of busted Kansas booms.

The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders it discontinued, or orders the disbursement of a greater revenue than is necessary.

The collection and disbursement of a greater revenue than is necessary.

The collection of unnecessary taxes is an odious form of tyrany. It breeds popular discontent and destroys that confidence in the administration of public affairs without which free institutions can not be maintained.

The expenditure of surplus revenues brings a long train of evils. It produces official and legislative corruption. It creates great interests which thrive upon public plunder, and which assist to sustain and extend the systematic produces of the collection and disbursement of a greater revenue than is necessary.

The collection of unnecessary taxes is an odious form of tyrany. It breeds popular discontent and destroys that confidence in the administration of public affairs without which free institutions can not be maintained.

The expenditure of surplus revenues brings a long train of evils. It produces official and legislative corruption.

The American Magazine for December will be a Christmas number. Its leading article, by Wm. H. Ingersoll, Such

exhilerating and bewitching as that of Kansas? It is really worth a lifetime in some sections to be able to spend the autumn here, where all nature smiles in coquettish grandeur, and where the atmosphere fans one's cheek

The Secretary of State is eminently wise in urging upon the Italian government the necessity of increased precautions against the introduction of cholera into our country through vessels sailing from Italian ports. It is easier to cheek the stream of contagion at its source than at its outlet. We have no doubt that King Humbert's officials will comply readily and effectively with Mr. Bayard's request. With such cooperation at the ports of emigration and the fullest exercise of precautionary authority at the ports. precautions against the introduction of immigration, the exclusion of the scourge from the United States should prove absolute.

With the November issue Babyhood completes its third year and volume. | yindicated and the sentence of the law From the first number it has been a pronounced success, winning praises alike from press and subscribers. There is not a home in the land, blessed with small children, but would life. be made happier and better for its monthly visit. With the November number is given an index of the volume just closed embracing more than 1,000 topics, and yet the publishers upon their field. The number is equal He has seen the monster spring up in to any that have preceded it, and this is saying much. We are glad to know that the magazine commences its fourth year under bright auspices. He has seen the monster spring up in our midst. He has recognized its power for evil. He has found it irredeemable, horrid and forbidding, to be neither tamed nor cajoled. He has What mother can afford to be without it? 15 cents a opy; \$1.50 a year.
Babyhood Publishing Company, 5
Beekman Street, New York.

Babyhood Publishing Company, 5
Beekman Street, New York.

locate or invest in the West, says an exchrnge, the first thing he does is to send for a copy of the paper. When he receives the paper he forms an idea of the town from the appearance of the paper more than from what it this land our naveler form of governof the paper more than from what it this land, our popular form of governsays. If he sees a paper with a large ment would not have survived the advertising patronage he knows that century. It is because we are a free the paper is published in a live, wide-peopl that we have stamped so heavily awake town. A live, well patronized upon that most odious of all tyranny, newspaper is an index to a thriving liberty without law.

We have tried, condemned and exe-

which the above is taken, condenses the distribution of average truth into ten lines or less in this statement. "I always seek the newspapers of a town," They suffered for no principle involving the distribution of the distrib said a prominent Eastern man who ed, nor were their aims beyond the had seen fifty years of successful life, reach of lawful and peaceful attain-"and by them judge of the enterprise

Men who have no care for others or the improvement of their surroundings, but are content with looking after their own cares and enjoyment, not one liberty loving American to de ought to be put in a coffin, for their plore the life's work is ended. When the Lord York Star. wanted sponges or oysters He made them, and put one on the rock and the other in the mud. When He made man He did not make him to be a spongue or an oyster. He made him with feet and hands, and head and heart, and flesh, blood, and a place to inent authors of the world, of all lands use them, and said to him, "Go work! Build up for yourself and fellow man." If a man comes to that point where he is contented, he ought to be laid away, for a contented man is a sham. When ature, volume VIII, of which is issued a man has come to that state where he in November. The work completed, says: "I don't care whether the town is to cemprise from fifteen to twenty improves or not, it is large enough, I volumes, which are in large type, and am content," he is in that state in which he ought to be changed into a mummy, and of all hideous things a the phenomenally low price of 50 cents lington Independent,

DEMOCRATIC CONDUCT.

The election has made plain the course of Democratic conduct. There is now no doubt whatever as to the presidential candidate. The President will be re-nominated, not only without opposition, but without serious dissent.

The only personal question which will occupy the attention of the party will be the selection of a vice presi-dental candidate. Considerations of ocality will determine the choice. Some western statesman will doubtless be chosen to complete the ticket.

The preliminary canvass is thus re-lieved of those obstacles to party un-ion which are usually found in the aspirations of prominent men, and in the rivalries of their friends and fol-

lowers.

We may hope then that the canvass, thus freed from personal dissensions, will be conducted upon a higher plane. and will be occupied with great public

Our duty as to measures is as plain as our choice of the man. The federal taxation must be straightway reducdawn; and ever by sun or moonlight, the collection and disbursement of a

then orders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a card sent notifying the publisher, lays himself liable to arrest and fine the same sa for theft.

thrive upon public plunder, and which assist to sustain and extend the system of which they are the creatures. It teaches great numbers of men to depend for their livelihood upon goyermental bounties, and thus discourage those enterprises which depend solely upon individual industry and

leading article, by Wm. H. Ingersoll, will discuss the peculiarities of the accepted likeness of Christ, and recount the legend of its origin. This likeness is traceable in the sacred art of all Christian nations from the beginning of our era. Mr. Ingersoll will more especially describe the endeavors of distinguished American painters and sculptors to represent this idea. The article will be abundantly illustrated.

Was there ever a climate known on earth where the falls are so beautiful and grand, so healthy and loveable, so exhilerating and bewitching as that of insidious, secret and deadly, which would be dealt by making the federal government the dispenser of a great

surplus revenue.

From the foundation of the Democratic party it has been the foe of unnecessary taxes. It has always stood where the atmosphere fans one scheek laden with perfumes given forth by such sweet flowers as bloom only in Kansas. Our springs are balmy, our summers pleasant, but our falls are simply superb.

necessary taxes. It has always stood for a simple government economically administered. It has resisted seductive schemes of internal improvement, and has always discouraged legislation that makes industry and commerce that makes industry and commerce dependent upon largesses from the government.

The traditions of the party coincide with the duty of the hour. The Saratoga convention stated the

By the time these lines are read, the majesty of order in our land has been in Chicago has been executed. Parson, Spies, Engle and Fisher hang. Lingg blew out his brains. Fielden and Schwab are imprisoned for

Governor Oglesby has played his part in the awful tragedy with great firmness and patrictism. He has shut his ears to sentimental clamor and kept his gaze fixed upon the ter

We have passed through a terrible cricis in our national development. For the first time in our history we were menaced by an element of disor-When a party in the East desire to der and danger that has convulsed the

The Hutchison Daily News, from cuted these men, not as State criminment. Their fiendish methods of poand inteligence of the people."- litical agitation have brought nothing Leavenwoath Times. out misery and death in their train,

and have received their just award. While all men will regret the necessity which forced this morning's tragedy upon the city of Chicago, there is plore the Anarchist's doom .- New

A HOME LIBRARY. 2000 FAMOUS AUTHORS. It seems incredible to say that a and all times, cam really be placed within the reach of ordinary homes. Yet this is what is accomplished by Alden's Cyclopedia of Universal Litermummy is the most hideous.—Bur-per volume for cloth, or 60 cents for lington Independent, half-morocco bindings; even from

Official Election Returns of Chase County, Kansas, Nov. 8, 1887.

The County Commissioners met, on Friday, November 11th, 1887, as a Carvassing Board, all members and the County Clerk being present, and found the vote, as polled at the various precincts in Chase county, Kansas, on Tuesday, November 8th. 1887, to be as follows, with the exception of a few scatter-

CANDIDATES.	Bazaar Precinct.	Matfield Green,	Clements,	Wonsevu,	Cedar Point,	Diamond Creek,.	Elmdale,	Middle Creek,	Cottonwood Falls	Strong City,	Toledo,	Totals	MAJORITIES.	
For Judge 25th Judicial Dist., Frank Doster, Ind M. P. Simpson, Rep	92 71	111	129 30	62 52	47 54					421	77 126	1336 723	613	
For County Treasurer, B. H. Burton, D.,	25 54 42	41 86 52	85 68 6	47 59 5	34 57 12	35 37 1	79 89	16 47	142 185		67 92	822 859 357	37	
For Sheriff, J. R. Holmes, D., E. A. Kinne, R., M. Norton, U. L., For Register of Deeds,	14 51 55	34 91 54	71 78 9	46 68	52 41 9	46 25 3	75	47	199	225 104 142	113	811 892 325	81	CO
P. J. Norton, D	26 65 29	85	76 76 7	45 67	26 50 24	29 44 1	88	47	213	132 244 94	135	650 1114 264	464	=
Hugh Jackson, D J. S. Stanley, R D. C. Evans, U. L.,	36 49 35	89	79 70 10	35 79	37 55 11	38 33 3	85	42	156	170 153 145	45 150 12		192	P
For County Attorney, J. V. Sanders, D., John Madden, R., G. W. Kilgore, U. L.,	42 47 32	105	81 69 9	37 76	46 45 10	36 35 3	81	45	165	141 215 114	60 126 14	1009	238	1
For County Surveyor, John Frew, D., W. A. Sandford, R., W. E. Chesney, U. L.,	46 41 31	49 87 41	80 70 9	57	42 51 10	26	81	46	193	249 111 112	60 128 20	891		
For Coroner, J. W. Stone, D., C. L. Conaway, R., J. W. Wyatt, U. L.,	36 48 31	87	79 70 10	68	36 47 19	31	91	46	190		33 154 19	978	245	B
For County Commissioner, C. S. Ford, D	62 46 121	88		114	103	74	179	184	37	174	135		3	OF .

Bazaar.-Trustee, Jas. Martin, 23; L. C. Rogler, 56; W. T. Hutson, 41. Treasurer, A. Z. Scribner, 32; G. W. Jackson, 41: G. W. Bocook, 45. Clerk, John Wilson, 25; N. H. Carpenter 41; C. H. Chandler, 55. Constables, Thos. Burlin., 24; C. Hunter, 25; G. Cosper, 52; Rawlins, 41, Bigelow, 39; J. H. Huffman, 53.

Matfield Green .- Trustee, Martin, 18; Rogler, 109; Hutson, 50. Treasurer, Scribner, 32; Jackson, 63; Bocook, 84. Clerk, Wilson, 29; Chandler, 91; Carpenter, 62. Constables. Burlin, 50; Hunter, 32: Cosper, 80; Rawins, 58; Bigelow, 53; Huffman, 71.

Recapitulation .- Trustee, Martin, 41; Rogler, 165; Hutson, 91; Rogler's plurality; 74. Treasurer, Scribner, 64; Jackson, 104; Bocook, 129; Bocook's plurality, 25. Clerk, Wilson, 54: Chandler, 132; Carpenter, 117 Chandler's plurality, 15. Constables, Burlin, 74; Hunter, 57; Cosper. 132; Rawlins, 99, B gelow, 92; Huffman, 124; Cosper and Huffman elected.

COTTONWGOD TOWNSHIP. Wonsevu.-For Township Trustee, A. R. Ice, 51; J. R. Horner, 63. For ship Treasurer, J. L. Crawford, 57; F. Laloge, 57, For Townsip Clerk, W. 217. Constables, Con. Harvey, 145; Peck, 85; G. B. Fenn, 28. For Constables, B. H. Chadwick, 37: P. N. Osman, 62; Jackson, 31; R. S. Sayre,

Clements.-Trustee, A. R. Ice, 103; J. R. Horner, 54. Treasurer, J. L. Crawford, 97; F. Laloge, 63. Clerk. W. Peck, 103: G. B. Fenn, 56. Constables, Jackson, 99, Osman, 86; Sayre, 62: Chadwick, 25: Lewis Mack, 23.

Cedar Point.-Trustee, Ice, 49; Horner, 52. Treasurer, Crawford, 40; Laoge, 61. Clerk, Peck, 77: Fenn, 23. Constables, Chadwick, 39; Osman, 76; Sayre, 11: Jackson, 22.

Recapitulation.-Trustee, Ice. 203; Horner, 169; Ice's majority, 34. Treasurer, Crawford, 194; Laloge, 181; Crawford's majority, 13. Clerk, Peck 265; Fenn, 107; Peck's majority, 158. Constables, Chadwick, 101; Osman, 224; Jackson, 152; Sayre, 120; Mack, 23; Osman and Jackson elected.

Middle Creek .- Trustee, Faris, 14: Gillmore, 50. Treasurer, Umbarger, 15; Baldwin, 48. Clerk, Campbell, 19; May, 45. Justice of the Peace, Jeffrey, 10; Tomlinson, 54. Constables,

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSHIP.

John Talkington, 15; Jas. Ramsey, 15; R. H. Randall. 14, Frank Maybell, 45; Elmdale.-Trustee, Wm. Faris, Jr.

102; M. W. Gillmore, 71. Treasurer,

osopher; Henry M. Field, American

ournalist and author; Henry Fielding,

English novelist; James T. Fields, American publisher and author; Louis

American publisher and author; Louis Figuier, French scientist; Firdusi, Persian poet; Geo. P. Fisher and Wilbur Fisk, American theological writers; John Fiske, American scientist; Flammarion, French author of "The Wonders of the Heavens;" Flaubert, French novelist; Mary Halleck Foets, American artist, and author.

Foote, American artist and author;

John Forster, English biographer;

Charles Fourier, French socialist and political economist; Charles James Fox, English statesman; George Foxe, of "The Book of Martyrs" fame; Dr. Francis, American author, and Sir Philip Francis (the famous Junius);

Benjamin Franklin, American states-

man, philosopher, and philanthropist; E. A. Freeman, historian; John C. Fremont, zeneral and "might-have-been" Presidedt—all of these in the

to early purchasers, and to clubs.

these prices large reductions are made letter F, besides a small host in the letter G. The publisher will send a Volume VIII, includes such notable specimen volume to any one on receipt names as Ferreira, the Portuguese of the price, allowing the privilege of oet; Feuillet, the French novelist; return if the set is not wanted. All Johann Gottlieb Fichte, German phillovers of good books should at least

Jones elected.

ee the work. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York. There is a very silly practice indulged in by boys on the streets and elsewhere, which, if they would take time to consider, we don't believe they would indulge in. That is profanity Many of them think it makes them ap pear "big" in the eyes of those who hear them, yet such is not the case. No man, be he ever so "hard," likes to hear a chit of a boy cursing like a trooper, and they invariably feel a disgust when such is indulged in by the youngsters. Be careful, boys, in this particular, and you will not be looked upon as silly. A nice gentle-manly boy, whose mouth is not always befouled with oaths or obscenity, is the favorite every time.

THIS PAPER at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messra.
W. AVER & SON, our authorized agency

M. F. CILLETT,

CAMPBELL & GILLETT,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

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

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

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

And the best make of

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS.

SETH J. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR OF THE Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF Broadway

78; Rose, 78. Kelso, 61; Maybell, 90.

39; Gillmore, 34. Treasurer, Umbur-

Peace, Jeff ey, 40; Tomlinson, 33,

Constables, Talkington, 39; Ramsey

45; Randall. 38; Rose, 33; Maybell, 34

Recapitulation.-Faris, 155; Gill-

more, 155: decided by lots in favor of

Gillmore. Treasurer, Umburger, 146;

Baldwin, 171; Baldwin's majority, 35.

Clerk, Campbell, 138; May, 150; May's

majority, 12. Justice of the Peace.

Jeffrey 98; Tomlinson, 211; Tomlin-

dall, 140; Talkington, 147; Ramsey,

104; Talkington. Maybell and Rose

FALLS TOWNSHIP.

Maloney, 208; G. K. Hagans, 160 Treasurer, S. A. Perrigo, 216; Richard

Cuthbert, 128; A. O. Shaff, 28. Clerk J. P. Kuhl, 156; A. W. Yarbrough;

W. H. Spencer, 98; N. A. Dobbins,

242; W. H. Winters, 201; J. H. Har-

Strong City.-Maloney, 229: Hagans.

235. Treasurer, Cuthbert, 160; Perri-

go, 131. Clerk, Kuhl, 209; Yarbough

239; Shaff, 177. Constables. Con. Har-

vey, 274; J. H. Harvey, 26; Winters,

Recapitulation .- Trustee, Maloney,

437; Hagans, 395; Maloney's majority

42. Treasurer, Cuthbert, 288; Perrigo

347; Perrigo's majority, 59. Clerk,

Kuhl, 365; Yarbrough, 456: Shaff, 205;

Yarbrough's plurality, 91. Constables.

Con. Harvey, 419; Spencer, 162; Dob-

bins, 489; Winters, 387; J. H. Harvey,

264: Con. Harvey and Dobbins elected.

Road Overseers elected: District No. 1. Dilbert Eldrid; 2, Newt. Garrison; 3, Jas. Clark; 4, M. Gamer; 5, F.

M. Reagle; 6, J. H. Cunningham; 7, John Madden, Sr.; 8, W. S. Dennison,

9, W P. Albertson; 11, R. Yæhlin; 12

TOLEDO TOWNSHIP

Toledo .-- Trustee, M. D. Lyles, 193

scattering, 12; Lyles' majority, 181

Treasurer, J. A. Lind, 126; C. A. Han-

cock, 80; Lind's majority, 46. Clerk.

J. L. Keeley, 205; no opposition. Con-

stables, Jason G. Petford, 140; David

Jones, 139; scattering, 7; Petford and

Asa Chaples; 13, H. N. Simmons.

186; Dobbins, 247, Spencer, 64.

Cottonwood Falls.-Trustee, R. E.

elected

vey, 138.

Diamond Creek .- Trustee, Faris,

ger, 44; Baldwin, 29. Clerk, Campbell, 38; May, 34. Justice of the



PROMPT AT TENTION Paid to ALL ORDERS.

Good Riggs,

Ø

1

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.



BROWN & ROBERTS' NEW FURNITURE STORE JUST OPENED!

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

They are now ready to sell Furni ure and do Un ert king at the very lowest prices, their "Motto" being "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

son's majority. 114. Constables, Randall, 140; Talkington, 147; Ramsey. Their line of goods is no old stock, but the best the eastern markets can supply. They buy in large quantities and can sell the chesper for it.

140; Maybell, 169; Rose, 159; Kelso, Give them a call and examine their fine line of goods for yourself. Mr. Brown has been in the undertaking business for twenty years, and knows all about it.

They have the finest hearse in Chase county, and will furnish it free to their customers Call and see them and xaminr heir stock of goods and they

will use every effort to please you. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - - KANSAS

JOHN B. SHIPMAN

MONEY TO LOAN STATE OF KANSAS. | 88.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,

Publication Notice.

In the District Court of Chase county, Kan-

In the District Court of Chase county, Kan
8as.

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

James A. Williams, defendant.

To defendant, James A. Williams, you will
take notice that you have been sued in the
District Court, of Chase county, Kansas.
That the names of the parties are, W. W.
Wilson and W. L. Atkinson, plaintiffs, and
James A. Williams, defendant. That you
must answer the petition on file in the said
cause on, or before, the 17th of November,
A. D 1857, or the petition will be taken as
true and judgment rendered accordingly, reforming the warranty deed made by defendant to said plaintiffs, February 28th, 1885, to
the northeast ½ of the northwest ½. Of section 4, township 18, of range 8 east, in Chase
county, Kansas, so as to show that said land
is in section 4, instead of section 3, as stated
in said deed, and that plaintiffs right, title
and possession of said real estate, be quieted
against said defendant, and that said defendant's interests and claim be determined, and
that plaintiffs have judgement for costs.

MADDEN Bros.

Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on -ATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1887, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit:

See Tp. Rec. Per A.

Rowing described school Ap Val
Sec Tp. Rgc. Fer A.
36 21 6 475
36 21 6 20 00
36 21 6 27 00
36 21 6 400
36 21 6 400
36 21 6 450
36 21 6 450
36 21 6 450
36 21 6 450
36 21 6 450
36 21 6 450
36 21 6 450
36 21 6 450
37 21 6 450
38 21 6 450
38 21 6 450
38 21 6 450
38 21 6 450
38 21 6 450 Sw 14 of ne 14 of Improvements
Se % of ne % of ...
Improvements
Nw % of se % of ...
w % of se % of ...
Improvements... Ne % of sw % of ...

Improvements, 38 21 6 8 00 Se 34 of sv 34 of s. 36 21 6 4 50 Improvements 36 21 6 486 00 situated in Chase county, Kansas, Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 3 o'clock, p. m. on Satur day, Nov 26th, 1857, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas, Oct 12th, 1887.

Notice for Publicaion.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS, 1
October 5th, 1887.

Notice is here by given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his
claim and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District, or in his absence, E. W. Ellis, Clerk of District Court, at
Cottonwood Falls, Kas. on November 18th
1837, viz: Robert P. North, for the west ½ of
northwest ½, of section 24, township 22 south,
of range 5 cast
He names the following witness 8 to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Adams, William
Jackson, Michael Fl. k, John Goodwin, all of
Burns, Kansas.

FEANK DALE, Register.

FRANK DALE, Register.

ROAD NOTICE.

County of Chase. Clerk, Oct. 18th, 1887. Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of Oct., 1887. a petition, signed by Caleb Baldwin and Mothers, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, sented 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 the quarter section corner on the line between sections seventeen (17) and eighteen (18), township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east; thence enst on said line about 22 rods; thence north or nearly norsh, to north line of Section seventeen (17), township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east; thence east on section line to the road known as the R. Hillton goad. Returning to where said road left the half section line of section seventeen (17), township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east; thence south, or nearly south, to the road known as the Caleb Baldwin road. And for the vacation of the H. R. Hilton road, commencing on north line of section severeteen (17), township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east; running south and east to a point on south line of said section seventeen (17), township eighteen (18), range seven (7) east; near the H. C. Hilton mansion, supposed to touch or cross the northwest M. northeast M. and southeast M. of said section seventeen (17); tawnship eighteen (18), range seven (7) east, near the H. C. Hilton mansion, supposed to touch or cross the northwest M. northeast M. and southeast M. of said section seventeen (17); tawnship eighteed (18), range seven (7) east, not necessary in connecting the road petitioned for by Caleb Baldwin and others, located in the southwest M. of said section seventeen (17), township eighteed (18), range seven (7) east, not necessary in connecting the road petitioned for and the now public road. Said road petitioned for for public utility. We also ask that the road running north and south be established 60 feet wide and the ballance of it 40 feet wide.

Whereupon, said Board of County

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: E P Allen, Jr., w.m maxwell and Robt Brash, as viewrs, with instructitons to meet, in conjunction with the county Surveyor, at he point of commencement of said proposed road. n Diamond creek township, on Monday, the 12th day of Dec., A. D. 1887, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Comioners. J. MASSEY. County Clerk.

Formation of Township.

We, the undersigned intend to petition the We, the undersigned intend to petition the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, of Chase county, Kansas, to form a new towns alp, comprising all that part of Cottonwood township lying south of section 12, township 21, range 5; also sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 111, 11, township 21, range 7, chase county, having the legal number of inhabitants in said tempers.

H. A. Ewing, H. A. Ewing, W. H. Nicholson, Jno. W. Riggs, S. R. Sayre, J. G. Taylor. A. H. Brown.
J. L. Crawford, Jr.
Albert Eiggs,
S. T. Slabaugh.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Salina, Kansas, 16682
October 28th, 1887,
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention to make an a proof in support of his
c aim, and that am proof will be made before the Judge of the District, or in his absence E. W. Ellis, Cleek of District Court, at
Cottonwood F. H., Kansas, on December 10th,
1887, viz.: H. E., No. 22895, of John Mauw,
Elmdale, Kansas, for the northwest & of
section 20, township 19 south, of range 6 cast,
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence upon, and cu tivation of, said land, viz.; Fred Ahnefeldt,
Clause Kegbohn, Bill Flical, August Hanke,
all of Elmaale, Chase county, Kansas.
S. M. Palner, Register,

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

'No fear snall awe, no favor sway; iew to the hae, let no chips fall waere they may "

Forms per year, \$1.30 cash in advance; af ser three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00. For aix months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

,	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	5 in.	% col.	1 co
l week	\$1 00	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$8 00	\$ 5 50	\$10 U
weeks	1 50		2 50	4 00	7.00	18.00
weeks	1.75	2.50	3 00	4.50	8.25	15.00
weeks .	2 00		\$ 25	5.00	9 50	17.00
months .	3.00	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	5 25			25.00
months.	4 00					
months .	6.50			20 00	82 50	55 00
year	10 00		24 (0)			85.00
Local no	tions.	10 cent	sa liz	e for	the fir	st in
mation . an	d Kan	ata a l	ine for	r each	subse	quen s
magetion .	Jauble	a Drice	a for b	IACK I	etter.	or tor
erms und	Can Hor	b and	. a st T .	aa1 Q1	ort St	ong !

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents time, first maertion, and 10 cents a line feach subsequentinsertion.

Warm and spring like this week. Mr. Ed. Williams has returned from Butler county.

Judge S. P. Young was over to Ma rion, last Friday.

Mr. Leo Ferlet is on a pleasure trip to Las Vegas, N. M. Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, went

to Topeka, yesterday. Mr. V. H. Cooper has built an ad

dition to his residence. Mr. T. M. Gruwell was down to

Osage City, last week. Mr. J. H. Cooley, of Emporia, was a

Strong City, this week. Brown & Roberts' new furniture is

arriving daily from the east. Mr. J. H. Epler, of Decatur, Ill.,

visiting at Mr. J. H. Harvey's. Miss Lizzie Rettiger, of Strong City was down to Emparia, Tuesday.

Mr. T. W. Hardesty has put a handsome, new piano into his parlor. Mr. Robert McCrum, of Strong City

was at Council Grove, last week. Miss Aliee Hunt will take charge of

the Hymer school, next Monday. Mr. Joe Brown has moved into the

cottage opposite to Mr. J. J. Massey's. Mr. Milton Gray has returned from his visit to Butler, Bates county, Mo.

spending the winter at her old Florida to make his visit a short one. Ma J. L. Cochran, of Strong City,

has moved into his new residence in that place The Rev. S. Snyder, of Matfield

Green, made this office a pleasant call, on Monday. Mr. J. J. Davidson, of Strong City,

is enjoying a visit from his brother, from Indiana. Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, was visiting his aged mother, at Waukesha,

Wis., last week. Mrf. B. Lantry and her daughter,

Miss Lizzie, of Strong City, were at Emporia, Tuesday. Mr. John Madden has bought the

resident property of Mr. Geo. W. Hotchkiss, for \$650. Mrs. T. W. Hardesty suffered from

fore part of last week. Mr. H. S. Fritz's new residence on State street, north of Mr. L. P. Jen-

son's is nearing completion. As we go to press we learn that "Grandma" Hunt died, last evening,

about 6 o'clock, from old age. Mrs. John Frisby gave her brother Mr. John Perry, a very pleasant surprise party, last Saturday night.

Miss Lola Dibble, who was visiting her sister, Mrs. John A. Harley, has returned to her home at Topeka.

The Newton Republican, one of the best daily papers published in the west, comes to this office every day.

From the first of November until the first of April, cattle and horses running at large are liable to be taken

Messrs. J. W. McWilliams, J. D. Minick and Dr. W. H. Cartter returned, Monday morning, from Las Vegas,

N. M. Mr. W. H. Booth, of the Florence Herald, was in town, Monday and Tuesday, and gave this office a pleasant call.

Mr. Andrew O'Byrne, of Strong City, was visiting his brother, Mr. William O'Byrne, at LeRoy, Kansas, last week.

The street between Cottonwood Falls and Strong City ought to be Mc-Adamized. - Republican.

But, will it be?

Among the callers at this office, on Monday, was the Rev. Father Boniface Niehaus, O. S. F., of St. Authony's church, Strong City.

Mrs. Jacob Fritts, of Diamond creek, their youngest daughter.

J. C. Dwelle has disposed of a farm in Illinois to a party for Newton resident property. Mr. Dwelle thinks of locating there.—Florence Herald.

Master David Ellsworth will leave, with the last wish of his mother.

Messrs. Joe F. Ollinger and Chas. H. Carswell, fermerly of this city, are now Mayor and City Attorney, res-

pectively, of Coronado, Wichita,

On Tuesday of last week, Miss Hyle, of our city schools, was presented with a handseme inkstand by her pupils, that being an anniversary of her birth.

Messrs. D. A. Loose & Co.'s store will be closed all day Thanksgiving. They realize that they have beed quite They realize that they have beed quite worked at his trade, stone masonry. well patronized in the fall trade and Iu 1866 he moved to Leavenworth, in wish to give at least, one day's thanks.

Mr. A. F. Wells will move his restaurant into the rooms on the west side of Broadway, north of Mr. W. H. Holsinger's hardware store, and has moved his family back to his residence, on Main street.

Mr. Carl Farwell and wife, of Frederick, Illinois, sister and brother-in-law of Mrs. M. E. Overall, are visiting at that lady's, and during the time Mr. Farwell is assisting Mrs. Overall at her restaurant.

Mr. John G. McGinley, a former typo on the Courant, who has recently been at work at his trade in Wichita, has returned to his father's Wichita, has returned to his father's sons, five daughters, one of whom is a home, in Strong City, to remain there Sister of Charity, at Leavenworth, all during the winter.

The new play entitled, "Written in Sand," or "The Villian Unmasked," will be given soon, by the young people of Cottonwood Falls, who are now hard at work making themselves proficient in their several parts.

Judge G. W. Stephens, of Richmond, Indiana, father-in-law of Mr. C. I. Maule, of Strong City, was visiting that gentleman, but on account of the ill-Mrs. Dr. W. H. Cartter contemplates ness of a daughter he was compelled

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M E. church, of Matfield Green, will give a basket supper, to-morrow (Friday) night, in the store room lately occupied by Mr. H. S. Lincoln,, at Matfield Green, to which Everybody is invited.

There will be held a Thanksgiving service, on Thursday, the 24th instant,

going east from here, can go over no better road than this, as it makes quick time, and close connections, in Union depots.

an acute attack of heart disease, the At the last teachers' examination were issued: 1st grade, Mrs. Hattie E. Dart; 2d grade, Emily King, Carrie Breese, W. R. Hancock, D. J. White, I. C. Warren, B. F. Bigler, Geo. Swainhart; 3d grade, DeWayne Carpenter, Sarah Prickett and Mrs. S. G. Bent-

> The Rev. Geo. W. Stafford, of the M. E. church, will leave Saturday, for Melvern, to attend Quarterly Meeting, good, hot meal or lunch call on John at his old charge, and during his absence, next Sunday, the Rev. J. Hill, Professor of Latin in the State Normal School, will occupy the pulpit in Cottonwood Falls and Strong City, for

him. The suit of Cunningham & McCarty vs. S. F. Jones, by the Supreme Court, last week, was decided in favor of Mr. Jones. The decision settles the title of 200 acres of land that were involved. Madden Bros. were Mr. Jones' attorneys.—Republican.

And the COURANT outfit printed the Brief.

The festival given in Pratt's hall, last Friday night, was, in every way, a success. It was well attended; was all that could be desired, socially, and all that could be desired, socially, and furnished lots of fun for the young folks, and added about \$43 to the wood Falls, Kas.

lots, in Cottonwoods Falls. Apply to J D. Hinote or E. A. Kinne, Cottonwood Falls, Kas. treasury of the society, for which the ladies of the M. E. Church are thankful to all who, in any way assisted them.

KANSAS PATENTS.

The following patents for the week ending November 8, 1887, reported expressly for this paper by Joseph H. Hunter, Solicitor of anything in the way of general American and Foreign Patents, merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Mrs. Arnold Brandley, of Cherryvale, who had been visiting at her
mother's, Mrs. H. L. Hunt's, returned
home, last Thursday.

Pacific building, Washington, D. C.,
W. R. Archer, Green, sulky harrow;
C. W. Hale, Eureka, wrench; L. B.
Hopkins, Council Grove, bed slat fastener; A. J. Shaw, Conway, cane or
complete at Burton Bro.'s,
Strong Gity.

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

IN MEMORIAM.

Died, at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., Friday, Nov. 11, 1887, at the home of his son, David, in Strong City, Kansas, of old age. Nicholas Rettiger, Esq., in the 74th year of his age. In the death of to-day, for Osage Mission, to enter on Mr. Rettiger, Chase county, and estather a three years' course, in accordance pecially Strong City, has lost one of its most highly respected citizens, a man whose life was an example of Mr. T. B. Johnston, having sold out his interest in Central Drug Store, has purchased the Drug store of Mr. Ed. Pratt, and taken possession of the cause true happiness in this life, and lead on to the fullness of joy in that world beyond the tomb; and his children and grand-childred, while they mourn his death, they will live in the full confidence that, in passing from time, he has gone to his reward for leading such a life, and that he now leading such a life, and that he now enjoys the heatific vision which pleasenjoys the beatific vision which pleas-A large stock of picture frame moulding has just arrived at Brown & Roberts' furniture store, on the east side of Broadway, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

On Tuesday of last week, Missian Country when quite young.

came to this country when quite young, and was married to Miss Louisa Hellfrich, in Morgan county, Virginia, when about nineteen years of age; and all of his children were born in that county. During our civil war he had much trouble from both Uuion and Confederate soldiers. In 1863 he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at his trade. this State, where he continued at his occupation. He worked on the Court house in this city; and he assisted in building several of the bridges on the main line and branches of the A., T.& S. F. R. R. His sons having taken
up their abode at Cottonwood, now
Strong City, he moved to that place
in 1879, making his home with his son
David at whee house his David, at whose house his wife also died about two years ago. Before death he received all the rights of the Cotholic church, of which he was a lifelong member. His funeral took place at 2 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, from St. Anthony's church, Strong City, the Rev. Father Boniface Niebous, O. S. F., officiating, and his remains were interred beside those of his wife, in the Catholic cemetery west of Strong City. He leaves two sons, five daughters, one of whom is a David, at whose house his wife also of whom were present at his funeral, and twenty-five grand-children to bat-tle with time and prepare for eternity.

UNION LABOR PARTY.

At a meeting of the Union Labor Central Committee, on Saturday, Nov. 12th, 1887, the following resolutions vere adopted:

WHEREAS, the Union Labor Party. of Chase county, Kansas, in Delegate convention assembled, at the Court house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, October 22d, 1887, did on that day put in Nomination a full Union Labor County Ticket, in oposition to the Republican and Democratic parties, for the purpose of introducing the party and its principles to the peo-

WHEREAS, That said County ticket was on November 8th, 1887, defeated, but not its principles; therefore, be it Resolved,—By the Union Labor Central Committee of Chase county, Repairing English Watches a Specialty. Kansas, that we tender our sincere thanks to all who voted the Uuion at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the M. E. Labor ticket, and trust that the prinat 11 o'clock, a. m., at the M. E. church, in which all the churches will participate, conducted by the Rev. Geo. W. Safford. All are invited to be present.

The Louisville & St. Louis Air Line railroad, is fifty-six miles shorter to Eastern points than any other road leading out of St. Louis, and parties of America, against the soldiers, sail-ors, farmers and wage-workers.

Labor ticket, and trust that the principles and platform of the Union Labor Party will be read and considered well before another year rolls by; for we are resolved to stay by a party for the people, by the people and of the people, and will not vote or work for the election to office of parties who can, will and have bought and handled this Government of the United States of America, against the soldiers, sail-ors, farmers and wage-workers.

(Successor to Holsinger & Fritz),

—DEALERIN—

HARDWAPE,

TIPWARE,

FARM MACHINERY, AND WIND ors, farmers and wage-workers.

ors, farmers and wage-workers. C. J. Schneider, Chairman. J. G. Winters, A. O. Shaft, Secretary. Treasurer.

The Union Labor committee will meet at Strong City, in their hall,

FOR RENT.

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

FITTINGS.

Freed Grinders, Buggies, Wag-

ATTENTION, FARMERS! When you are in town and want a

R. Sharp, at his new stand opposite to the Bank, on Broadway. He will accommodate you at all hours.

FOR SALE.

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

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for ba: gains; 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 & Pearcy, Strong City, as they will save you money. For Sale-Cheap, a house and two

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

An open buggy, cheap. Call at Brown's stock of undertaking goods is all new and the best the market affords.

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

Beasonable charges, and good wor guaran teed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Fearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Lags-tr

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 Spezi-

Fine lot of Blankets and

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

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 even 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, feblo-tf Elmdale, Kans.

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

J. S. Shipman & Son, Elmdale, Kan. 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.

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



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

Wm. H. HOLSINGER

MILLS,

Wood and Iron Pumps, the following teachers' certificates November 29th, 1887, at 2 o'clock, Brass and Iron Cylinders,

> CIPIPE, RUBBER HOSE AND FITTINGS.

ons, &c.

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

W. H. HOLSINGE,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE. STONE & ZANE. Physicians and Surgeons,

Office in T. B. Johnstons Drug Store. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN,

A. M. CONAWAY. PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jyll-tf JOHN FREW

LAND SURVEYOR, CIVIL ENGINEER,

HUMPHREYS'



yspepsia, Bilious Stomach.

yspepsia, Bilious Stomach.

uppressed or Painful Periods.

roup, Cough, Difficult Breathing...

at Rheum, Eryspelas, Eruptions.

heumatism, Rheumatic Fans....

HOMEOPATHIC

PECIFICS

Humphreys' Witch Hazel Oil

Cures Piles. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

S. Shipman & Son, Elmdale, Kan.
J. S. Doolittle & Son have their Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

Publication Notice.

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

William Henderson, Defendant. William Henderson. Defendant.)

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

JOHN SHAFT, Plaintiff,

By Madden Brothers, Att'ys for Plaintiff.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.

Chase County.

Chase County.

Chase County Clerk. Oct. 5th, 1887

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

Commencing at the south west corner of
section thirty-six (38), 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
name! persons, viz: c C Smith, W L
Graham and J w Byram, as viewers,
with instrustions to meet; in conjunction
with the county surveyor, at the point of
commencement of said proposed road, in
Cottonwood township, on Friday, the
16th 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 Commis-

a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commis J. J MASSE, Y County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88.

Chase County.

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 aforessid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section number thirty-one (31), in township twenty (20), of range eight (8) east, of the Sixth Principal Meredian, and running thence on the sub-division line, or as near thereto as practicable, to intersect with a street in the townsite of Bazaar, on the northeast quarter (4), of section number thirty-three (33), in said township and range. We also pray that you cause to be vacated all that portion of the public road, now established, lying between the northeast corner of the northwest quarter (4) of the northeast quarter (4), of section number thirty-one (31), in township twenty (20), of range eight (8) east, and the northeast corner of the northwest quarter (4), of section thirty-three (33), in said township and range, and your petitioners will as in duty bound ever pray.

Whereupon, said Board of County Com-

and your 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 Cuthbert 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 older of the Board of County Commissioners

J. J. Massey,

[L. 8]

County Clerk

To thing else in the world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from itre tstart. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once H. HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOHN V. SANDERS ..

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office under Chase Co. National Bank,

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

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

THOS. H. GRISHAM,

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS KANSAS

C. N. STERRY. ATTORN EY - AT - LAW

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts in Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Moris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts there n. jyl3-tf

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

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

TOPEKA KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS. FOR

Mexican Mustang

Sciatica, Scratches. Lumbego, Sprains. Rheumatisn Strains, Stitches, Burns Etiff Joints, Backache, Bites, Bruises, Galls, Scres, Spavin

Contracted Muscles, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Screw Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.

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

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

and his stock yard. The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply affort 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.

Keepa Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of 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

NEW DRUGS,



THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS SHAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

New and Complete Stock

HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL

ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN:

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. SALES MEN By the oldest, largest and best known

RELIGIOUS READING.

COME AND REST AWHILE.

*Come ye yourselves apart and rest awhile. O, thou who feelst life's journey long.
And fain wouldst with a listless song
The time beguile,
Leave n.w the world—its gain, its loss, Come sit beneath the Saviour's cross, And rest awhile.

O, thou poor, weary, anxious one, Toiling from morn till set of sun, Nor yet one smile To soothe that dull and aching heart, Oh, come now from yourself apart And rest awhile.

Thou child of pleasure, bright and gay. Happy and thoughtless, day by day, Thou, too, needst rest, Lest, in thy joy and selfish pride, Thou shouldst forget the One who died To make thee blest.

And thou, e'en though thy life hath been One long, unpardoned, unrepented sin So dark, so vile! Though all the world oppress and hate, He calls thee now, ere 'tis too late, To rest awhile.

To every true and faithful heart Christ says: "Come ye yourselves apart,
And rest awhile." He knows the laborers are few. And surely thou hast much to do, Yet, rest awhile.

Rest now from all thy toil and care. Rest 'neath the Saviour's cross, for there Shalt thou be blest. O. God, when life's long day is done, en through Time's glass the sand has ru Oh, grant to every weary one A Heavenly rest.
—Grace S. Brown, in Watchman

Sunday-School Lessons.

Nov. 6.-Confessing Christ. Matt. 10: 32-42. Nov. 13.-Christ's Witness to John. Matt. 11 Nov. 20 .- Judgment and Mercy. Matt. 11: Nov. 27.-Jesus and the Sabbath. Matt. 12

Dec. 4.-Parable of the Sower. Matt. 13 Dec. 11 .- Parable of the Tares. Matt. 13; Dec. 18.-Other Parables. Matt. 13; 31-33 Dec. 25.—Review Lesson selected by the

school: or. a Christmas Exercise. A HIGHER IDEAL.

To Deserve Success Is Better Than to Succeed-True Riches Can Not Be Measured in Dollars and Cents.

All the world bows the knee to success. To achieve position, fame, wealth, is to be certain of the world's homage. This high estimate of success is not without justification, for it is founded on a sound induction of facts. To succeed implies the possession and exercise of exceptional quali- that are clustered about us, with the ties-a keen mind, a sound body, an indomitable will. True, there are cases where success is apparently spiring purpose, and if not, let it be nothing more than a "lucky" accident, where it is not so much won as stumbled on. But in general it is true that success means power, piuck, capacity not only to do but to hold on.

These are qualities that demand and receive admiration however exhibited. The mere display of them for display's sake-as in contests of physical strength and endurance-never fails to draw a gaping crowd. How much greater may the admiration naturally b, then, if these qualities win for their possessor those things that all men strive for, and that rare with most men the chief objects of edesire.

of life is a prize unworthy of the seri- smoke, it should be like powder That eynical morality which regards weelth as dross, and fame as an empty bauble, is never thoroughly sincere. It finds no support in the Scriptures. The Scriptures never sneer at wealth, nor speak scornfully of fairly-won fame. What we are avarned against is the danger of setting our hearts on riches, and of making the favor of man more important to us than the favor of God. We are taught, in short, that while success is good and may be lawfully estriven for, there is a higher ideal to set before ourselves. The true riches can not be measured in dollars and cents, and the fame that is eternal does not depend on the breath of man. We need not despise the lower, because we seek the higher; we shall wather estimate both in their true reladive proportions.

We can not hold, with some stern

In Addison's all-but-forgotten tragedy of "Cato," there is a noble sentiment that used to be a rather hackneved quotation, but is now so old as to be new again:

Tis not in mortals to command success But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll deserve

His is a sentiment that might well be taken as a motto by every woung man. The tendency business and social life is to exalt unduly a single form of succoss-the accumulation of wealthand to regard every thing else as of dittle moment in comparison. By prescept and example the world is diligently instructing the young men of to-day, "My son, get rich; honestly, if you can; but, somehow, get rich." And this instruction bears its appropriate fruit in greedy speculation, defalcation, dishonor, ruin-in how many thousands of cases! It is for the church of Christ, at all events, 40 contradict this teaching of the world, by insisting that to deserve success is better than success; that in God's scales character outweighs gold; that to be is nobler than to drave; that faithfulness to a high ideal of righteousness is of greater worth they who, while opposing H m, seem than large possessions.

God be thanked that there are yet among us many who have not bowed the knee to Baal, even in the form of that rock which a ship of war fired at a golden idol. The true riches have all night-mistaking it for an enemymot lost their attraction for those but could not provoke it to answer. whose eyes have been opened to see nor succeed in sinking it. To obstruct their value. There are men who know free access to this divine fountain of how to make friends by means of the truth, or to adulterate its pure waters mammon of unrighteousness, and to with theological errors, are high tay up for themselves treasures in crimes against human souls .- Prairie Meaven; and while they win a large Farmer.

portion of what the world counts sucess, their eyes are fixed on a far different standard. These are the salt of the earth; these are the light of the world. Would that more might let their light so shine.—N. Y. Examiner

HAVING A PURPOSE.

The Cause of a Large Proportion of the

A large proportion of the failures in life are attributable to a lack of purpose. Some times there is none at all, some times it is low and unworthy, more commonly it is vague and vacilating, and so life is dribbled out, instead of being propeled with all the power of a manly heart, through a single great aorta. It is like a rudderless sail-boat, that is carried about by every wind that blows, and is liable on some lea-shore to be presently wrecked, instead of resembling a magnificent steamer, with a clear-eyed, strong-headed captain at the wheel, breasting the waves proudly, and pointing its bow in the teeth of the wind, and steadily and surely making for its far-off destination.

Men do not fail in life so much for the want of either capital or opportunity. To every one of us there comes enough of opportunity to enable us to do our life work grandly, and God has given us enough ability to meet our opportunity. A modicum of good common sense is all the capital that we actually need wherewith to prosecute the mission set before us. A steady aim and thorough work will make a man invincible. But the steady aim is absolutely indispensable. The men who have made their lives sublime, who have won and worn the greenest laurels, and left behind them he most enduring monuments, have been the men that were guided by a single star-the men like him-

"Within whose breast Some master passion swallowed all the rest." It may have been a passion for poetry, or a love of astronomy, or of the classics, or a lust of military glory, or a love of country, or a divine enthusiasm in the work of soul-saving; but it was some intense purpose that drove the fervid wheels of action.

It is such a purpose that lifts life out of drudgery and slovenliness, and gives to it concentration of energy and almost resistless power.

Let us probe the hearts and look after the lives of the young Immortals view of ascertaining whether there is in their bosoms any underlying and inour earnest endeavor to awaken or im-

And it may not be amiss to ask ourselves very seriously whether we ourselves have any purpose clearly defined and steadfastly pursued.

This is the prime essential of a teacher's power. Let every lessonteaching have an earnest, moral aim. What is there here for those to whom I minister? What that is specially adapted to give them larger views of truth, and a firmer grip of duty, and a deeper love for God and man? The teaching, instead of being loose and discursive, should have a trend, steady and strong. Instead of powder laid loosely on the surface and touched with moralists, that success in the struggle fire, giving only a harmless puff of gun, and projected in a single line. Then there will be an impression made alike deep and enduring.

And what is true of the lesson-teachng, is true as well of the teacher's

There is nothing that lifts it up to such a height of nobility as the impulse of a holy purpose. Every thing falls into line under its martial authority. and "the weak and beggarly elements of the world," that might otherwise overmaster him, are beaten back like cowardly hoodlums by a policeman's

Paul had a purpose, and he prosecuted it with unfaltering step-"This is one thing I do." Jesus Christ had a purpose-"I must work the works of Him that sent me."

Let each of us ask himself: Have I purpose? Is it worthy of me as a creature bought with the blood of Christ? And am I pursuing it daily with a single eye and a steadfast heart?

If so, be well assured there is certain triumph here on earth, and a crown of glory waits beyond .- Dr. Henson, in Baptist Teacher.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

-After you cursed a person or thing what then? None but yourself is injured.

-A mean man may wear the wings of an angel, but he doesn't know how to flap them .- Pomeroy's Advance

-You can prove your pedigree by your parents; but your good qualities will be recognized without any such evidence.

-Life is before you; not an earthly life alone; but an endless life; a thread running interminably through the work of eternity. -J. G. Holland.

-The greatest happiness of this life is to be thoroughly resigned to Providence, a resignation which constitutes the true repose of life. - Humboldt.

-They do not really suffer defeat who make their submission to God; to conquer, can win but a perilous and short-lived victory. - Canon Lidden.

-God's Word has been well likened to

THE PLUMED KNIGHT.

Friends, voters, countrymen, lend me you ears, Blaine's burial I sing, not praise of him; The records that men make oft do them un: Blaine's record was no good, but then, good

sooth, It got there. Whitelaw Reid himself Hath told you Blaine was a brilliant man;
If it were so, it was a grievous fault,
And grievously hath Jimmy answered it.
He hath writ many letters to his friends,
Letters, alas! which gave him dead away. Did this in Blaine seem gem-cut brilliant? Yet Joseph says he was brilliant, And Joe and Whitelaw are honorable men. You all did hear that at the banquet Burchard did thrice yell out a great big "R," Which Blaine did thrice ignore. How bright

was that? Was that?
But for those R's the word of Blaine
Might well have stood against the world Now travels he with one reporter to do his

reverence.
If you have tears in your summer underwear Prepare to shed them now (the underwear.) You all do know this mantle. I remember The time he tried it on. A summer's day— The day he caught a sunstroke.

Look! In this place ran Conkling's dagge

through! See what a rent the envious Edmunds made!

Through this the well-beloved mugwumpi stabbed, And as they plucked their vital votes away Mark how Blaine's subtle senses left him As, rushing out of doors, he telegraphed That he claimed every thing. His upper lig was stiff
Till Conkling, lawyer, retained by the Democ

racy, Stabbed again, crying: "Halt! an h count!"
Judge, oh, ye gods, how Blaine had fits!
This was the most unkindest cut of all,
For Conkling—New York's ballots in h's hands—
Quite vanquished him. Then broke his knightly plume;
And, muffling up his face, tattooed by Puck,
Even at the base of Jay Could's status.

Even at the base of Jay Gould's statua, Which all the time ran blood-money, Maine' daisy fell.

Oh, what a fall was there my countrymen! Then you and I and most of us fell down And howled for joy and kicked ourselves That we had not bet more on Tidal-Wave And yet we howl! And yet, also, more, too

again,
For that we hear he still has hopes! He, "Jingo Jim" marred by his railroad record, Still "views with alarm" and "points with That's why we howl "The slogan! dinna ye

I am no orator, as Blaine is, but were I Blaine, And Blaine a mugwump, there were a mug wump Would jump on Jimmy's neck and put a heel Right on his stomach's pit and make him yell. But 'tis no matter, for the country knows That were James seated in the White-House

chair A curse would light upon our peaceful land; G. O. P. fury and party strife Would cumber all—North, South and West; Offensive partisanship again would reign, And Blaine's aged sp rit, ranging for revenge, With Whitelaw by his side, come hot from—

well,
Any where you please, and in a monarch's voice
Cry "Jingo!" and let slip the dogs of war!
—Mark Anthony, in Chicago News.

RANK BRAGGARDISM.

Republican Partisans Trying to Pose Political Saints.

The Republican State Committee has ssued a leaflets containing a list of the great deeds done by the party, presumably unaided and alone. The following are, perhaps, the most conspicuous and brilliant:

It subdued the rebellion and saved the Union. It raised the Nation from bankruptcy, and secured for our public credit the faith of the finan

cial world.

It has practically given each citizen a free home by securing the public domain from the monopoly of capital.

It has made competency a condition of appointment to office and fidelity to duty the tenare of holding it.

These are only samples of a large line of heroic measures which constitute the Republican demand for another lease of power. It will be seen at a casual glance that the party is comcammed down the throat of a rifled posed of all the professional saints in pulation of something over sixty million people. They regard themselves as the only authorized agents for the importation of political virtue from the New Jerusalem, and have formed a "combine" to hold the article for a rise of the market.

If we look a little closely at the facts. however, we find that these Republicans have not a clear title to their claim. They have the convenient faculty of forgetfulness, and, while vividly recalling certain parts of the evidence, utterly "disremember" other parts equally important. For example, when they declare that they have "practically given each citizen a free home by securing the public domain from the monopoly of capital," we recall Baron Munchausen, who had the same habit of extolling himself for heroic achievements which were all in his eye. The cold, unflinching records of history show that the Republican party has uniformly played into the hands of the "monopoly of capital," and deliberately cheated nearly a million and a half of our citizens out of farms of one hundred and sixty acres each by giving over two hundred million acres of the public domain to big corporations, cattle syndicates, land speculators and aliens.

As to making "competency a condition of appointment to office and fidelity to duty the tenure for holding it,' we rise to remark that Civil-Service reform properly administered keeps a faithful servant of the public in office regardless of his politics, but that on the advent of a Democratic Administration and when the books were looked over it was found that Democrats holding even minor offices were as scarce as hens' teeth. With the rarest exceptions every position within the gift of the Government was held by a Republican partisan, whose salary was assessed for political purposes and whose position was used as a center of political influence.

Well, let the Republicans go ahead on their own line. They know what they can do best, and since it is boasting, why, let them boast to their heart's content. This is a free country, and if they can persuade the people to think as much of them as they seem to think Government of the people, for the peodeny that the people are king.

the country needs and must have if it | Herald.

is to be prosperous is an administration that represents the whole Republie from Maine to the Pacific and from the lakes to the Gulf. Now, the Republican party never has done that.

It was not born to do it. It else. It has not only neglected the millions of the South, but it never indorses a party platform without expressing a suspicion of them. Its business at the present moment is not to unite North and South, but to keep them asunder. It is as plain as a pikestaff, therefore, that the next President just as well as Ohio, and no Republicthat.

The people of this country are not blind to the condition of affairs. They are clear headed on the subject, and are ready to give fair play to every body, South, North, East and West. Local elections may go as they please, but when it comes to voting for the perpetuity of our National institutions and a solid commercial and patriotic union of all sections under a common flag, why, the Republican party has not grown up to such a conception, and is therefore unfit for power. The only party that can represent the whole country is Democratic. The people see that, we hope, and will say so at food. the polls when the time comes. -N. Y. Herald (Ind.)

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

What Has Been Accomplished Under Last Year's Administration.

The year of naval administration, to the review of which a large part of Secretary Whitney's report will be devoted, is in every way one of the most important known to the Navy Department since the close of the civil war. It has witnessed the completion of the new steel cruisers Atlanta and Boston, the fastest and most efficient vessels now in commission. It includes the practical completion of the Chicago, whose trial trip will be made very soon, and which will doubtless be regularly in commission before the meeting of Congress.

The year has also witnessed the beginning of the construction of two much faster cruisers, the Charleston and Baltimore, and two gun-boats, all of which are now well advanced. It has seen the award of contracts for three additional unarmored cruisers, two of which are to go nineteen knots an hour, and the third, the Newark, eighteen knots, while all are to be powerfully armed; and simultaneously with these contracts others were awarded for two more gun-boats.

Still another form of construction belonging to this year is the dynamitegun cruiser. This vessel, well advanced at Philadelphia, is to reach the high speed of twenty knots, and to carry three guns, each capable of throwing projectiles loaded with two hundred pounds of dynamite to the distance of at least a mile. The Secretary has also invited proposals for a torpedo-boat which is to have a speed of twenty-two knots, premiums being Parsnips raised the previous season, given for exceeding this speed and

penalties exacted for falling short of it. armored battleship, which, in their degree of impregnability combined with battery power, will far exceed any other vessel thus far projected for the navy. One of them will be built at Brooklyn and the other at Norfolk, thus greatly increasing the activity of the yards at those two points. Besides these new constructions, work has been resumed on the five iron double-turret monitors, one of which has 6,000 tons displacement, and the other four 3,887 each. Finally a board has been devising plans for floating batteries for which the last Congress made an appropriation, and will probably be able to report its conclusions within a few

Of vessels thus added or to be added to the navy, we find twenty-four or twenty-five, including the Dolphin and the Stilletto, should the latter be purchased. In addition, the department has been very busy during the last year in making contracts for steel, both for armor and for guns, the quantity of this material ordered from American manufacturers being unprecedented. Gun-making has also gone on apace, and the Washington navyyard has been turned into an ordnance factory. Proposals have been also invited and received for making steel cast guns, in accordance with the act of Congress. Still another important work has been the assignment of contracts for building two timber drydocks, one to be placed at Norfolk and

the other at Brooklyn. Apart from these very large undertakings in the building of vessels and guns and docks, Secretary Whitney has put in operation during the year plans of reorganizing his department on business principles, the chief of which is the new system of purchasing and distributing supplies and keeping accounts, which went into effect July Altogether, the year which the Secretary will review has been a busy and fruitful one for the department of which he has charge. - Washington

perpetuity of our National institutions they were not at work. Horses, mules and a solid commercial and patriotic and oxen were not put in the stable union of all sections under a common and supplied with hay and grain at open and form large scrolls and arabesof themselves, all right. Ours is a flag, why, the Republican party has noon and night, but were left to find not grown up to such a conception, and food in a pasture or an open range. It side of the skirt. - Demorest's Monthly. ple and by the people, and no one can is therefore unfit for power. The only was at length found to be economical party that can represent the whole to put them where they could rest and

Letter.

ADVANTAGES OF SOILING.

In Unbiased View of an Important Agri cultural Problem

Will soiling pay? This question is often asked, and generally answered in is essentially a sectional party, the affirmative. An excellent presentaand never has been any thing tion can be made on paper of the advantages of soiling. By abolishing pastures the cost of fences is saved. While it ordinarily takes about three acres of pasture land to afford grass enough to support a cow or steer during the grazing season, it has apparently been demonstrated that one acre will produce sufficient food if it is cut ought to be a man who can see Georgia with a scythe or other implement, instead of being fed off. All the manure an has had the visual ability to do made by stock kept in a stable can be readily saved and kept in the best condition to apply to the land. Animals kept under cover during very hot weather are protected from the rays of the sun, and can be readily protected from the insects that are likely to annoy them when they are in the pasture. They are less liable to receive injuries, and are in no danger of straying off and getting into mischief. None of this food is likely to be wasted by being trod upon or soiled by their droppings. They lose no flesh by having to walk about in search of food. They can eat their fill in a few minutes and then lie down and ruminate and digest their It is known that most, if not all ani-

> mals will take on flesh and fat faster if they are well supplied with suitable food and in partial confinement than they will if they are allowed to range about in a pasture. In the final process of fattening choice beeves it is always thought necessary to limit their exercise and bring their food to them. Some say that young and growing animals derive as much benefit from this manner of feeding as animals that have reached their full size and are fed with a view of preparing them for slaughter. At present I may advocate the policy of keeping animals intended to furnish flesh fat during the entire period of their lives, and the soiling system of feeding would seem to be best for securing this result. It is claimed that cows will give more milk during season if they are fed on succulent food brought to the stable where they are kept than if they have the range of ordinary pasture. If they do not give quite as much at a time as when pastures are in their best conditions, it is declared that the yield is more constant and of longer continuance, as the supply of food is more regular, and not dependent on the amount of moisture in the soil.

These great advantages are, of course, offset in whole or part by numerous disadvantages. Much labor is required to cut and haul to a stable the green food required to feed a number of cattle during the grazing season, and a still larger amount is needed to raise the fodder that is to be harvested. Grass and clover can not be relied on entirely or chiefly to furnish food for animals that are to be kept in stables during the summer, though they will contribute to the amount required. and allowed to remain in the ground The review of the twelvemonth must also take in the planning of the six-thousand-ton armored cruiser and the characteristic for thousand-ton armored cruiser and the characteristic forms are red clears mixed groups. These can be followed for turn by fall-sown rye, or play and a willingness to stand up for those who stand up for him. Any girl chard grass, red clover, mixed grasse oats and peas, Hungarian grass or millet, sweet and common field corn, northern sugar corn. pumpkins, squashes, beets, carrots and turnips. Red clover can be cut at least twice during the season, and orchard grass four or five oats and peas can be raised. In Canada tares or vetches are sown with oats on farms where soiling is practical and in places adapted to its growth alfalfa is regarded as the best crop for soiling purposes, as the plants bear frequent cutting.

To arrange to have a succession of green plants from April till December may be easy in theory but difficult to put in practice. The season will hasten r retard the growing of cultivated plants as it will grass and clover. A frought will diminish the yield of plants employed for soiling purposes as well as that of plants in a pasture. For that reason persons who practice soiling are generally obliged to use considerable hay, grain, oil-cake and millstuffs in connection with green fodder. If one has a well-filled silo he can employ ensilage to take the place of fresh plants when a drought renders them searce. The soiling system is best adapted to countries where there is little liability to protracted droughts, or where irrigation is practiced and where labor is very cheap. Soiling may pay where land is very dear, but oe ruinous where land is cheap. Few armers in England practice soiling because the moist climate generally insures an abundance of grass in the pastures. The like is true in Holland, a country where land is high and labor

w. If cotton and tobacco raising in he South ever gives place to stockgrowing, it is likely that soiling will receive much attention, as pasturage is poor and wages are low.

In the early stages of agriculture and stock-raising it is not likely that any of the domesticated animals were supplied with harvested food during the season that grass and other forage plants were growing. Even beasts of ---When it comes to voting for the burden were turned out to graze when up food in a pasture at any time. over one year old.

Hogs were at one time grazing animals as sheep and cattle are now. No one kept them in pens except during the winter. They had the range of commons and forests, in which they found their living. The swineherds described by Sir Walter Scott in the Waverly novels were as common in England and Germany as the shepherd now is in most parts of Europe. He looked after the hogs on an estate as the modern "cowboy" looks after the cattle on a Western ranch or range. He did not feed the hogs, for in those old days hogs helped themselves.

Probably the first man who shut up hogs and fed them during the warm portions of the year was ridiculed by his neighbors. They could not see the use of feeding hogs when they could "skirmish round" and pick up their own living on the commons and in the forests. Soiling hogs then was like soiling cattle now. Horses, mules and hogs are at present generally supplied with harvested and often with prepared food during the graining season. Many English farmers feed their sheep during the summer so as to obtain very superior mutton. They have succeeded in producing breeds of sheep that are too heavy to run over hilly pastures and gain in flesh. Soiling sheep has been found to pay on costly land when mutton instead of wool is the object. The time may come when soiling cattle kept for producing beef or milk will be general among farmers who own costly land and who desire to make the most out of it. - Chicago

BROTHERLESS GIRLS.

Why They Are Usually the Victims of Sundry Affectations.

A brotherless girl may have a languid air, a simpering expression and the habit of using long words where short ones would be better, but any one who can boast of from two to ei ht brothers is sure to have her little affectations well weeded out. The girl whose brother is one of her best friends will not make eyes, nor drawl, nor give her photograph to an acquaintance of yesterday, nor answer advertisements whose object is "mutual improvement." She will understand that there are some sorts of innocent sounding slang that ought never to be used, and she will remember that the women who wish to retain the reverence of men should decide how little slang they can possibly get along with and not use a quarter of that. She will learn that men, good and bad alike, treat a silly women civilly to her face and pronounce her an awful goose behind her back; that nobody has a profound regard for awful geese except the men who marry them, and that even theywell, we will not go further into the subject, but any rate they find out a great deal of which the brotherless girl knows nothing at all. .

A great deal is written about selfish and depraved boys who are ruined for life by the injudicious fondling received from their mothers and sisters, and it may be that, to a youth of naturally evil tendencies, petting and adulation are almost as bad as snubbing all winter will be the first fresh food and scolding; but even a bad boy has a those who stand up for him. Any girl who really interests herself in her ten, or twelve, or fourteen-year-old brother, who acquaints herself with his ideas, furthers his plans, shows that she takes a genuine pleasure in his society, will find not only that her influence over times. In many localities two crops of him is daily increasing, but also that his wholesome, practical and sensible way of looking at things is a decided benefit to her. - Toronto Globe.

TRIMMINGS FOR DRESSES.

Passementeries, Garnitures and Braiding for Wool Costumes

Passementeries are shown in colors to match all the prevailing shades of woolen fabrics, and come not only in the usual galloons, but also in separate garnitures for waist and skirt. Some of these have a military character, and appear in brandebourgs, fourrageres, and shoulder ornaments, with olives and balls pendent from black braids. which are used on colored cloths or black.

Many of these waist garnitures appear in V-shaped appliques of silk-cord passementerie, and plaques of the same for skirt garniture. A ladder-like arrangement of silk passementerie is also used for skirt garniture, and is generally seen placed over a silk or morie panel, and these relieve the dullness of woolen costume wonderfully.

Steel and gilt cord passementeries are used on navy blue, Russian green and fawn-colored jackets, and gilt braiding is used for dressy jackets. The plain colored silk-cord appliques and braids are seen, however, in much greater profusion.

Jet galloons are used on both colored and black serges, but the employment of jet as a garniture for woolen costumes is questionable as a matter of taste, and can not be regarded as a leading fashion. Fine silk braid stitched on flatly is a favorite finish for tricot cloths and fine woolens made in tailor style, and Hercules braid is liked in single rows for se ges and heavy woolens.

Braiding in patterns is a favorite garniture for tailor-made gowns of smooth-faced cloth; the designs are ques on the front of the basques and

-The New York Truth has inter-The Republicans have no principles country is Democratic. The people to bring their food to them, and some to fight for, or if they have they consecutive that, we hope, and will say so at discovered that it was unprofitable to profession of training fleas, and the ceal them very successfully. What the polls when the time comes. N. Y. allow horses to waste time in picking man asserts that no flea lives to be

This world is macadamized with liars to such an extent that you can scarcely believe what appears to be the truth. Perhaps the greatest liar, as well as the one entitled to the highest award, is the building liar.

You call upon him in the middle of May to see why he hasn't finished the foundation that he said would be complete in April. He will tell you that road, but to the average farmer it is March was so cold that men could not work in the open air, and that a foundation made in such a temperature would not last.

When you ask him, a little later on, why the house is not lathed, he tells you the man he engaged to do that work is in the hospital, having only twe days before fallen off another building in course of erection. Finally, the lathing is done, and a week or two later you casually ask the builder if there is going to be any plaster put on. He tells you the plaster can not be put on until after the gas-pipes have been put in.

Then you go to the man who has the plumbing contract. He admits frankly that he is behind, simply because the furnace pipes have not been put in. He assures you that if his work were already done, that the plaster could not go on until after the pipes from the furnace were in also.

Then you go to the furnace man to know why the pipes have not been put in. He tells you that if all the furnace pipes were in, the gas-pipes would have to go in, also, before any plastering could be done, and refers you to the

The man you engage to erect your iron fence is not strictly a builder, but he is sufficiently identified with building to lie fairly well. The fence you order on the 1st of March he doesn't put up until June the 24th, owing to the, to him, pleasant fact that he "had a number of big orders from New Haven." In all probability he never had an order from New Haven, unless it was an order to leave the town inside of twenty-four hours.

As you are lingering about, you suddenly see a strange dog come bounding out of the hole that is going to be a window. You ask where the windows are. and a couple of men who are down in the cellar pretending to be doing some thing tell you that they have been disappointed in not getting the windowweights. Consequently, every window waits till they get ready to put them in.

If you are not around on the lookout, or if you depend on an architect to superintend the building while he sits in his New York office, you will get pine where the specifications call for some thing else, and the some thing else will be painted, that you may not discover that you are getting the wrong kind of wood.

If you have the work done by contract, your house will not be properly built until after you have been in it three years. But it will be built swiftly-almost while you wait. But if you have it done by day's work, you won't get in for a year after the house is promised. This is because the men who work by the day are conscientious, and take their time, and their time is money. Almost any time you can find them playing poker on a lime-barrel.

Then the house is not painted, because the Boston concern hasn't sent on the creosote stain; and the mantels can't be made, because the architect, whose stock in trade is a pair of eyeglasses, has forgotten to send on the plans; and the panel-work is not finished, because the factory has not been able to turn it out, owing to a fire.

After you are in you find your beams are not the right thickness, and that your double-floors are single; and that the man who rubbed the varnished closet-doors down with pomice-stone didn't touch the insides. You would like to touch his insides with a load of No. 3 shot; but by this time he is lost to sight and memory any thing but

If Job himself were building a house to-day, his patience would not last half as long as the "Patience" of Gilcert and Sullivan did. He would rush wildly from the building, and jump against a barbed-wire fence for comfort and consolation.

For the average builder never builded half so well as he knew. Suppose the birds did not finish their nests until some time in September! Suppose the beavers didn't get their winter homes built until March! If they didn't, they would be on a level with the builder who promises a house in May, and gives it to you the following January.

If we had our way, we would have all the builders killed by architects. Then we would have the authorities hang the architects.-Puck.

An Economic Provision.

"I wonder," said a man on a railway train, addressing some one who shared his seat, "what they are making a road across the track here for? There don't seem to be any need for it."

"The railroad company is doing it." "Wonder why?"

"To let a man stand here with a flag and look out for trains."

"But I don't understand why they want to make a crossing merely to have it watched."

"Why, you see, a train has just cut off another man's leg and the company | the servant who waits upon you some has given him a ten-dollar-per-month job to keep him from bringing suit against the road."-Arkansaw Traveler.

-A general smile was caused at a Buffalo railway station the other day by an innocent countryman who asked for accommodations "in one of those bedroom cars."

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Do not overfeed your sheep or place so much food before them that they will leave any, for they will soon learn to waste large quantities of it.

-Every kitchen should have a set of measures and scales for use in making cakes and other articles which must be compounded carefully and accurately as regards proportions.

-Matched teams, so far as appearances go, are very desirable upon the more desirable to have the teams mated equally in gait and strength.

-Tomato Toast: Run a quart of tomatoes through the colander, put in a stew-pan, season with butter, pepper and salt. Cut slices of bread, toast, butter and lay on a hot dish, and pour the tomatoes on the toast .- Good Cheer.

-If you have pictures hanging against an outer wall protect them from any possible damp by covering the backs with sheet lead, or else keep them from contact with the wall by corks fastened to the lower end of the frames

-Corn Cake Without Eggs: One quart of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda, two tablespoonfuls of shortening, one cup of flour and corn meal sufficient for a stiff batter; bake in roll pan or buscuit tin in a moderate oven .-Household.

-Potato Crequettes: The potato is such an essential article of diet, appearing on most tables at least twice a day, that different ways of preparing them are always acceptable. When cold mashed potatoes are left, season with pepper and salt; beat to a cream, with a tablespoonful of melted butter to every cupful of potatoes. Add two or three well-beaten eggs and some minced parsley. Roll into small balls. Dip in beaten egg, then in bread erumbs, and fry in hot lard .- Farm, Field and Stockman.

-A correspondent of an exchange urges planting nut trees along the highways instead of the other kinds which yield nothing of value and do not afford any better shade than trees bearing delicious fruits and nuts. In cultivating nut trees we are not neglecting the æsthetics of our surroundings or that of the highways, for the hickories, walnuts and chestnuts are as noble and beautiful trees as the maples, lindens and other common and familiar roadside trees .- Indianapolis Journal.

-The increased heat of the sun will not only produce an increase of bloom in green-house and window plants, but it will favor the multiplication of insects. Tobacco, in the form of smoke as an infusion or "tea," or as dust, or more conveniently as soap, applied early, and followed up weekly, will keep most insects in subjection. The red spider is best subdued by frequent showerings with water. Give air on mild days, and commence to harder the plants for their removal out-ofdoors. - Exchange.

DUTIES OF GUESTS.

How Lady Visitors Can Make Themselves Agreeable to Their Hostesses.

Much has been written about the art of entertaining and the duties of a hostess, but is there no obligation on the other side? To be a really acceptable guest requires infinite tact, or else possession of most of the cardinal virtues. How many a guest has gone home a little less liked by the hostess! A little care and thoughtfulness will make "visiting" a less trying ordeal. In the first place, it is better to understay rather than overstay an invitation, and is pleasanter for both parties if the length of the visit desired is stated before hand by the hostess. Perhaps the most consideration of all is that the family routine should be disturbed as little as possible. Be up in time for breakfast and prompt at all meals. Do not ask for tea or milk at odd times, or order what is not on the table. Remember you are not at a hotel. I once saw a lady guest call for olives when they were not on the bill of fare, and the hostess has never forgotten this particular act of rudeness. Make as little trouble as possible.

If there is only one overworked servant, why not make your own bed? Have some employment of your own as an excuse for retiring to your own room for some time each day. Do not follow your hos'ess about all the time, as she generally has many duties, and especially respect private rooms, unless particularly invited to them. Do not give your washing to the house servant. Pay for your own luggage in coming and going, if a public conveyance is employed, and do not sponge upon your hostess for car fare and trivial expenses. These little things make many a friendship less warm. You certainly would not take one of your friends with you unless particularly invited to do so by the hostess. Do not demand too much attention. Be easily pleased, and chime in most cordially with any thing proposed. Try to please the tastes of your hostess in every way. Consult their likes FLOUR and dislikes even in manners of dress; be interested in what interests them; be sure not to hurt their feelings. Do not criticise the family you visit; admire what is good; do not notice the rest. Do not always tell of the fine things you have seen or eaten elsewhere. Help your hostess; amuse a child or entertain other guests. Show your love for your hostess in all little ways. Give money. It makes it easier for the mistress if the servants do "not object to company." Try to make some return for your visits—either an invitation, a timely gift, or at least honestly expressed gratitude or appreciation. Lastly, study some one who is an everwelcome guest and try to grasp her

secret .- A. M. Turner.

Concerning Wind-Mills.

Wind-mills are a very ancient invention, but are not of much practical value in a country where fuel is cheap, from the extreme irregularity of the wind upon which they depend. It is hoped that a remedy for this defect has been found by the Duc de Feltre, in the transformation of the surplus energy of windy weather by causing it to drive a dynamo, thus converting it into electricity, with which he charges batteries of storage cells. These in turn can be utilized to drive the machinery in time of calm. Any such plan is, of course, attended by a very large waste of power, but when the original quantity is so enormous as it is in a gale of wind waste is a matter of very little moment. Before the world is many generations older more attention will be given to the question of yoking the great forces of nature to our machinery, and utilize the enormous energy of the winds, waves, tides, not to mention water power and the direct radiation from the sun. Our store of available coal will doubtless last for many a long day to come, but we ought not to forget that we are a race of spendthrifts, living on our capital, and that we must not miss any opportunity of economizing the limited resources of our estate.-London News.

TRICKS ON THE STAGE.

A Thrilling Life and Death Struggle.

A Thrilling Life and Death Struggle.

Some time ago there was on exhibition, in New York, what was called the "wonderful electrical man!"

That "wonder" now says that he was always secretly connected with a battery so arranged as to defeat discovery!

Many "freaks of nature" are only freaks of clever deceptive skill.

Bishop, the mind-reader, so-called, was

Sishop, the mind-reader, so-called, was shown to be only a shrewd student of human nature, whose reading of thought was net phenomenal.

Even so intelligent a man as Robert Dale Owen was for many years fully persuaded that certain alleged spiritual manifestations were genuine, but, in the Katie King case, he eventually found that he had been re-

rselessly deceived. Morselessiy deceived.

When to natural credulity is added a somewhat easily-fired imagination, spectres become facts, and clever tricks realities. "That man," remarked a prominent physician the other day to our reporter, "thinks he is sick. He is a 'hypo.' He comes here regularly three times a week for treatment. There is absolutely nothing the matter with him, but of course every time he comes I fix him up something."

"And he pays for it?"
"Yes, \$3.00 a visit. But what I give him has no remedial power whatever. I have to cater to his imaginary ills. He is one of my best friends, and I dare not disappoint his fears."

An even more striking case of professional delusion is related by W. H. Winton, business manager of the Kingston (N. Y.)

Freeman:
"In 1883, Mr. R. R., of New York, (a relative of a late vice-president of the United States) was seriously ill of a very fatal disorder. The best physicians attended him, but, until the last one was tried, he constantly grew worse. This doctor gave him some medicine in a two-ounce bottle. Improving, he got another bottle, paying \$2 for each. He was getting relief after having used several of these mysterious small bottles.

ing used several of these mysterious small bottles.

One day he laid one on his desk in his New York office. In the same office a friend was using a remedy put up in a large bottle. By pure accident it was found out that these two bottles contained exactly the same medicine, the two ounce vial costing the doctor's patient \$2, while his friend paid but \$1.25 for a bottle holding over sixteen ounces of Warner's safe cure. The doctor's services were stopped at once, the man continued treating himself with what his doctor had secretly prescribed—Warner's safe cure, which finally restored him to health from an attack of what his doctors called bright's disease."

If the leading physicians in the land, through fear of the code, will secretly prescribe Warner's safe cure in all cases of kidney, liver and general disorder, do they not thereby confess their own inability to cure it, and, by the strongest sort of indorsement, commend that preparation to the public?

We hear it warmly spoken of in every direction, and we have no doubt whatever that it is, all things considered, the very best article of the kind ever known.

-Stranger (in Lincoln real estate office)-"I would like a situation of some kind." "You would, eh? Well, we need a man, but we can't afford to pay more than ten dollars a week. Have you had experience?" "Not in real estate." "What's your business?" "I have been advance agent of a circus all summer." "You have? Will you sign a contract to work at forty dollars a week?"-Lincoln Journal.

Use Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds and all other Throat Troubles.

"Pre-eminently the best."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

JAPAN is considered superior to paint to keep tin from rusting.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS					
CATTLE-Shipping steers			0	-	30
Native cows		(X)	0		15
Butchers' steers	2	00	0		00
HOGS-Good to choice heavy.	4	(0)	60	4	55
WHEAT-No. 2 red		No	t qu	uot	ed
No.2 soft		659	600		67
CORN-No. 2		355	400		36
OATSNo. 2		22	0		221
RYE-No. 2		44	0		445
FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1	65	00	1	70
HAY-Baled	6	4)0	0	8	00
BUTTER-Choice creamery		22	0		25
CHEESE-Full cream		11	0		12
EGGS-Choice		13	0		19
BACON-Ham			400		121
Shoulders			600		6
Sides			400		10
LARD		6	0		61
POTATOES		50	60		60
ST. LOUIS.		~			00
		25	-		40
CATTLE-Shipping steers		-	@		60
Butchers' steers		00	0		80
HOGS-Packing		20	0	-	55
SHEEP-Fair to choice		10	0		00
FLOURChoice	3	80	0	4	00
WHEAT-No. 2 red			400		71
CORN-No. 3			800		38
OATS-No. 2			40		24
RYE-No.2		51	0		52
BUTTER-Creamery		24	60		16
PORK	12	40	(4	15	50
CHICAGO.					
CATTLE-Shipping steers	8	00	0		62
HOGSPacking and shipping	4	30	0	4	55
SHEEP-Fair to choice	3	0)	0	4	75
FLOUR-Winter wheat	3	75	0	4	00
WHEAT-No. 2 red		73	0		783
CORN-No.2		41	0		413
OATS-No.2		25	0		251
RYE-No.2		51	0		513
BUTTER-Creamery		18	6		25
PORK	12	75	60	13	00
NEW YORK.			-	-	
CATTLE-Common to prime	3	50	0	5	40
World Cand to shains			0		

HOGS-Good to choice...... 4 60 @ 4 90 FLOUR-Good to choice...... 8 70 @ 4 75

Most women naturally look forward to matrimony as their proper sphere in life, but they should constantly oear in mind that a fair, rosy face, bright eyes, and a healthy, well-developed form, are the best passports to a happy merriage. All those wasting disorders, weaknesses, "dragging-down" sensations, and functional irregularities peculiar to their sex, have an unfailing specific in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

"He is filling his last cavity," mournfully said a young dentist, as the body of his deceased partner was lowered into the grave.

N. Y. Ledger.

The Stomach as a Vinegar Cruet. A stinging as of hot vinegar is sometimes felt in the gullet. This is produced by an acid or gas evolved by dyspepsia. A genial carminative, far more reliable than carbonate of soda or magnesia, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is an exceptionally fine source of relief from every symptom of indigestion; also from fever and ague, nervousness, constipation and biliousness.

THE reporter who goes out to interview a man always starts with an interrogation point in his head.—Merchant Traveler.

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

A POLITE way of dunning a delinquent is

Yon sturdy oak whose branches wide
Boldly the storms and winds defy,
Not long ago an acorn, small,
Lay dormant 'neath the summer sky.

Not unlike the thrifty oak in its germ, developement and growth, is consumption.
But even this mighty foe of mankind, positively yields to the wonderful curative properties of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery if taken early. Don't be blind to your own interests and think yours a hopeless case. This remarkable remedy has rescued thousands. Of druggists.

In matrimonial affairs love frequently goes out with the tied. — Texas Siftings.

Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver use of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Prominent physicians use it and testify to its great value. Please read the following: "I used Scott's Emulsion for an obstinate Cough with Hemorrhage, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation, Sleeplessness, etc. All of these have now left, and I believe your Emulsion has saved a case of well developed Consumption."—T. J. FINDLEY, M. D., Lone Star, Texas.

We notice it is usually a skin flint who tries to hide a crime.—Duluth Paragrapher Suit Yourself,

but there is no other remedy for sick head ache, dizziness, constipation, biliousness, or to restore a regular, healthy action to the liver, stomach and bowels, equal to those reliable little "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," prepared by Dr. Pierce. Of druggists.

CALIFORNIA has at present about 120 Congregational churches with 8.000 members. THOSE whose Complexions are poor

should use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

WORTH repeating—a kiss—sometimes.

Burlington Free Press. THE smoker's delight-"Tansill's Punch"

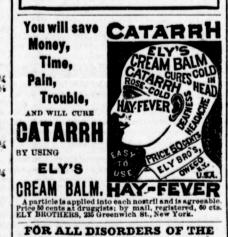
c. cigar. To a near-sighted person no one is per fectly plain

all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation

Bilious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds

yield readily to the beneficent influence of

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



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

STRICTLY VEGETABLE. TURE CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA F APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, NERVOUSNESS, JAUN DICE, ETC. PRICE, 25 cents.

E BEST TONIC IN EXISTENCE IS
PERUVIAN STRENGTHENING ELIXIR.

Catarrh

May affect any portion of the body where the mucous membrane is found. But catarrh of the mucous membrane is found. But catarrh of the head is by far the most common, and, strange to say, the most liable to be neglected. It originates in a cold, or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. The wonderful success Hood's Sarsaparilla has had in curing catarrh warrants us in urging all who suffer with this disease to try the peculiar medicine. It renovates and invigorates the blood, and tones every organ.

"I have been troubled with that annoying disease, nasal catarrh, and have taken all kinds of

blood purifiers, but never found relief till I used Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I am confident will do all that is claimed. Hurrah for Hood's Sarsapa-

rilla!" J.L. ROUTT, Marksburg, Ky.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh
and it has done me a great deal of good. I recommend it to all within my reach. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been worth everything to me." LUTHER
D. ROBBINS, East Thompson, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar



COCKLE'S **ANTI-BILIOUS**

PILLS THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.



WALES Goodyear

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

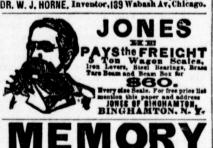


Cures Neuralgia, Toothache, RHEUMATISM,
ame Back, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruts
Burns, Wounds, Old Sores and All Aches and Pains. It Cures You. That's the Idea I old by Druggists, So etc. Song Book mailed free, ddress WIZARD OIL COMPANY CHICAGO.



ALY HAMMERLESS. DALY THREE BARREL.
ANHATTAN HAMMERLESS. PIEPER BREECH LOADERS
Send for Catalogue of Specialties.
SCHOVERLING, DALY & GALES, 84 and 86 Chambers Street, New York.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE



MHAT

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fuliness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste inmouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequentheadaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot finshes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Billious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Diseovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not curred, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Diseases, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Disecvery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ,

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and bealing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both fiesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great-celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Br. Pierce's Golden Medical Disc, covery

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Biotch, or Eruption, to the worst Serofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores." Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount. for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections,

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION.

which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in thoearlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all: Chronic Diseases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Caturrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Sold by Druggists, at \$1.00, or Six Bottlesfor \$5.00.

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption.

World's Dispensary Medical Association. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

"FRESIDE Readings for Happy Homes" is just what you want to read aloude to the family in these long winter evenings.

SS pp. Price, \$1.85. will be sent for \$5 cents to any one monthly in the sent specific properties. any one mentioning this offer. Also the best family paper in the country 8 months for 20 cents. H. L. HASTINGS, 49 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

\$100 to \$300 A MONTH their own horses and give their whole time to business. Spare moments may be profitably ployed also. A few vacancies in towns and c B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1013 Main St., Richmond

INFORMATION about LANDS, etc., of Arkansas. Sent free. Address Thos. ESSEX of T. M. GIBSON, Land Commissioners, Little ROCK, ARK.

Laux's Improved Asthma Powder. Instant re-STHMA lief, positive cure, hundreds of testi-monials. One dollar package only M cents. All druggists. Trial free. Send stamp. O. G. HOTTINGER, Druggist, Lincoln Park, Chicago

SOLDIERS all get Pensions, if 34 disabled; Officers' pay, bounders ty collected Posetters relieved; 22 years practice; success or no fee. LAWS SENT FILEE. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, O., & Washington, D.C.

SALESMEN WANTED by the oldest, eries in the West. Permanent positions; good pay. Outht free. STARK NURSERIES, Louisians, Mo

55 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write-BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Nick. A NEW NOVEL complete in each number; also stories and essays. \$3.00 per year. Send locents for sample copy to LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia.

GOOD PAYE FARMERS Honorable, Use or Half Time. FARMERS Honorable, Use or Half Time. GURANTEE CO., 1120 Pine Street, St. LOUIS, No.

\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample Free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich. HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arith

etic, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught ulars free. BRYANT'S COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y. WORK FOR ALL. 830 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY. Augusta, Me.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION FOR SALE 12 well-improved Farms from \$3 to \$10 per acre. Add's Geo. Ellinghouse, Fredericktown, Mo.

A. N.K.-D. No. 1160 WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.



THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year will contain matter of interest to everybody. The history of Abraham Lincoln during the War—the personal, inner history—will be recounted by the private secretaries of Mr. Lincoln—The Siberian traveler, George Kennan, who has just returned from an eventful journey of 15,000 miles through Siberia and Russia, undertaken with an artist, at the expense of The CENTURY, will make his report on "Siberia and the Exile Sy" tem," in a series of papers which will astonish the world. Mr. Kennan made the personal acquaintance of some 300 exiled Nihilists and Liberals. Edward Eggleston, author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," George W. Cable, Frank R. Stockton, and other famous authors, will furnish novels and novel-

ettes; there will be narratives of personal adventure in the War—tunneling from Libby prison, etc., etc., with an article by Gen. Shermar on "The Grand Strategy of the War"; articles bearing upon the International Sunday-School Lessons, richly illustrated; papers on the West, its industries and sports; beautifully illustrated articles on English Cathedrals; etc., etc.

PACIFIC MANUFACTURING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THE CENTURY. It has recently been said by a prominent paper that "it is doing more than any other private agency of to-day to teach the American people the true meaning of the words Natior and Democracy. It is a great magazine, and it is doing a great work." The regular circulation of THE CENTURY is about 250,000. Send for our illustrated catalogue and get the full prospectus and particulars of A Special Offer Mention this paper. The Century Co., 33 East 17th St., New York.

19

Four of the Chicago Anarchists Hanged.

Engel, Spies, Fischer and Parsons Suffe the Extreme Penalty-Fielden and Schwab Get Life Imprisonment-History of the Crime.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 11 .- The decision of the Governor in the Anarchists' cases was announced in front of the mansion at seven o'clock last night by his private secretary. By its terms Fielden and Schwab have their sentences commuted to imprisonment for life, but the rest are denied clemency and thus Spies, Fischer, Parsons and Engel will be executed to-day in Chicago. The following is the Governor's decision in full:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE. SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 10, 1887 .- On August 20 1886, in the Cook County criminal court, Augustus Spies, Albert R. Parsons, Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab, Adolph Fischer George Engel and Louis Lingg were found guilty by the verdict of the jury and after-ward sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Matthias J. Degan. An appeal was taken from such finding and sen-tence to the Supreme Court of the State. That court upon a final hearing, and after much de liberation, unanimously affirmed the judgment of the court below. The case now comes before me by petition of the defendants for consideration as Governor of the State. If the let-ters of Albert Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Louis Lingg demanding "unconditional release" or as they express it, "liberty or death," and protesting in the strongest language against mercy or commutation of sentence pro-nounced against them, can be considered peti-tions, pardon, could it be granted, which might imply any guilt whatever upon the part of either of them, would not be such a vindication as they demand.

Executive intervention upon the grounds insisted upon by the four above-named persons could in no sense be deemed an exercise of the constitutional power to grant reprieves, com-mutations and pardons unless based upon the belief on my part of their entire innocence of the crime of which they stand convicted. A careful consideration of the evidence in the record of the trial of the parties, as well as of all alleged and claimed for them outside of the record, has failed to produce upon my mind any impression tending to impeach the verdict of the jury or the judgment of the trial court or of the Supreme Court affirming the guilt of all these parties. Satisfied, therefore, as I am of their guilt, I am precluded considering the question of commutation of the sentences of Albert R. Parsons Adolph Fischer. sentences of Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Louis Lingg to imprisonment in the penitentiary, as they emphatically declare they will not accept such commutation. Sumuel Fielden, Michael Schwab and August Spies unite in a petition for "Executive clem ency:" Fielden and Schwab, in addition, pre

ency: Frieden and scawao, in addition, pre-sent separate and supplementary petitions for the commutation of their sentences. While, as said above, I am satisfied of the guilt of the parties, as found by the verdict of the jury, which was sustained by the judgments of the courts, a most careful consideration of the whole subject leads me to the conclusion that the sentence of the law as to Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab may be modified as to each of them in the interest of humanity and without doing violence to public justice. And as to the said Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab the sentence is commuted to imprison-ment in the penitentiary for life. As to all the other named defendants I do not feel justified in interfering with the sentence of the court.

While I would gladly have come to a differ

ent conclusion in regard to the sentence of de-fendants August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, Albert R. Parsons and Louis Lings, I regret to say that under a solemn sense of the obligations of my office I have been unable to do so.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY, Governor.

The following is a copy of the instru-ment officially commuting the sentence of Fielden and Schwab:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHARD J. OGLESBY, GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

To the Sheriff of Cook County:
GREETING: Whereas, Samuel Fielden and
Michael Schwab were convicted at the June term. A. D. 1886, of the criminal court of Cook of the crime of murder and were sentenced to be hanged; and.

Whereas, It has been presented to me by divers good citizens of said county that said Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab are fit and proper subjects for Executive clem-

Now know ye that I, Richard J. Oglesby Governor of Illinois, by authority in me vested by the constitution of this State, do by these presents commute the sentence of the said Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab to im-

prisonment in the penitentiary for life.

In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of the State. Done at the City of Springfield this 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twelfth.

R. J. OGLESBY, Governor. HENRY D. DEMENT, Secretary of State. PREPARING FOR DEATH.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 .- As soon as the sheriff had received notice that four of the Anarchists would be hanged to-day every preparation was at once made.

At 8:10 o'clock Spies, Fischer and Engel were taken from the rooms in which they had bade farewell to their relatives and consigned to their cells. These were soon closely guarded, an armed deputy standing in front of each barred door. Inside of each cell was a lantern while a table was placed outside, and on this was a lamp giving the guards an opportunity to watch the movements of each prisoner.

Mrs Lucy Parsons created a scene in the criminal court building about ten o'clock. She walked down Michigan street to the main entrance and was admitted to the hallway by the armed guards. She had with her a lady friend. Approaching the door which leads to the jail yard, she demanded permission to proceed. This was denied her by a deputy sheriff who was acting under directions of Sheriff Matson. "But I must go in and see my husband," exclaimed Mrs. Parsons.

"You can not," was the firm reply. Then the dusky wife of the Anarchist threw up her hands and fell to the floor in a dead faint. It took over twenty minutes to bring her to consciousness, but when this was done she was escorted from the building. Parsons was not informed of the

INCREDIBLE COOLNESS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 2 a. m.—At one o'clock a change was made in the death watch. Deputy Hartke had been guarding Spies since eight o'clock. He reported that he had quite a long talk with the Anarchist. Spies declared that he had no reason to be afraid and then launched forth in a tirade against the courts. He asserted that all the judges who had any connection with the case had reason to tremble while the Anarchists could hold up their heads and walk to death with steady

footsteps. THE LAST INTERVIEW.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 .- When the news of the commutation of the sentence of Fielden and Schwab was received at the jail there was an extraordinary scene of activity. The news was sent to the relatives of all the condemned men and in a short time began to arrive at the jail.

The first of the women to come was Mrs. Schwab. Soon after Schwab was brought from his cell to the main office. His wife quickly advanced to him, and throwing her arms about his neck burst into tears. Schwab returned the embrace in a calm

manner, and soon the two were chatting quietly together.

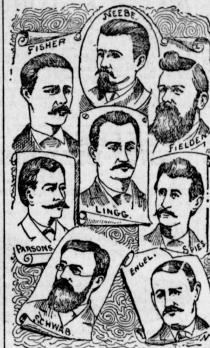
After this Spies and Fischer were brought

ry, and Engel was brought to the private office of Mr. Folz. This was done for the purpose of allowing the relatives to take their last interview.

The first of the women to arrive after Mrs. Schwab was Miss Engel, the daughter of the condemned Anarchist. When the two met in the private office there was an outburst of grief which it is impossible to describe. Father and daughter clung to each other and sobbed convulsively. Their onversation was in German and listened to only by Deputy Oleson.

Then came Mrs. Spies, the mother of August. She had been waiting outside for an hour and a half. Her sobs could be heard through the corridors of the build-ing. She did not stay long in the library with her son, and on her exit from the jai Mrs. Fischer was admitted. She went into library and her lamentations were heard above the tramp of the deputies who swarmed about the place.

But the crowning scene of all was the visit of Nina Van Zandt, the proxy wife of Spies. She was conducted to the library by Deputy Oleson. As she walked through the main office she betrayed no emotion but the moment at which she saw August completely changed her demeanor. There was a look, then a gasp and in a trice



the lovers were in each other's arms bevy of curious reporters and officers crowded up to the door of the library, but it was quickly shut by the deputy. The interview between the prisoner and his faithful devotee lasted nearly half an hour. What actually transpired will never be known to the world, but it was sufficient to bring a glimmer of tears to the eyes of the old deputy. In half an hour the lovers had parted and the excitement of the entrance of Nina had passed.

Cuicago, Nov. 11 .- All four of the doomed Anarchists slept soundly last night. At 3:45 a. m. Engel awoke. Within the next ten minutes his three doomed companions opened their eyes. They tumbled off their cots and hastily dressed themselves. No conversation took place between the Anarchists and their guards. Spies and Parsons bade them good-bye, and in a few minutes the deputies emerged from the cell room. They were relieved by others. Fischer was the first one to emerge from his cell. Accompanied by two deputies he stepped over to the plain iron sink and took a good wash. His every movement was closely watched. Spies next performed his ablutions and seemed to enjoy them. Old man Engel followed the young Anarchist, and the last to wash was Parsons. The coffins in which were to be deposited he bodies of the condemned men after the hanging were brought from the county hospital at 3:15 a. m. and carried into th jail. At six o'clock 300 policemen, with rifles, bayonets, revolvers and full cartridge boxes, went on duty at the jail, Chief Ebersold being in command in person, his aides being Captains Buckley, Hubbard and Schaack. Detectives were stationed outside the police lines and mingled with

At eight o'clock active preparations for the execution began, when Chief Bailiff Cahill arrived at the jail and assigned the deputy sheriffs to their various positions

for the day.
At 10:30 the condemned men were dressed in new suits of black, ready for the gallows. Shortly after the ticket holders were admitted to the jail and the doors closed. At half-past eleven the death warrants were read and the convicts bound.

The four burly deputies standing in the rear of the four condemned men began without delay to adjust the ropes, Spies' noose being the first one placed. He did not appear to regard it of any more conse quence than a new linen collar. The knot was slipped down the cord close against his neck, but he did not show a

When the same process was being car ried on with Fischer, Spies turned and quickly whispered to the bailiff some suggestion concerning the rope. Fischer's casional ardor was quite noticeably les-sened when he felt the hempen strand, and Engel bit his under lip hard when his turn came. Just then Dr. Murphy, a young physician, standing back of Engel, whispered a joke in Engel's ear. Incredible as it may seem, the low-browed Anarchist aughed outright with the rope around his neck, and while another was being fastened on Parsons by his side. But the grotesque laugh stopped in a single in tant and Parsons, meekly as a saint, cast his eves upward at the dangling line above

Before the four Anarchists had an ink ling of what was to be done, the white caps were deftly slipped upon their heads and drawn quickly down to the necks, shutting off the view of each as completely and with less warning than does the camera cloth at a photograph gallery.

August Spies was the first of the four doomed men to make use of his wits while he could. In a tone of intense bitterness of spirit, he, the man who wrote the famous revenge circular, hissed out tween his tightly-clenched teeth: "There will come a time when our silence will b more powerful than the voices they are strangling to death."

rather a command or warning: "May I be allowed to speak?" Then with slow entreaty came: "Will you let me speak. Sheriff Matson?" There was another agonizing pause, when muffled through the cap broke out in unnatural, hollow accents: "Let the voice of the people be heard."

A crash as of a falling house thundered through the corridors, and the slender ropes were taut. "In full view of the 200 men in front were the four white, writhing shrouds.

The ropes could be seen slowly tightening about the necks; that between cap and shroud could be noticed blackening and purpling. Nine mortal minutes passed. Then it was

been broken. All the Anarchists died of strangulation. None of their necks were broken.

As soon as the doctors had declared the four men to be dead those who witnessed the execution began to depart in a most

orderly manner, in great contrast to previous occasions of a similar character.

known to a certainty that not a neck had

AFTER THE EXECUTION. It was wonderful to note how quickly the excitement which had filled the jail all morning had calmed down. The 200 prisoners confined in the place who had been in fever heat during the tragic event of the day almost instantly regained their usual pirits and cracked jokes from cell to cell, and as they had had nothing to eat since breakfast they soon began to yell for soup. The spectators who had witnessed the nanging walked out of the inclosure and the weary deputies went to dinner, the only ones left in the jail office being the press

epresentatives At 1:30 o'clock the coffin in which lay the ody of Parsons was carried out of the jail and taken to the home of the widow. Curious police officials walked into the jail to learn how the execution had been proceeded with and were in turn questioned as to how the citizens outside had acted. 'There wes absolutely no trouble," one and all replied.

Fischer's remains were removed to his home at 1:35 o'clock. Many people dis-played autographs of the dead Fischer which he had written during the morning. t was estimated that he made fifty of them in all. They all read alike and were couched in the following words: "Anarchy s liberty. Adolph Fischer, Cook County iail. November 11, 1887."

Spies was removed in his coffin at 1:40 o'clock. The remains were received by a the candle and his mortal wound followed." committee of the Central Labor Union composed of Messrs. Stauber, Linnemeyer, Schmedinger, Urban and Bethig. Before he committee left the jail they went into he visitors' cage and shouted good-byes to schwab and Fielden, who will be removed to Joliet penitentiary to-day. The members of the committee kissed their hands and raised their hats to their imprisoned companions and sadly left.

THE SUICIDE, LINGG.
At a little undertaker's shop at 186 Milvaukee avenue the bodies of Lingg and Engel were prepared for the grave. The latter's remains were easily cared for and after being placed in a neat black cloth-covered casket were taken to the little store at 386 Milwaukee avenue, where the widow and brother of the dead man waited o receive them.

There was an eager, curious crowd hanging around the undertaker's, and though fully a hundred persons followed the black wagon the crowd did not seem to diminish n the least. People pushed, and shoved and crowded to get a sight of the interior of the store in the rear of which Lingg's to make the mangled face more signtly.

Brief History of the Crime.

The bomb-throwing occurred on the night of May 4, 1886. The city of Chicago had for sev-eral days previous been agitated by the bitter strikes. At the Haymarket on the night in question, according to a Chicago newspaper account, a meeting of armed Anarchists. agitated laborers was in progress. Turbulence, envenomed oratory and heated passions were markedly apparent. Spies and Parsons had but just descended from the wagon where, in gory speeches, they had advocated the use of arms and violence as the sole ways by which "wage slaves" could procure emanci pation from their present "bondage." But four and twenty hours before, inst gated by similar oratory, the mob mick's reaper-works, and in a subsequent en-counter with the police one of their number was killed and several wounded. They were not in a mood for interference. Consequently, when 180 men from the Desplaines Street station marched into the Haymarket square and Captain Ward ordered the meeting to disperse in the name of the law, it needed little more than Fielden's remark, "Here come the bloodhounds you do your duty, and I'll do mine," to urge the malcontents and Anarchists to open hostilities. A bomb was thrown, and falling between two columns of policemen mowed them down like a cyclone. Not one of the front rank was left standing. This was followed in rapid succession by a volley of fire-arms, and more policemen bit the dus. Unto this time it is claimed men bit the dust. Up to this time, it is claimed by the police, not a shot had been fired by the officers, not a club drawn. They were appalled by the suddenness of the attack and were on the verge of disorder and flight when Captain Bonfield stepped into the breach and loudly called on the men to rally. What was left of them responded, and grasping their reolvers they advanced steadily, firing as they When their ammunition gave out the drew their batons and vigorously clubbed all n their reach. The mob halted for an instant turned and fled precipitately from the scene of danger. One of their number was left dead on the square, while eager hands set to work in caring for the dead and wounded. From every foot of ground in the vicality came moans of anguish. Here a policeman cried in tortured voice for help, and there a wounded Anarchist

gasped out his life in framing some malediction on the police.

It was horrible; blood, death, and all the horrors of a carnage were everywhere manifested. One policeman was killed outright, Matthias J. Degan, while scores of others were wounded. No authentic estimate of the number of Anarchists killed could be arrived at, but their death loss was said to be heavy and many more were wounded. In addition to Degan, six other police officers—Barrett, Flavin. Sheehan, Redden. Hansen and Miller-also died from wounds

received on the occasion.

The person who actually threw the bomb wa said to be Anarchist Schnaubelt, who fied the said to be Anarchist Schnauber, who heat the same night and is believed now to be hiding somewhere in Europe. Arress of suspected parties concerned in the alleged conspiracy were at once made, and finally eight men—Neebe, Fischer, Fielden, Parsons, Schwab, Lingg, Engel and Snies—stood their trial for the crime. Parsons voluntarily sur-rendered, while Lingg made a desperate resistance and came near killing the officer who made his arrest. The trial ended August 20, 1886, in conviction and sentence of all to death with the exception of Neebe, who got off with fifter years' imprisonment. After some months' de-lay the case was appealed to the State Supreme Court and then to the United States Supreme Court, in both of which the pleas of the con-

more powerful than the voices they are strangling to death."

The last syllable of Spies' concluding words, hoarse with suppressed passion, had not reached an end when Engel raised his voice and wildly cried: "Hurrah for anarchy."

Fischer caught the fire of the utterance and still more loudly exclaimed: "Hurrah for anarchy," adding: "This is the happiest moment of my life."

There was a silence like the grave, broken abruptly by the slow, measured intonation of Parsons, like a white-robed priest before the altar of sacrifice, as he sounded forth not a dying request, but

BLEW HIS HEAD OFF.

Anarchist Lings Cheats the Gallows by Blowing His Head Off With a Small Bomb-Splos' Last Letter.
Cincaeo, Nov. 10, 9:30 a. m.—Louis Lings, the bomb maker, has just attempted suicide by shooting himself through the head while in his cell in the county jail. How he accurred the weapon with which How he secured the weapon with which the deed was committed is a mystery, as his cell clothing was again thoroughly searched yesterday and to all appearances the guards that sat in front of his cell have watched him every minute. Lingg has always been regarded as the most desperate Anarchist of the lot. It was he who manufactured the bombs for the Haymarket riot, and in whose cell the bombs were found

cap, and not with a revolver, as firse stated. He held the cap in his mouth and lit it with a candle, which was burning in his cell. The explosion was the first warning the jail people had, the guard seeing bim with a candle in his hand supposing that he was lighting a cigar. Immediately after the explosion Deputy O'Neil rushed into Lingg's cell, which was completely enveloped in smoke. There he found the young Anarchist lying on his back with dered to disperse, and some left, but others great holes in his head, from which the assumed a defiant attitude, and one negro blood was rushing in torrents. He was at once carried into the jail office and placed hind him as if to draw a pistol. A regular on a table. He was still breathing faintly fusilade was opened by the sheriff's posse, and white Dr. Gray was examining him he coughed slightly, and the blood poured It is asserted by the militia, and with conforth again from his terrible wounds and from his mouth and nose.

After awhile Jailer Folz made an examination of the cell. On the floor he found the shell of a fulminating cap. The sheriff said there had undoubtedly been dynamite

Jailer Conrad Folz thus explains the man ner in which Lingg took his life. He said: "Lingg in some way became possessed of a dynamite cap. This cap is between one and one half inches long. It is made of copper and the outer end is plugged up with a piece of lead. The copper for at least half an inch is filled with dynamite, then a small portion is filled with fulminating powder. Into this powder runs a fuse made of braided cloth. In my opinion Lingg, while lying in bed, reached out his hand, took from the table the lighted candle and then placed the explosive in his mouth with the fuse outward. This he placed to

LINGG'S DEATH.
CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Turnkey O'Neill has discovered the little agent which had served Lingg to accomplish his terrible work. It was a small fulminating cap, a little over an inch long. It had been filled with fulminate of mercury and the small fuse which is usually attached to these instruments of death had been touched off by Lingg at the time. When he committed the deed he was lying on his face on his cot. After the affair, when his cell was searched, another candle was found. At the top of it, barely concealed by the ends of the wick, another fulminating cap was found; so it was supposed that Lingg's attempted suicide was committed with one similarly hidden. The candles are furnished by the jail so that the caps must have been put in by Lingg himself.

Cloth bandages were passed around the lower part of the face and around the top of the head, hiding all but the nose, eyes and forehead, all loose, dangling bones and fiesh being first cut away. The gutta percha mouth of a fountain syringe was inserted with a doctor's finger into the body lay, while an undertaker did his test great hole left by the dynamite. By this method water and brandy were adminis

tered. This was repeated at intervals, Lingg meanwhile gazing steadfastly about him watching every move of those in the room, any seeming immediate cause a fearful hollow groaning would sound through the bandages. Listeners aghast would abandon the room only to give place to a new set not yet weakened by the horrors within

Linng moved his long sinewy right arm easily-his left hand was torn by the dynamite-and without trouble wrote in German simple directions as to raising him higher or the like. Beyond a glance of recognition to Captain Black, who came into the room for a moment, and said "poor, poor fellow." there was nothing to break the horrible agony of six mortal hours wait for death's approach.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10, 3 p. m .- Lingg expired at 2:45 this afternoon and was conscious to the last.

SPIES' LAST LETTER. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 10.—Governor Oglesby has a letter written by August Spies, in which the Anarchist says: The fact that some of us have appealed to you for justice, under the pardoning prerogative, while others have not, should not enter into consideration in the decision of our case. Some of my friends have asked you for an absolute pardon. They feel the injustice done them so intensely that they can not reconcile the idea of commutation of sentence with con-

sciousness of innocence. Others, among them myself, while possessed of the same feeling of indignation, can perhaps more calmly and dis passionately look upon the matter as it stands. They do not disregard the fact that, through the systematic course of lying, distorting, inventing and slandering, the press has succeeded in creating a sentiment of bitterness and hatred among a great portion of the populace that one man, no matter how powerful, how courageous and just he be, can not possibly overcom Further on he says:

They hold that to overcome that sentiment or the influence thereof, would be almost an im possibility. Not wishing, therefore, to place you Excellency in a still more embarrassing po-sition between the blind fanaticism of the misinformed public on the one hand and justice or the other they conclude to submit to you us d tionally. I implore you not to let this differ ence of action have any weight with you in de termining our fate. During our trial the de of the prosecution to slaughter me and let my co-defendants off with a milder punishment was quite apparent and manifest. It seemed to me then and to a great many others that the prosecutor would be satisfied with one life. State's Attorney Grinnell in his argument intimated this very plainly. I care not to protest my innocence of any crime and of the one 1 am accused of in particular. I have done that and leave the rest to the judgment of history. But to you I wish to address myself now as the alleged arch-conspirator, leaving the fact that I have never belonged to any kind of conspiracy out of the question altogether. If a sacrifice of life there must be, will not my life suffice? The State's Attorney asked for no more. Take

A dispatch from San Remo, where a consultation of physicians was being held, says that Dr. Mackenzie admits that the growth in the Crown Prince's throat is a cancer and deprecates an operation, which he declares will be both useless and dangerous. The Crown Prince also opposes an operation. This dispatch also says the Crown Prince will return to Berlin forthwith.

Edward M. Jewell, partnerin the well-known Jewell Flour Mill Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died the other day cancer of the tongue, caused by chewing paper, a habit contracted in school days.

An earthquake without futal results has occurred in Northern Italy.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLE

PATTERSONVILLE, La., Nov. 8.—Trouble had been threatening in this neighborhood for some tume past and the negroes had been talking freely of burning the town, while one who is now a prisoner told Hon. Caffrey of a plet which was to have been carried into effect Saturday night. The shooting and wounding of four men on Phair's plantation Friday decided the authorities here to institute a search for arms in the town and at the same time to arrest several men who had made themselves most conspicuous by the leadness and ferocity of their threats. The troops are quartered on steamboats near Williams' new mill, about a mile from town, and Later—It is now learned that Lings at-tempted suicide by means of a fulminating four and five o'clock the Attakopas rangers, under command of Captain Cade, together with a posse of citizens, partly of this neighborhood and partly from Franklin, moved on the town. At the entrance to the town stand two cottages, the one on the right occupied by a white man named Hibbert and that on the left by colored people. Here, as the troops approached, they found a crowd of from fifty to a hundred excited negroes. This crowd was orof notorious character threw his hand beand four of the negroes were shot dead. siderable positiveness by some of them, that no militiaman fired a shot, and that all the killing was done by the sheriff's posse, but Captain Cade seemed to have had a great deal of difficulty in restraining his men from firing. Besides the four negroes killed, one was very severely wounded. Two boys also are said to have been hit. The sheriff withdrew as soon as the firing began. After the affray the troops marched through the town and many of the negroes retired to the woods. The number of shots fired is estimated at from thirty to one hundred but the firing was by no means in-discriminate. The four men killed were bad characters. Their names were Wash and Dolph Anderson, brothers, Owen Cooper, brother-in-law of the Andersons, and Robert Wren, a negro saloonkeeper, who killed a man a week ago within a fe yards of the place where he was himself

GOVERNMENT GOSSIP.

shot. The dead were buried yesterday by

the troops. The town was guarded and patrolled by cavalry and infantry last night

and it was impossible to move in any direc-

The Impending Cabinet Changes Occasion

tion without being challenged.

Speculation.
Washington, Nov. 7.—Gossip still scatters wildly in trying to forecast the coming Cabinet changes. That Secretary Lamar will be appointed to the Supreme Court and General Vilas be transferred to the Interior Department nobody any longer doubts. Nevertheless it is admitted that no one can be quoted as having heard the President say definitely that either of these changes will be made. The most claimed is that the President has spoken confidentially to visitors about the policy of these appointments, saying he has had them under consideration. It is stated that he has not yet said anything directly to Mr. Lamar about his appointment to the Supreme Bench, but that gentleman is no doubt as completely assured of the change as if a deliberate promise had passed. It needs scarcely be said that nothing will be done until Congress meets. It was stated some time since n these dispatches that Mr. Lamar would not be given a recess appointment, but the President would wait until Congress con venes and make the appointment by nom-ination. That means that Secretary Lamar will remain at the head of the Interior Department until his nomination has been confirmed. If he were to be nominated during the recess of the Senate and take his seat the nomination might afterward be rejected, and that would make the situation, wkward and embarrassing to everybody. It is just possible, in fact, that his nominawill not go in until the Republican Senators have been sourded and confirma tion is assured. From this it will be seen General Vilas will not change folios for some little time, if at all. Some of the friends of General John S. Black are still hoping that the transfer of Vilas will be shandoned and the desideratum of a Union soldier in the office of Secretary of the Interior be secured by the promotion of the Commissioner of Pensions. On the other hand the Vilas-Dickinson programme meets much favor, while Stevenson's friends, who are legion, are not altogether discouraged by any means.

A St. Louis Bank Failure. ST. Louis, Nov. 8.—The Fifth National Bank closed its doors at 1:15 p. m. yesterday. I. B. Rosenthal, Joseph Specht and Marcus Wolffe are directors of the bank. The latter had brought two suits of attachment against I. B. Rosenthal last week, aggregating \$71,000, and it is thought that Rosenthal was indebted to the bank to a considerable amount. The bank is situated at 700 North Broadway, and had a capital stock of \$325,000; surplus, \$45,000. The usual deposits amounted to about \$1,130, 900; securities, \$1,500,000. On Friday they ad to meet a heavy run, and as the depositors continued to withdraw their deposits, yesterday the bank closed its doors. Henry Overstoltz, formerly mayor of this city, is president and C. C. Crecilius cashier. The president of the bank has been absent some time, and the management has devolved upon the directors.

Ridiculous Verdict Must Stand.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 7 .- Judge Gill has handed down his decision in the habeas corpus proceedings of John Snyder, who was found guilty by a jury of attempting to ravish little Ruth Nollard, and sentenced to five months in the county jail. Judge Gill said in his decision: "After a careful consideration of all the facts in the case, I have arrived at this conclusion, notwithstanding the misconduct of the jury, Judge White was in error in setting aside the verdict on his own motion. The prisoner is remanded to the custody of the county marshal to await sentence by the judge of the criminal court. Judge Gill did not consider the question of the unconstitutionality of a second trial, but concluded that the verdict of the jury was sufficient to constitute a fair trial, and that Judge White should accordingly sentence him.

Омана, Neb., Nov. 7 .- John Price, one of the most widely known and influential farmers in this county, has absconded, after beating business men of this place and Waterloo out of \$20,000 by means of forged paper. The forgeries were com-mitted early last week, but as Price was known to have hundreds of acres of land in this county, and was considered very wealthy, his victims did not discover their losses until several days after he had disappeared. It is now found that his land is socially to oblige Mme. Limousin, but he heavily mortgaged and will leave very little after these incumbrances are removed. denied that he divulged the plan for the Kingsly and Hutchins, of this city, have mobilization of the Seventeenth army lost \$11,000 by Price's crookedness and the corps. losses of others vary from \$125 to \$2,000.

BORDER BANDITS.

More Outrages by Bandits on the Mexican Details of the Killing of Four Negroes on a

B.townsville, Tex., Nov. 9.—Sunday night at the San Pedro ranch, about afteen miles above here, on the river, Victoriano Ramarez was called to the door of his house by unknown parties, and, as his feet struck the threshold, stabbed to the heart. He fell back i ate the room a corpse and when the occupants rushed out his assailants had

At the Charco and Condado rameh, a station on the Katamoras & Monterey railread, about half way to Reynos, a similar trick was attempted on Senor Swero Castilio, he being called to the gate of his house by five or six men, who opened fire on him as he approached. Luckily he escaped the first shet and, drawing his sixshooter, killed one of the parties in his tracks, wounded another and put the party to flight, escaping unhurt amid a storm of bullets which cut his clothes and pierced his hat.

Within a radius of twenty miles of Brack. ett, which sometimes hears the name of Fort Clark, and is a large United States post, there Les been established a gang of desperado s who number thirty odd men and who stop at nothing. They have stolen cattle and horses, cut fences, burned ranchmen's dwellings and kidnaped, mobbed or murdered every man not in sympathy with them whom they could catch. So redoubtable have been their crimes and so per-fect their organization that though many of them are known few arrests have resulted. They are entirely too strong for the local constabulary, and though they work principally at night have not much fear of daylight. The country is wild, mountainous and very difficult of access, and as they are acquainted with every foot of it, they elude the efforts for their capture. Several Mexicans have disappeared and their deaths are charged to the gang. They have done so much stealing during September and October that live stock was everywhere unsafe. They have lately proeceded to heavier business, and manife

a desire to run the whole country.

John Maurice, a ranchman, and a determined man, has been active in aiding District Judge Kelso and District Attorney Old in their work against the band. Ten days ago he was absent from home. That night the desperadoes went to his ranch, burned his store house, cut down fifty panels of his fence, burned the posts and drove off some fifty head of stock Frank Dennowitty, also a large pasture owner, and opposed to the thieves, six nights ago had his dwelling burned

IOWA EVICTIONS.

President Cleveland Unable to Afford the

Relief Sought For.
DES Moines, Iowa, Nov. 8.—General Weaver, having addressed a letter to President Cleveland upon the matter of the eviction of settlers from their lands in O'Brien County, is in receipt of the following note in reply: Hon. J. B. Weave

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. -MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 25th inst., regarding the evictions by proceedings in the State courts of certain parties from lands in O'Brien County, has excited my interest and sympathy. Such results are sure to bring dis-tress, oftentimes upon those entirely innocent, who have settled on lands in entire good faith. I very much fear there will be much of this consequent upon the loose and wasteful manner in which our public domain has been heretofore managed. I find, upon consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and Attorney-General, that the cases to which you refer were some time since considered by them, and they concluded that the United States should not interfere in these the United States should not interfere in these controversies because in any event its title to the land was gone, and I am obliged to concur with them in their opinion that, under the cir cumstances, the United States would have no standing in the contest and could demand no redress for itself. I think, with reflection, you will see the difficulty. I am afraid the claim ants in these cases must fight out their respect ive rights in the State courts; but I suppose the determination then may be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States upon appeal for final adjudication. If any legal way can be suggested by which the General Gov-ernment can aid in the settlement of a question involving so much bardship and vexation

it will be considered. Yours truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

COUNTY SEAT TROUBLES. Bribe Takers Defrauded by Their Treasurer—Result of the Gray County Election Still Unknown.

CIMARRON, Kan., Nov. 8 .- Just prior to the recent county seat election here, so it is said, seventy men living in the northeast part of this county banded together under the name of Dark Lantern Men and sold their votes together, receiving \$1,500 from Cimarron sympathizers. This was paid to one who had been elected treasurer and had been required to give bond, but after the votes were cast the treasurer absconded with the bribe. The Dark Lantern Men turned to the bondsman, who refused to pay, and was immediately im-prisoned by his comrades, who swore to hang him within the next forty-eight hours if the \$1,500 was not forthcoming. No one can possibly state what will be the outcome of last week's election. The ballot box here is zealously guarded, the fortifications still remaining in place. It is known that \$3,000 in cash has been offered by Ingalls and her people for the box, and aa attack is momentarily dreaded. Six hundred and fifty armed men have been makng Ingalls their headquarters for the past few days, and they openly announce that they have determined that Ingalis shall have the county seat by fair means or foul. A line of pickets is maintained about this place every night and an attempt by a stranger to enter Cimarron meets a prompt

Race Troubles in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 8 .- A telegram from Soddy, a mining town twenty-five miles from this city, says the mountaineers have armed themselves and are marching against the negroes of that town. This has aroused the negroes and they have armed and are awaiting the approach of the offensive party. The sheriff with a posse has gone to the scene of trouble. Great excitement prevails and the women and children have taken refuge at one end of the town. It is a Welsh mining town of 1,000 people and about 200 negroes are employed at the coke ovens. The trouble has grown out of a fight between a negro and a white man in which the white man suffered. The mountaineers now threaten to take the negro or kill the whole colored population.

Caffarel Speaks for Himself.

Paris, Nov. 8 .- The trial of General Caffarel, Mme. Limousin, Mme. Ratazzi and General d'Andlau for selling Legion of Honor decorations was commenced to-day. All the defendants were present excep General d'Andlau. General Caffarel, being examined, ad

mitted having entered into business relations with Mme. Limousin in order to obtain resources to relieve his embarrassment. He interested himself in applications for Legion of Honor decorations