

# Chase & Company

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XIII.

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NUMBER 13.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**  
In the Senate on the 29th several petitions were presented for a reduction of the tax on oleomargarine. Several special orders were postponed until after the holiday recess. A number of private bills passed; also the bill for the examination of the claims of the State of Missouri on account of payments to militia during the war. After filling a number of vacancies on committees the Senate adjourned into executive session and then adjourned. In the House many bills and resolutions were introduced, among them a bill by Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a monument to negro soldiers. Mr. Hitchcock called up his motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill relating to duties on imported tobacco. Mr. Morrison antagonized the motion, remarking that the House had recently (in its vote on Morrison's tariff resolution) decided not to have any revenue legislation. His motion was lost by 90 yeas to 165 nays. The rules were suspended and the Senate bill passed making an annual appropriation of \$400,000 for arming and equipping the militia. Pending consideration of the bill amending the patent laws the House adjourned.

The Senate on the 21st amended and passed the Urgency Deficiency bill making an appropriation to cover the deficiency in the public printing office. The conference on the Interstate Commerce bill was called up and Senator Wilson spoke in favor of the bill. The bill relative to the location of the town of Wallace, Kan., was passed, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House, after the reports of committees and the adoption of a resolution in regard to the better ventilation of the hall, the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the Army Appropriation bill. When the committee rose the bill passed. The Senate amendments to the Urgency Deficiency bill were concurred in and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 23d, after the reports of several committees, the resolution offered by Mr. Dawes on the second day of the session instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into and report upon the manner in which the duties made in the customs duties and internal taxes was taken up and adopted, and the Senate adjourned until January 4. In the House but little was done. The Oklahoma bill was debated in Committee of the Whole, and without reaching any decision the House adjourned to January 4.

**WASHINGTON NOTES.**  
COMMISSIONER ATKINS, of the Indian Office, has decided to allow the Indian supply office to remain in New York, but will hereafter, at each annual spring letting, receive and open bids in St. Louis for furnishing beef, flour, bacon and other items of subsistence supplies to the Indians.

The President has approved the act appropriating money to supply the deficiency in the funds needed by the Public Printer. It was reported in Washington on the 23d that United States Attorney Bliss, of St. Louis, had resigned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY STANLEY has begun five suits against the Bay State Brick Company, of Boston, for violation of the law in importing foreign labor under contract, the company having brought French Canadians from Canada under contract.

JUSTICE JAMES rendered a decision in the Equity Court at Washington on the 23d in the case of J. H. HARRIS against the Pacific National Telephone Company, of Boston, for violation of the law in importing foreign labor under contract, the company having brought French Canadians from Canada under contract.

UPON representations made by Assistant Secretary Porter, of the Department of State, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has restored to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill the provision raising the Chinese mission to the first class at a salary of \$17,500.

COMPTROLLER DEBIAH has disallowed the claim of John S. Mosby for \$5,013, collected as fees while consul at Hong Kong.

The Naval Board of Improvements has reported to Secretary Whitney that the Tennessee can not be repaired within the statutory limit of twenty per cent. and will have to be condemned.

REAR ADMIRAL WORDEN was placed on the retired list on the 23d with the highest pay of his grade.

The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a fifth dividend of ten per cent. in favor of the creditors of the Pacific National Bank of Boston. This makes in all thirty per cent. paid on claims proved, amounting to \$2,530,140.

**THE EAST.**  
The five story brick building, 711 Market street, Philadelphia, occupied by John M. Maris & Co., druggists' supplies, and Kneller, Patterson & Co., dry goods, together with the contents was entirely destroyed by fire recently. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

GEORGE FITZGERALD, president of the Hoboken (N. J.) board of aldermen, is under arrest, charged with the embezzlement of several thousand dollars from the State Line Steamship Company while employed as their agent at Hoboken. He claims he can prove his innocence.

The Secretary of the Western Window-glass Association denies that prices have been advanced ten per cent.

REV. DR. McCLELLAN'S New York friends deny that that priest has been removed to an obscure country parish.

At the regular meeting of the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange on the 23d the following securities were ordered placed on the regular list: Missouri Pacific railway \$4,000,000 additional capital stock; Kansas & Texas, \$1,750,000 additional general mortgage bonds; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, \$800,000 additional first mortgage and collateral bonds; Mexican Central railway, \$8,100,000 income bonds and \$30,170,000 capital stock.

New York received \$2,166,450 in gold during the week ended December 24 and over \$1,000,000 was advanced on it by the assay office for immediate use.

The suspension of J. H. McCon was announced on the New York Stock Exchange on the 21st. This was one of the houses reported in trouble in the recent panic, but which tide the trouble over.

The steamer Saltillo arrived at Boston on the 23d from Hull, bringing Captain Stevens and seven men of the crew of the bark Kriolith, taken off that vessel, which was in a sinking condition. One man, Frank Cook, had been washed overboard and drowned. Some of the counterfeit silver dollars with which the Northwest has been flooded by the gang of counterfeiters recently discovered near Pullman, Ill., are afloat in New York. The center of the coin is filled with a white metal, while the shell is of silver. The character of the coin can only be detected by experts.

JOHN FORSTER, a journeyman jeweler with Samuel Simpson, a Philadelphia jeweler, dropped dead recently. His employer having great respect for him went to the dead man's room to arrange his things. There he found \$4,000 in jewelry, which Forster had stolen from him.

CRACKERS' Assembly No. 1514, Philadelphia, have surrendered their Knight of Labor charter, and will stick to their union. JAMES S. WALSH, a prominent member of Tammany Hall, has been appointed assistant inspector of hulls at New York by Secretary Manning.

The street car strike at Brooklyn ended on the 23d after one day's strike. The company conceded the demands of the men.

**THE WEST.**  
UNITED STATES detectives recently seized a counterfeit outfit at Pullman, Ill. A large amount of spurious silver dollars had been floated in the Northwest by the parties.

The city hall and opera house at Cheboygan, Mich., burned the other night. The jail in the rear of the city hall contained two prisoners, both of whom were burned to death. The loss was \$10,000; no insurance.

THREE robbers in a sleigh attacked Elliott's jewelry store at Minneapolis, Minn., on the evening of the 23d, smashing the windows and stealing between \$5,000 and \$7,000 worth of diamonds and watches. They then drove away and escaped.

A TROTTLING race, to take place in San Francisco April 2, has been arranged between Oliver K. and Harry Wilkes for \$5,000 a side.

THE W. C. T. U. of Sioux City, Ia., has organized a corporation to build a memorial building dedicated to the murdered Rev. George C. Haddock.

BURCH, the burglar who broke into the Catholic Church in South Bend, Ind., and stole the golden crowns, has been sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

POSTMASTER BURTON, of Royal Center, Ind., was \$1,200 short in his accounts and went to Indianapolis to give himself up.

The farm house of Caleb Russell, near Saybrook, Ct., caught fire at an early hour the other morning. When the neighbors arrived Russell, who was eighty years old, and his wife, aged fifty, had escaped from the house, but they were so much overcome by the heat and smoke that they died shortly afterward. A demented son who slept upstairs was burned to death.

The contract for the construction of the new building of the Chamber of Commerce in Cincinnati has been awarded to Norcross & Co., Worcester, Mass., for \$24,000. Worcester granite is the material chosen. This will not include excavation and carving, which will make the total cost \$60,000.

THE Pray Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, Minn., assigned to James B. Robinson. Liabilities, \$200,000; assets, \$250,000.

The directors of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific road met in Cincinnati on the 23d, accepted the resignation of President Frank S. Bond and elected Vice President Charles Schiff to the presidency.

BRADFORD DENHAM, general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio system, tendered his resignation recently to President Garrett, who accepted it. William M. Clements, who was formerly master of transportation of the road, it was believed, would be his successor.

THE Rock Island and the Alton roads, at Chicago on the 23d, notified Commissioner Mudgett that, commencing January 1, 1887, they would cease to pay any of the expenses incurred by the present Pacific Coast Association. From this action it was inferred that the Pacific Coast Association would cease to exist January 1, 1887.

**THE SOUTH.**  
R. G. BARR, one of Wheeling's (W. Va.) most prominent lawyers, was walking near the Panhandle Railroad recently when a train dashed around a curve, and in attempting to leave the rails he slipped and fell and the train passed over him inflicting fatal injuries. Mr. Barr's wife was waiting on the other side of the railroad for her husband to join her and witnessed the terrible accident.

SIXTY-NINE freight brakemen on the Louisville & Nashville road struck recently because the company discharged two of the committee who asked for advanced wages.

GEORGE GOULD denies that a line is to be constructed from Hannibal to Chicago by the Missouri Pacific Company.

A HELENA (Ark.) special says: "The Phillips County Wheel and Agricultural Organization adopted resolutions calling on the National Cotton Planters' Association and all cotton exchanges of the country to substitute cotton wrapping for cotton bales, instead of jute bagging, claiming it makes a better bale and would create a demand for the lower grades of cotton."

A CONFERENCE of Presbyterians was held in Baltimore on the 23d to arrange for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the general assembly in 1888.

EMMA HENLEY was arrested in Little Rock, Ark., recently for administering contraceptives to her illegitimate child, causing its death.

P. S. TALBOTT, of Lexington, Ky., has sold to W. H. Wilson, of Cynthia, Ky., his interest in the great trotting stallion Sultan, on the basis of \$20,000.

A PASSENGER train on the Asheville & Spartanburg railroad was thrown from the track near Fletcher's, N. C., the other morning and twelve persons were hurt.

The scheme for a new line of steamers from Newport News to Liverpool, it is now reported by the agents of the Mississippi Valley & Newport News Railway Company, has been definitely realized. It is announced that arrangements have been made by the Newport News Company with an English Steamship Company for a weekly line of steamers.

H. P. FORWOOD, the Louisville cotton merchant who failed last year, has been adjudged insane. His failure was the cause of his insanity.

**GENERAL.**  
RAZALOUA, the Abyssinian General, has captured Kassala, Egypt, from the Soudanese without opposition.

It is rumored in Madrid that revolutionaries agitators are projecting another revolt. It is stated in Rome that England is taking steps toward resuming diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

The German members of the Bohemian Diet left the House in a body the other day because the Czech members refused to agree to discuss their grievances.

GERMAN students in Switzerland have been ordered to rejoin their regiments immediately. Many officers on furlough have also been ordered to return to Germany.

Six women were fined in Berlin, Germany, recently for holding a society of a socialistic character and the Verein was ordered dissolved. The Government has honeycombed the empire with female labor societies.

LIENKNECHT, the Socialist, who recently visited the United States, published an article on his return to Germany entitled "Farewell to America," which resulted in the paper being confiscated.

LORD RAYNOLPH CHURCHILL resigned his seat in the British Cabinet on the 23d, on the ground that the estimates proposed were excessive and the legislative measures inadequate.

The Governments of Holland and Belgium have signed a declaration agreeing to suppress the traffic in girls.

The Havas has paid 400,000 francs war indemnity demanded by France and the evacuation of Tamatave is imminent.

The English cricketers visiting Australia defeated the Australian eleven at Melbourne the other day by a score of 264 to 114.

The steamer Cormorant went ashore on the British coast the other night and was a total loss. The crew were saved.

The Australian colonies have offered the British Government £15,000 yearly toward the establishment of a Government in New Guinea.

The American Grocer publishes its annual review of the tomato pack of 1886, which reaches a total of 2,314,400 cases of two dozen tins each, or a total of 35,517,040 cans.

The Emperor of Germany has refused to accept the resignation of General Dannenberg on the 23d, prevented vessels in many places from leaving port.

PRINCE ALEXANDER has authorized a denial of Madame de Novikoff's statement that he used his position in Bulgaria to glean a fortune. He says he received only the money voted to him by the Sobranje and that he is now as poor as when elected to the Bulgarian throne.

The great snow storm in Europe ceased on the 23d, but the railway blockade at Dresden and Leipzig continued. A postal service by sledges was started between Chemnitz, Penig, Leipzig and other centers. A telegram from Chemnitz says that coal and provisions are very scarce there, and that there is a great want of cattle for slaughter.

DE BRAZZA, the French explorer, says he will quit working for France if the Chamber reduces the estimates for the Congo.

The Pope in receiving Christmas congratulations from the College of Cardinals protested against the anti-clerical movement being carried on in Italy, and said that the Holy See was now despoiled of the last remnant of its patrimony.

SPAIN will establish a colony on the Urubia river, West Africa.

**THE LATEST.**  
NEW YORK, April 24.—The heirs of Roger Merritt, of Port Chester, are preparing evidence in support of the claim that the whole village belongs to them. The amount involved is between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000. They declare that the village site, which originally belonged to Captain Roger Merritt, an officer of the Continental army, who died there in 1810, was leased by him to various persons, and that the leaf containing the record has been torn out of the book in which the cases were entered in the register's office at West Plains, Conn. In claimants filed today for a small town in Alabama, where the missing leaf is said to be in the possession of the family of the late John Merritt, who is suspected of having torn it out of the book to gratify a personal spite against other members of the family.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The North Carolina friends of Congressman Reid have abandoned all hopes of his returning to his duties in Washington. One of his colleagues in the House is authority for the statement that he does not intend to return to the United States. The same man said that probably a petition would soon be received by the House from the people of Mr. Reid's district, asking that his seat be declared vacant. Mail addressed to Mr. Reid is received at the post-office daily and is taken there by his brother, a clerk in one of the departments, who refuses to disclose where the missing Congressman is.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. 24.—Thomas Connaughton, a switchman employed in a railway yard, was arrested last night by Constable Rheinhold for a misdemeanor, when he knocked the constable down and escaped. Rheinhold fired two shots, neither of which took effect. In a few minutes a third shot was heard and Connaughton fell with a ball through his body just above the hips. It is believed that the fatal shot was fired by Merchant Policeman Isaacs, but he denies the charge and an official inquiry will be necessary to solve the mystery.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 24.—Yesterday Second Engineer Thomas Hunter and six Chinese firemen in the British steamship Suez went to the coal bunkers for the purpose of trimming the coal. The engineer carried a lamp, and as soon as he entered the bunkers an explosion occurred, caused by the accumulated gas coming in contact with the flame of the lamp. The engineer and the six Chinamen were badly burned about the face, hands and body. Hunter and three of the Chinamen were fatally burned, it is believed.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 24.—The farm house of Caleb Russell, near Saybrook, O., caught fire at an early hour yesterday morning. When the neighbors arrived Russell, who was eighty years old, and his wife, aged fifty, had escaped from the house, but they were so much overcome by the heat and smoke that they died shortly afterward. A demented son who slept upstairs was burned to death.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

On the 21st pensions were granted the following Kansans: Julia A. Marshall, of Stockton; Hiram Ellison, of Paralel; John Johnson, of Clifton; John Salvers, of McPherson; Thomas Gleam, of Leavenworth; Reuben I. Schofield, of Concordia; Washington Wiley, of Arlington; John G. Swagerty, of Reeco; Samuel W. Shell, of Opolis; Edmund E. Rhodes, of Ohio Center; Alfred C. Briggs, of Wannett; Thomas Wendell, of Garnett; and Antwell W. Pomeroy, of Independence.

There are at present 1,100 old soldiers in the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth. Of this number 400 are from Kansas. There are also large numbers from the States of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and other Western States; in fact, nearly every State in the Union is represented, including Maine in the far East, California and Oregon on the Pacific coast, and Texas in the far South. At the end of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, \$30,000 had been expended for buildings and maintenance. This year the sum of \$195,000 has been expended for building officers' quarters and additional barracks.

MR. BRAGG, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, has submitted a report to the House to accompany the army bill, which contains the following criticism upon the boot and shoe department of the Leavenworth military prison: "The committee find on investigation that for the last fiscal year there was drawn from the clothing fund by the management of the military prison at Leavenworth \$109,315, and the boots and shoes of the army have been and are being manufactured at such prison by military convicts. The committee are satisfied that the boots and shoes manufactured at the prison cost more necessarily than if they were made and furnished upon contract by manufacturers of boots and shoes." The committee express the conviction that the United States Government should not build up a manufactory to be run by convict labor in competition with the honest artisan who supports his family by the product of his labor.

A FEW months ago, R. H. Lawton, who was under an indictment in Columbus for setting fire to the court house there, and who was out on bail, died in Cincinnati. After the remains were interred some questions were raised as to the identity of the dead man, some claiming that it was not Lawton, as he had fled the country. The remains were recently shipped to Kansas City, where the body was positively identified as that of Lawton.

UPON the roll call in the House of Representatives to take up Morrison's Tariff bill Messrs. Anderson, Funston, Hanback, Morrill, Peters, Perkins and Ryan, composing the Kansas delegation, voted in the negative.

KANSAS has 212,398 men subject to military duty.

The report of F. H. Betton, State Labor Commissioner, shows that the cost of subsistence is higher in Kansas than it is either in Ohio or Illinois and only slightly below Massachusetts. Clothing shows a lower average than in either of the other States, as does also shelter (rent and fuel), while amusements are larger. It also gives statistics gathered from 471 families who reported \$53 workers, who worked 12,298, 3-14 days, earning \$3,731.48, and expending \$10,374.46, leaving a surplus of \$4,327.02, which divided among the 222 workers would give each \$7.74 as their average monthly savings, the average days worked being a little more than twenty-two and one-fifths and the average per diem wages \$1.80.

BLANCH McCREGOR, a young man about nineteen years of age, was seriously and perhaps fatally shot by a companion by the name of McDonald at Leavenworth the other night. They met at a drug store and McDonald being somewhat under the influence of liquor, and having a pistol in his hands, McCreger, fearing that he would hurt some one, attempted to take the weapon away from him when it was discharged, the ball entering McCreger's neck.

A DAY or two before Christmas a young fellow about twenty years of age stepped into Walter Miller's jewelry store at Leavenworth and asked to be shown some diamonds. The clerk, who put the tray on the show case and the supposed purchaser made his selection, and asking for a note wrote the name of George Robinson on the back, and stated that he would call at four o'clock and pay for the article and take it away, but while the clerk's attention was called to some lady customers the youthful customer managed to pocket about \$25 worth of jewelry. A detective soon had him under arrest.

AT Topeka the other day, Howard Melhado, a young druggist, was found guilty of illegally selling liquor and sentenced to 180 days imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$900.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Eschbacher, Chillicothe, Cowley County; Henry L. Marley, postmaster; Sigismund Sherman, Amme A. Brown, postmaster; Stowell, Hamilton County; John J. Shepherd, postmaster. Name changed, Dowell Kiowa County, to Avellsford.

The Representatives and Senators, members of the Council, city attorneys and mayors of the cities of the first-class in Kansas, met at Topeka the other day. The object was to agree upon some plan of action to amend the present law on the statute book relating to cities of the first-class. After a free discussion a bill was finally agreed upon to be submitted to the Legislature.

KANSAS postmasters appointed for the week ending December 18: Ethna, Labette County; John S. Odell; Eunice, Sherman County; William Walker; Melrose, Cherokee County; Matthew Chera; Mount Vernon, Chautauque County; George W. Sharp; Baber, Clay County; William J. Hunston; Woodson, Rooks County; J. A. Shortright.

In the case of Charles Woodbury, administrator of the estate of Charles H. Robbey and the Ashland Town Company, involving certain lands in the Garden City land district, Acting Secretary Maldrov has decided that under the act of May 29, 1880, the qualification and consideration required to authorize an entry upon the Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands is that the claimant must be an actual settler on the lands at the date of entry, and have the qualifications of a pre-emptor.

The Indian Appropriation bill, recently reported from the House Committee on Indian Affairs, appropriates \$55,500 for the support and education of 450 Indian pupils at the Lawrence school.

## SWALLOWED A DOLLAR.

Successful Operation of Gastrophagomy on a Woman Who Had Swallowed a Silver Dollar.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 23.—A rare and difficult surgical operation, known as gastrophagomy, was successfully performed by Dr. Dively, of this city, assisted by Drs. Trudeau, Collett, Gilbert and Bowen. The patient was a Mrs. Hopkins, residing at Flint Village. Eight weeks ago Saturday, while visiting friends in Rhode Island, the woman accidentally swallowed a silver dollar. Efforts of physicians and others to extract it through the mouth failed, and it was supposed that the coin had passed into the stomach. The woman returned to this city and went to work in a mill. Her throat was sore, but she supposed it resulted from the passage of the dollar down to the stomach. Last Thursday the pain in the throat and the difficulty of swallowing caused her to leave her work and send for physicians. They were unable to extract the coin, which appeared to be lodged in her throat. Dr. Dively was called in consultation and found that the coin was fast in the gullet, below the top of the breast-bone, so that it could not be reached through the breast-bone. He advised a surgical operation, and the woman, when the situation was explained to her, consented to endure it as the only chance of saving her life. The last rites of the church were administered and the patient was put under the influence of anesthetics. An incision was made in the throat just above the breast-bone, the carotid artery and the windpipe were carefully pushed aside and an opening cut in the gullet, through which the coin could be felt with the fingers. The dollar was pushed out with a pair of curved dentist's forceps, without injury to arteries, blood-vessels or windpipe, and the wounds were closed. The woman is now doing well, and the danger is from the suppuration in the region of the throat where the coin was firmly imbedded for eight weeks.

## NOMINATED AND CONFIRMED.

### The Case of James C. Matthews—A Message From the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday:

James C. Matthews, of New York, to be recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia; Adelar Guernon to be collector of customs for the district of Minnesota.

Postmasters: Mary McAtee, Bardstown, Ky.; B. F. Church, Culvert, Tex. F. H. Schrock, receiver of public moneys, Lamar, Col. P. P. Archibald, register of the general land office, Denver, Col.

The nomination of James C. Matthews, colored, to be recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, which was one of those sent to the Senate yesterday, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. It is said to have been accompanied by a message from the President, giving his reasons in the second time naming the name of a man whom the Senate had once rejected. It is reported that the message, after reciting the fact of the first nomination and rejection, states that a large number of persons in the District had conceived a prejudice against Matthews, which fact, doubtless, influenced the action of the Senate; that Matthews had now been in office several months and had proved his capacity by reciting the records of the office from loss and illegibility and that his management of the office had had the effect of removing much of the opposition which formerly existed. For these reasons, and professing an earnest desire to operate in securing for colored men a just recognition he ventures in the utmost good faith to send in the nomination again, disclaiming, however, any intention of questioning the previous action of the Senate in the premises.

## EXIT CHURCHILL.

### Lord Randolph Steps Down and Out of the British Cabinet.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Times announces that Lord Randolph Churchill has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, owing to a disagreement with the Admiralty and the War Office with reference to increasing the expenses of the country in view of the existing financial difficulty and also because he disapproves the home legislative measures of the Cabinet. Lord Randolph Churchill considers that Mr. Smith and Lord George Hamilton prepared exorbitant estimates for the army and navy departments respectively, which are unequalled for the state of foreign affairs. Lord Salisbury supported Mr. Smith and Lord Hamilton. Lord Randolph further considers that the legislative measures for Great Britain proposed for the next session of Parliament are inadequate. The Times approves Lord Salisbury's decisions to support the defenses of the country. It reproves Lord Churchill for acting hastily and desiring reckless economy instead of trying to reform the departments and secure greater efficiency without any increase of the estimates. His resignation, says the Times, deprives the Government of its ablest member and completely changes the political situation. "Lord Salisbury," it continues, "will do well to renew overtures to Lord Hartington for a coalition government. A reconstructed Conservative Cabinet without new blood can not last long and will lead to the return of Mr. Gladstone to office."

## FOREFATHERS' DAY.

### The New England Society at New York—General Sherman Present.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The New England Society, of this city, held its eighty-first Pilgrimage dinner last night, with about 200 guests at Goddards. Generals Sherman and Schofield were among them. The first toast was to the memory of the late ex-President Arthur, which was drunk standing and in silence. "Forefathers' Day" was responded to by Rev. Dr. Talbot in a fine and eloquent address of welcome and humor. The toast to General Sherman was greeted with applause, the General responding. He declared that though he was "Old General Sherman," all the devil wasn't gone from him yet and he was younger than he looked. He referred to the war period, and said the term Nation was due to the sterling ancestors of New England and New York. Other toasts were responded to by Hon. Henry W. Grady, of Georgia, and Hon. William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey.

## A QUEER CARGO.

The Steamship Werra Brings Over an Assortment of Birds and Beasts.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The steamer Werra came into port yesterday with a queer cargo. She had on board three gigantic horses, twelve wild boars, 500 English pheasants, 3,000 canaries, fifty wild rabbits and a girl and a boy each about four days old. The Werra had a very tempestuous passage. She left Bremen on the 8th and at once ran into a storm which lasted all the way to Southampton. At the English port a large mail—450 bags—was taken on board. In the English Channel they had fair weather, but afterward encountered heavy seas and gales. The vessel could not make more than 300 miles a day. In mid-ocean two of the steerage passengers gave birth, one to a girl, the other to a boy. A storm was howling at the time. The infants were taken to the ship—Werra. The three babies are reported by the farmer in the vicinity of Chicago for the improvement of stock. They come from Altenburg, and are of the pure proportions of the Flemish draft horse. The wild boars, it is said, were caught in the Hartz mountains. The purpose is to liberate them in various parts of the country, so as to succumb the royal sport of "big-sticking." Some of the boys will be sent to Judge Caton's deer farm at Ottawa, Ill.

## COUNTERFEITERS AT WORK.

### Large Quantities of Spurious Silver Dollars Flashed—A Seizure.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—For several months Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and other cities of the Northwest have been flooded with spurious silver dollars so closely resembling the genuine article that even experts were deceived. United States secret service detectives suspected the owners of a house near Pullman. The building is a one story cabin and leased by three white men. Saturday, detectives intercepted a box shipped to Minneapolis and found it contained 200 first-class counterfeit dollars. In the place near Pullman, they found only a negro, who said the white men had left an hour before. Upon searching the house they found fifty sheets of platinum, a box containing a number of first-class dies, a small machine used for perfecting the milling around the edges of coins, a leather bag containing a quantity of composition white metal, a package of silver leaf and a small molting furnace, and in addition four dies of \$2.50 gold pieces. The counterfeiters are the most deceptive ever known and deceive experts. They correspond in weight exactly with the United States dollars and have the genuine ring when tested.

## NEW NATURALIZATION LAW.

### Senator Salisbury Proposes to Increase the Tests Before Accepting Aliens as Citizens.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Senator Salisbury yesterday introduced a bill providing that after any alien should have resided in the United States for three years he might present his petition for admission to citizenship, the petition to be accompanied by the affidavit of a citizen that the petitioner had lived three years in the United States one year within the State in which the application might be made and that during that time he had behaved as a man of good moral character. Upon the presentation of the petition the court is required to grant a certificate stating the facts, whereupon the petitioner shall be subject to the usual tests of citizenship and have all the rights thereof except that he shall not be entitled to vote until two years have elapsed since the issue of his certificate. Minor children of foreign-born citizens shall have the rights of citizenship, provided they have lived three years within the United States. No person shall speak the English language who can not speak the English language.

## ENJOINING THE SANTA FE.

### A Stockholder Afraid His Property Will Be Precariously Held.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 21.—Injunction proceedings were begun here today before Judge Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company. Charles Vener of Boston, who holds \$50,000 of stock of the company, filed papers asking that the company be enjoined from building a line from Kansas City to Chicago and from guaranteeing the bonds of the Atlantic & Pacific Company. The case came up here on a demurrer. The Santa Fe representative said his company owned one-half the stock of the Atlantic & Pacific and consequently it had a right to guarantee the bonds of that company. He denied that the Santa Fe intended building from Kansas City to Chicago and from guaranteeing the bonds of the Atlantic & Pacific Company. The case came up here on a demurrer. The Santa Fe representative said his company owned one-half the stock of the Atlantic & Pacific and consequently it had a right to guarantee the bonds of that company. He denied that the Santa Fe intended building from Kansas City to Chicago and from guaranteeing the bonds of the Atlantic & Pacific Company. The case came up here on a demurrer. The Santa Fe representative said his company owned one-half the stock of the Atlantic & Pacific and consequently it had a right to guarantee the bonds of that company. He denied that the Santa Fe intended building from Kansas City to Chicago and from guaranteeing the bonds of the Atlantic & Pacific Company.

## HANGED AND NOT BURNED.

### Toccoa, Ga., Dec. 21.—The reported burning of Frank Sanders, the murderer of five members of the Swilling family, proved to be incorrect, as he was returned to jail yesterday, however, a party of 120 men surrounded the jail at an early hour and battered down the door and took Sanders to a convenient place and swung him up. It has developed that Mrs. Rachel Baty, who lived in the neighborhood, was an accomplice in the crime, and that it was the design of Sanders and herself to get married with the money thus gained. The woman has been put in jail. There are fears of another lynching.

## GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The North German Gazette welcomes the indications of a better feeling between Russia and Germany as shown in the recent article in the St. Petersburg Messenger. The two nations, says the Gazette, recognize that there are permanent dividing interests common to both. It attributes the press blockades to the influence of partisans of a policy of revenge against France. It rejoices that the Mesopotamia recognizes that the German policy is ever directed toward peace with unshaken confidence in the wisdom and firmness of the Czar.

# Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

ROYALWOOD FALLS, IANNA

## THE OLD AND THE NEW.

**The King is Dead—Long Live the King.**  
Loudly the trumpet of the wind  
Is blown across the world,  
The last leaves drop from withered boughs,  
The air grows keen and cold;  
From gray and starless skies great flakes  
Of snow come pouring down,  
And we, in silence, mantles white  
For country and for town.  
The white blossoms swirl in bliss,  
And the old King drowsy lies,  
The dear old King who brought to us,  
When young you were he,  
The spring, with purple violet  
And fair anemones,  
And snowdrops, bearing on each leaf  
A tiny heart of green,  
And sweet narcissus gay in robes  
Of gold and silver sheen—  
All these he brought and many more,  
The dear old King, whose reign is o'er,  
The dear old King, who ushered in  
The summer's fragrant rose,  
And bade the lilacs loved—  
Its perfume cup unclosed,  
And there a wealth of daisies wild  
Of red and yellow green,  
To shine like mimic stars upon  
The rich robes of a queen;  
Aye, all these things he brought to us,  
The dear old King, whose eyes wax dim.  
And autumn, too, his comrade was,  
Decked in the grayest leaves;  
Around his head a wreath of grapes,  
About his neck a garland green,  
Autumn, who sets the mead and hill  
And forest all aglow,  
And paints, with colors lent by Heaven,  
The grandest scenes we know,  
Aye, yes, he led the autumn here,  
The dear old King, whose end draws near.  
And many a hope he gave to us,  
And many a kindly, faithful friend,  
And many a loving kiss;  
And many a little maid he sent  
To comfort and to bless  
Homes lonely else, and many a dream,  
Of coming his golden guest to see,  
To those whose skies were overcast—  
The dear old King, who breathes his last.  
But why repine? His work is done;  
"His meet that he should go,  
Shrined in our hearts, we'll not forget  
The debts to him we owe,  
And tenderly of him we'll think,  
Even when we turn to rest."  
The laughing Prince, hastening this way,  
With eager, youthful feet,  
To take his place who sighs "good-bye"—  
The dear old King, so soon to die.  
For he, the happy, young New Year,  
Will bring us all color hours,  
And give us spring and summer blooms,  
And autumn fruits and flowers,  
And countless blossoms, too, bestow,  
And countless hopes renew,  
And love and friendship call to life,  
And make us bright and true to see—  
And hark!—he's here—the glad bells ring—  
The King is dead. Long live the King!  
—Margaret Byington, in *Remond's Monthly*.

## AUTHORS' PECULIARITIES

### How Some Great Writers Have Produced Results.

**Literary Work in Bed and Flat on the Floor—Music and Declamation as Aids to Inspiration—Rapid and "Hard" Writers.**

It has been said that all great men have great peculiarities, and among the curious facts one finds in pursuing the biographies of noted men are the circumstances connected with the compositions of the works which have made their writers immortal. For instance, Rousseau wrote his works very early in the morning. Byron at midnight. Hardouin rose at four o'clock in the morning and wrote till late at night. Demosthenes passed day after day in a cavern by the sea, laboring to overcome the defects in his voice. There he read, studied and declaimed. Aristotle was a great worker; he took very little sleep, and was constantly curtailing the little he did indulge in. Luther, when studying, always had his dog lying at his feet. This dog he brought from Wartburg and he was greatly attached to him. An ivory crucifix stood on the table before him, and the walls of his study were covered with caricatures of the Pope. He would work at his desk for days together without going out, but when his ideas stagnated from fatigue he would take his lute or guitar, walk into the garden and quietly execute some musical fantasy, when the ideas would again flow as fresh as flowers after rain. Music was always his solace when exhausted—he said that after theology, music was the first art. "Music," said he, "is the art of the prophets; it is the only thing which, like theology, can calm the troubled soul and put the devil to flight." This man Luther had a heart as tender as a woman's; he dearly loved children and flowers. Calvin studied in his bed. Every morning at five or six o'clock he had manuscript and papers brought to him there, and he worked for hours together. In his later years he dictated all his writings to secretaries. He rarely corrected anything. If he found it difficult to compose, he immediately left his bed and went about his outdoor duties for days, weeks and often months at a time; but as soon as he felt the inspiration coming upon him again he would go back to bed, and his secretaries would commence work immediately. Bossuet composed his greatest sermons while kneeling. Bulwer wrote his first novels, it is said, in evening dress. Milton, before composing his *Paradise Lost*, invoked the influence of the Great Spirit, and prayed that his lips might be touched with a live coal from the altar. Crysotom meditated and studied while gazing upon a painting of St. Paul. Bacon, before composing his great work, knelt down and prayed for light from Heaven. Pope never could compose without first declaiming for some time at the top of his voice, and thus rousing his nervous system to its fullest capacity. Camoens composed his verses with the thunder of battle in his ears, for the Portuguese poet was a soldier, and a brave one. He produced beautiful stanzas while his Indian slave was begging a subsistence for him in the streets. Basso wrote his finest lines in the lucid intervals of madness, and composed when stretched at full length upon the floor, face downward. He would reveal amid piles of books, which he allowed to accumulate to an alarming extent about him. Alexander Dumas, pere, also wrote while upon the carpet at full

length, using small strips of paper for his manuscript. Richelieu amused himself, after his labors, with a squadron of cats, of which he was very fond. He used to go to bed at eleven o'clock, and after sleeping three hours, would arise and write or dictate till six or seven o'clock in the morning, and then hold his daily levee. This worthy student displayed an extravagance equalling that of Wolsey. His annual expenditure was some £400,000. How different the temperance of Milton, who drank water and lived on the humblest fare. When young, Milton studied nearly all night, but as he grew older he went to bed by nine o'clock, rising at four o'clock in summer and five in winter. He studied till mid-day, then took an hour's exercise, and after his dinner sang or played the organ, or listened to others. He studied again until six o'clock, and at eight had his supper, smoked a pipe, drank a glass of water and went to bed. Glorious visions came to him in the night. It was while lying on his bed that he produced the larger part of his great poem. Often he would call his daughter to him to commit to paper what he had composed. Milton thought the verses he produced between the autumnal and the spring equinoxes the best, and he never felt satisfied with those of any other season. Racine evolved his compositions while walking about, and reciting them in a loud voice. Ond day, while he was working at his drama "Mithridates" in the garden of the Tuilleries, a crowd of workmen gathered around him, attracted by his gestures. They took him for a madman about to throw himself into the basin. On his return home from such walks he would jot down some after scene in prose, and exclaim "My tragedy is done," considering the putting the acts into verse a very small affair. The life of Liebnitz was one of reading, writing and meditation. After an attack of gout he confined himself to a diet of bread and milk. Often he slept in a chair, and rarely went to bed until after midnight. Sometimes months would pass without his leaving the chair where he slept by night and wrote by day. Rousseau had the greatest difficulty in composing his works, being extremely defective in memory. In his confession he says: "I studied and meditated in bed, forming sentences with incoherently difficult; then, when I thought I had risen to put them on paper, but lo! I forgot them during the process of dressing." Some of his sentences cost him four or five nights' study. He wrote his books over and over again, from beginning to end, before getting them to press. He thought with great difficulty and wrote with still greater. Longfellow wrote and rewrote and corrected and interlined his work up to the last minute before sending it to the printer and seemed never to know when he had got through. Charles Reade wrote, as a carpenter builds a house, by laying a foundation, making a complete frame, figuratively speaking, finally adding the plastering and wall paper. Most of his incidents were based upon newspaper reports of actual facts, and he had scrap books full of clippings of this kind. The famous Bulfinch used to write in a little room at Montibar, which was reached by means of a ladder. The place which is still preserved, is simplicity itself. The apartment is vaulted, like an old chapel, the walls are painted green and the floor is paved with tiles. This is where he wrote his natural history. His pen still lies on his desk, and by the side of it, on his easy chair, is his dressing gown and cap of gray silk. On the wall, near where he sat, hangs an engraved portrait of Newton. There he passed many of his years, writing and studying. He studied his work entitled, "Eppos de la Nature," for fifty years, and wrote it over eighteen times before perfecting it for publication. He worked on pages, each of which had five distinct columns, somewhat similar to those of a ledger. In the first column he wrote the first ideas, in the second he corrected, added to, pruned and improved, going on thus until he reached the fifth column, where he wrote out the results of his labor. He would often write a sentence twenty times before being satisfied. Bulfinch knew nearly all of his works by heart. On the contrary, Cuvier never compiled what he wrote. He worked with rapidity, correctness and precision. His mind was always in order and his memory exact and extensive. Some noted writers composed with difficulty while others do so with rapidity. Byron said he often felt driven to write, and was in a state of torture until he had delivered himself of what he had to say. Yet that writing did not satisfy him. Scott possessed the most extraordinary facility, and dashed off a novel of three volumes in about the same number of weeks. Voltaire was a very impatient writer. Helvetius had the first half of a work set up in type before the second half was written. He rewrote the tragedies from the proof. Balzac was the same. Pascal wrote in a contracted language, like shorthand, impossible to read except by those who had studied it. Very many authors have been distinguished by the fastidiousness of their compositions. Cicero employed his old age in correcting his orations. Fenelon corrected his *Telemaque* seven times. Virgil wrote twenty verses in the morning and cut away twenty before night. Buffon would condense six pages into as many paragraphs. Montaigne, instead of cutting, added to and amplified his first sketch. Boleau had great difficulty in making his verses. He said: "If I write four words, I erase three, and often I hunt three hours for a rhyme." Virgil ordered his "Æneid" to be burned. Racine and Scott could not bear to read their own productions. Michael Angelo was always dissatisfied. He found faults in his greatest and most admired productions. Few artists can express their ideas to their own satisfaction, however well pleased the public may be with them. Seneca was very laborious; he said he had not a single idle day. He wrote describing his life: "I give a part of every night to study. I do not give myself up to sleep, but succumb to it. I separate myself from society and renounce all the distractions of life." With many of these old writers (heathens some call them) study was their religion. Pity, the editor, read two thousand volumes in the composition of his natural history. He managed to do this by devoting his days to

business and his nights to study. He had books read him while he was at his meals, and never read without making extracts. He must have been blessed with a very extensive memory, also.—*Boston Herald.*

### SANTA FE MEXICANS.

The Architecture and Interior Arrangement of their Humble Homes.

Santa Fe is composed almost entirely of adobe houses. They are built like the houses of Spain, one story in height, and with a hollow court in the center called a plaza, and on which all the rooms open. They are washed on the outside with a white earth, from the mountains called terra alba, and from the ground up about three feet with a shining yellow earth called terra maria, so the general appearance is very singular. For heating rooms and cooking there are cute little mud fire-places, generally built in the corner of the room, also covered with the white or yellow earth, and they are really quite pretty and ornamental. The wood is burned standing on end, as the fire-place is not of such a shape as to permit of laying it down. The walls of the rooms are whitened also, and if there is any ceiling except the vaqas (large logs) it is of white muslin sewed in strips and tacked to hold it in position. There is hardly a blade of grass, a tree or a flower in the whole town, except in the plaza and on the roofs, which last are made of earth, three or four feet thick, and in the rainy season are covered with sage brush and wild flowers, of which the prairie sunflower is the most luxurious. Boys fly their kites from the roofs, while dogs, goats, chickens, and children sport over them with the greatest freedom. There are absolutely no mosquitoes nor rats, but occasionally a tarantula, a large fierce kind of ant, and a poisonous lizard of which the Mexicans stand in great terror, are met with. The domestic arrangements of the poorer classes of Mexicans is of the simplest. They have no furniture except a low narrow bed against the wall, which serves for bed at night and seats in the day. Their meals consist of "chilli con carne" (mutton and red peppers boiled), tortillas (a cake made of corn-meal ground between two stones by hand), and coffee. They eat sitting on the floor, around one large dish, from which each helps himself, using his tortillas as a spoon. The height of happiness for a Mexican is to sit in the sun and smoke cigarettes. These people excel in politeness, and when I see a poor, decrepit old man, whose rags hardly cover his wasted body, bare his white locks with a courteous bow and a "buenas dias, senora," I am sure some of the pure old Castilian blood must course in those withered veins, and I long to hear some of the legends of his ancestors. They are full of traditions and superstitions, some of which are very beautiful and full of pathos. Among these is one of a bracelet valued at many thousand dollars to be seen, but not bought, in one of the stores of the city. Many years ago the son of a noble Spanish house fell in love with a beautiful girl in the City of Mexico. Friends objected to the marriage, and to move his love, insisted that the young lover should spend two years abroad. The young girl accompanied him to Vera Cruz, and with sad adieus watched the departing vessel till it was wafted from her sight. Days and months passed only too slowly, until the time of banishment was accomplished, Francisco's only solace being the watching the creation of the ornaments which were to adorn his lovely bride. Chief among these was the bracelet, wide as a lady's hand, precious with gems, and marvellous in its delicate construction. Twice he made great changes in its arrangement as he recalled some of the fancies of his dear girl far over the sea, and long before its completion Madrid rang with his praise and his story. At last it was finished, and Francisco, with his treasure and a heart bursting with happy anticipations, sailed away to meet the dear one who alone should be permitted to wear this miracle of beauty. But, tragic end to all his hopes, death had claimed her, and, mercifully bereft of reason, Francisco wanders aimlessly the streets of old Santa Fe, bowed and broken old man, to whom the end must come very soon as a blessing.—*Santa Fe (N.M.) Cor. Chicago News.*

### A GIGANTIC TREE.

The Hundreds Lined Under Whose Branches Hundreds of Persons Can Find Shelter.

This is to be seen in the grounds of the New Bath Hotel at Matlock Bath; and it is reported to be at least three hundred years old, and the local records say, probably with much truth, that it is one of the largest in the kingdom. When, and under what circumstances it was originally planted is not known. The tree measures three hundred feet in circumference; the branches sweep down to the ground and are propped up by strong supports in all directions, and the points of the branches resting on the ground, impart to it a very unique appearance. Mr. Thos. Tyack, the proprietor of the New Bath Hotel, is very proud of this arboreal wonder; and he informed us that he has frequent dined between two hundred and three hundred persons under its branches. Visitors to Matlock Bath should not fail to inspect this really wonderful tree, which is carefully preserved by Mr. Tyack, and shares with the petrifying wells, the grand scenery of the Derwent Valley, the veteran oak in the town pond, the trout fishing in the Derwent, the warm springs, etc., the honor of being one of the sights of this charming Derbyshire place.—*London Gardener's Chronicle.*

—A Maine witness, on being asked by the opposing counsel if he were not related to the plaintiff, answered "No." On the counsel then asking him if he did not marry the plaintiff's daughter he said: "Yes; but not all night, does that make us any relation?"

—An Eastern blacksmith says the best appetizer in the world is the inhalation into the lungs of smoke from the horse's hoof when it is being shod. He claims that five persons visit him every day for hygienic purpose.

### HOUSE-VENTILATION.

Its Importance to Every Farmer Who Owns or Builds a House.

The average farmer in our younger days was beginning to learn the value of drainage for his land. Under-draining was coming into vogue and acres of land were thus made productive which had been comparatively worthless. But any idea of the necessity of attention to drainage for the health of his family never dawned upon the mind of any one living in the country. This is too true still in both the country and in the smaller villages. Many an instance of typhoid fever and other malignant diseases, not to mention the thousands of cases of so-called malarial fever, could be traced directly to the want of proper drainage.

At a session of the Western Association of Architects in Chicago, Dr. De Wolf read a paper on the relation of architects to sanitation, in which he showed the importance of both good drainage and good ventilation with reference to the health of a family. The subject is important for every man who makes a home, whether he employ an architect or not.

The word ventilation was hardly known in rural districts thirty years ago. Some attention is now given to it with reference to school-houses and churches, but how many of our readers have given it a thought with reference to their own dwellings? A few, perhaps, may have constructed their barns and stables so as to insure good air for the stock. How about the women and children? How about those who spend the greater part of the time in the house? Have you seen it that the living rooms are properly ventilated? How about the sleeping apartments? Here you and your family spend about one-third of your lives. Are these rooms so constructed that you breathe good air, or have you thoughtlessly been dwarfing your children or undermining their constitutions and your own by keeping them one-third of their time where they must breathe the air over and over again, and so be subjected to a slow poison? This is a subject that should be treated in the most practical and common-sense way. You have learned to care for the health of your stock by having your barns ventilated. You may have remembered the relation of house-drainage to health. We suggest that house-ventilation be one of the subjects for the farmers' institutes and that there be a debating society in every family to discuss the best methods of providing pure air in the living and sleeping rooms.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

### LIFE IN CAMBODIA.

Peculiar Institutions of an Intelligent Asiatic People.

In passing from Cochinchina to Cambodia the difference between the Cambodian and the Anamite type is very striking. The Cambodian is almost the height of Europeans, and is idle and dirty; while the Anamite is small and active. A full-grown Anamite woman is like a French girl of twelve. A boy in Cambodia would be very interesting. The banks of the river are covered with luxuriant vegetation. The entire territory and its inhabitants belong absolutely to the King, who lives here, with a second and third King beside him, while a fourth is stationed in the interior. He has three hundred wives, chosen from the handsomest women in the whole country. The second King at present is in opposition to King Merodum. All the Cambodians are the King's carmen, or slaves, and pay him rents. Cambodia is far from being pacified just now. Although M. Philippo, in the name of France, threatened Merodum a few months ago with deposition if order were not restored by January, the rebels and pirates continue their operations. There are spies everywhere. Almost every Cambodian is an enemy of the French, and would be a rebel if he had a gun or if his interests did not bid him keep quiet. A French officer's life is not safe. You can not go four kilometers beyond the town without arms and great precautions.

The army is a very curious one. Elephants are very numerous here, and wander about in freedom through the brushwood, like oxen in the meadows of France. The capital of Cambodia consists of only one street, which is nearly four miles long. In all the town there are not ten houses built of stone or of bricks, and those so built are public buildings. All the officers are lodged together in two payoths, which are almost contiguous. A payoth is composed of a wooden floor resting in turn on a scaffolding of bamboo. The walls are of a mass of straw or reaves, in the style of the thatch of cottages all over Europe. If you push with your finger a little strongly it will pass through the wall. The roof is of thatch. The furniture is very primitive. It consists of a bed, formed of a frame in bamboo, on which is placed a mat, and of a table. Half the population of the centers in Cochinchina and in Cambodia consists of Chinese. They are the most active, industrious and intelligent people I know. All the articles of Chinese manufacture here are to be had at a price ten times less than in Europe.—*Paris Correspondent.*

THE lawyers of Boston are reveling in a contested will case in which \$500,000 is involved. The money and property at issue belonged to a miser named James H. Paine, and is claimed by John H. Wardwell under color of an alleged will which he says has been lost. Paine's relatives are resisting his claim.

—Herr Schmidt (to his wife)—I always judge people by the first impression produced on me and I have never been deceived. Little son—Papa, what kind of an impression did I produce on you when you saw me for the first time.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—Europe has had nearly three hundred wars since the sixteenth century. Of these forty-four were begun for the acquisition of territory, the same number for claims to crowns, and fifty-five were civil wars.

### HOW TO KEEP HOUSE.

A Brief, But Wise, Treatise on a Subject of Great Interest.

Women are always somewhat super-sensitive about their work. There is probably no point on which this super-sensitiveness is more displayed than that of housekeeping. To be called a "slack" housekeeper stings a woman to the quick, no matter how deserved the impeachment may be; yet the moment a woman does that she is exciting herself in her housekeeping to do more than she otherwise would for fear that "people will talk," that moment she begins to endanger her whole theory of life. It is this keeping house so as to please society and to placate "the neighbors" which is at the bottom of much of the overwork and the belittling of the mind, which are the bane of housekeepers.

"Don't try to keep your house too clean," says a clever writer, "or else a step-mother will bring up your children."

This simple but interesting presentation of the matter throws a flood of light upon it. It intimates that a housekeeper has duties besides keeping house and paramount to that one.

A housekeeper is usually a wife. A wife, besides seeing that her husband has clean rooms to live in, well-cooked meals and neat clothes, should make herself a companion for him. His mind is usually sharpened by activity in business or professional life. She must see to it that her mind is kept as sharp as possible, by reading and study. She should try to remain, so far as her effort can go, what she probably was in the days of their courtship—the most interesting person in the world for him to be with. Above all things, she must keep herself well and strong, or else good spirits, which are the most charming attributes in either man or woman, will be lacking.

Then she is usually a mother. Her children are full of questions. They desire her companionship and her conversation. Whose else can be so good for them as hers? She should see to it that they have those in full measure and of good quality.

She is also a member of some social circle. The greatest work that women can do to improve the social fabric is, of course, in the home; but there are many outside duties which no self-respecting woman should neglect, and for which she should save a portion of her time and strength.

The keeping of the house, then, is only one of several vocations of the house-keeper, and subordinate to those of the wife, the mother and the social being. That is to say, the keeping of the house in which family and friends are to be fed and sheltered is only a means to the securing of their health and happiness. Just as soon as a woman begins to think of the cleaning and cooking as ends in themselves, and devotes herself to them to such an extent that her usefulness in higher spheres is impaired, she is making a mistake. Keep the balance true. Remember that the objects of our earthly toil are to keep our loved ones well and happy. Relegate conversation about the household affairs to the background, unless the humorous side is uppermost. See that good meals, plain and substantial, are served, no matter what cleaning or other work is going on. Do not tire yourself out with trying to do double work in a day. By system this can be avoided. Never mind what "the neighbors" say. Keep continually in mind that you are keeping house not for the sake of keeping house, but to make homes in which husbands and children and friends shall thrive and rejoice continually.—*Kate Upson Clarke, in Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

### TAXING BACHELORS.

A Custom in Vogue in Maryland in Antiquated Times.

The vexed questions of revenue and taxation have occupied the ablest minds of every nation, and in every decade some new suggestions are made with the promise of at last solving the difficult problem. Any plan that promises to be of benefit to both the tax-payer and the public would be a welcome announcement. The latest effort in this direction comes from France, where the question of taxing bachelors has taken shape. A petition has been sent to the Chamber of Deputies which says that in Paris alone there are nearly 500,000, while the married men are but little more than half that number.

This tax is nothing new, and if it were enforced it would be but another instance in which "history repeats itself." The French convention, as well as the old republics, adopted it, and in Spain the women were allowed to drag bachelors into the Temple of Hercules and administer a severe castigation to them.

But it is not necessary to go from home to find instances where bachelors were taxed. Among the oldest and best preserved church records of old parishes in Maryland are those of the Spessie Church in Hartford County, one book being written on parchment and giving some interesting facts dating back to colonial days. The vestries then exercised a sort of magisterial power, and in the old record referred to there is not only an account of punished misdemeanors which were tried and punished by them, but they also levied a tax on bachelors, the tax ranging from 100 to 300 pounds of tobacco, that commodity being a legal tender for all debts, including the minister's salary.

The record goes on to give a list of taxable bachelors in the parish in the year 1760, which list was affixed to the door of the church with a notice attached requesting those whose names appeared to show cause within a reasonable time why they continued in a state of single wretchedness. The number of marriages during the ensuing year evidenced the effectiveness of the tax that had been imposed.—*Baltimore Herald.*

—The needle-guns that have been in the possession of the authorities at Colfax, Ore., since the last outbreak of the Nez Perces have been loaned to the farmers thereabouts, as they were becoming rusty and useless from lying in the armory. Farmers give a receipt for the weapons, and promise to return them when called for by the board.

### EMBARRASSED PEOPLE.

A Man Meets His Newly Divorced Wife and Newly-Made Husband.

He came to me in the car as we were jogging along over the Erie, and without any preliminary palaver about the weather or the crops or the Bulgarian question, he asked:

"Do you see that couple on the right?"

"Yes."

"Purty good-looking woman."

"She is that."

"Got on some nice togs?"

"Yes."

"What do you think of the man?"

"Oh, he seems to be a sensible sort of a man—probably a villager or a farmer."

"Yes; he lives back here in a small town, and he's a purty good fellow."

"Then you know him?"

"Well, kinder. Say, I'm in a sort of box and want a little advice."

"Well, that woman used to be my wife. We were divorced about a year ago, and she's now married to him and they are now on their bridal tower, or too-er, or whatever you call it. I'm kinder embarrassed to know just what policy to pursue, but you can see the case from a neutral standpoint. Now, then, shall I knock his head off, treat 'em with cold contempt, or go over and wish 'em much joy?"

"What were the grounds for divorce?"

"We fit too much. I wan'ed to be boss and so did she. She'll either boss that chap or break his neck."

"Do they know you are here?"

"Oh, yes, and I s'pose they are kinder embarrassed, too. It seems a case where some proceedings ought to be taken."

"A row won't help you any."

"No, I s'pose not, but if I could git Mary mad you'd hear some of the biggest spitting and jawing which ever fell on mortal ears. Say, she's opened on me at three o'clock in the afternoon and kept it up until midnight without stopping over three times for breath. Such command of language you never saw!"

"Silent contempt would be a wise policy."

"Not in this case. See how peart and proud she sits up there! She does that to brag over me. She wants to give me to understand that I wasn't the only husband she could get. If I treat 'em with silent contempt how is she to find out that I'm now on my way to marry the Widder Beldin, who brings me a thumping big farm and \$3,000 in cash? I want Mary to know that. The day she left me she said I was too pizen mean to marry the fat woman in a side-show, and I want her to know that I was engaged to a staving-looking woman in less than six weeks. I think I'll go over and have a talk with 'em."

"Well, don't raise any row."

"Oh, I shan't unless the feller begins to bluster around."

He went up the aisle to the water-cooler, and I changed my seat to the one behind the couple. When the man came back he stopped in front of them and held out his hand to the man and said:

"Hello! Jim; going down to New York?"

"Yes," replied the other, as they shook.

"Kind of a bridal too-er, eh?"

"Yes."

"Got my old woman along, I see?"

"Y-yes! was the jerky reply."

"Well, Mary," he said, as he turned to her, "so you've got another man, eh?"

"None o' your business, Tom Lapham!"

"Oh, it ain't! Same old Mary, I see! That's just the chin-smead you used to give me when I asked why dinner wasn't ready."

"You shut up!"

"That's more of it! Seems almost as if we were living together again, and I was dolging the broom-stick. I shall be married Saturday."

"Humph!"

"Humph! Well, you bet it's humph! She's four times as good-looking as you are, and has a big farm and \$3,000 in cash."

"Don't believe it!"

"Same old Mary! Sounds perfectly natural to hear you call me a dog-goned liar. We'll be down to New York Sunday night, and mebbe will stop at the same hotel you do."

"No, you won't!"

"Yes, we will!"

"You shan't!"

"We shall!"

"See here, Tom," said the bridegroom, who was red clear back to his collar-button, "please let up." This is an embarrassing situation for me."

"Yes, I s'pose it is, Jim, and I'll do any thing to oblige. Of course, you've married my old second-hand wife, and of course you don't want to be twitted of it. I see the p'int, Jim, and I'm done."

Mary got up with both fists doubled up and her fighting jaw on, but the bridegroom quieted her, and the divorced husband said to me as we walked to the rear of the car:

"Yes, it's kinder embarrassing to Jim, and I don't want to hurt his feelings. Kinder embarrassing to me, too, and for Mary, and I guess we'd better have a game of euchre. First time I ever had a divorced wife, or met her married to another man, and I didn't exactly know how to take it. Much obliged for your kindness, and I order the ace of spades up."—*M. Quad, in Detroit Free Press.*

### What the Kid Feared.

"What makes you cry so, little boy?" asked a kind-hearted gentleman of a weeping Austin youth.

"Be—be—because my teacher is sick."

"I expect he will get well again."

"So do I. That—that's—what makes me cry, boo hoo!" and covering his face with his hands, the poor little fellow sobbed convulsively.—*Texas Siftings.*

—Mr. Spurgeon has admitted ten thousand persons into church membership in connection with his fruitful ministry in the Metropolitan Tabernacle and its missions.

"NONE WILL MISS THEE."

Few will miss thee, friend, when thou art gone... Shadows from the bending trees... Some sweet bird may sit and sing...

A HANDY "JUSTICE."

The First Official Act of Tommy Cassel.

When Steele's Landing consisted of a natural river-bank wharf and Steele's old store...

Biddad and Tommy had been warm friends for upward of thirty years...

Every body at the Landing confessed that it was a shame that the railroad had been permitted to skip the town...

The chief reason why Tommy, Biddad and Lute were important factors in the religious, social and political throbs about the Landing...

It was noticed, too, that Jerusha stood in the doorway back of Biddad with her handkerchief to her eyes...

As L. E. entered the shop he said to Tommy: "Mr. Cassel, you mustn't go to the watch-meeting to-night..."

"But to-night you kin do somethin' better 'n that," interrupted Lute...

"I've allus been your friend, Lute," said Mr. Cassel, as he peered up at the young stage-driver...

"Can't do it," said Lute; only, its a case of life and death, and you're the only man in town can do the thing up right."

By eight o'clock that evening old Tommy was smoking his pipe in his shop as he sat looking out up the long hill toward the meeting house...

"It's an old boot Lute Briggs wants sure to-morrow mornin'," said Tommy with quick wit...

"Somebody slidin' down hill," said Tommy. "The next instant Tommy remarked: 'There's two of 'em on the sled.'"

"An' I'll bet my best leg the gal's 'Rushy Bennett,'" said Tommy. "The two people on the hand-sled had raced with the wind and were the winners..."

"I never do any thing 'gin the law," replied old Tommy. "But I want to know first, before I do this thing, is there any thing to prevent this marriage?"

"An' he's quiek 'bout it, 'cause there comes another slidin'-down-hill party," remarked Hank.

"You're just a trifle late, pa," smilingly remarked 'Rushy, as she leaned on her husband's arm...

"You've no authority to do this thing," said Rev. G. Banks Rice, as he confronted old Tommy.

"I haven't, hey," said Tommy, as he began searching at the rear end of his shop. When next he faced his visitors he exhibited his certificate of qualification as justice of the peace...

"I'll just bet my best leg I have!" said Tommy. "It seems that the first impulse given to rose culture in France was at the commencement of the present century..."

under the auspices of the Empress Josephine. At that time it appears that rose seeds, obtained from all parts of the world, were sown annually. It appears that a new variety raised in this way were not purchasable, but exchanged for other plants to such nurserymen as would undertake to distribute them.

At this time it seems that there were eighteen hundred varieties of roses in France, but not more than two-thirds of that number were considered to be worthy of cultivation. Standard roses were quite as much in favor as they have been at any time since. It was not an unusual sight to see them eighteen feet high, and sometimes from fifteen to fifteen sorts were grafted on one briar.

A grocer at Hyde Park, N. Y., gives each newly-wedded couple a barrel of potatoes.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—There are only twelve missionaries laboring among 8,000,000 of Siamese.—N. Y. Examiner.

—In Decatur, Ala., recently a man was arrested who put a counterfeit dollar in the contribution box and took out genuine coins in change.

—Prof. Sprague resigned the presidency of Mills College, California, because it had not received the endowment he anticipated.

—Few are aware of the amazing growth of Roman Catholicism in India the past few years. The number of adherents has increased from 700,000 in 1847, to 1,636,355 in 1885.

—Dr. Goodwin made the statement at the recent Congregational Council that within a few minutes' walk of his church in Chicago there was a section of the city, comprising sixty thousand population, without a single Protestant church.—Chicago Mail.

—The church edifice at Shrewsbury, N. J., is 117 years old, and is built on the site of an old stone church erected over 200 years ago. A Bible which was presented by Queen Anne is used in the service. The Bible is printed in red and black inks, on thick paper, in quaint type.—N. Y. Sun.

—In a Presbyterian Church in Manchester, Eng., the Psalms after the Revised Version have been introduced into the service, after having been pointed for chanting. It is said that the improvement in the praise of the congregation is manifest.

—An "Adoniram Judson Memorial Church" has been projected by Rev. Edward Judson, of New York, for which subscriptions will be received from every part of the world. It is expected the building will be ready for dedication by August 9, 1888, the hundredth anniversary of the great missionary's birth.—N. Y. Tribune.

—A very marked improvement has taken place in the British navy in respect to religious matters. Daily prayers are now made part of routine on board every vessel in the navy, and Sabbath afternoon and evening services are becoming the rule. Fifty years ago one service a week was the utmost provided for.

—A warm-hearted, earnest Sabbath-school teacher, six members of whose past class have been converted the year, was asked the other day what means he felt had been most helpful in bringing these scholars to Christ. His reply was, that next to a carefully prepared and prayerfully taught lesson, he was convinced that his personal visitation of the scholars at their own homes, and his acquaintance with their home life during the week, had been of the greatest value to him and to them in his efforts. Here is an important hint for other teachers.—Chicago Standard.

—When Harvard shall celebrate its five hundredth anniversary we feel morally sure that there will be a change of scenery in the gathering. The women will not be crowded in the upper gallery at the theater. They will sit with the graduates in the lower tier, will wear gowns (without trains) among the faculty on the platform, and receive the honors of the university. And it would not be strange if the degrees should be conferred by the President in a pleasing female soprano instead of a manly Etonian bass.—Boston Christian Register.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—A man should believe only half that he hears. It makes a good deal of difference with half, however.—Burlington Free Press.

—Many a man who imagines that he is a big electric light finds out, to his sorrow, that he is only a little tallow dip.—Baltimore American.

—Old lady (suffering from hiccoughs, to drug clerk)—Young man, I want to get some liquor.—Clerk (hastily)—Can't do it, madame. You've had enough already.—Old lady (frigidly)—Some liquories.—N. Y. Graphic.

—Following Directions.—Mrs. McFudd—Och, Pat! and what are ye doing in that tub of water? Mr. McFudd—Faith and I'dn't the doctor say I should take a spoonful in wather 'r times a day? O! know my business.—The Judge.

—One reason why so few persons build a character which shows itself at a height above the ordinary plane of common living is, that only a few are willing to give the necessary time to working on the foundations which are below the surface level.—Chicago Standard.

—She was a young woman who admired dogs, and he was a young man with literary tastes, about to embark for Europe. "And I shall go to see Ouida," he said, after narrating a long list of anticipations. "Oh, will you?" she exclaimed. "How nice that will be. Ouida is so fond of dogs." He looked at her as if she had thrust a dagger into his heart, but she rattled on without a thought of what she had said.—Washington Critic.

—A Danbury (Conn.) citizen had an unpleasant experience with a bull the other day. He entered a box-stall where the animal was confined, and was immediately attacked by the bull, which had in some manner become freed from his chain. The keeper kept his presence of mind, and getting down on the floor crawled into the second stall. The bull followed him, but with cat-like agility he jumped into the feed-truck, where he covered himself with hay and remained for four hours before he was discovered and released from his predicament by a neighbor.—Hartford Post.

—What Might Have Been.—A three-pint dog in a five-quart muzzle of heavy wire was laboriously trudging along yesterday morning, just after the rain, when he came to a small excavation. This he mistook for an ordinary Fourth Ward puddle, and walked into it. The heavy muzzle carried his nose to the bottom, and only his tail remained visible. The spectacle of a dog's tail furiously lashing the water attracted the attention of a neighboring apple woman. After satisfying herself that it was not the sea-serpent, she caught hold of it and set the dog on dry land, with the observation: "If yez had been a bob-tailed dog where would yez be now?"—N. Y. Sun.

THE GATE OF MEDICINES.

The Most Effective and Popular Remedy Ever Discovered.

WHY IS IT SO EFFECTIVE IN SO MANY DIFFERENT DISEASES?

WHY one remedy can affect so many cases is this: The diseases have a common cause, and a remedy that can affect the cause, permanently cures all the diseases. Unlike any other organ in the body, the Kidney when diseased, may itself be free from pain, and the very fact that it is not painful leads many people to deny that it is diseased. But Medical Authorities agree that it can be far gone with disease and yet give forth no pain, because it has few if any nerves of sensation, and these are the only means of conveying the sense of pain; thus unconsciously diseased it affects the entire system. We do not open a watch to see if it is going or is in good order; we look at the hands, or note the accuracy of the time. So we need not open the kidney to see if it is diseased. We study the condition of the system. Now then, KIDNEY DISEASE produces any of the following Common and Unsuspected Symptoms: Backache; Unusual desire to urinate at night; Fluttering and pain in the heart; Tired Feelings; Unusual amount of Greasy Froth in water; Irritated, hot and dry skin; Fickly Appetite; Seething sensations; Acid, bitter taste, with furred tongue in the Morning; Headache and Neuralgia; Abundance of pale, or scanty flow of dark-colored water; Sour Stomach; Heartburn with Dyspepsia; Intense pain, upon sudden excitement, in the Small of the Back; Deposit of mucus some time after urination; Loss of Memory; Rheumatism, chills and fever and Pneumonia; Dropsical Swellings; Red or white brick dust, albumen and tube casts in the water; Constipation, alternating with Looseness; Shortness of breath, Pleurisy and Bronchial affections.

These are only the chief disorders or symptoms caused by a diseased condition of the kidneys. Now then, isn't it clear to you that the kidneys, being the cause of all these derangements, if they are restored to health by the great specific, the best of all remedies, the majority of the above ailments will disappear? There is NO DANGER ABOUT IT. It does cure many bad cases of the system precisely as we have indicated. Now when the kidneys are diseased, the albumen, the life property of the blood, escapes through their walls and passes away in the water, while the area, the kidney poison, remains, and it is this kidney poison in the blood, that circulating throughout the entire body, effects every organ and produces all the above ailments.

Therefore, we say confidently that "Warner's SAFE CURE" is THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED for the human race. It is the only remedy which, overcoming the cause, restores the blood to its normal condition, and restores the system. Let us note a few of these diseases and how they are affected by kidney poison, and cured by

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

CONSUMPTION: In a great many cases Consumption is only the effect of a diseased condition of the system and not an original disease; if the kidneys are diseased, and there is any natural weakness in the lungs, the kidney poison attacks their pulmonary tissue and eventually they waste and are destroyed. Dip your finger in acid and it is burned. Wash the finger every day in acid and it soon becomes a festering sore and is eventually destroyed. The kidney poison ever in the blood attacks the same organs and eventually they are destroyed. For this reason a person whose kidneys are being will have grave attacks of Pneumonia in the Spring of the year, Lung Fevers, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc., at all seasons of the year. Restful and nutritious diet, and the use of "Warner's SAFE CURE," as many hundreds of thousands have done, and you will be surprised at the improvement in the condition of the lungs.

IMPAIRED EYE-SIGHT: Kidney acid with some persons has an especial affinity for the optic nerve, and though we have never had written an eye-sight that is cured for disordered eye-sight, many persons have written expressing surprise that they had been cured. "Warner's SAFE CURE," their eye-sight has been vastly improved. In fact, one of the oculists in the country says that half the patients that come to him with bad eyes, upon examination he discovers are afflicted with kidney disease. We have cured many persons who say many people complain of falling eye-sight early in life, is that, all unconscious to themselves, their kidneys have been out of order for years, and the kidney poison is gradually ruining the system.

OPIMUM HABITS: It is a well-known fact, recently shown anew, that opium, morphine, cocaine, whisky, tobacco and other enervating habits capture their victims by their paralyzing effects upon the kidneys and liver. In these cases the appetite is destroyed and sustained, and the best authorities state that the habits cannot be gotten rid of until the kidneys and liver are restored to perfect health. For this purpose, leading medical authorities, after a thorough examination of all claims, or the honor of being the only specific for these organs, have awarded the prize to "Warner's SAFE CURE."

RHEUMATISM: Every reputable physician will tell you that rheumatism is caused by an acid condition of the system. With some it is uric acid, or kidney poison, in other cases it is lactic acid, or liver poison. Rheumatism is caused by inactivity of the kidneys and liver, false action of the stomach and food assimilating organs. It affects old people more than young people because the acid has been collecting in the system for years, and that the system is entirely acidified. These acids produce all the various forms of rheumatism. "Warner's SAFE CURE" acting upon the kidneys and liver neutralizing the acid and correcting their action, cures many cases of rheumatism. "Warner's SAFE Rheumatic Cure," alternating with the use of "Warner's SAFE CURE" completes the work.

BLADDER DISORDERS: Gross and other high medical authorities say that most of the bladder diseases originate in the kidneys and urinary tract. Uric acid constantly coursing through these organs inflames and eventually destroys the inner membrane, producing the inflammation suffering. Sometimes this kidney acid solidifies in the kidney in the form of gravel, which is its descent to the bladder, producing kidney chronic and the acid solidifies in the bladder, producing calculous or Stone. "Warner's SAFE CURE" has restored thousands of cases of inflammation and catarrh of the bladder and has effectively corrected the tendency to the formation of gravel and stone. It challenges comparison with all other remedies in this work. Buy to-day.

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

CONGESTION: Congestion is a collecting together of blood in any one place. If there is blood to circulate and it stagnates. If this condition exists very long the collecting blood clots and eventually destroys the organ. Many persons are unconscious of this very common condition until it is far advanced. It is the form of the lungs, every part of the system, has to work harder to get it through the clogged organ, and eventually the heart breaks down and palpitation, excessive action, rush of blood to the head, nervous headaches, indicate that Congestion has become chronic and is doing damage to the entire system. Congestion of the kidneys is one of the commonest of complaints and is the beginning of much Chronic misery. "Warner's SAFE CURE" will remove it.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS: What we have said about Congestion applies with particular force to the above complaints. They are as common as a cold, and as every doctor can tell you, and as every doctor can tell you, most of these ailments, grow into disease and produce these countless sufferings which can be alluded to but not described in a public print. Thousands have been permanently cured.

BLOOD DISORDERS: It is not strange that so many, many people write us that since they have given themselves thorough treatment with "Warner's SAFE CURE" their thick and turbid blood, and heavy, blotched, irritable skin, have disappeared under its potent influence. The kidney poison in the blood thickens it. It is not readily purified in the liver and the rest of the impurities come out of the surface of the body, and if there is any local disease all the badness in the blood seems to collect there. Our experience justifies us in the statement that "Warner's SAFE CURE" is "the greatest blood purifier known." The treatment must be very thorough.

STOMACH DISORDERS: Many people complain more or less throughout the year of indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulency, indigestion, Water-brash, heart and distress in the stomachs, at all seasons of the year. Now, these are exactly the conditions that will be produced in the stomach when the blood is filled with kidney poison. People do not realize that all sorts of stomach troubles, indigestion, heart and distress, better until they give their attention to a thorough purifying of kidney and liver action by the means of the only specific—"Warner's SAFE CURE."

CONSTIPATION, PILES: These distressing ailments, more common among one class than the other, are not original disorders, but are the result of imperfect action of the kidneys and liver. The natural cathartic is bile, which is taken from the blood by the liver. If the liver fails the bile is not forthcoming and the person gets into a constipated habit. This, eventually followed by piles, is almost always an indication of congested liver, and a breaking down of the system. Remove the congestion, revive the liver and restore the kidneys by the use of "Warner's SAFE CURE," and these constitutional diseases disappear.

HEADACHES: Many people suffer untold agonies all their lives with headache. They try every remedy in vain, and after resting a long time, they have not struck the cause. They are temperaments, kidney acid in the blood, in spite of all that can be done, will irritate and inflame the brain and produce intense suffering. Those obstinate headaches which do not yield readily to local treatment, may be regarded quite certainly as of kidney origin.

THESE ARE SCIENTIFIC FACTS, and from the way we have set them forth, it will plainly be seen, that the statement we make, that "Warner's SAFE CURE" is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the greatest number of human diseases, is justified. It is not a remedy without a reputation. Its sales for the past year have been greater than for any year since its discovery. It is the only remedy showing inconceivably that the merit of the medicine has given it a permanent place and value.

People have a dreadful fear of Bright's disease, but we can tell them from our experience that it is the ordinary kidney disease that produces no pain that is to-day the greatest enemy of the human race; a great and all powerful, because in nine cases out of ten, its presence is not suspected by either the physician or the victim! The prudent man who finds himself year after year troubled with little odd aches and ailments that perplex him, ought not to hesitate a moment as to the real cause of his disease. If he will give himself thorough constitutional treatment with "Warner's SAFE CURE" and "Warner's SAFE PILLS," he will get a new lease of life and justify in his own experience, as hundreds of thousands have done, the statement we make, that "Warner's SAFE CURE" is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the greatest number of human diseases, and that they will disappear when those organs are restored to health.

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

BENSON'S CAPSICINE POROUS PLASTER

HIGHEST AWARDS OF MEDALS IN AMERICA AND EUROPE. The nearest, quickest, safest and most powerful remedy known for Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Toothache, colds in the chest and all aches and pains. Endorsed by 2,000 Physicians and Druggists of the highest repute. Benson's Plaster promptly relieves and cures where other plasters and ointments fail. It is absolutely certain. Beware of imitations under similar sounding names such as "Capsicine," "Capsicum," as they are entirely worthless and intended to deceive. Ask for BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER. All druggists.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL NOVELTY RUGS, PATTERNS, CARPETS, etc. Send for list to J. H. LAIS, FRANK E. ROSS & CO., TOLEDO, O. 2110.

OPIMUM HABIT ABSOLUTELY CURED

of all kinds. Pay what you can. Not partiality. Free. Dr. C. W. BARTHELEW, Kansas City, Mo.

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The school population of Kansas is nearly a half million, which is taught by 9,378 public school teachers, in 6,681 school houses, whose salaries are paid out of a school fund of \$4,476,781.

Does Mr. Blaine propose to become his own Burchard? If he is correctly reported in his speech Tuesday night before the Forefathers' celebration in Boston, he referred to the "Baptist cranks."

There are now 20,847,000 acres of land in the United States that are owned by foreign landlords. It will strike most people as being little short of criminal carelessness that such a condition of things exist.

The Peabody Graphic of last week contained just twenty-four columns of home advertising. The Peabody and Marion papers are well patronized by the business men and receive proper encouragement. This is as it should be.

Kansas in itself is a vast empire. Within the boundaries can be placed the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware and Maryland, and still there would be a very considerable area left.

Kansas is entitled to the distinction of being called the great railroad State of the west. So far this year there have been constructed in her territory nearly 1,000 miles of new railroad. It is needless to state that this phenomenal activity is unequalled by any other state in the Union.

When Andrew Jackson was elected President it took him about thirty days to fire every whig out of office. The people approved his course, and his party remained in power, with the exception of two terms, for thirty-two years. When Abraham Lincoln was elected President it took him about ninety days to fire the Democratic officers. His party remained in power for twenty-four years.

A bill is in preparation to be submitted to the legislature repealing the present drug store law and providing for the State agency system. It will substantially provide for a State agent who shall purchase at wholesale and keep in store alcoholic liquors which he shall furnish to local agents, who shall be appointed in the county, who in turn, shall sell to consumers for legitimate purposes only. Such a substance is one of the proposed new laws.—Hartford Call.

You should call things by the right names. A State Warden and local Turnkeys are what you should have said.

We put Kansas against any State in the bright galaxy of the American union of States, for the mild and salubrious climate, the rich and fertile soil, the thrifty and prosperous citizens, the multiplied thousands of miles of railroads, the hundreds of beautiful towns, the most flourishing young cities, the finest cattle, horses, sheep and hogs that ever walked the earth, and above all, the dearest and prettiest women that ever graced any nation, who administer to the joys and happiness of man amid the sunny smiles of this sunny land.—Wyandotte Herald.

That veteran journalist and jolly good fellow, Jacob Stotler, of the Emporia Globe, has discovered that there are quite a number of Kansas editors who are pretty well "fixed," financially, but we fail to see his own name in the list. The fact is, Jake has spent long years booming Emporia and Kansas, printing always a better paper than he was paid for neglecting his own best interests to subserve the interests of others. When we think of these things, we can't help but hope that he will be elected State Printer, by the Legislature, this winter, a position he is eminently qualified to fill, and one he richly deserves.—Marion Record.

And not one of said editors runs a Democratic paper. Government, State, County, Township and City patronage helps out considerably, and still there are Democrats who cannot see through it.

The Chicago, Kansas & Western railroad (Santa Fe system) which is building to Chicago, is hereafter to be called the Chicago, Santa Fe & California railroad and amended charters are being filed in all the States through which the road will run. When the Chicago line is built the Atchison has a through route from Chicago to the Pacific coast. The comprehensive name chosen for the organization in Illinois suggests the question whether it is not intended eventually to be the name of the whole system. The "Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe" fail altogether to indicate the scope of its main line. They were given when the idea even of pushing the line to the western border of Kansas seemed preposterous. Under the changed conditions brought about by the vigorous and far seeing management the system so soon to be extended might well be renamed the Chicago, Santa Fe & California railway, or still more explicitly remembering its great arm reaching down into Texas the Chicago, Santa Fe California & Gulf.—Ex.

The President seems to have hit up on a good solution of the Indian question, and Congress will do well to at least seriously consider his advice in the matter. Cleveland resonates that the valuable bodies of land now tied up from white settlement in the shape of Indian reservations be allotted to the Indians in severalty, and that the surplus be disposed of and the proceeds given to the Indians to aid them in establishing an educational system. They are now a heavy burden upon this government, and if such a plan would make them self-supporting and independent citizens, it would be a great benefit both to the country and to the Indians. The Dawes bill which has just passed the House is in the line of these suggestions. The plan of holding lands in severalty is approved by the friends of the Indian who have made this question a study, and it is evident that the dissolution of the tribal relations is an indispensable step to the total and final civilization of the Indian.—Kansas City Star.

The Rock Island and Missouri Pacific companies are engaged in a lively struggle for the possession of the old K. & N. grade north of Marion. This is the old road to which bonds were voted in 1870, but which failed to materialize except in some valuable grading, abutments, etc., which we have heard valued as high as \$75,000 or \$100,000. But the above-named roads propose to traverse the county, in a direction parallel with the old bed, and both are anxious to secure the prize. Representatives of each company have been along the line trying to "get ahead" of the other in procuring right of way, and piles of money are being paid out to fortunate farmers along the line—money few of them ever expected to get. The Missouri Pacific folks have a small force of graders at work near Antelope, six or seven miles from town, while the Rock Island folks began grading yesterday, near Lincolnville, five or six miles further away, and say they will have a thousand men at work in a few days. Teams and men are in demand, and farm products are already beginning to climb in price.—Marion Record.

The correspondence between Mr. Bayard and the English government, just submitted to Congress, puts the matter in a far better light than the public had given either Mr. Bayard or Mr. Phelps credit for, and if Mr. Bayard has been misjudged and consequently severely criticized, it is due to himself, as in this busy active age, people look to outward acts until they are explained. The correspondence shows that our government has been outspoken, fearless, firm and manly, and the cause of the inertness that caused misjudgment lies in the sneaking, crafty, and cowardly subterfuge and actions of toothless John Bull, dog, studiously evading every main issue and any fair settlement, in the hope of befogging the whole matter, and like every other criminal at the bar, knowing that delay contains the only avenue of escape from justice. It is simple justice to Mr. Bayard to say that he has stood up for the rights of American citizens in foreign waters or in foreign lands, like the able statesman and true American patriot that, until this Canadian fishery misunderstanding came up, we always took him to be. The knowledge that the department of State, and Secretary Bayard have taken patriotic and firm steps to enforce American rights, is most gratifying.—Kansas Catholic.

JOHN A. LOGAN DEAD. John A. Logan died at three minutes before 3 o'clock, p. m., in Washington City, Dec. 26th. His death, which came with startling suddenness to his family and friends, had not been unexpected by his physicians for several days. The lurking tendency to brain complication, which had been present in a greater or less degree, and constantly increasing in severity during his whole illness, had prepared them to expect the worst. While the public had been aware for a week or more that General Logan was confined to his room with rheumatism, many even of his most intimate friends were unsuspecting of the serious character of the attack, and to the masses the announcement in the morning papers that the statesman lay at death's door brought a shock of sorrowful surprise. All day long the carriages of sympathetic callers occupied the space in front of Calumet place, while hundreds of pedestrians of all walks of life climbed the hill upon which the Logan mansion stands to ask if it were true that all hope was past.

A NARROW ESCAPE. Yesterday morning a little girl about eight years old, whose name The Mail could not learn, was crossing the Missouri Pacific trestle in the eastern part of the city, and seeing a train approaching started to retreat her steps. Clay Martin, a young son of Mr. J. C. Martin of this city, seeing the danger the little girl was in, started to her rescue and met her just before the train reached them. In his endeavor to get himself and charge out on the edge of the trestle where they would be free from danger of the passing train, his foot slipped and they both fell through. Clay, however, with a presence of mind rarely equalled, threw one arm around a tie in the trestle and the other around the little girl and hung thus suspended several minutes until help arrived and landed them safe on terra firma. This story has a touch of romance about it, but it is true, every word, and of course when Clay and the little girl grow up, they will get married and Clay will be rich, and run a bank, etc.—Ex. (Texas Evening Mail, Dec. 6, 1886. Clay is the son of Mr. J. C. Martin, formerly of the COURANT.

IRELAND AND IRISHMEN. BY AN IRISHWOMAN.

Mrs. M. E. Lease, the popular lecturer, will lecture at the Strong City Opera House, Saturday Evening, Jan. 8, 1887, subject: "Ireland and Irishmen." The lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Branch League of Chase county, for the benefit of the anti-eviction fund. Mrs. Lease was born and educated in Ireland and is the daughter of an Irish exile. Her father, two eldest brothers and an uncle fell in defense of the American Union during the war of the rebellion. All who can possibly do so should attend and hear the story of Ireland's wrongs told by an exile's daughter. Rev. John Kelly of Osage city, will also be present.

PREREQUISITES. "No platform speaker has ever visited this city with a more rare, so delightfully descriptive, so touching in pathos, so patriotic and so timely, as that given by Mrs. M. E. Lease. Her manner was respectful, and her delivery well-nigh faultless."—(Wichita Daily Eagle.) "A good sized audience heard Mrs. M. E. Lease at the opera house last night. Mrs. Lease is a scholar, a close reader, a close observer, and has patriotism enough for a regiment of men. She reviewed the history of Ireland with calmness and correctness, and embellished historical facts with gems of thought that were sparkling in their brilliancy. Such presentation of facts will do more for oppressed Ireland than the ill-advvised dynastic warfare of would-be leaders."—(Wichita Daily Eagle.) "Mrs. M. E. Lease identified to the front rank of lady orators."—(Wichita Sunday Morning Equivocal.) "Do not fail to hear Mrs. M. E. Lease in her lecture on 'Ireland and Irishmen.' To speak a hour and a half without notes or manuscript, is something remarkable. We have heard her on other subjects, and pronounced her one of the finest extemporaneous speakers we have ever listened to."—(Wichita New Republic, Admission—Adults, 25 cts. Children under 12 years, 15 cts.

MATFIELD GREEN ITEMS. Mr. EDITOR: Not seeing anything in the COURANT, from our locality, I thought I would inform your readers what is going on. The sick are all improving. Mr. John Jones is up and around. The city is still on a boom. Judge Mitchell's stone building is about completed. It will be used as a dry goods and grocery store. It has a capacious hall over-head capable of holding 250 people. There have been several buildings put up in the last two months, and others are on the way of completion. There was a Christmas tree in the Christian church, which was a credit to the city and neighborhood. Mrs. H. S. Lincoln was foreman of the enterprise, and she made many warm friends.

Mr. O. H. Alinger has set up the H. B. Wilcox saw mill in Mr. Al. Brandley's timber. Among the many presents that were given, Christmas, Mr. Ben. Blackwell was presented with a 10 pound boy by Mrs. Blackwell. Ben is happy. Also, born, December 27, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. Charley Hays, a boy. Mrs. Oliver Moore, has rented her farm and will leave soon, going to Greenwood county, to make that her future home, with one of her brothers. Mr. W. F. Dunlap and Tommy Jackson were down to Emporia, taking Christmas. Tommy returned with many presents from friends.

Mr. J. E. Perry and wife and Mrs. G. H. Burnett have gone to Madison, Greenwood county, visiting relatives. While the many presents were being distributed your correspondent enjoyed a chunk of egg-nog. KENO. MR. McDOWELL'S MEDICAL TALK. The Junior Y. M. C. A. was favored last evening with a very practical talk by Mr. W. D. McDowell who illustrated the anatomy and physiology of the heart and lungs by dissecting those organs of an animal in the presence of the boys, thus impressing more forcibly on their minds the wonderful make up and action of this part of the body. The audience gathered around the dissecting table so as to almost crowd the doctor away, so interested were they. No grave was robbed in order to supply the needed organs, but through the kindness of Lampes & Gayer, East street butchers, good specimens were secured. Mr. McDowell explained the nature of lung and heart diseases, also showed how to avoid having the organs become impaired. The boys were not slow in asking questions and thus learned much that will benefit them. In behalf of the society Will Holiday in well chosen words extended a vote of thanks to Mr. McDowell for the entertainment of the evening.—Marion Evening Gazette, Dec. 4th, 86.

Mr. McDowell was a Chase county boy. DISTRICT COURT. L. HOUK, JUDGE. After our last week's report the District Court disposed of the following cases as follows, and adjourned until next Saturday: State vs. Joseph Page, Fred. Wilson and John Belton, burglary; plea of guilty in the 3d degree, and given fifteen months in the penitentiary. Win. McManis vs. F. M. Lyon et al, appeal from J. P.'s judgment for \$100. Chas. Lantry vs. Theo. Zoellner, replevin; judgment as per written offer. Catherine Reifsnider vs. John P. Reifsnider, divorce; granted, barring defendant's right to his property. Mr. E. A. Kinne, Clerk of the Court, informs us that, during the four years he has held this office, there have been 529 cases entered, or 132 a year.

THE LOGIC OF RESULTS. The McPherson Freeman, says: The presence of the Missouri Pacific at this place has advanced the price of wheat to the farmer ten cents per bushel. These advanced prices are now being paid, and they would not be paid if the Missouri Pacific was not running here.

OYSTER SUPPER. The Independent Order of Good Templars will give an oyster supper at Good Templars' Hall, over Kerr's feed store, this city, on New Year's Eve, Dec. 31st, 1886. All are cordially invited. L. S. HACKETT, Secy.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Chase county Teachers' Association will be held at Elmdale, on Saturday evening, Jan. 8th, 1887, at 7 o'clock, sharp. PROGRAMME.

- 1st. How to teach self confidence; paper by Miss Carrie Wolfe. Discussion opened by D. A. Ellsworth.
2nd. What are our Schools, and what can they be to State and Nations. paper by Prof. Miner. Discussion opened by A. C. Vale.
3rd. How to teach arithmetic; paper by Frank Spencer. Discussion opened by Miss Mary L. Auld.
4th. Recesse.
5th. How to teach physiology and Hygiene; paper by S. T. Ballard. Discussion opened by R. D. Rees.
6th. Duties of District officers; and how should they be guarded in their actions, J. M. Warren. Discussion opened by J. C. Davis.
7th. Miscellaneous business.
8th. Query Box.
9th. Adjourned. J. C. DAVIS, Secretary.

WAR ON THE ISLAND. Some sixty days since, more or less, we are informed, a young man by the name of Romigh made the preliminary steps to pre-empt the old Hospital Island at the west end of Williams street. The island has been connected with the main land by deposits thrown into the channel very recently by the public as a dumping ground, and by Mr. Grieffenstein for the purpose of making land. The accretion thus formed between Messrs. McFaughton, Hutchinson and Grieffenstein, and law suits have been threatened, but no one has seen fit to sue so far. Contenting themselves with breaking fences and disputing by force the coveted territory. Young Romigh stole a march on the others and a few days ago built himself a house on the claim.—Wichita Beacon. This is Orlando Romeigh, formerly of this county.

A BIG COMPANY COMING. McFaddens Boston Double Uncle Tom's Cabin to appear in Cottonwood Falls, next Tuesday Jan. 4th, is one of the largest companies playing the drama in the United States. They will bring to our city next Tuesday a Mammoth company of 25 performers, 8 Colored Slave singers, two sharks the lawyers, two trick donkeys and six monster trained blood-hounds. The Company plays at Atchison, Topeka, Leavenworth, Lawrence and all the leading cities in the country. The Atchison, Champion of last Sunday pronounced the company and performance the best that has ever visited the city. Reserved seats for this mammoth attraction will be on sale Saturday, at Pratt's Drug Store.

COYNE VALLEY SCHOOL. The following is the report of this school for the three months ending December 24, 1886: No. enrolled, 45; daily attendance, 38; pupils in grammar grade ranking above 95 per cent. in scholarship and deportment, Louise Lacoss, Lewis Holmes, Mamie Lacoss, Ada Chappelle, Alfred Hawkins; above 90, Carrie Chappelle, Willie Holmes, Cora Riggs, Emma Johnson, Maggie Robertson, Anna Robertson, Percy Hunt, George Dawson. Those in the primary grade deserving special mention are Albert Patton, Florence Patton, Frank Chappelle, Armeta Robertson, Stella Hawkins, Elmer Winegar, Harvey Hudson and Eva Carpenter. CLEO, C. ICE, Teacher.

PATENTS GRANTED. The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Dec. 21, 1886, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Pacific Building Washington, D.C.: W. H. Ernst, Chase, grain weighing and registering apparatus; D. B. Hoisington, McPherson, harrow; C. F. Poghue, Edmond, door-hanger.

A FARM FOR SALE CHEAP. One-fourth of a mile from Elmdale, 1340 acres at \$13 per acre; 185 acres, best bottom, in cultivation; 90 acres, best bottom, in meadow; Two houses and a great plenty of water and timber. Easy terms. Apply to J. S. SHIPMAN, Elmdale, Kans.

AN OFFER THAT IS AN OFFER! D. R. ANTHONY'S PAPER, THE LEAVENWORTH DAILY TIMES AND THE COURANT FOR ONLY \$5.00

For a whole year. We have made such arrangements with THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES, that enables us to offer that leading paper with THE COURANT, for five dollars only. THE TIMES is essentially the State paper, being a fearless, outspoken, independent Republican journal. It believes in the enforcement of all laws and that the statutes should rule instead of policy. During the present campaign, it will be more than interesting, as both sides of all questions will be presented in its columns and will not endorse anything outside of the straight Republican ticket, believe that all are entitled to a hearing. All subscriptions must be for one year, for a short term full rates will be charged. Remember this offer is for a limited time and if you want the best daily and weekly in the State, for \$5 on call on us. Sample copies will be mailed you by addressing THE TIMES, Leavenworth, Kan. THE LEAVENWORTH WEEKLY TIMES and the COURANT, for \$2.00 per annum. THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. B. BERTING, Bureau of Springs, Mo., where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Harper, Johnston & Johnston, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, REAL ESTATE AND LAW AGENTS. Will do a general law business, buy and sell real estate and loan money. Abstracts of title furnished free to persons making loans through us. Office on Broadway opposite the Chase County National Bank. sep10-tf

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

C. N. STERRY, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osage counties in the State of Kansas; in the 5th frame Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts thereof. jyl3

CHAS. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge. meh29-tf

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

WOOD, MACKAY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW, Will practice in all state and Federal courts. Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE, T. M. ZANE, STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons, Office, East Side of Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. nov12-tf

W. P. PUGH, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

A. M. CONAWAY, PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo. jyl1-tf

DR. S. M. FURMAN, Resident Dentist, STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches. Well references: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. jef16-tf

MC'Q. GREEN, M. D., ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC Physician & Surgeon, WONSEVU, KANSAS.

WIN more money than anything else by taking an agent for the best selling booklet. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALETT BOOK Co., Augusta, Maine.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands, wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Land for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. ap27-137

A WATCH FREE. \$100.000 IN PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY.—For 12 cents in postage stamps, to be sent you a present worth in the least \$1.00 as a sample to show your friends, who will all buy it when once seen. It is a handsome watch, richly engraved, will be presented to any one selling 35 copies of our books, "The Lives and Graves of our Presidents," or "The Heart of the World," by G. S. Weaver, D. D. send \$1.00 quick for outfit and see our agency of your community. Address, ELDER PUB. CO. 364 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than anything 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 first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Cost nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALETT & CO., Portland, Maine. JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEY TO LOAN In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm land, in all and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Bank building. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, If you want money. ap25-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. A. CAMPBELL, H. F. GILLETT, Campbell & Gillett, DEALERS IN HARDWARE! STOVES, TINWARE.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of

STEEL GOODS! FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES. Carry an excellent stock of

Agricultural Implements, Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known

Wood Mowing Machine and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes. Glidden Fence Wire. Sole agents for this celebrated wire, the best now in use.

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand. A COMPLETE TINSHOP. Have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A Fine Gold Watch

GIVEN AWAY.

New Year's Day, Jan. 1, 1887

To the Clothing Buyers of Chase County:

In order to reduce our stock of suits and Overcoats before invoicing, Jan. 1, we have decided to give to every purchaser of a suit or overcoat of us, before New Year's Day, 1887, a ticket entitling him to one chance in drawing a fine 14 Karat Boss-filled Hunting-case Watch, stem-wind and stem-set, richly engraved, with a guarantee for 20 years. The movement is the genuine Elgin make and is adjusted to heat and cold.

Our goods are all marked in plain figures and no change has or shall be made in regard to this special offer, but shall be sold at the same low price as before.

If you are going to buy a suit or overcoat this winter, now is the time to buy, for we will sell at just as low prices as ever before and give you an equal chance in this fine and costly present.

You cannot afford to buy a suit or overcoat without first getting our prices. Remember, this offer lasts until Jan. 1, 1887. Do not buy clothing until you have seen our assortment of prices.

Yours, for Bargains in clothing, E. F. HOLMES, Cottonwood Falls, The Clothier of CHASE COUNTY, - KANSAS.

MUNN & CO. PATENTS NEW YORK. After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors in all cases of patents, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and in England, France, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequalled and their facilities are unsurpassed. Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands. This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at \$3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patents and titles of every invention patented elsewhere. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers. If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 37 Broadway, New York. Handbook about patents mailed free.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1886.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks, 21 weeks, 22 weeks, 23 weeks, 24 weeks, 25 weeks, 26 weeks, 27 weeks, 28 weeks, 29 weeks, 30 weeks, 31 weeks, 32 weeks, 33 weeks, 34 weeks, 35 weeks, 36 weeks, 37 weeks, 38 weeks, 39 weeks, 40 weeks, 41 weeks, 42 weeks, 43 weeks, 44 weeks, 45 weeks, 46 weeks, 47 weeks, 48 weeks, 49 weeks, 50 weeks.

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for time tables: EAST, PASSENGER, MAIL, FERT., FRUIT, FERT. WEST, PASSENGER, MAIL, FERT., FRUIT, FERT.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS. Governor, John A. Martin. Lieutenant Governor, A. P. Riddle. Secretary of State, E. H. Alden. Auditor, E. Bradford. Treasurer, E. P. McCabe. Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Lawrence. Chief Justice Supreme Court, A. H. Horton. Congressman, 3d Dist., Thomas Ryan.

COUNTY OFFICERS. County Commissioner, J. M. Tuttle. County Treasurer, W. P. Martin. Probate Judge, C. C. Whitson. County Clerk, J. P. Kessler. Register of Deeds, J. P. Kessler. County Attorney, E. P. McCabe. Clerk District Court, E. A. Kinne. County Surveyor, John E. Greff. Sheriff, J. C. Davis. Superintendent, C. E. Hart.

CITY OFFICERS. Mayor, J. W. Stone. Police Judge, J. K. Crawford. City Attorney, John Johnson. Street Commissioner, Jas. A. Smith. Councilmen, J. E. Harper, John Baidar, J. S. Doolittle, L. P. Jensen, H. S. Fritz. Clerk, J. A. Kinne. Treasurer, S. A. Bresse.

CHURCHES. Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. S. Davis, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning service, at 11 o'clock; every alternate Sabbath, class meeting, at 12 m.; service every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. M. E. Church South—Rev. H. M. Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Coyne branch, at 11, a. m.; third Sunday, at the Hart school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11, a. m.; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11, a. m. Catholic—At Strong City—Rev. Boniface Niehaus, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holiday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, a. m. Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Wareham, Pastor; Covenant and business meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; the Sunday-school, at 9:30 every Sunday. United Presbyterian—Rev. C. Somers, Pastor; services every alternate Sunday, at 11, a. m. Presbyterian—Rev. A. S. Dudley, Pastor; service every Sunday, at 11, a. m., and 7 p. m.

SOCIETIES. Knights of Honor—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; W. A. Morgan Dictator; F. H. Hunt, Reporter. Masonic—Zereth Lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M., meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J. P. Kuhl, Master; W. H. Holsinger, Secretary. Odd Fellows—Angela Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening; Geo. W. Hill, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary. G. A. R.—Geary Post No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, Saturday of each month, at 1 o'clock, p. m. I. O. G. T.—Star of Chase Lodge No. 122 meets on Tuesday of each week, in their Hall in the Pence Block, Cottonwood Falls. J. E. Harper, W. C. F.; L. S. Hackett, W. S.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS—meets second and fourth Saturday of each month. Mrs. W. A. Morgan, President; Mrs. F. P. Cochran, Secretary. Dan McCook Camp, S. of V., meets first and third Friday evenings of each month; J. E. Harper, Captain; E. D. Forney, Orderly Sergeant.

LOCAL SHORT STORIES. Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. A happy New Year to every one. 3<sup>d</sup> below zero last Sunday night. Mr. J. K. Crawford was down to Topeka, yesterday. Mr. Chas. Burch has gone to Independence for the winter. There was a very pleasant dance in Music Hall, Monday night. Capt. Milt. Brown, of Clements, has returned from Kansas City. The dance, Christmas Eve, in Music Hall, was an enjoyable affair. Maj. Frank Davis, of Emporia, died on Sunday, Dec. 19, of paralysis. Mr. N. W. Frisby has gone to Columbus to remain about two weeks.

Mr. C. R. Simmons leaves, to-day, for his home at St. Paul, Minn. Mr. H. A. Chamberlain, of Stroug, same home, yesterday, from the east. Mr. J. W. Brown has put a show window in the front of his store room. Subscribe for the COURANT, the largest newspaper in Chase county. Mr. Geo. Mann moved, last week, to Strong City, from the mouth of Sharp's creek. Miss Anna Rockwood who has been quite sick for several weeks past, is recovering. Mr. Arch Miller had six head of cattle to die, that had been turned into a stalk field. Endless variety of silk handkerchiefs in all the latest stripes and checks, at E. F. Homes. Mr. Dennis Madden presented his wife with an elegant organ for a Christmas gift. Mr. E. Raleigh, of Adams county, Ill., is visiting his brother, Mr. P. Raleigh, of Strong City. Mrs. A. A. Warren, of Bazaar, returned, last week, from a visit to her son, Kenyon, at Newton. Mr. John McCallum, of Strong City, left, last week, for a two-weeks' visit to his parents, in Canada. Mr. Wm. Bowers, of Kansas City, a brother of the late Mrs. Chas. Klussman, is here for a few days. Miss Lizzie Marriott of Hamilton Kansas, is visiting her cousin, Miss Nettie Smith, of Strong City. Mr. Herman Kranz, brother of Mrs. W. C. Giese, arrived here, last Thursday, from San Francisco, Cal. County Attorney J. C. Davis left, Tuesday night, to attend the State Teachers' Association, at Topeka. Dr. Wm. H. Cartter will leave in a few days for Washington, D. C., on a visit to his parents and son, Davie. The installation of the officers of Angola Lodge, I. O. O. F., will take place, next Monday evening, Jan. 3. There were thirty in attendance at the mask ball at Clements, last Friday night, and a pleasant time was had. Mr. James Jones, of Las Animas, Colorado, was visiting his brother, Mr. S. E. Jones, of Strong City, last Thursday. Mr. L. A. Lowther left, Saturday, for his old home, in West Virginia, where, so we understand, he was married, yesterday. The City Schools closed on Thursday of last week for a two-weeks' holiday. They will re-open on Monday, January 10. Mr. Percy Gillman, of Buffalo, N. Y., arrived here, last week, to remain with his mother and sister, during the winter. Mr. Ed. Lovcamp, on Baek creek, dislocated his jaw, one night last week, while asleep. Dr. J. W. Stone put it in place. Miss Dottie Scribner went to Kansas City, last Thursday, to spend the holidays with her sister, Mrs. J. C. Seroggin. Mr. S. Ballard, the efficient Principal of the Strong City school, has been admitted as a member of the District Court bar. Mr. W. H. Parks, formerly of Strong City, but latterly of Lebo, has returned to Strong and opened a wagon shop there. Married, in this city, on Wednesday night, December 22, Mr. John Shofe and Miss Clara Hazel, daughter of Mr. Jas. Hazel. Mr. Wm. Norton killed a wild cat on his place, on Norton creek, Wednesday of last week, that measured four feet in length. Mr. Walter Hunt, of Sioux City, Io., formerly of this city, arrived here, Sunday evening, on a visit to friends and relatives. Mr. P. Donahue, brother-in-law of Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, left, on Thursday last, for his home at Prairie-du-Chien, Wis. Mr. David Biggam, of Strong City, who has a railroad contract at Winfield, came home, last Thursday, to remain during the holidays. Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons are figuring on a stone depot and round-house for the C. & W. R. R., to be located between this city and Strong. Mrs. Henry Bonewell and daughter Lola, went to Kansas City, yesterday, to spend a few days with Mrs. Jas. F. Hazel, Mrs. Bonewell's daughter. Married, at the M. E. church in this city, by the Rev. S. Davis, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1886, Mr. James Atkinson and Miss Ida L. Buffington, both of Chase county. The Rev. Father Boniface Niehaus O. S. F., pastor of the Catholic church, in Strong City, was presented with a purse of \$60 by his parishioners, on Christmas morning. New Year's Day, or the Feast of the Circumcision of our Saviour, is now a holiday of obligation with Catholics in Kansas, as well as with those in other parts of the country. For fear of slighting some of the Christmas drunks and also of spreading the news that prohibition does not prohibit, we have concluded to say nothing about any of them. Mr. A. Z. Scribner is having a well dug on his place, that is now 90 feet deep, and no water yet. He expects strike coal, gold, china, or something else, if he keeps on long enough. Married, on Tuesday, December 28, 1886, by Judge C. C. Whitson, in the Probate Court room, Mr. Edward W. Brooks and Miss Mary C. Brady, both of Middle creek, Chase county, Kansas.

Married, on Wednesday evening, December 22, 1886, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Middle creek, Mr. W. R. Stotts, of Elmdale, and Miss Rella E. Pracht, daughter of Mr. Fred. Pracht. Every township between Kansas City and Wichita, along the line of the Kansas, Colorado and Texas R. R., has voted bonds to this Railroad Co., and we may be looking for work to soon be begun on this road. A little son of Mr. Paul Schmidt, of Strong City, while playing with a little, 22-caliber revolver, last Thursday, discharged the contents of one of the chambers into the palm of his hand. Dr. W. H. Cartter removed the ball. Dan McCook Camp, S. of V., elected the following officers at their recent regular meeting: Capt. John E. Harper; 1st Lieut. Ed. Forney; 2d Lieut., E. A. Burch; Camp Council, I. F. Engle, Matt. McDonald and H. Clifford. Messrs. B. Lantry, Jr., and Hop Lee, of Strong, were down to Emporia, last week. Mr. Lee will leave in a few days for his native home on the banks of the Yang-ke-Kiang, where he has a lovely villa presided over by a handsome little wife. The M. E. ladies of Strong City will give a regular supper, with oysters, at the Opera House in that city, Thursday evening, Dec. 30, 1886, at which there will also be a postoffice. Go and hear from your best girl. Meals ready at 6 o'clock. Mr. Wm. Swayze, of Kansas City, formerly of this city, is spending the holidays here, with his former schoolmates. "Willie" gave this office a pleasant visit, and informed us that his folks are all well and are much pleased with Kansas City. Died, on Friday, December 24, 1886, at her home, on South Fork, of dropsy, Mrs. Margaret Klussman, wife of Mr. Chas. Klussman, aged 42 years. Her remains were interred in the bazaar cemetery, Sunday afternoon, the Rev. F. Egertz preaching the funeral sermon. Married, on Wednesday evening, December 22, 1886, at the residence of Mr. John B. Davis, Sr., on Buck creek, by the Rev. S. Davis, Mr. John B. Davis, Jr., and Miss Annie Duckett, daughter of Mr. John Duckett, of the same creek. An excellent supper was had and appropriate presents given. At the last regular meeting of Strong City Lodge No. 110, A. O. U. W., S. H. Fosnaugh was elected representative to the Grand Lodge; J. H. Martin, M. W.; E. D. Jones, O. C.; C. Filson, F.; A. McKenzie, G.; D. Y. Hamill, I. G.; L. P. Santy, O. G.; J. H. Martin, R.; C. Filson, Fin.; P. J. Norton, Sec.; E. D. Jones, Trustee. Remember the Great Boston Double Uncle Tom's Cabin is coming to Cottonwood Falls, next Tuesday Jan. 4th, this will be one of the largest companies ever in the city, 25 performers, eight colored singers, two trick donkeys and six ferocious blood-hounds will all appear. Reserved seats on sale at Pratts Drug Store. Mr. L. F. Keller, attorney for the Missouri Pacific railroad company, has gone to Cottonwood Falls to ask Judge Hook for an injunction restraining the Rock Island company from the further prosecution of grading on the old K. & N. road bed, north of Marion, the right to the use of which both companies are claiming, and upon which both are at work.—Topeka Journal. The undersigned takes this method of expressing his grateful thanks to the Junior Class of the High School, for their handsome present in the shape of an elegant watch chain, discovered on his desk, Thursday morning, after part of the class had left. He returns sincerely the compliments of a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year." L. A. LOWTHER. The following officers of Falls Lodge K. of H. were elected on Tuesday evening of last week: Geo. W. Weed, Dictator; E. C. Childs, Vice; W. P. Martin, Ass't.; F. B. Hunt, Reporter; J. P. Kuhl, Financial Reporter; Matt. M. Kuhl, Treas.; W. A. Morgan, Chaplain; H. S. Lincoln, Guide; J. W. McWilliams, Guard; S. A. Bresse, Sentinel; J. M. Tuttle, M. E. Hunt and H. P. Brockett, Trustees. The installation will take place next Tuesday evening, January 4. The Topping Bros., whose farm of upwards of 500 acres of land is on Cedar creek, Cottonwood township, on which is a barn 30x50 feet, and who are the owners of 400 head of cattle, 250 head of which they are now feeding for next summer's market, have just had completed on their place a residence, 32x40 feet, two stories high, with all the modern improvements, the cost of which was \$2,250, and which is one of the nicest and most convenient houses in the county, for its size. Mr. Ed. M. Clark, of this city, joiner and builder, was the contractor.

BUSINESS BRIEVITIES. Ferry & Watson are now giving a Waterbury watch to whoever buys fifteen dollars worth of clothing from them; and they guarantee their prices to be ten per cent. less than anywhere else in Southwestern Kansas, Cottonwood Falls not excepted. Mrs. Simmons will sell hats at bed rock prices until Christmas. Now is the time to get a fashionable hat cheap. Give her a call before going elsewhere. Call and examine the work I am doing, and be convinced that I am doing better work than has ever been done in this county. A. B. CAUDLE.

BAUERLE'S CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY. My lean, lank, hungry-looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow fat? My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SETH J. EVANS, PROPRIETOR. Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF Broadway Cottonwood Falls. LOW PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION. Paid to ALL ORDERS. Good Rigs at ALL HOURS. BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call. Go to Smith's (Rockwood & Co.'s old stand) for meat, all the way from 5 to 10 cents per pound. In the photograph gallery of S. H. Waite, 6th Avenue, west of Commercial street, Emporia, you will find photographic work made in the best possible manner, and finished in the very highest style of the photographer's art, and all his work is guaranteed. Here you will find a veritable art gallery; and an examination of its treasures will amply reward you for the time required. You will see there the photographs of Col. P. B. Plumb, Maj. H. C. Cross, Capt. C. N. Sterry, Hon. W. W. Scott, Rev. Dr. Hendy, Revs. Messrs. Mackay, Ingalls and Barnes, in fact, the faces of nearly all the leading citizens of Emporia. Do you want a picture of your family? If so, you can get any size picture you want, at Caudle's, the photographer. Flour and Feed will be double their present price, this winter, so get your supply at the CITY FEED STORE, before it is all sold, adjoining Rockwood & Co.'s meat market. We have made arrangements with the New York World (the subscription price of which is \$1.00 per year) whereby we can furnish the World, the COURANT and a magnificent History of the United States (price, \$1.50) for the small sum of \$2.00. No copies of this book will be sold or given away. Every copy must represent either the subscription of a new friend or the extension of the subscription of an old reader to either or both of the papers. Go to Smith's (Rockwood & Co.'s old stand) for your Christmas turkey. You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements at Campbell & Gillett's. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. Campbell & Gillett, can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want. Do not order your nursery stock until you see George W. Hill, as he represents the Stark Nurseries, of Louisiana, Mo., the oldest and best in the West. Life-size portraits a specialty by Caudle the photographer. 27 Pairs of \$5.00 Shoes, of the "Walker" make, for \$4.00 a pair, until the 1st of Jan. Call at once and make \$1.00 on a pair of fine shoes. E. F. Holmes.

If you want bargains in Flour and Feed, go to the CITY FEED STORE, next door to Rockwood & Co.'s meat market. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Fine watches will receive careful attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted. Before buying a heating stove anywhere else, go to Campbell & Gillett's on the west side of Broadway, and see what nice ones they have. Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store. J. W. McWilliams will sell cheap, on time to suit purchaser, 2 cows with calf; 2 cows with steer calves beside them; 2 fine yearling steers; 1 yearling heifer, all in splendid condition. Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's. The Heskett farm, on Diamond creek, for rent for cash, price \$550 per annum; 800 acres in all; 125 acres in cultivation; 75 acres in bottom meadow, and all under fence. Apply to J. S. SHIPMAN, Elmdale, Kas. Here! Ye men who owe J. F. Olinger and W. H. Hinote will please call at Central Barber Shop and pay up, and much oblige, yours, truly. W. H. HINOTE. The choicest assortment of candies and confections at L. L. Billings' bakery, Main street, west of Broadway. Don't fail to go to Smith's (Rockwood & Co.'s old stand) and see the nice turkeys he has for Christmas. You can buy more Flour and Feed, for the same money, at the CITY FEED STORE than at any other place in the county. W. S. Romigh desires to exchange wheat for young hogs or pigs, at the market price for each. dec23-3w

MISCELLANEOUS. JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. Shop east side of Broadway, north of Stone & Zane's office, where you can get a nice shave, shampoo, or hair cut. TELL IT TO YOUR FRIENDS! The New York Fashion Monitor, An Entertaining and Instructive Fashion and Home Paper. ONLY 50 CENTS PER YEAR. Including 3 Coupons, Each Good For 50 Cts. Worth of Dry and Fancy Goods, FREE! on a Cash Purchase of \$5 worth of goods (your own choice), for each Coupon from the M. T. H. JULIUS REMY and CHEAPEST BUY AND FANCY GOODS STORE in New York City. EXTRAORDINARY TERMS TO AGENTS. Address, "FASHION MONITOR," P. O. Box 5752, New York City, N. Y.

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder. Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. jan2-11

JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. dec-11. M. LAWRENCE, MERCHANT TAILOR. Satisfaction Guaranteed, and Charges Reasonable. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. nov25-11

W. H. HINOTE, Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies shampooing and hair cutting.

NEW DRUGS. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS, HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND. WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb15-11

WORKING CLASSES. Attention. We are prepared to furnish all persons with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex can easily earn from 50 cents to \$3.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by doing all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men that all who see this may send their address, and test the business. We make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STYRON & CO., Portland, Maine.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. ECONOMY IS WEALTH. All the PATTERNS you wish to use during the year for nothing (a saving of from \$5.00 to \$10.00) by subscribing for THE COURANT AND Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Magazine. With Twelve Orders for Cut Paper Patterns of your own selection and of any size. BOTH PUBLICATIONS, ONE YEAR, \$3.10 (THREE TEN). DEMOREST'S THE BEST OF all the Magazines. CONTAINING STORIES, POEMS, AND OTHER LITERARY ATTRACTIONS, CONCERNING ADVENTURE, SCIENTIFIC, AND HOUSEHOLD MATTERS. Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photographs, Oil Pictures and Fine Woodcuts, making it the Model Magazine of America. Each Magazine contains a coupon order entitling the holder to the selection of any pattern illustrated in the fashion department of the number, and in any of the sizes manufactured, making patterns during the year of the value of over three dollars. DEMOREST'S MONTHLY is justly entitled the World's Model Magazine. The Largest in Form, the Largest in Circulation, and the best TWO Dollar Family Magazine issued. 1887 will be the Twenty-third year of its publication. It is continually improved and so extensively so to place it at the head of Family Periodicals. It contains 72 pages, large quarto, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, elegantly printed and fully illustrated. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, New York, AND BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT COMBINED WITH THE COURANT at \$3.10 Per Year. 1886.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM! FERRY & WATSON. Desire every one to know that they have one of the Best and Largest Stocks, OF goods ever brought to this market. CONSISTING OF, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, COFFINS, FURNITURE, BOOTS and SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, CALASSWARE, TIN WARE. And, in fact, anything NEEDED BY MAN During his existence on earth. BE SURE TO GO TO FERRY & WATSON'S, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., and YOU WILL BE PLEASED With their BARGAINS. MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages; something new, that just costs money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important changes of a life time. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Lewis, W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

THE PASSING YEAR.

By the glimmer of green and golden,
The leap and the sparkle of spray,
By the heart of the rose unfolded,
By the breath of the summer day,
By the shout and song of the reapers,
Holding the ripened sheaf,
By the bloom on the fragrant cluster,
By the fall of the loo-ened leaf,
By the feathery whirl of the water,
And the deep waves hollow sound,
By the moan of the wind in the forest,
When the night was gathering round,
By the sweet of the honey of lilies,
By the fields all brown and serene,
Through the march of the changing seasons,
We measured the passing year.

ABOUT CONTENTMENT.

The Duty of Cultivating a Spirit Which
Has Its Strong Root in Faith in God's
Goodness to Us.
The inspired letter writer said to the
Hebrews: "Be content with such things
as ye have." That is God's message to
us. Can we accept it and obey it in
this restless age? Would not obedience
to it paralyze the brain and the hand of
enterprise? Let us see:
1. God does not ask us to unmake
ourselves, but to be what He made us
to be. He has given us power to be
developed, and a world to be subdued.
If the race had remained in the Garden
of Eden its life would not have been
apathetic. God said to Adam: "Be fruitful
and multiply, and subdue the earth,
and have dominion over every living
thing." He set before the first man
that goal toward which the race has
been pressing ever since. Adam was
not to be so contented with Eden that he
would not seek and strive for any thing
beyond it. He rejoiced in his paradise
home. It was all that he could desire
as the starting point of his career. He
was free from discontented murmurings
and from dissatisfied longings. Yet he
looked forward to a grand future; to a
world-wide conquest. If he had not
fallen, he would have moved onward to
the sea. His contentment with the
things he had would not forbid or prevent
his obeying the law of his nature
and his destiny.

And he wrote to Timothy: "Having
food and raiment, let us be therewith
content." Yet, in one sense Paul was
the most discontented man in his day
and generation. He never could stay
long in one place. As soon as he had
gathered a church strong enough to support
him in any city, he left it to go to
another where he would have to live by
manual labor. Though pressed with
missionary work and care in Greece, he
hastened to go to Jerusalem, and said:
"When I have been there, I must also
see Rome." (Acts xix. 21.) Why could
not Paul have been satisfied to remain
in Ephesus or in Corinth? He was in-
spired by a noble ambition to be "in labors
more abundant." Was this ambition
inconsistent with contentment? No.
It was a brace from the same root.
The faith in God which led him from
city to city sustained him in poverty, in
bonds and imprisonment. His life is a
noble illustration of the Bible idea of
contentment.—Interior.

CHEERFULNESS COMMANDED.

It is Not Enough Even to Attempt to Be
Good, Honest, Kind, Generous, Faithful,
Earnest, Industrious and Patient.
"Be." The word is very strong. It
is a command. There is a difference
between seeming and being—true, or
good, or brave, or cheerful. In this
case we are told to be—what? Cheer-
ful, full of cheer, calmly joyous, of good
spirits, like a ray of sunshine in a
gloomy place. That is a good deal to
ask of any one; and yet, at the end of
the command, comes the word "also."
So there is something more back of it?
Of course, or we would never be able
to be cheerful.
Let us see. We are often told to be
kind. I should be kind if I helped up a
person who had fallen down, helped my
mother about her work, went upon an
errand for my father, and so on. I
should be doubly kind if I were cheer-
ful, also. I can be patient. We some-
times hear of a cheerful patience. Is
there another kind? I can be honest,
just. There is stern justice; there is
hard honesty. The world will be the
brighter as well as the better for our
cheerful honesty, our cheerfully dis-
pensed justice. Did you ever think that
there is a part of your body that be-
longs to others far more than to your-
self? It is true. Your face is not seen
half so often by yourself as by others;
and yet it often looks its best when you
gaze at its reflection for your own pleasure.
One can have a beautiful face, be
the features ever so plain. Is any thing
more beautiful than a cheerful face?
The Bible says: "A cheerful heart
doeth good like medicine." In another
place it says: "Out of the abundance
of the heart the mouth speaketh." And
a poet says: "The eyes are the win-
dows of the soul." To keep the face
cheerful, the voice cheerful, to do good
like medicine, we must keep the heart
cheerful. This is not an easy matter.
One does not simply have to say "I will
be cheerful," and then have it so. He
has to work for cheerfulness just as he
works to be honest, or kind, or brave,
or learned. He must be looking out
for bright things to see and do. He
must deliberately, yet quickly, choose
which things he will think about, and
how. He has to shut his teeth, as it
were, sometimes, and turn away from
the gloomy things, and do something to
bring back the cheerful spirit again. If
we are cheerful for others, we are doing
good for ourselves. Good given means
good sent back. Cheerfulness can be-
come a habit, and habit sometimes helps
us over hard places. A cheerful heart
doeth cheerful things. A lady and gen-
tlemen were walking in the lumber-
yard situated by a dirty, foul-smelling
river. The lady said: "How good
these pine boards smell!" "Pine
boards!" exclaimed the gentleman.
"Just smell this foul river!" "Thank
you," the lady replied; "I prefer to smell
the pine boards." And she was right.
If she, or we, can carry this principle
through our entire living, we shall have
the cheerful heart, the cheerful voice,
the cheerful face.

WISE SAYINGS.

—Give me the benefit of your convic-
tions, if you have any, but keep your
doubts to yourself, for I have enough of
my own.—Goethe.
—Only the Highest Being within man
bears testimony of the Supreme Being
without him; only the spirit of man
testifies of God.—Joubert.
It is possible for Bible scholars to
learn much about God, and not learn
to love Him, nor have a sufficient love
for their fellows. Bible students may,
for want of thorough instruction, learn
something of their duty toward God and
yet fail to see their duty to mankind.—
Golden Rule.
—Many a seed planted long ago, the
growth of which was forgotten, and, in-
deed, itself forgotten, has started up into
vigorous life and produced its harvest.
The strangers who saw it were sur-
prised and wondered where it came
from, but learned the lesson that it is
good to go on planting.—United Presby-
terian.
—Moralizing when the new year be-
gins has become so common as to be
trite, it may be. And yet to considerate
minds it can never cease to constitute
of gravest concern to make due "note
of time." With the days of our human
life "as a handbreadth," even when
these days are prolonged, "tis greatly
wise" "to measure" such days in our
fast revolving years, and to measure
them aright.—Watchman.
—The new year contains many un-
solved problems, and we may search in
vain for the key. But if troubles brood
over us, let us not anticipate them now;
if trials and cares are to be a portion of
our lot, let us wait and see what the
days will bring forth. The race is won
by him who is strong in purpose and
lives as becomes a man. Whatever we
take hold of, let it be done with a
firm grasp, instead of furtively nibbling
in odd moments and living by stealth,
like rats.—Christian at Work.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Some of the Sights and Customs of the
Far-Famed Queen of Cities.
The City of Two Continents dates
back to 667 B. C., when some Greeks,
emigrating from Megara, who had
been told by the Oracle at Delphi to
found their colony opposite that of
blind men, lighted on the little town
of Chalcedon, established seventeen
years before by their fellow-country-
men, and seeing how blind they were
to live there when they might live at
Stamboul, settled at the latter place,
in obedience to the god. Their little
colony of Byzantium grew and became
an important city.
With the advent of the year 330 A.
D., the entire history of the city is
changed. Constantine the Great, who
needed a capital for his Eastern em-
pire, being struck with the commercial
and strategic advantages of the place,
took possession of it, and changed its
name to Constantinople. From A. D.
330 to A. D. 1453 we have Constantinople
a Roman city, closely bound up
with the fortunes of the Roman empire,
sharing the greatness of Constantine
the Great and the littleness of Const-
antine Paleologus XVI., her last Chris-
tian sovereign. At length it fell before
the flood of Turkish conquest in its
progress from the southeast to the
northwest, an easy prey to Mohammed
II., in 1453. The name Constantinople
is taken to denote the city at large,
thus including Pera (the city "beyond")
the city proper, Galata (probably
called from the Galatae, or Gauls, who
founded a colony here before its occupa-
tion by the Genoese in the Middle
Ages), Tophane (the place of the "gun
factory") and Stamboul (a supposed
corruption of eis ten polin). Scutari
may rightly be included in the city, be-
ing divided only by a water street of a
mile across. Pera lies along the top of
the plateau which descends to the Bos-
porus and Golden Horn by Tophane,
Galata and Kasim Pasha, and farther
off to the Valley of the Sweet Waters.
Pera bears something of the same rela-
tion to Galata as the West End of
London does to the City and Dock
streets. Here European "society" and
the best shops are to be discovered.
The Grand Rue of Pera is as much
Pera as Paris is France. Every thing
collects in or about it.
Galata is the least pleasant quarter of
Constantinople, and the journey to Pera
from the sea takes one through the
worst part of Galata. These unfavor-
able first impressions are responsible for
much that has been said in a parrot
fashion upon the fifth and smells of the
Queen of Cities.
Tophane lies between Galata and Sal-
Bazar, at the corner where the waters
of the Golden Horn have become alto-
gether lost in those of the Bosphorus.
It is remarkable for its gun foundry,
barracks and fountain. The general as-
pect of the place is military. The main
street is a continuation of the tramway
street that begins at the far side of Ga-
lata, and skirts the Bosphorus to Orta-
kendi. Tophane is Mussulman, Galata
is Frank, and at Tophane we have an
example of the fact that the quarters
inhabited by Turks are invariably
cleaner than those inhabited by Euro-
peans. The narrow street, with its
small of frying fish, which is the main
thoroughfare of Galata, here broadens
out into a pleasant road, the cobbles
are replaced by something like mac-
adam, and a short walk brings one to
the palace of Dolma Bagtche and the
foliage of the Sultan's Park.
From Pera Stamboul is reached by
the Galata "stair-case" and the Galata
or New Bridge. Or by going a little
out of the way and crossing over the in-
ner bridge, it may be entered below the
Mosque of Sultan Mehmed and the Val-
ens Aqueduct. From the Galata Tower
below and around is the best panorama
of the city—one of such profusion that
in any way to render it justice a photo-
graphic fifteen feet long, such as is to
be seen in the Club de Constantinople,
is required; but from the center of the
Azap Kapoi Bridge another prospect of
a different character, scarcely inferior,
may be obtained. Galata Bridge is as
typical of Constantinople life as London
Bridge is of London city life. All day
long it is traversed by a bright-colored,
jostling throng. The toll is ten paras,
or a half-penny, and an immense sum
is taken daily by white-robed collectors,
who stand at intervals across the bridge.
Of the Constantinople spaces, which
are irregular areas, the Mt-Meidan, or
Hippodrome, is chief. It is encroached
upon by the most graceful of the mo-
sques, that of the Sultan Achmed,
with its six minarets. Here inter alia
is to be found the Brazen Column, a
relic from Delphi, priceless in its
two thousand and three hundred years,
but in itself a mere stump. St. Sofia,
the model of all the mosques, a spoiled
Christian church, lying vastly in the
shape of a Greek cross, with its flat
dome, columns, marbles, mosaics, fountains
and sense of awe, majesty and im-
mensity, can not be described in a few
lines of a paragraph, but deserves (and
has received) a volume to itself.
Shopping in the bazars is a proceed-
ing Turkish ladies seem to take consid-
erable delight in. It is the only place
where they can brush with leisure
against the outer world. They may sit
and bargain over a small purchase for
a considerable time. The Oriental sys-
tem of trade is quite different from any
thing European. Articles are not
marked in plain figures, nor is there
any fixed price. About ten times more
than the seller will eventually close at
is asked for, the buyer fencing up and
down the scale till, after much gesticu-
lating and coffee, and much reiteration
on the part of the merchant of the loss
he is selling at, both parties at last sep-
arate, mutually satisfied with the trans-
action.
The Persians have a quarter, with a
mosque all to themselves, in one of the
few Hans still remaining in Stamboul.
The Persian, even more than the Turk,
lingers over a business transaction, and
like the Mesopotamian thinks it necessary
to bargain over some beverage; but in-
stead of coffee, tea is handed round to
customer or seller in little glass tum-
blers, with lemon and sugar. This is
an indispensable act of hospital on the
part of a Persian merchant when he is
trading.—Harper's Bazar.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE.

Observations and Experiments Made by a
Successful Cultivator.
It seems to me that the method of
deep setting this crop is a mistake. I
have spent money carting dirt on to
asparagus beds, but it was labor lost;
the yield was no better. We live and
learn. Studying the habit of the plant
I found much that is interesting.
Plowing an old meadow I found roots
of asparagus that had sprung from
seeds, and the clumps of roots when
turned up were about eighteen inches
long and had in all cases grown by
inches toward the south, adding a new
bud each year, the old buds or roots
being connected together with the
power to reduce an upward growth
only in the new bud. Another bed, in
bearing over thirty years and for the
last fifteen without manure, has shown
signs of running out. The stalks are
of good size, but very thin scattered
over the ground, so that one-fourth of
the two-acre lot was ploughed up. This
was done with little difficulty, as the
roots were not strong in the land.
The decay and decreased production
was laid, not so much to the lack of
fertilizing as to the fact that late
years the ground had been worked
twice each season with a light one-
horse plow, instead of by the old meth-
od of hand-digging with the six-tined
fork; the roots were probably cut off
below the bearing point from time to
time by the plow, and the part of the
lot worst affected was where the plants
were deepest in the soil. Another bed
was set in rich land ten years ago, not
very deep. This, when a small part of
it was ploughed up to make room for hot-
beds, proved a very tough job—the
hardest plowing I remember. The
roots here seemed to grow in all direc-
tions as to points of compass, but
always with the terminal shoot only
ready for the spring trade.
A bed of one-fourth acre set in the
spring of '85 with two-year-old roots of
the Moore's Crossbred variety had last
spring stalks all along the rows from
one-half to one inch through, large
enough to cut; but none of them were
cut this season, as it is not considered
advisable to cut much till the third
season after planting. This bed is on a
side-hill sloping east that had received
an annual manuring for twenty years.
The land was heavily manured at the
time and the manure worked into the
soil. The plants were set in rows three
feet apart. The plants were about a
foot apart in rows and not more than
four or five inches below the surface; in
fact, set in the rich surface soil of the
garden without subsiding or any such
trenching as is usually recommended.
Next season this bed will yield an
abundant cutting of splendid shoots,
and if worked with a fork and not with
a plow will remain in bearing at least
thirty years.
As for manure, I believe for aspara-
gus, as for rhubarb, that the manure
should be applied in the fall. Our al-
luvial soil does not respond to commer-
cial fertilizers; but wood ashes, leached
or unleached, and horse manure are
our dependence. This put on in the fall
and worked into the soil early in spring,
the ground cleared of weeds about July
1, and then left till November, when
the beds are moved down and burned
to kill seeds. There is absolutely no
"best time" to set a bed, but either fall
or spring, as suits. The fall is better on
some minor accounts—the land is in
better condition to work, the plants are
dominant and there is more leisure to do
that job well. The plants are best for
setting at two years, for then you get
the plants in fresh soil, free of weeds
and strong enough to make a vigorous
growth at once. One-year-old plants
are good if the best ones be chosen and
you can raise your own seedlings and
in the meantime prepare the land for
the future bed by crops which will
leave the soil in good condition to set
the asparagus.—W. H. Bull, in N. Y.
Tribune.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—A little soda water will relieve sick
headache caused by indigestion.—
Christian at Work.
—It is useless to hope to destroy the
acidity of certain soils by the application
of lime and other supposed correctives;
only drainage will accomplish it.—Bos-
ton Bulletin.
—A Manitoba farmer has recovered
damages from a seed-man for selling
him seeds full of weeds. There can be
no doubt of the liability of seedsmen for
such damages.—Chicago Journal.
—Shelter belts to be effectual all the
year round should be of evergreens.
A double row of these is worth more as
a shelter belt in winter than a dozen
rows of deciduous trees that offer only
matted boughs in winter.—Albany Jour-
nal.
—A 10x12 or 12x15 ice-house may be
built of rough boards very cheaply, and
filled with men and teams are compara-
tively idle, and need a little exercise. It
will more than pay its cost in comfort
every summer.—Detroit Tribune.
—Elevation of the head of the bed, by
placing under each leg a block of the
thickness of two bricks, is stated to be
an effective remedy for cramps.
Patients who have suffered at night,
crying aloud with pain, have found this
plan to afford immediate, certain, per-
manent relief.—Boston Post.
—Dark green shades are the most
serviceable in a kitchen, although half-
curtains made of checked gingham,
cottage muslin, or cheese cloth, run on
tapes and tacked to the window sash,
will in some cases be all that is needed;
and it is always convenient to have two
sets, so as to change comfortably when
necessary.—Indianapolis Journal.
—It is a rule which is applicable to
all manures, that the more finely they
are pulverized or divided, the more val-
uable they become. Not only do they
expose much more surface to the feed-
ing action of roots, but from their fine
division they can be much more evenly
distributed through the soil.—Chicago
Tribune.
—This recipe for brown bread will
make a good-sized loaf. Two cups of
yellow Indian meal, one cup of rye flour,
one cup of graham flour, one cup of
New Orleans molasses, three teaspoon-
fuls of baking-powder and milk enough
to make a stiff batter. Pour into a
battered mold and steam three hours
and a half. When done, brown in the
oven.—The Caterer.
—In the spring, as soon as the snow
is off the ground, our hot suns and dry-
ing winds soon thaw out and warm a
few inches of the surface soil, while un-
derneath in many sections the soil will
be very cold. The surface soil will be
much warmer than the soil beneath.
The farmers of the Northwest under-
stand this matter and plough their land
for spring wheat in the autumn and sow
the seed on the surface in the spring, as
soon as the surface is thawed out and
while the set below is still frozen.—N.
Y. Telegram.
—The Empire State Agriculturalist
says: "There is many a saving on the
farm that is not economy. We were
reminded of this fact the other day by
seeing a man on his knees drawing
water from a well with a pole and bucket,
while a pair of horses hung over
him waiting impatiently for the refresh-
ing draught. The man has drawn
water thus for years, and has saved in
this way some dollars in pumps. But
how much time has he spent which
could have been better employed? how
often have his cattle and horses gone
unwatered, or with a scant supply for
want of a time and labor-saving pump?"
—Dr. C. H. Merriman, the head of
the ornithological division of the Na-
tional Department of Agriculture, con-
siders the English sparrow a far greater
scourge than the caterpillars and in-
sects which it was imported to destroy.
He estimates the annual loss to the rec-
iplers from the depredations of the
bobolinks at from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000.
He also says only three out of
thirty birds of prey, for whose killing
some States pay a premium, destroy do-
mestic fowls, while the rest live on
field-mice, grasshoppers, beetles and
other vermin which destroy the grain.—
Washington Star.

CURRENT ITEMS.

—A Massachusetts cobbler dug him-
self out of prison with an awl. It was
his last chance.
—A Pittsburgh (Pa.) firm has been
awarded the contract for building the
Andrew Carnegie library building at
Bradock.
—"How to be Beautiful" is the title
of an article in an exchange. We might
retort with another old chestnut: "Hand-
some is what handsome does."—Boston
Transcript.
—"The Yankeries" is the dignified
term now proposed for the American
exhibition in England to follow the
"Fisheries," "Healtheries," "Invento-
ries" and "Colonies."
—"The latest case against a sea cap-
tain is for putting a man in irons for
seventy days and confining him in a
space so small that he could not lie
down. The captain was surprised when
the man finally died.—Detroit Free
Press.
—"When a tree drops its fruit over the
fence of a boundary line that fruit still
belongs to the owner of the tree.—Troy
Times.
—J. F. Bennett, the first person to
open up a soda-water factory in Pitts-
burgh, Pa., died recently, aged sixty-
seven years. He began operations in
1847, but closed up shortly after because
of foreign competition. At present
there is only one factory in operation in
this country, and that is in Syracuse, N.
Y.—Pittsburgh Post.
—"The clock for the new city hall of
Philadelphia, now being manufactured by
a Connecticut company, will prob-
ably be the largest one in the world.
The bells upon which it will strike the
hours and quarters will weigh 50,000
pounds, and the glass dials, as contem-
plated, measure twenty-five feet in
diameter.—Hartford Courant.
—"While a man was going to bed in
St. Louis lately, a small hand, wearing
on one finger a ring, suddenly ap-
peared, raised the chimney from the
lighted lamp to a height of six inches
or more, moved it toward the astonished
observer a short distance, and then
dropped it on the floor. The man has
the broken chimney in proof of the
truth of the story.—Chicago Herald.
—"An Omaha man who fell over a
baby carriage on the street and broke
his nose has collected \$305 from the
owner of the vehicle. Again, in Louis-
ville, when a man ran against a baby
cart and upset it and broke the baby's
arm, the law held that a person who
took such a vehicle on a public street
must run all ordinary chances of acci-
dent.—Louisville Courier-Journal.
—"An automatic postal-box, something
after the style of those used in London,
is being put on the lamp-posts in Brook-
lyn, N. Y. By dropping a cent through
the proper slit a postal-card and pencil
are brought up, so that a note may be
at once written. If a postage-stamp is
wanted, the dropping of two pennies
will bring that to view. Postal letters
envelopes are also supplied in the same
manner.—Brooklyn Times.
—"The New Orleans Picayune thinks
it is funny to see the meeting between
a smart drummer and a hotel clerk who
wears a diamond pin. The clerk knows
the drummer does not own the earth,
though he acts as if he did; and the
drummer knows that the clerk does not
own the hotel; but neither of them will
give up and acknowledge that they do
not amount to much, collectively or
separately.
—"Geronimo has got over his sulks
and is now in a talking humor. He
says that bad white men drove him to
leave the reservation, but when asked
what drove him to butcher upwards of
three hundred people who couldn't have
injured him in any way he can't make
any satisfactory explanation. A bad
white man who could bulldoze Geronimo
would be a hard case, indeed.—Chi-
cago Mail.

SMART YOUTH.

How a Keen-Witted Young Man Pacified
His Angry Employer.
I guess young Jones will get on.
He's in an office on California street,
or somewhere thereabouts. He's care-
less, and had made so many mistakes
that he knew the one he made last
would prove fatal. He went back from
lunch the other day and a fellow-clerk
met him on the stairs.
—"You'll get it, Jones. The old man's
just boiling, and he's been calling for
you for the last fifteen minutes."
Jones stopped on the landing and
cogitated. He must head off the old man
somehow. He ran down-stairs and up
the street as hard as he could go to a
florist's. There he purchased a little
fifteen-cent boutonniere and marched
gayly back.
—"Mr. Jones!" came in a loud tone
from the private office as he entered.
—"Yes, sir," and he deposited his
hat, hid the flower in his coat, walked
into the private office, and closed the
door carefully.
—"Mr. Jones, I have frequently—"
—"I beg your pardon, sir, but I have a
private message for you."
—"Mr. Jones, you've been—a private
message! What is it?"
His tone changed as Jones quietly
laid the flower on the desk before him.
—"What is this?"
—"It's a little bouquet. A lady came
in while you were out—a young lady—and
inquired for you. 'He is not in,' I
said. 'Can I do any thing for you?'
'Can I trust you?' she asked. 'With
the utmost confidence,' I said. 'Will
you give this flower to Mr. Johnson?'
And don't let anybody see you, and tell
him it was left by the lady in the blue
bonnet. And here it is, sir."
—"Dear me! that's odd." Jones saw a
beam come in his face and he knew he
was all right. "The lady in the blue
bonnet! Bless my soul, Jones, that's
curious. I don't know any—what was
she like?"
—"She was very pretty."
—"Pretty? Very well, Mr. Jones,
you'll really have to be a little more
careful. You've been making another—
by the way, Jones, if you can find out
any thing about the lady—you needn't
mention, of course—you can let me
know." And the old man's been look-
ing fixedly at every woman in a blue
bonnet he has met since.—San Fran-
cisco Chronicle.

THE BEST BREED.

Quality of Cattle Dependent on the Experi-
ence and Skill of Their Owner.
A man goes home from the county
fair with his head completely turned by
having seen specimens of a breed, per-
haps only a pair of a sort of cattle he
had heard of, but had not before seen,
and he straightway announces it along
the road that the old breeds have a
rival now that will leave them flat.
This easily convinced and converted
man does not stop to consider that the
proper place to judge of the general
characteristics of a breed of cattle is
where a herd of a particular sort is con-
gregated together. If he were buying
fruit trees upon evidence he had seen
in the form of the fruit borne by a given
kind of tree, he would not permit a
nurseryman to select a few extraordi-
nary specimens, buying his trees upon
the evidence shown by them. On the
other hand, if reasonably prudent, he
would insist upon seeing a collection of
trees together, with the matured crop
of fruit thereon, or at least would de-
mand to see the product together, in
the pile or in the bin.
Perhaps it is not unfair to say that
a breed of improved cattle that have
long been bred in the hands of men
showing views that were in accord,
when all were in a like state of fitness,
as the crop of fruit from a given tree.
Yet it is not reasonable to expect this,
as the laws governing the production
of the fruit are somewhat uniform in
their action, and to a degree arbitrary,
while the taste and judgment of each
breeder mainly shapes the beasts in his
hands. Hence the question, "What is
the best cattle?" is fairly answered by
saying that he has the best who selects
with the best judgment and breeds with
the most skill. Any meritorious breed
will be full of good points in the hands
of some men, while the best living col-
lection will degenerate in the hands of
others.—National Live Stock Journal.

The Only Objection.

De Twirliger (at dinner)—Dounced
Bore this eating. (Pity a chap can't—
aw—hire a man to eat for him.
Bagley—You needn't hire any body.
There's a man outside smashing his
nose against the panes. Why not give
him a chance?
De Twirliger—Good idea, baw Jove!
—but (sighing)—No! Suppose, baw
Jove, it didn't agree with him! I should
have indigestion, baw Jove.—Phila-
delphia Call.

A Stimulating Ride.

The funeral was over, and a few per-
sonal friends were taking dinner with
the bereaved widow.
—"Won't you have some more of the
roast beef, Mr. Smith?" she asked.
—"Thanks," he replied; "I believe I
will. The ride to the grave and back
has given me quite an appetite."—N.
Y. Sun.

A Lawyer, driving along a country
road, asked a woman who was walking
in the same direction which way he had
to turn to reach B. The woman in-
structed him and added that she was
going in that direction, and would point
out the way. "All right, good woman,"
said the lawyer, "jump up; better had
company than none." After joggling
some miles farther, the woman descend-
ed and thanked him for the drive.
—"Have I much farther to go ere I reach
the B. road?" asked the limb of the law.
—"Oh! you passed it some two or three
miles back," was the answer, "but, as
I thought bad company better than
none, I brought you on!"—N. Y. Ledger.

—After the clerk had pulled down
every thing in the store without satisfy-
ing his customer, a woman, she asked
him if there was any thing else he had
not shown her. "Yes, ma'am," he
said, "the collar; but if you wish it I
will have that brought up and shown to
you."—Lowell Citizen.

—A man's opinion, if it is an honest
one, is entitled to respect even if found
to be incorrect.—Chicago Journal.

—A Cincinnati citizen has been left
seven different legacies from seven dif-

—A Kansas baby has an eye in the
back of its head.—Chicago Herald.



THAT DOWN-EAST "LYRE."

The wild winds wail with wonder, The soldiers stand amazed, And mourn the awful blunder, The chestnut bells are raised.

While all the living issues, In terror sink away, And a host of forgotten specters Come trooping back to-day.

For the strings of that ancient lyre Send forth the sad refrain: "If you wish to quell the rebels, Vote for the man from Maine."

"Oh, what was the Mulligan letters? And who was the Fisher crew? When was Fort Smith captured By Jim and the boys in blue?"

But never the ghost of an answer Is waked back to me From the strings of that ancient lyre In its dirge of woe and misery.

But forever and forever It echoes the sad refrain: "If you wish to free the British, Vote for the man from Maine."

—E. Frank Luther, in Puck.

SECRETARY WHITNEY'S WORK.

The Head of the Navy Department is Moving Cautiously, But Laying the Foundation for One of the Finest Navies in the World.

The practical manner in which the Secretary of the Navy is setting about the work of building up the navy and restoring to the country the prestige it once enjoyed in that line, gives assurance of success.

The wretched mismanagement of that department under Republican Administrations, and the culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty which characterized those Administrations form a chapter in the history of our Government that reflects indelible disgrace on those responsible for the decline of the navy.

He proposes to secure the best attainable models for the new ships, with the highest rate of speed consistent with offensive and defensive requirements.

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THE "MAGNETIC" DECEIVER.

How President Arthur Came Finally to Suspect James G. Blaine.

The remarkable story said to have been related by the late President Arthur to Judge Draper and Chairman Warren, during the Blaine campaign of 1884, and given to the public for the first time in the New York Times, is pronounced authentic by Judge Draper.

Although the main facts in the case were known at the time of the Senatorial fight in 1881, yet the plain unvarnished account given by Mr. Arthur throws new light on a crisis from which may be dated the downfall of the Republican party.

It will be remarked that the late President related the particulars of the quarrel between Conkling and Garfield in order to emphasize his advice to the two Stalwart leaders not to mislead their followers in supporting Blaine's candidacy.

Blaine's experience in half-breed honor taught him would not be fulfilled, should Blaine be elected.

The hand of President Garfield's Secretary of State is plainly discernible in the cunningly devised plot to deceive Conkling and Grant, and the New York Senator felt that behind Garfield stood the half-breed Mephistopheles, directing the plot which culminated in the nomination of Judge Robertson.

Arthur did not know Blaine and his powers of deception as well as Conkling did and he relied, as he says, implicitly on the assurances of Garfield.

When Mephistopheles became the nominee of the party in 1884, the Republican President, while loyal to his party and prepared to acquiesce in the decision of the National convention, considered it his duty to warn the Stalwart leaders against being deceived as he was four years previously.

His words are emphatic on the subject: "Let me say to you, as a friend, assume no responsibility for the future course of Mr. Blaine's administration in this State. Allow none of our friends to be deceived with false hopes."

STOCK ITEMS.

Trz Kansas Short-horn Breeders' Association, recently held at Topeka, endorsed the Oleomargarine law.

All profit from a dairy cow comes from the food over and above that which is necessary to sustain the mere functions of life.

E. A. Smith, of Lawrence, Kan., has sold to Mr. J. J. Shultz, of St. Louis, the chestnut stallion Wilkomot, five years old, sired by Almont Pilot (763) out of Wanita, by George Wilkes, for \$2,500.

Michigan's Governor has issued a second quarantine proclamation against cattle from Chicago and Cook County, Ill.

The "scrub must go," and while making the fight on that line the Live-Stock Indicator agrees heartily with a Canadian exchange in the idea that there are scrubs in the herd books of all the breeds as well as out of them, and furthermore that in weeding out scrub stock we should endeavor to arrange matters in such a manner that the first attack be made on pedigreed scrubs, this being the lowest in the order for profits.

One of the troubles in the use of grain and concentrating feeds for the rapid fattening of cattle has always been in the assimilation and digestion of these. Disastrous results have frequently followed to too free use of these foods, and at least the end sought has been disappointing in results.

Experiments of practical and intelligent feeders have shown that a mixture of flax seed with corn meal, or ground oats, about one-eighth flaxseed to seven-eighths of the ground grain makes a good feed.

A Southern writer says that although hog cholera has been prevalent in his neighborhood for some time, some of his neighbors losing all they had, he has kept it away from his by making a deep V-shaped trough, and long enough to accommodate the number of hogs (and he has some fifty odd), the bottom of which he keeps well supplied with slack lime with a reasonable amount of salt, and attracts his hogs to it by slopping them there.

The man who owns horses and does not provide plenty of good bedding for them during the winter should be made to sleep on the bare floor without any cover over him. The treatment would be about the same.

While bedding does not answer for covering it prevents the contact with cold and damp ground, and thus makes the horses more comfortable.

Most of the farmers are doing something corn and now sit around in the house with their feet upon the stove, while their wives jaw them for spitting on the hearth.

Give winter fowls a chance to "roost" on the manure pile; keep them warm; provide dusting boxes; if possible light, close, well ventilated quarters and sunshine; runs under sunny sheds; a variety of food, warm water, and a good supply of clean water.

The experience of the past two years has taught the farmers of Kansas that they must, as the years roll by, rely more on stock-raising and dairying, and less on growing crops than in the past.

Commissioner of Agriculture Coleman is deeply impressed with the urgent need of measures for preventing the ruthless destruction of American forests.

THE VILLA PREGNY.

Baron Adolphe Rothschild's Lovely Retreat on the Shores of Lake Geneva.

When Baron Adolphe, who married his cousin of Vienna, had one of those fits of mortal ennui which seem like the hereditary curse of their pulchre, he suddenly conceived a violent desire to possess Villa Pregny, a small domain situated on the loveliest hillside of the slopes overlooking the Lake of Geneva.

That was twenty years ago, and the unpretending little villa was at once swept away and a magnificent building erected on the site where it stood.

The entrance to the principal court is by splendid wrought-iron gates; the gardens are so marvelously laid out that on a comparatively restricted expanse the roads and paths seem to stretch and wind for miles.

The grounds are profusely stocked with shrubs and flowers, conservatories blazing with exotics, winter gardens containing gigantic tropical trees, aviaries filled with foreign birds of rare plumage.

In the interior of the residence gold is profusely scattered on tables, mirrors, walls and ceilings; the carved cabinets contain within their glass doors a varied collection of antique china, ivories, old silver and jewelry.

IS THE MOON PEOPLED? A French Astronomer Gives Reasons for Thinking That It Is.

Up to the present time we have remarked nothing on the moon's face which leads us to suspect the existence of a thinking humanity in that small celestial island.

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VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

A Prosperous British Colony Whose Proper Name is Tasmania.

Considerable astonishment may possibly be excited in the minds of English-speaking school-boys and school-girls all over the world, by the announcement that Sir Robert Hamilton has been appointed to the lucrative government of "Van Diemen's Land."

The generation both at home and at the antipodes may ask their instructors where Van Diemen's Land is, and their teachers may smilingly reply there is no such colony pertaining to the British crown as Van Diemen's Land, and that there never has been.

It is true that the beautiful island which is the sanatorium of Australasia, and which stands to the Australian continent typographically in the same relation of the Isle of Wight to Great Britain, was, until the year 1871, known as Van Diemen's Land.

Although it never had the slightest right to be called by that name. Its present title should have been, as a matter of simple justice, its original one—Tasmania.

The island was discovered on the 24th of November, 1642, by Captain Abel Jans Tasman, an enterprising and expert Dutch navigator, who had been commissioned by Anthony Van Diemen, Governor General of the Batavian East Indies, to explore the "Great South Land."

Van Diemen's Land, since the abolition of transportation, has become a country populated by an exceptionally innocent community.

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A DANGEROUS DRUG.

Some of the Peculiarities of the Frenzy Produced by It.

At Trenton the boy came through the train crying, with a most truthful looking face and piercing voice: "Fresh ham and tongue sandwiches! Hot fried oysters!"

I had just dined with a friend who was married only two weeks ago and only began keeping house last Tuesday; consequently I was nearly starved.

I went back to the stove, and carefully avoiding the eyes of the brakeman, I stole all the coal I could put in my pockets.

I tried to get away with a lantern; but it was too big; so I only sneaked away with a torpedo that was fastened to the wire guard.

I slipped a sweet little child who came back to get a drink of water, and when her mother and the conductor came to me about it I lied out of it.

I told the brakeman the lady sitting in front of me was smoking cigarettes and got her into no end of trouble.

The gentleman sitting beside me fell asleep and I fired his hat out of the window, and when he woke up I told him a wild old storyman a few stunts ahead of him had taken it, and I stuck to it.

I stole a gum overshoe belonging to a lame boy, who hadn't enough money to reach home; and who had been helped by the passengers. One peculiarity of the frenzy was that I didn't care to steal any thing valuable.

I pocketed yesterday's papers, discarded orange rinds and some buttons that I cut from the upholstery of the seat.

I am all right now, but one effect of those fresh hot fried oysters still lingers with me. I have lost all taste for reading any thing except "Experiences of Ninewh" and "Pis-Is-toric Man," and that sort of thing.

Next time I pass through Trenton I am going to try a chicken sandwich, and when I'll either rob a bank, or learn something about the Creation.—Ecclesie, in Brooklyn Eagle.

HE SAVED HIMSELF. How a Shrewd Ambassador Confronted the Byzantine Court.

When Halton, one of the officers of Charlemagne's household, went on an embassy to the Byzantine Court, he was invited by the Greek Emperor to dine, and placed by him in the midst of his nobles.

COSTLY GARMENTS.

Some Extravagant Clothing Recently Made for New York Society Ladies.

A tour of the most fashionable dress-making shops up town shows that money is being spent on women's clothes than ever before in this town.

In one salon, as the principal man dressmaker calls his reception parlor, I saw an opera cloak of red plush lined with real satin and made without a hood for wear in a carriage in the evening for trips to and from parties, the opera and theaters.

Its price was not extraordinary; it was \$150, but the dressmaker told me it was the third he had made this winter for one customer.

First he made her a white one of knit woollen lined, with white satin and quilted. That also cost \$150.

Next he made her one of embossed velvet, gorgeously lined, for \$225, so that this particular dame will be able to feel comfortable and well dressed in her coupe this winter, though not a dozen persons except her husband and coachman will see her there.

But the most money is being put out in furs. Russian sable is the object of fashionable favor, because it is the most expensive of all furs and can not be made common.

The common sable costs \$80 a skin, but real first-class Russian costs \$150 to \$200 a skin, each one being considerably smaller than that of the average cat.

Sable skins are made up for as little as \$1,200 or \$1,500, but the principal furrier in town reports that he has made up two this winter at \$4,000 each—one for a Mrs. Morgan and one for a lady in Cyrus W. Field's household.—N. Y. Letter.

Not at the Aquarium. The following amusing incident may give something of a shock to those who so fondly value the quick intelligence of our post-office authorities.

A few months ago the Council of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors elected a foreign lady—the flower painter to the Queen—as an honorary member, and the secretary duly sent her notification of the fact.

About six weeks ago the lady, who lived abroad, wrote to accept the honor, addressing her letter to "M. Everill, Secrétaire de la Société Royale des Aquarellistes."

Only the other day it reached its destination, being covered back and front with post marks and endorsed, "Not known at the Royal Aquarium."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Isaac Simonds, a negro of Boston, Mass., is turning white every day. He is over sixty years old, and was once a slave.