Chase

County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1886.

NUMBER 11.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on the 7th Mr. Cheney appeared and took the oath of office as successor to the late Senator Pike, of New appeared and took the oath of office as successor to the late Senator Pike, of New Hampshire. Mr. Beck introduced a bill to provide for the retirement of legal tender and national bank bills of small denominations and the issue of coin certificates, and Mr. Van Wyck introduced a bill to exempt from duty imported sugars and molasses and imported boards, lumber and timber. Mr. Morrill introduced a resolution in effect that it is inexpedient for the present Congress to attempt any revision of the tariff, which was laid over. Mr. Dawes introduced a resolution requiring the Financial Committee to inquire and report what specific reductions can be made in the customs duties, etc. A message was received from the House announcing the decease during recess of Representatives Price, of Wisconsin, and Beach, and Arnot, of New York, and the Senate adjourned. ... In the House several bills were off Kansas, for the deposit of gold or silver coin or buildon as security for national bank circulation. The House passed the Senate bill for the relief of graduates of the Military Academy, and then Mr. Bragg called up the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the establishment at Fort Riley, Rsm., of a permanent school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery and making a further appropriation of \$175,000 for barracks and quarters at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and Fort Robinson. Nebraska. It was passed. The House then decided to consider the Senate Electoral Count bill that the power to count the vote did not reside in the Pres dent of the Senate but in the two Houses, of Congress, which should count and decide the legality of the vote cast. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 8th Mr. Plumb introduced a bill te authorize the Secretary of

In the Senate on the 8th Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of troduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to certify lands for agricultural purposes to the State of Kansas, and also to provide for the sale of certain portions of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation. After a speech by Senator Biair on woman suffrage and the receipt of a message from the President, the Senate went into executive session ... In the House, after rout ne business, the Electoral Count bill was taken up and after some debate went over. Adjourned.

THE Senate on the 9th had under consideration Senator Morrill's resolution declaring it inexpedient at the present session claring it inexpedient at the present session to altempt any revision of the tariff, and a debate was sprung which occupied the whole day. Without reaching a vote the Senate adjourned until Monday... After the expiration of the morning hour in the House the bill extending the postal free delivery system was taken up, amended and passed. Considerat on of the Electoral Count bill was then resumed, which was finally amended and passed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill creating the Department of Agriculture. When the committee rose the Sundry Civil bill was reported and the House adjourned.

The Senate was not in session on the loth... In the House, after the reading of the

10th....In the House, after the reading of the journal, the death of Representative Dowdney, of New York, was announced, and after passing the customary resolutions the House adjourned.

SECRETARY MANNING'S report on the

condition of the treasury was made public THE President has appointed Hon.

Thomas Moonlight, of Leavenworth, Kan., to be Governor of Wyoming. COLONEL WILLIAM G. MOORE, com-

has been appointed chief of police, vice Major Walker, resigned. THE President has appointed Arthur L.

Thomas, of Pennsylvania, member of the Utah Commission: Theodore D. Wilson, to be Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs and Chief Constructor in the Department of the Navy, with relative rank of Commodore.

BAYARD's correspondence with the Britof American fishing vessels in Canadian water was made public on the 8th.

THE President has accepted forty miles of the Cascade branch of the Northern Pacific railway. GUNERAL N. WALKER, a brother of Major

Walker, late chief of police, recently shot and probably fatally wounded Mr. J. C. Miller, a patent attorney, on F street, Washington. Walker fired five shots, one of which penetrated Miller's abdomen. He justified his action by saying Miller had vilified his wife and had also threatened Brown's Valley to Wheaton.

THE conference committee on the Reagan Interstate Commerce bill have agreed upon their differences.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE has written a dissenting opinion in the extradition case of William Rausch, in which he holds that the treaty does not prevent a trial for a new offense after a reasonable time.

THE Quartermaster General has certified to the Secretary of the Treasury that the Christian Brothers' College of St. Louis is entitled to \$15,000 for the use of its build-

ing by troops during the war.

Prosecutions have been commenced in Harrisburg, Pa., against the railroad and coal pools of Pennsylvania.

THERE was a riot with the striking operatives of Kline & Hubb's mill at Amsterdam, N. Y., recently. The police injured several persons with their clubs.

HENRY GEORGE has written a sharp reply to Archbishop Corrigan's pastoral warning the Catholics of New York against George's

In the United States Circuit Court at New York recently it was decided that laces composed of threads, known in the trade as torchon lace, must pay forty per cent. duty as torchon lace, and not thirty per cent. as thread lace.

SIBLEY & HOLMWOOD'S five-story candy factory at Buffalo, N. Y., the largest in the eity, took fire recently and burned to the ground, together with an adjoining block. The loss aggregated \$200,000.

THE main building of the Gilbert Manu facturing Company, at Bainbridge near Albany, N. Y., was destroyed by fire recently, throwing nearly 100 hands out of employment. Charles Presby, superinten dent of the works, perished in the flames.

BRIDGET McCarty and John Toole, a young couple, were instantly killed recently by a train striking them at Braddock. Pa.

JUDGE BUTLER, of the United States Circuit Court, sitting in Philadelphia, has refused to appoint receivers for the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company.

A. M. Scriba, for the past fourteen years holm to resign. No charges were preferred.

FIRE in Dunlap & Co.'s hat factory, Brooklyn, N. Y., the other night caused \$50,000 French operas. damages.

REV. DR. McGLENN, who supported Henry George in his recent efforts to obtain the mayoralty of New York, has been summoned to Rome to answer for his political utterances THE Western Union Telegraph Company

directors have decided to pass the next quarterly dividend. THE Western Nail Association at its re cent meeting in Cincinnati advanced the

price of nails to \$2.40 per keg. FIELD, THAYER & Co., an old shoe firm of Boston, failed on the 9th for \$600,000. DR. BARTH, the Liberal leader of the German Reichstag, was on the floor of the House recently and was cordially greeted by Representatives He witt, Cox, Morrison,

Phelps, Long and others.

THE N. Matthews & Willard Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Conn., was fined \$65 and costs recently for em age. The case was appealed. Senator Matthews conducted the defense, and is opposed to the law.

AMEETING of holders of Central Pacific railroad bonds was held recently in London, Joseph Price presiding. The chaircommittee was appointed to protect the interest of the English bondholders.

THE knitting mill owners of Cohoes and Waterford, N. Y., have advertised for 10,000 skilled operatives, guaranteeing permanent employment and good wages.

THE WEST.

JOHN T. LESTER, the Chicago millionaire, has agreed to pay the duties and costs, amounting to \$1,600, and a penalty of \$8,000 for undervaluing a lot of imported paintings.

REUBEN HILL and his three sons were killed near Laporte, Ind., on the Grand Trunk road recently by a train striking their wagon as they crossed the track.

THE dead bodies of three Indians who perished in the late storm have been found near Ashland, Mont. Several more Indians are believed to be lost and to have met the same fate. The dead Indians are supposed to belong to the Fort Berthold agency.

THE wine season in California, just over, was the most favorable ever known.

A DANVILLE, Ill., special of the 8th says: "One bundred and fifty colored miners at Grape Creek struck yesterday, the superintendent having offered only sixty-five cents per ton, powder and tools to be furnished by them, or \$2 with three and onehalf tons output, powder free. It is expected other miners will follow."

THE bank of Gold Hill, Nev., has suspended.

THE Supreme Court of Colorado has ordered the disbarment of H. B. Johnson and mander of the Washington light infantry, I. A. Green of the Denver bar. A few days ago they lodged a complaint in the United States courts charging Judge Rodgers of the Superior Court with having received a bribe for having deciced against them in a case which they were defending. Their charges were not proven and hence the disbarment.

A TIE Up occurred on the Sutter street railway lines, San Francisco, on the 8th. The strike was caused by the refusal of ish Government in regard to the seizure the company to comply with the demands of the men for an increase from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a day, and the working bours decreased from thirteen and a half to twelve. ROBERT GARRETT has been re-elected president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway

> Company. THE Supreme Court of Kansas has confirmed the sentence of Willie Baldwin, convicted of the murder of his sister.

> A SERIOUS riot broke out in Traverse County, Minn., recently, consequent upon the removal of the county seat from THE Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Com-

pany has announced a further reduction in night rates between all principal cities east of the Mississippi. THE business portion of the village of Attica, O., was destroyed by fire on the

10th. The loss reached \$150,000, while the insurance was about one-half. FRANCIS PALMS, the Detroit multi-millionaire, left \$2,000,000 for charitable pur-

ARCHBISHOP ELDER, of Cincinnati, has forbidden Catholics from singing in the choirs of Protestant churches.

THE SOUTH.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FAIRCHILD, of the G. A. R. has issued an order relieving A. E. Sholes of the position of department commander for Tennessee and Alabama, and appointing Hon. H. R. Gibson, of Knoxville.

CARDAZA & Co., dry goods, Richmond, Va., have made an assignment with liabilities amounting to about \$98,000; assets to about \$80,000, and preferences to \$54,000. Two men were instantly killed recently by an explosion of dynamite in the Backbone tunnel of the 'Frisco road near Fort Smith. Ark.

JOHN C. OWENS, the comedian, died at his residence near Baltimore, Md., on the

th.
GOVERNOR LEE, of Virginia, has respited Cluverius, the convicted murderer of Lillian Madison, until the 14th of January. COAL in immense quantities just below the surface has been discovered in Henderson and Smith Counties, Texas. One vein

is twenty feet in diameter.

GENERAL. THE French Chamber of Deputies has voted in favor of disposing of the crown

diamonds. A DISPATCH from Odessa, Russia, says that the postillion and guard on the mail train from Ekatarinedar to Kaokaskai were murdered and 7,000 roubles of crown money in their charge stolen.

A HEAVY gale ravaged the British isles with loss of life. Disasters also occurred off the Danish coast.

SIG. OPERTI, the composer and imprea national bank examiner, of New York sario, died at Leadville, Col., the other city, has been asked by Comptroller Tren- night of congestion of the lungs. He composed the music of "Black Crook," was leader of the orchestra of the Centennial exposition and was the author of several

> SEVERAL men arrested for participating in the Belfast riots last fall have been con-

GENERAL BOULANGER and three other members of the late French Cabinet have joined the Goblet ministry. The Radical and Royalist Paris papers do not favor the new Premier. A VIENNA correspondent says that the

Governments of Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria are about to sign an offensive and defensive convention, each Government to have identical rights as to disposal of a combined army of 400,000 men. A DISPATCH from Brisbane, Australia,

states that the steamers Keilawarra and Helen Nicholl collided off the coast of Queensland, resulting in the drowning of forty-two persons It was reported in London that the Brit-

ish Government would decline to neutralize the Suez canal unless the British fleet ploying two boys under thirteen years of was allowed free passage in time of war. JAY GOULD, speaking of Judge Gresham's decision in the Wabash receivership case, says he thinks the Judge has the Presidential fever. Gould denied that he was in collusion with the receivers.

IRISH post-office officials are accused of man said that the company was in the opening letters addressed to Sullivan, exhands of directors who held no stock. A president of the Irish National League of pening letters addressed to Sullivan, ex-America.

Tue British steamer Avondale, for Philadelphia, has been wrecked at Holyhead, England. A MAN tried to stab Deputy Casse in the

lobby of the French Chamber of Deputies the other day but did no barm. GOVERNMENT contractors at Odessa, Russia, are converting extensive city granaries into barracks, in readiness for the accom-

modation of 75,000 troops.

The Glasgow Mail said recently that it was authorized to state that Mr. Gladstone strongly disapproved the anti-rent cam-

paign of the Irish National League. THE business failures during seven days ended December 9 numbered for the United States 252, for Canada 22, a total of 274

against 242 the week previous. HERR VON SZOGYENYI, chief secretary of the Austrian foreign office, has given a banquet to the Bulgarian deputation. The delegates were also received by Count Kalnoky, and the audience lasted an hour and a half. The journalists of Vienna were reported arranging to hold a reception in

honor of the deputation. In the recent general election for the province of Manitoba the Norquay Government was sustained, securing twenty-two seats out of a total of thirty-five. The opposition got eleven seats, and the other two were independent. All the Cabinet Ministers held their seats. Winnipeg elected one ministerialist and one opposi-

STANLEY FALLS, Congo Free State, bas been abandoned after a desperate fight with Arabs.
Marco Mingherri, the Italian statesman

PRINCE ALEXANDER, formerly of Bulgaria, has been made a Knight of the Bath by Queen Victoria.

THE LATEST.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11 .- News from the Congo gives circumstantial and authentic details of the causes which have led to the abandonment of Stanley Falls by the Belgian-Congo authorities. The chief of the station, an Englishman named Deane, having refused to surrender to the Arabs a female slave who had taken refuge

in the station, the Arabs attacked the latter, and Deane and his native forces fought successfully against the Arabs for three days, at the end of which time the natives, having exhausted their ammunition, fled, leaving Deane and a Belgian officer, Dubois, alone with four men. cided to retire also, after burning the station building with petroleum and destroying their guns and powder. During the retreat Dubois fell in the river and was drowned. The Arabs have occupied Stanley Falls. This is a great moral blow for the free State of Congo. However, it is believed that the respect of the natives for white men will increase, as in the fights againstithe Arabs sixty of the latter were killed, while Deane and Dubois

only lost two men. CHICAGO, Dec. 10 .- Not being able to agree on the question of putting Milwaukee local business into the Northwestern passenger pool, the members yesterday brought up the question of division of percentages. All the roads were in favor of arbitration except the Rock Island, which hung out for the per cents being based upon the amount of business done for the past year. As there was no pool during that time, and the Rock Island received a large amount of the second-class business, as its competitors ciaim, by paying heavy commissions for it, they objected to this method of division. The percentages, as well as the Milwaukee problem, were finally referred to a committee of managers, consisting of Messrs. Pot-ter, Hughitt, Cable, Jeffrey, Newman, Smith and Miller. The meeting then ad-

Smith and Miller. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman. MEXICO. Mo., Dec. 11.-Romulus Beeker. aged seventeen, was found last night dead on the outer timbers of a bridge near Vandalia. The supposition is he was lying asleep on the bridge with his head resting on the guard rail by the bridge and was struck by a passing train. He had run away from his home near Bowling Green, it is said, on account of ill treatment. His father was among the first to discover the

remains. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 11 .- The widow of Fay P. McGee has thrown a cloud over the property known as McGee's addition. She claims that her right of dower has never been settled. The property (120 acres) was sold by Milt. McGee to his brother Fay about 1858, and is now very

ODESSA, Dec. 10.-Government contractors are converting extensive city granaries into barracks, in readiness for the winter accommodation of 75,000 troops.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE other night when the midnight express train arrived at Topeka from Kansas City à man giving his name as Perry Adams was arrested on the charge of playing the confidence racket. Adams was in the smoking car, and about a half hour after they left Kansas City he engaged in a game of cards with the Kansas City man. When the train reached Topeka the latter claimed that be had been robbed of \$50. Adams was arrested and the money found upon his person. He was locked up. THE Leavenworth Savings Bank recently

opened business with a capital stock of ELEVATOR "A," owned by J. P. Weeks, at Kinsley burned to the ground the other evening at six o'clock. Loss, \$7,000; insured for \$5,000. The cause of the fire is

THE State Superintendent of Public Instruction announces that the twentyseventh annual session of the State Teachers' Association of Kansas, will be held in Topepa, December 28 to 30, and reduced rates to Topeka and return have been secured over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Burlington & Missouri River, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita, Southern Kansas, and St. Joseph & Grand Is land railroads. Hotels will accommodate visitors at prices ranging from one to two dollars per day, and private

families entertain teachers at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. Parties wishing to secure boarding places or hotel accommodations in advance, will write to H. C. Larimer, chairman of committee. Fully one thousand teachers are expected to be present.

THE twentieth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society commenced its session at Emporia on the 7th and continued three days. It was largely attended and the discussions were of more than ordinary interest to the fruit growers of the State. A large number of papers were read covering the entire field of horticulture.

PATENTS lately granted Kansas inventors: Amos B. Clippengar, Centralia, harrow; Elmer E. Conwell, Pittsburg, folding table; William Hill, Aliceville, harrow; George N. Lake, North Lawrence, combined clod crusher and land roller.

The bill that recently passed the House will extend the free delivery system to Emporia, Fort Scott, Ottawa, Wellington, Winfield and Kansas City.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Esed, Admire, Lyon County, Isaac French, postmaster; Oanica, Finney County, James S. Chandler; Portland Sumner County, Samuel F. Davis; St. Theresa, Wichita County, Clemens H. Scheve. Discontinued, Cascade, Chautauqua Caunty.

Colonel Moonlight, late Democratic

candidate for Governor of Kansas, has been appointed by the President Governor of Wyoming Territory.

THE tickets stolen from the depot at Fairmount last September were found a day or two ago in a deserted building near, lansing, Leavenworth County.

THE mayor and other prominent citizens of Leavenworth recently sent on an application to Commissioner Atkins urging the claims of that city as a suitable location for the Indian warehouse in case it is decided to remove it West. The proposition forwarded presents the advantages of Leavenworth as a proper location. The the ashes. fact that the principal military post of the country is located there, affording ample Dill, in gleeful acquiescence.

protection to the large amount of supplies "So it will," said Mr, Dillworthy. protection to the large amount of supplies usually kept in these warehouses from in-cendiaries, mobs, etc., such as constantly my Bill do it, if we hadn't so much menace large cities, is a special feature of the claims presented. The city further proposes to furnish a building for the Government to use as a warehouse free of cost.

THE Supreme Court recently handed down the decision in the Baldwin murder case from Atchison, affirming the conviction of the prisoner. The decision concluded as follows: "The gravity of the oftense of which the prisoner has been convicted, the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case and the great earnestness and ability with which counsel for the prisoner have pressed their points for service upon this court have led us to examine the record with great care. The testimony given, as well as every point made and au thority cited, have been considered with that anxious attention which the consequences of a conviction demand, but we are forced to the conclusion that the case has been well and fairly tried; that the errors committed are technical and unimportant, and not such as would justify a reversal of the conviction. We must there fore affirm the judgment rendered." Baldwin is the young man sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his sister at Atchison a year or more ago.

A widow named Pemberton, residing near Russell, was accidently shot and killed the other day by her son, aged

ixteen years. COAL was furnished the following State nstitutions during the month of November from the penitentiary: Insane Asylum. lopeka, 6,002 bushels; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 702 bushels; Reform School, 1,500 bushels; Idiotic Asylum, 350 bushels; State University, 1,900 bushels; State House, 2,125 bushels; State Penitentiary, 36,937 bushels; total, 50,617 bushels. Cash sales and royalty, 127,938. Up to November 30, 1886, 5.063,267 bushels of coal have been mined at the prison.

CAPTAIN A. R. Banks writes that the statement that he intended to return to Kansas and be a candidate for chief clerk of the House is erroneo us.

THE standing committee of the Episco pal Church, diocese of Kansas, has directed Dr. A. Beatty, its president, to prepare the testimonials regarding the assistant bishop-elect, Rev. Mackey-Smith, of New York, and to send them to the standing ommittees of the various dioceses. It is necessary for a majority of the standing committees to ratify the selection of Rev. Mackey-Smith in order to complete his election and permit of his being conse-

ECONOMIC DIRECTORS.

How the Average Country School Was Managed in the Years Gone By.

The following amusing story is an excellent illustration of the difference between old and new educational methods and expenditures. It also proves that the boys of the olden times paid dearly for the things that gave pleasure. The school board of the Pine Ridge district had met to discuss methods of enonomy in conducting the winter term of school, since it was evident that the teacher's salary of three dollars and twenty-five cents a week would exhaust the amount of eash in the school treasury before the end of the usual four months' term, if demands were made upon it for incidental expenses.

The teacher being a woman, it had been the custom of the board to pay a boy the munificent salary of twenty cents a week for building the fire and

sweeping the house.
"Now," said Mr. Aaron Cratchett, president of the board "kaint we devise and construct some means of savin' the deestrict this here twenty cents a week? It 'mounts to e'namost four dollars for the term, and we kin

ill afford to pay it."
"That's so," said Hiram Dillworthy, solemnly. "Aint there boys that'd do it fer say ten cents a week? A boy aint nothin' to do but scratch 'round a little in the snow and git his wood an' kindlin' out an' cut it up, an' his fire's goin' in no time.'

"We ort to be able to find a boy that'd do it fer the splendid exercise it'd give him," said Jonas Dill, the most economical of the trio that formed the board. "How would it do to have it a rule that the boy that got there first in the morning had to build the fire.' "I'm a leetle afeerd that wouldn't

"I'm afeerd they wouldn't any of 'em be fust to git there," an illogical objection that seemed to have weight with the other members of the board, as nothing more was said about this plan. "Well," said Mr. Dill, "why couldn't

work," said Mr. Cratchett, doubtfully.

we say that the boy that got the fust licken' had so build the fires until somebody else got licked, and so on?" "But what would we do while we was waitin' fer some boy to get licked in the first place?" said Mr. Dillworthy,

with wise forethought. "We might have it understood 'tween us an' the teacher that she had to lick some boy the fust day. I'd jess as leave as not she'd tan my boy Bill down fust day as not. He never gits a lick amiss.

But Mr. Dillworthy's innocent and unsuspecting son Bill was saved from the "lickin", proposed by his affectionate father through the medium of a brilliant thought that struck Mr, Cratchett.

"I know jist what to do." he "We're goin' to burn white oak wood this winter, an' they aint no ashes makes as good soft soap as white oak. And them kind o' ashes kin be sold fer ten cents a bushel. I ain't no manner o' doubt we kin git a boy who'll build them fires fer the ashes, gintlemen, fer

"And it'll be big pay," said Mr.

stock-feedin' to do this winter. A boy was found to do the work for the compensation named, and only that boy knows with what pains-taking care those ashes were garnered away in barrels that winter, He sold the ashes, and the next winter he had a new pair of skates as the result of his labor .- Youth's Companion.

Russia at India's Gates.

The year 1886 has witnessed the completion of a marvelous enterprise which, in the boldness of its conception and the importance of its results. is destined to take rank with the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez, the establishment of trans-oceanic telegraphy and the formation of the Pacific railway. The iron highway which Russia has constructed across the deserts of Central Asia has reached the gates of India! * * By means of this line Russia will have the control of Herat and Candahar, and may at once throw an army into Persia or Afghanistan, or even invade the Peninsula of India, while England is separated from her Indian possessions by a sea-voyage of twenty days at the very least! Nor is twenty days at the very least! the commercial importance of the new line less than its strategical. *-Moreover this colossal enterprise has been quietly carried out, for Russia hates publicity .- L'Illustration.

The Bustle and High Hat.

It is gently whispered by some one in authority in the fashionable world that the bustle in its magnificent monstrosity is doomed, that it will slowly diminish as a wax candle melts away, and at last disappear entirely. Now, if some equally determined maker of fashions will attack the high hats and shear their splendid proportions, the world will indeed be blest. It is a query whether, if Theosophy be true. when we are climbing the next round in the evolutionary scheme, men and women will spend so much time in devising strange and novel ways in which to ciothe themselves, as they do here, or whether the wherewithal they shall be glothed will be settled for them, so that they can devote their energies to better things .- Toledo Blade.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

-Toni Lufon, a French quadroon of New Orleans, is the richest colored man in America. He is wroth \$1,500,-000 .- N. O. Times.

—When Admiral Nelson fell at Trafalgar he had in his pocket eighty-four guineas. A Portsmouth (Eng.) gentleman owns these and has them riveted into apaper-weight form.

-J. W. Britton, of Cleveland, has received a handsome gold medal from the Prince of Wales in recognition of the merits of his machine for the level-ing of iron and steel rolled plates. -Mark Twain is getting old very fast, but does not like to be told of it.

His hair is nearly white, but Mark persists that this was caused by sitting in damp churches out in California.—N. Y. Times. -L. B. Davis, the inventor of the

comotive "cowcatcher," is living in Cincinnati. devoting himself principally to designing patterns for iron work. He never received any remuneration for the "cowcatcher."—Cincinnati Times.

-Duprez, the once famous tenor, has a hobby for cats in his old age, and is said to feed hundreds of them every day. The animals remind him of the days when he associated with sopranos, especially when they get to fightingthe cats, not the sopranos. -As a family man David Wright

(colored), of Columbia City, Fla., can hardly be surpassed. He is the father of twenty-five children, most of them living, and his present wife is the mother of twenty-seven children, nineteen of whom are living .- thicago

-While Mr. Wilson Barrett was playing Claudian in Boston a six-year-old boy, who had been taking a small part in the play, approached the star during an intermission and said: "Say, Mr. Barrett, do all these people come to the theater just to see you? Don't some of 'em come to see me?" Barrett's answer is not recorded .- Boston Journal.

-"Camp Meeting John" Allen, ninety-one years of age, but still vigorous, lost two houses in the Farmington (Me.) fire, with the manuscript of an autobiography on which he had been at work for twenty years, his certificates and ministerial licenses and many valuable papers. He is now in Boston, where he intends to make his home with a daughter Reston Paydon! with a daughter. - Boston Budget.

-A rare character is Nathan Hobbs, near Penfield, Ga. He is now in his ninety-seventh year and can work every day and read without spectacles. He was born in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Seventy-five years ago he settled at his present home, and there he has lived continuously ever since. For eighty-five years Nathan has been afflicted with rheumatism .-Atlanta Constitution.

-Martin Gomez has deposited \$15,-000 in a New Bedford (Mass.) bank under rather curious circumstances, He recently reached that place from San Francisco, and is bound for his home at Fayal on a ship which sails this week. While in San Fraucisco a friend gave Gomez a lottery ticket which he had grown tired of carrying. On reaching New Bedford Gomez discovered that the ticket had drawn a \$15,000 prize. - Boston Herald.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

If a dealer in grave-stones were to fail, some newspaper would be sure to refer to the disaster as "a bust in mar-

-The altitude of an orchard in California is over six thousand feet. No wonder, then, that California apples come high. -Some claim that the pulley is the

ably the crowbar has a pryer claim.-Texas Siftings. -As her father was hanging around. he merely said, "I will see you in dew

oldest mechanical invention, but prob-

time," and she knew he meant in the evening .- Lowell Citizen. -The Boston Herald makes what it no doubt considers a rare pun when it says: "The Chicago beef men play for high steaks." It certainly can't be

considered well done. - Troy Times. —Sympathetic—"Hello, old boy, how are you feeling to-day?" "Oh, I'm improving, but slowly—very slowly." "That's excellent. I'm delighted to hear it."—Pittsburgh Dispatch. -Photograph collector-By the way,

I've been making a collection of mon-strosities lately. Friend—Indeed! P. C.—Yes. And that reminds me, will you kindly let me have one of your photographs? -Mamma-Why, Charley, what are you crying for? Charley (who has eaten the only piece of pie there is on the plate, while his brother Willie looked wistfully on)—'Cause they ain't

no pie for Willie. -Life. -Shopping in the country-"No. ma'am; those are two articles we don't keep; but the oysters, I think, you will find at the post-office, and bananas you

can get across the way, at the bar-ber's."—Harper's Bazar. - "Economy is wealth." If the person who invented this proverb will call at the office any afternoon we will present him a goodly supply of economy for half its face value in wealth. We have more economy than we really

need .- Prairie Farmer. - "Some idiot has put my pen where I can't find it," growled Asperity this morning, as he rooted about his office. "Ah, aw, yes; I thought so," ne added, in a milder tone, as he hauled the writing utensil from out behind his ear. - N. Y. Graphic.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

SOTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

BRAVE BELLE FRANKLIN. A True Incident of Prairie Life.

"Run home, dear children, the sun goes dow With sunset fires all glowing; Across the prairie, now sere and brown, Comes Mollie, my cow, a-lowing. Don't swing your bag so, Bessie Snell, Jacob, take care of Lou! Be sure and study your lessons well, And Nancy, tie up your shoe!"

The children gave their parting bow With many a smile and shout,
Then sweet Belle Franklin milked her cow,
And did the chores about.
She had built a "shack" on a prairie claim,
And when lessons all were done,
Worked hard to secure it to her name,
Each morn, and till set of sun.

A lonely girl, with soft gray eyes,
That were far too brave to weep,
When thred of work, she prayerful sighs:
"Now I lay me down to sleep."
And watched the moen and shining star
From her neat but homely bed,
And thought of loving friends afar
While resting her weary head.

Till sleep at last her eyelids close,
She dreamed that the sunset's glow
In wondrous billows fell and rose
Like a molten river's flow;
Then started, for a glare was shed
Onall the room around On all the room around.

A prairie fire—the sky is red,
There comes a crackling sound.

**O, save us, Christ," that roar is near,
And clear as light of day,
She saw the home of farmer Weir
Just half a mile away,
The house was closed—for to the mill
That day her neighbor went:
One moment fear subdued her wifl,
The next in prayer was spent. One moment fear subduce her. The next in prayer was spent.

Soon clothed, she ran and found the racks
Where Bright and Champion stand,
She flings the harness on their backs,
Then on to the prairie land.
A plow rests by the grassy fields,
The fire comes leaping near,
The sod beneath her guidance yields,
The horses snort with fear.

She plows around that homestead farm, And stays the raging flame,
Who says our girls live but to charm?
That weakness is their name?
Fair wives and daughters through the land Are found in cot and hall, With strength of will, if fragile hand, When duty's voice may call.

—Annie L. Fac:, in Woman's Magazine

JAPANESE THEATERS.

Something About These Institutions and the Native Actors.

How the Audience Is Arrayed-A Noiseles "Change of Scenes."-The Performers and Their "Shadows" - The Dramatic Orchestra.

The Japanese understand equally as well as the French the part of amusing themselves. A poor coolie will scrape money enough together during a year to take himself and family to the theater. On that occasion he will indulge every luxury attainable pass the whole day and part of the night in the theater-eating, drinking, smoking, sometimes taking a little nap during an intermission, and enjoying the performance intensely.

I said the whole day and part of the commence about eleven or twelve refreshment. A Japanese audience does chairs, but kneels or sits on width, two feet deep, and capable of holding from four to six persons. On have to stand up, forms the back part of the second floor and is separated from the rest of the audience by perpendicular wooden bars about three inches thick and about six inches apart. In the center of the lower floor is a bex which is generally well occupied, reserved for the police officers. These dress in American fashion, wearing blue uniforms with yellow stripes and brass buttons. Their services are very seldom required, as a Japanese audience

is, as a rule, very orderly. The spectators leave their clogs or straw slippers at the door on entering a theater and receive in return little numbered wooden checks, duplicates of place. Sometimes the son of a brother which are attached to the clogs or slip-pers. On leaving, these are, of course, returned to the owners in exchange for the checks and a small fee. The few who wear shoes take them off and enter in their stockings. The floors are in this way kept very clean but slippery.

The stage was very low; with my cane I could almost touch the "flies;" but it was very spacious and could have accommodated about 600 people, as it did, with the addition also of a dozen horses, before our arrival, in the production of a piece called the "Satsuma War." The Japanese curtains slid on wires instead of being rolled up and down. These curtains are usually presented to the theater by its patrons or by the actors, and generally bear the crest or coat of arms of the donor. The change of scenes is effected in a different way than The stage is revolving and is divided into two or three parts as the play requires. At the change the actors in the finished scene form a picture, as it is called-the stage revolving on a pivot in the center, easily worked from below by two men, the outer line of the circle running on rails—the last scene turns out of view and the next scene appears, with the actors grouped tra is invisible. The musicians are hidtherein and forming another tableau. This enables the stage carpenters to set the next scenes, and as they wear no and are from three to eight in number the demonstration of the homeopathic shoes are able to accomplish their purpose without the slightest noise, which is Their instruments are samusens (an in- cotic poison destroying another. The American carpenters. Not a nail is short body, a long neck and three comes, or at least paralyzes, the prosused and not a word spoken by the stage strings), harps, flutes, large and small trating power of nicotine, and it is the hands, who have their rehearsals pre- drums, gongs and bells. The orchestra fight between these two powerful agenknow all they are about as well as de the actors and also in the following in- whose system the battle is raging that the actors. The set houses generally stance: With us an actor speaks his degree of contemplative comfort which form the backing of a scene. They are speeches aloud; the Japanese express is the desideratum of every smoker. easily put together, as the different them by pantomitnic gestures, while an Chicago News. shrubbery and evergreen trees, fixed in | ied by the orchestra. It is the leading wooden blocks and boards, are used a samusen player -- best to be compared inches from tip-to-tip of its claws was great deal to mask in the sides of the to our first violinist-who sings these dredged from Oyster Bay harbor, Long Stage, as no wings are used. For this soles in a strong tremolo voice. There Island, the other day. - N. Y. Mail.

The actors do not always make their entrances and exits from the sides or the back, but sometimes come through the stage) about three feet wide and the left one a little narrower, lead from the doors at the back of the spectators through the auditorium to the stage. ery, which sounds something like a halloo heard from across a river. The actor walks slowly over this gangway, stops in the center of it, turns toward audience and strikes an attitude which is the signal for reception and applause. After that he proceeds towards the stage. The applause in a Japanese theater is very different from that given in ours. The audience, in applauding, call out the family name of the actor or the word "i jaska," mean-ing their own country, their own climate and their own society, the most ing fine actor. They also cry "rion se rio," or "manrio," which is a thousand, ten or hundred thousand fold and refers to the monetary value of the plied advantages. They flock to Brusartist in "yen" of Japenese dollars. se's. They do their best to fill the The actors make no acknowledgement of this applause, and a curtain call is unknown. Actors, as a class, are very highly respected, and often receive very valuable presents from admirers, especially from ladies. These tokens of esteem are always sent to the home of the actor, and are never handed over different points of the Rivera. In the the footlights as with us when we give South of Europe the English are flowers. The programme usually consists of several pieces, comedies, ancient and modern dramas, and some-

times dances in which actors are edu-

This dancing must be often seen to be appreciated. It consists of strange but graceful movements of the head, arms, legs and body and of stamping with the feet. It is somewhat like the dancing of the Indian Bayaderes, but is slower in movement. No females are allowed to perform in male companies. Men are skilfully trained from boyhood to impersonate women, and they bring this art to the highest state of perfection in speech, manners and gestures. Actors who play female parts never assume male characters, even in daily life they speak like women, either through force of habit or for fear of in uring their falsetto voices. I was told, although I can not vouch for the truth of it, that about a century ago, when men and women performed on the same stage, several murders were committed among the actors through jealousy. To prevent this the Government forbade the acting of men and women in the same company. There are a few companies, the mem-bers of which are all females, and in which some of the women personate men very cleverly. I saw only once a company of this kind in a minor theater in Yokohama. I do not believe that they ever play in the larger theaters. The wardrobe is furnished by the management of a theater, although the leading actors possess a large stock of theatrical apparel. These costumes are most magnificent and cost proport onately. The hair-dresser has a shop in the theater, and great care is taken of the wigs, which are dressed anew for

every performance. A kind of flesh-colored paste is used night, for in Japan most of the theaters which makes it impossible for a person even while standing quite near an actor o'clock in the morning and last until to see where the wig ends and the fore-after midnight. The tea houses pro- head begins. It does not melt, is not vide the spectators with every kind of greasy, gives in to all movements of the scalp and is far superior to our wig paste. Each artist has a dressing-room thick straw mats, called "tatami." The to himself, and a dresser who acts also lower floor is divided into little square as a prompter. These prompters do boxes about six feet long, of the same not stand in the wings, but follow the actor on the stage and crouch behind him with book in hand, to whisper the the second floor along the walls and lines to him. They are dressed in black facing the stage are boxes of slightly gowns and hoods, and are called "shadlarger size. The place for the gods, who ows." They are supposed not to be seen by the audience. It is an odd sight to see three or four actors upon the stage, each with his own prompter behind him. As soon, however, as a player becomes perfectly familiar with his lines he goes on alone. The actors suffer much from stage fright. Every theater has a large bath-room attached to it, provided with plenty of hot and cold water, as all the actors take a bath after the performance and sometimes during an intermission.

Actors in Japan are a hereditary class. The art of acting is taught by the father to the son. If he has no son the nearest male relative is taken in his actor is also taken. The forefathers of Ichikawah Danjuro, the first actor of Japan, have held this high position for several generations. Japanese actors receive good salaries, but have each to furnish from one to six pupils, who of his salary. These pupils receive their pay from the actors, and are taught by them the art of acting, dancing, fencing and tumbling. This tumbling is introduced in fights (always one actor against a number of pupils), which are features of a Japanese performance always appreciated by the audience. These pupils are gradually entrusted with small parts. If talented they can rise in their profession and in their turn become actors of mark.

The Japanese scale of music has only five notes, and all the music is written in the minor key. The orchestra is increased during the dances. For comedy the orchestra is seldom used, except, for instance, to burlesque dramas, which say. Speaking in the abstract, the is often done. For dramas the orchesden behind lattice work on the right gives a hint how to counteract injurious according to the size of the theater. "Similia similibus curantur"-one narmore than can be said of most of our strument something like a guitar with a stimulating potency of the caffeine overvious to the first performance, and so plays during the entrances and exits of cies which imparts to the observer in fit exactly into each other. Real invisible singer sings them, accompan-

same purpose wooden fences are also is no conductor, but the orchestra fol-used.

lows the leading samusen player.

The dances form the last part of the performance. The musicians are seated on both sides of the stage on high platthe audience. Two elevated gaugways, forms, facing the audience. They are level with the stage, the right one (from all dressed alike in old-tashioned court dresses. All the singing is done by the musicians and not by the actors. In conclusion, I should like to state that the Japanese theater must not be con-The left one is seldom used. The en- founded with those of the Chinese, to trance of an actor over the gangway is which they are in every respect supe-announced by a singular long-drawn rior.—Morris Hageman, in the Dramatic

SAXONY'S CAPITOL.

The Principal Foreign Population ar

Mercantile Product of Dresden. Dresden is one of the cities greatly affected by the English, who have a somewhat remarkable habit of considermate and their own society, the most perfect in the world, and yet of passing though it would be hard to imagine a bleaker place than this wind and storm-The sporting instinct takes them to Nice usually merely birds of pas-sage, though there are some who pass so many successful seasons and so large a part of each here that they may be almost considered permanent residents. Of these Cannes, first made known to the English world by Lord Brougham, has a goodly number. Switzerland knows the English well, as do also numerous charming localities along the northern and western coast of France. They might find many worse places of permanent abode in Europe than Dresden, which has not a disagreeable climate in the summer, a literary and artistic atmosphere, and cheap living, which is, especially with continental British residents, a desideratum. For this last object English families with a small fixed income exile themselves often to undesirable places. The advantages, besides the cheap living, are usually the means of education which includes the easy and natural acquisition of the language of the country and perhaps of other tongues, a matter of considerable importance to families with numerous younger members. Dresden is often called the city of

ococo, a reputation now due principally to its somewhat gaudy porcelain, which has, however, somewhat improved in taste since its mention one hundred and seventy-five years ago. The era called rococo preceded and included this date, and the "Dresden china," so called, has never entirely recovered from its influence. In fact, it seems to be doing what it can to perpetuate it, for in looking in at the shop windows and remarking the great va-riety of articles of porcelain which are exposed for sale one is constantly reminded of the old palaces in France and the queer taste exhibited in those built by the great Frederic at Potsdam. This is not to say that there are not beautiful and tasteful articles in Dresden china to be found. It would be a sad commentary on a remarkable period of art and on an elegant and reputable industry to say or to be able to prove otherwise. But taste in Saxony is one thing and taste in France is another. The idea of grace of form among the French approaches more nearly to the perfectness of the antique than that of any other nation of modern times, and if of china does not satisfy this ideal, at the same time uniting to the two requisites of delicate color and elegant decoration, it is nothing. So the world in matters of small decoration still inclines to faience that comes from the various manufactories of France. How long will the French have this monopoly of taste? Not forever, certainly. But when a portion of this prestige passes from them it will not be to the North Germans, whose distinguishing virtues of honesty, frankness and depth and solidity of character form a rather heavy groundwork for those graces of literature and art which are so essential to the free and pleasurable condition of modern existence. - Cor. San Francisco

Chronicle. The Birthplace of Abraham.

Not far from Aleppo is situated the little town of Orfah (the ancient Ur of Chaldees), which is of great historical interest, it having been the birthplace of the patriarch Abratake the place of our supernumer- ham. There are few Jews in the aries, the leading actors providing place, but the Arabs still point out a more than the minor ones, the small building lying outside the town number furnished depending on the standing of the actor and the amount wherein Abraham first saw the light, and which they therefore term Beit el Chalil (the house of the friend of God). It is most improbable that the actual house should have stood for thousands of years; but the building in question is of great antiquity. By its present owner, an Arab peasant, as well as by the Arabs generally, it is held in the utmost veneration—the more so since it is feared that within a few years it will

Cigars and Coffee.

"A e'gar tastes best when accompanied by a cup of aromatic coffee after a luxurious repast," most smokers will coffee does not enhance the cigar, nor vice versa, but the fact is that nature

-A sea spider measuring twenty-two

GOOD FARMING.

Reforms in the Dairy and Other Depart-According to the profession we err in three acres on which to keep a cow. an merit to any class of my fellow-We feed to waste for want of accurate creatures; but literary men have also knowledge of the best methods of making and preparing foods. We can not however tedious art may be) I will only absolutely trust our men to carry out in its entirety a careful system of feeding and management-they frequently smoke in the cow-house and invariably dip their fingers in the milk. We do chested fellow, whose back is not fully understand the management of milk and the science of making and preserving butter and cheese and other edibles prepared from milk. Many of our dairies average not more than 500 gallons of milk in a year, although we have cattle in the country able to yield have cattle in the country able to yield 1,000 gallons. We are seldom able to obtain much more than 150 pounds of butter in a year, although we have cows in the country able to yield 300 pounds. We consider 500 pounds of cheese a their line at a distance from the multi-plied advantages. They flock to Brussels. They do their best to fill the empty hotels of Ostend in the winter, things, why two animals fed on the same rations and kept under similar circumstances differ in their yields of milk. Referring to extra uses of skim swept coast during the cold season. milk, Prof. Long has made a novel sug-The sporting instinct takes them to Nice and Mentone, and reasons of health to different points of the Rivera. In the ence to the use of skim mik instead of water in the making of bread. Experiments have been made with this object in view, and it has been found that a four-pound loaf would require a little more than a pint of milk, most of which would be evaporated in the process of baking, but it would add to the bread two and a half ounces at least of the flesh-ferming ford which the milk contains, thus materially improving its

SURFACING ROADS. Burnt Clay one of the Most Excellent

feeding value; and what, perhaps, is of

more importance to the public, it adds to its tastiness, and it is the generally

agreeable quality which, as bakers have admitted, would enhance its appreci-

ation by the public at large. A cent a loaf extra would enable the farmer to

receive eight cents a gallon for his milk. This is a question which refers

rot so much to the poorer as to the bet-

ter classes; they would no doubt duly

appreciate, and gladly buy, an improved article of this kind if the bakers would

take it in hand .- Philadelphia Record.

Methods for This Purpos It is not generally known that crude clay-the purer the clay the betterwhen burned forms an excellent material for metaling or surfacing roads where broken stone may not be had. Yet such is the fact. It has long been so used in England. In the West this Chicago, Burlington and Quiney, Hannibal and St. Joseph, Chicago, St. Paul Minneapolis and Omaha, and the Union Pacific railways are using burned clay successfully on such portions of these roads where better material may not be had. It is not so good as stone or gravel, but is the next best medium. Road overseers may make a note of th s, and it would be well to experiment therewith in all that portion of the prairie region where clay and coal are cheap

and stone scarce. It may be prepared for about eighty cents per cubic yard, and the success this metaling has met for many years in Great Britain places it entirely beyond experiment. Burned, it is entirely free from any tendency to become sticky and pasty under travel, and upon the recurrence of dry weather the surface of the road is said again to become firm. The manner of preparing clay for use is described by the Railroad Gazette as fol-

To prepare the ballast, the soil is stripped for a length of 300 to 1,000 feet—whatever length of train for loading is desired—and a fire started with kindling. On this a mixture of slack and pea coal is sprinkled, then a thin Lyrique and turned out a fiasco. It was layer of clay two to three inches thick, the deathblow to Berlioz. Wagner in then another good spr nkling of coal, his turn was "richly avenged."—Pall then more clay, and so on indefinitely, in the proportion of about one ton of coal to eight cubic yards of ballast. When fully burned the pile is about eight feet high and twenty to thirty feet wide, and from four to five months are consumed in burning it, a small gang of men being on hand constantly to feed the pile. One gang will ordinabily burn from 24,000 to 25,000 cubic yards at once, and its cost at the cars in the pits is about eighty cents per cubic yard. After the first rain the ballast is not dusty and it does not crumble.— Chicago Tribune.

FRUIT PRESERVES.

How the First Fruit Conserves Were Made by the Dwellers in the Orient. The best fruit preserves are made by boiling down the juice without any addition till it thickens. The natural gum and sugar present in most fruits, only need concentration to form either sirup or jelly, but the practice has been so long to use sugar for a more rapid process at the expense of flavor, that the earlier and better method is all but forgotten. The first confections and con-serves of fruit ever known were made in this manner, in the rich valleys of Persia and northern India, a process doubtless learned from dates, grapes, figs and nectarines curing themselves on the bough in favorable seasons, drying in their own sugar crystallizing round the stem. The grape juice thickening on the sides of the wine press in the sun would teach some one more intelligent than his fellows to try evaporating the juice on slabs of stone, and the honey so made was delicious enough to fix the process in favor. For, the classic scripture of the Syriac land flowing with milk and honey, meant not merely the giant combs of wild bees in the clefts of the rock, but that delicate nectar which distils from free-hearted ripe fruits, as one may see it in a hot summer, in the deadripe Damsons and sweet grapes of our home gardens, when "the plum are globes of honeyed wine."—Vick's Mag-

-The struggle against weeds may be continued in autumn with more or less success as long as their seeds can be induced to sprout, ready for destruction kings he c three times."—N. O. States. him?"—Town Topics.

JUGGLERS OF WORDS.

The Weak-Minded and Sickening Conceil of Many Literary Men Literary men, I dare say, have their the following particulars: We take merits. I should be very sorry to deny their faults, whereof (since life is short, mention one-viz: their intolerable and aggressive self-conce't. Here is some wret hed little knock-kneed, weakbowed and whose eyes are (practically) blind, who can do nothing in this world but write, and can't do that if a child cries in the next street or an organ grinds to dinner you and all your guests must sit mum while he relates some interminable anecdote, or fires off (if they will go off, but they often miss) the terrible "impromptus" which he has spent the whole afternoon constructing over his study table. He has done nothing in his life worth doing; he knows noth-ing in this world really worth knowing; ne has no science or skill or art, under heaven, except the art of stringing words together, and he can't even do that at all decently unless he is given plenty of time. Yet on the strength of naving written half a dozen morbid and unnatural stories, or some poems that nobody can read without going to sleep, or having put to-gether a bundle of ill-natured criticisms or edited some wrong-headed newspaper or magazine, he spreads his wretched little jackdaw tail with all the arrogance of a genuine peacock. To hear him talk you would imagine that if he did not actually make the world, yet he is quite equal to taking it to pieces and putting it together again. I remember a picture in an old number of Punch in which the belle of the evening is represented as surrounded by a crowd of these creatures—"rising young geni-uses," as they are denominated. In the corner are two human beings, and one of them says to the other: "Rather a of them says to the other: serubby, grubby lot, the rising young geniuses, eh?" Well, I must confess that a good many of the emineut literary men of my acquaintance seem to me to answer to these adjectives "scrub-by" and "grubby." I should not like to be brought into terms of very familiar intercourse with them. I should not care to go a long voyage with them or spend a wet day with them in a country house.—London Punch.

JEALOUS COMPOSERS.

Cause of the Ill Feeling Which Existed Between Berlioz and Wagner.

Hector Berlioz, whose statue has lately been inaugurated in Paris, had a violent hatred of Wagner. It arose out of material is coming into rather extensive simple jealousy. One day Berlioz went use for metaling railway beds. The to the reception at the Tullerie, and had the honor of a chat with the Emperor, who inquired about his opera "Les Troyens," adding that he should like to have a look at it. Berlioz transported with joy, resolved to demand an au-dience of his imperial Majesty, and looked forward to the speedy produc-t.on of his work at the Opera. But days and weeks passed by, and no news came. Suddenly one morning he was startled by the announcement that, in pursuance of imperial orders, the "Tannhauser" of Wagner was to be immediately brought out at the Opera. Berlioz flew into a passion, and from that moment spent all his bile on Wagner. He attacke and left on every occasion. "Wagner," he wrote to a friend, "is evidently mad he is sure to die in an asylum." other person he wrote: "I will not write any criticism on 'Tannhauser;' I shall protest by my silence.'' He was then musical critic of the Debats. In another letter he said: "The public laughed outright at the bad style and burlesque or-chestration of Wagner." When "Tannhauser" fail he exclaimed: "Thank God, I am richly avenged!" At length "Les Troyens" was produced at the Mall Gazette.

A SAFETY LAMP.

An Invention of a Frenchman Which Has Achieved the Impossible.

The unsuitableness of the Davy safety lamp for mines has become notorious, and a French inventor has supplied "perfidious Albion" with light on the subject. Now another French inventor has produced a lamp with which one may almost play ball, and yet escape alive. It is called the "lamp etoile," and an artist by the name of Darte is the deviser. He once had his studio the deviser. He once had his studio burned down by the upsetting of a petroleum lamp, and so set to work to prevent such accidents for the future.

The great feature of this lamp is that the burning wick is not the same wick which dips into the oil reservoir. To this it owes its almost absolute safety. There are two wicks, one which carries up the oil, and another pressed closely in contact with part of its surface, which supplies the flame by an ingenous sys-tem of air passages. The inflammable gas, if any, which forms on the surface of the oil, is carried into the open air, and has no chance of reaching the flame except through the top of the lampglass. By this time, however, it would be so attenuated that it would cease to be dangerous. The inventor knocked one down before the eyes of the correspond-ent and the flame was immediately extinguished. It actually looks as though M. Darte has got around the incendiary cook from the Emerald Isle with that last device, so if families who object to being roasted in their beds for their own breakfast will purchase these lamps and lock up the oil can Biddy may at least be induced to light her fire in a legiti-mate way. The impossible has been achieved.—London News.

Perils of an Ocean Trip.

"I hope and pray," remarked & gentleman as he left the steamer, "that I shall never have occasion to cross the Atlantic again." "Rough passage, eh?" queried

friend.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Lehigh University has a "Mustard and Cheese Dramatic Club."--Philadelphia Press.

-A sailor's chapel is to be built in New York by money left by W. H. Vanderbilt for that purpose.

-Herr Heider, a noted tailor of Berlin, who died recently, left 80,000 marks. to the Catholic Church

-The Presbytery of Boston now comprises twenty-seven churches and fortyfive ministers. - Boston Journal. -Two teachers at Ratibon, Germany,

were fined one hundred marks each for teaching Polish chants to the children under their charge. -The Young Men's Christian Associa-

tion of Charleston, S. C., has lately established several free night schools in various parts of the city. -The number of deadly sins has been

reduced to five by a preacher of Liver-pcol, Eng., and this is his new catalogue. Theater-going, card-playing, novel-reading, dancing, drinking. -The Canadian Boooksellers' Association has, by a vote, requested all city governments of Canada to prohibit

the sale of American Sunday papers on account of their pernicious influence. -Hon. George A. Pillsbury, one of the flour manufacturers of Minneapolis, and an ex-mayor of Concord. N. H., has built a dormitory to be known as Pillsbury Hall, at Owatonna, Minn.,

and given it to the Baptist school at that -Ground has been broken for a new building for the Carleton College Observatory at Northfield, Minn. It is to be 100 by 80 feet in dimensions, and be-

thoroughly fitted for astronomical purposes, as to library, class rooms and ap--The first Provincial Council of the Romish Church which has been held in. Scotland since the Reformation met recently in the Benedictine Monastry, Fort Augustus. A code of canons or rules

for the better organization and government of their church in Scotland has been adjusted. -At the recent meeting of the Old Catholies at Vienna. Prof. Loger proposed the immediate introduction of the Bible in all Old Catholic families, and expressed the hope that the British and Foreign Bible Society would aid them so that every school-child might have a copy of the Book of books.

-A Bible in State Schools League has been formed in Australia to secure the daily reading and study of the Word of God, which is strongly desired by parents there. Public opinion is resisting the present "evil policy," as a leading newspaper styles it, "which is rearing a generation of practical pagans in a professedly Christian land."

-Gratifying evid nee of the advancement of woman in England appears in the statement that of about one thousand students from the Liverpool region, examined in science and art at South Kensington, more than two hundred were women. Two young girls passed in magnetism and electricity, twelve in inorganic chemistry, and two in agriculture. One woman who passed the elementary examination last year in machine construction and drawing was again successful in a more advanced stage of the same subject.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-It is the struggle and not the attainment that measures character.

-Teacher-Hans, name three beasts of prey. Hans—I'wo lions and a tiger. -Never buy any thing you don't need because it's cheap. This includes beer. - Puck.

-"There is a report around, Jinks. that you have inherited a landed es-"It is groundless, my dear feltate."

-If you would be pungent, be brief, for it is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed the deeper they burn .- Albany Journal.

-"Patrick, you told me you needed the alcohol to clean the mirror with, and here I find you drinking it."
"Faith, mum, it's a drinkin' it and brathing on the glass O'im a doin."

-Paterfamilias - It is remarkable what a large number of doctors claim. that diseases are transferred by kissing, and— Miss Ethel—What kind of doctors, pa? "Why, the allopathic doctors." "But, pa, you know we're tors." "But, pa. you know we're homeopaths."—Chicago Tribune.

-A little girl who is just at the age when her table manners are beginning abashed: "I don't forget, I was saving it up."-Prairie Farmer.

-A barrister, noticing that the court had gone to sleep, stopped short in the middle of his speech. The sudden si-lence awoke the judges, and the lawyer gravely resumed: "As I remarked yesterday, my lords" -- The puzzled judges stared, as though they half believed they had been asleep since tho previous day.

-Dom Pedro's venerable aunt, the esteemed and beautiful Princess Isabella Maria Conception Jane Charlotte Gaulberta Anna Francis of Assisi Xaviera Paula d'Alcantera y Antoinetta Rapha-ela Michaela Gabriella Joachina Gonzaga—eh?—where were we?— what was it? — oh, yes, — is dead.— Washington

-"Mamma," said a St. Paul urchin, "I think all little children should be very happy to-night." "Yes, dear, of course, but they should be all the time." "But to-night especially, mamma." "Why, darling?" "Because I heard papa read from the newspaper that a big shinglemill had burned down in Wisconsin. St. Paul Globe.

-He had left his saddle with a Bar Harbor saddler to be repaired, and the saddler sent his man with it, when the job was completed, to Mr. Padelford's cottage. "Is Mr. Paddleford in?" asked the fellow of the gentleman's valet, ac-centing the first syllable. "Mr. Padel-ford is at home," returned the man, emphasizing the accent on the second syllable. "Well, then," added the sad-"Rough is no name for it. I had four dier's apprentice, "will you tell Mr. Padelford that I have a saddel here tor

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KAMBAS.

SETTLED.

Harry once had an ardent affection
For two lovely girls—but confessed
He was puzzled to make a selection,
Since each in her turn seemed the best.
He constantly tortured his mind to
Determine the endless debate;
Sometimes it was Maud he inclined to—
Sometimes it was Kate.

If Maud had a face like a fairy,
Yet Kate had a form like a queen;
As Maud was vivacious and airy,
So Kate was sedute and screne;
While years passed with Maud as his

Bring happiness nothing might sate, An equally rapturous life would Be given by Kate.

And long he remained undecided
Which one he preferred of the two:
Between such attractions divided,
What was the poor fellow to do?
The doubts in anxiety kept him
Until he attempted his fare,
To find—that Maud wouldn't accept hm,
And neither would Kate!
—Manley H. Pike in Life.

HER CHINA "CRAZE."

What Kate Lost to Gain a Superb Pitcher.

It does have a grand air about it, that great blue and white pitcher, with its double twisted handle and its vivid ultamarine Chinese landscapes and odd scattered figures. It is of a stately beight and shape, and it has a cover. The cover is one of its special charms, for the knob is a hideous little grinning blue lion with a curved tail. Nobody knows how old the pitcher- is, but Madame Burrill says she will warrant it a hundred and fifty, for her great-aunt gave it to her forty years ago, and she said the lady who gave it to her had it from her grandmother. If it were my own pitcher I would never part with it; but I would not pay the price to get it that my cousin Kate did.

Somehow, somewhere, the "china eraze" seized Kate without my knowing it. The width of our little old town lies between our homes, and we do not meet daily. I really had supposed that Kensington embroidery, her mandolin lessons, and her lovers filled Kate's heart completely last winter. These heart completely last winter. There was a rumor about George Catheart, and it surely seemed as if there might be something in it. Every body said what a magnificent couple they would make, she with her beauty and dignity, and he with his manliness and wealth. I had even gone so far as to wonder whether an especially elaborate lambrequin that I was making might not do for a wed-

ding present.

But one day Kate and I were out calling together, and as we were passing a dingy, weather-beaten old house, she said, suddenly: "Let us call on Madame Burrill.

I agreed, for I had not been there for a year, and we all think it a sort of duty to visit Madame Burr Il now and then. So we went in, and found the old lady as usual sitting in her highbacked rocking-chair, her complexion still with a pretty touch of pink in it, though she is ninety-three years old, if she is a day. At the table sat her daughter Janes, sewing for dear life on somebody's polonaise; for the Burrills are quite reduced now, as every body knows, and Janet has to earn all the bread and butter they get. We had not been there three min-utes before Kate began to be enthusiastic about the old-fashioned corner cupboard, and that led Miss Janet to get up and open it, upon which Kate's exclamation of delight acted almost like the music of Orpheus, and drew from the shelves to the table first a plate, and then a tea-caddy, and then cups and saucers, the best of which were thin ancient Chinese china, and the commonest were scalloped blue and white, the old primrose pattern.

I saw Kate's eyes grow greedy. "Would you sell me just one or two of them?" she asked of Miss Janet, for she

knew how poor they were.

Miss Janet pursed her lips and shook
her head. "She won't sell even one," she said, in an undertone, nodding toward her mother's chair. The old lady turned herself a little to watch us, and I fancy the pink in her faded cheeks kindled a little more. "This plate," said Kate, lifting a

flower-besprent one, which had a bluish tint in the white, and which you could

fairly see the light through.
"Mother refused ten dollars for that plate from a man who called here,' said Miss Janet, in an indifferent tone, as one who recites some fact in ancient

"But you?" insinuated Kate, with a glance at the toil-worn fingers.
"They ain't mine yet," said Miss Janet, grimly, as she waxed a thread and resumed her sewing.

Kate flattered and coaxed in vain. When she begged for only one prim-rose cup, the old lady leaned forward and said: "Why, we drink out of them"—as if what Kate would pay wouldn't more than buy a whole set of common ware. There was what looked any more in my glorious beauty, for I to me like a gleam of malicious pleas- was afraid Miss Janet would break it. ure in old Madame Burrill's eyes. She So now it s clean and bright up in the liked to tantalize. That is just the way corner cupboard, and I look at it whenshe treats her own daughter, who is ever I go there. I shall get it at last, over sixty herself. Poor Miss Janet Harriet Upham!" scarcely ever leaves her; but once she did want to go out to spend the after- visits of Kate's that the doctor came in

"Very well, Janet, you may go, but stant confinement to the house, and her you may find me dead in my chair waiting upon her mother by day and when you get back. I am lke'y to sleening with her by night, were breakwhen you get back. I am likely to sleening with her by night, were break-drop oil any minute. If I had a mother ling down her health, sapping her vital-into insignificance? I value an heirto care for, as you have, I wouldn't ity, and if he kept charge of the case he

to do for her.

door, Janet, and see if that buckwheat | night, she was awakened by a clutching batter has soured."

ever seen before, and looked into it.

"It's souring," she said, briefly.
"Oh, oh!" screamed Kate, in rapture, "what a lovely, what a precious thing that is! Do let me see it!'

So the queer old pitcher was set be-fore us, and the lid brought out that belonged on it. And you mix buckwheat cakes in

this!" murmured Kate.

"We have to," said Madame Burrill, serenely; "we don't have a dozen to choose from, as your folks do."

"Oh," pleaded Kate, "won't you let me have this? I will give you a beautiful big brown pitcher, and a ten-dollar bill, and a bag of buckwheat for it.

bill, and a bag of buckwheat for it. Will you, dear Madame Burrill?" fully, but her mother peered at Kate through narrowed eyelids, and shook her head. She was almost the second in th

her head. She was almost trembling with pleasurable excitement. It seemed as if Kate had become suddealy possessed of but one idea in life, that of winning that pitcher. The Chinese china, the primrose cups and saucers, the plate that Mrs. Governor Winthrop had sent cake on to Madame

and forgotten. "I would give any thing in the world for it, and I would do any thing in the world," sighed Kate. There was a moment's silence, our call had been quite long enough and was rising to go, when Madame Burrill relaxed the hundredth part of a degree, and said to Kate:

"Come again; I like young com-

"Then I will be your company," said Kate, catching at a straw, "if you will let me coax you up to the point of parting with your pitcher. Is it a bangain? Shall I come and read aloud to you?" "I like to hear reading," replied the

old lady, warily.
Then I will come. Shall it be Thurs day afternoon? I have an engagement

to-morrow. "Thursday is my poor day," said her ormentor. "To-morrow I shall be sittormentor.

ting up."
"Very well," said Kate, recklessly. 'I'll come to-morrow.

When we were fairly away from the house, my cousin said to me: "That pitcher I am determined to have at any cost. And now I am going home with you, for I must see Louise a minute." Louise is my half-sister, a dear little

thing, always ready to fill any niche that other people fly out of. I have imposed upon her a good many times my-self, but I love her dearly in spite of it. We found her at the piano. Louise is a fairly good musician, and has been thinking of giving lessons.

"Go on practicing, dear," exclaimed Kate as we entered. "Only let it be something gayer, more festal, and suitable for a merrymaking. Little Addie Catheart has a birthday party to-mor-row afternoon, and I promised to play for the children's dances. But I can not go, and you must take my place, Louise, like an angel you are."
"But I do not know the Cathcarts,"

protested Louise.
"Never mind that; Mrs. Ben Catheart is charming, and will make you feel at home in five manutes. I will write her a note to-night and explain matters. Be there at three. I'll do a bigger favor than that for you some time, dear child. And I will mix sherbet for you myself in my big blue and white pitcher when I have won it."

Then off she went, leaving me to tell story to Louise, who is obliging disposition that she could not refuse to help the affair along. The next day at half-past two, as Louise was putting on her hat and gloves for the lable, arose long walk before her, I heard wheels "She thin before our door, and looking from the window saw George Catheart, whom I only knew by sight, alighting from an elegant little phaeton. In another moment the bell rang, and Louise was soon summoned.

Mr. Catheart was very easy and in-different in his manner, she told me afterward. He came, he said, at the request of his sister, who feared the walk would be fatiguing to Miss Upham. He assisted her into the phaeton with great politeness, and when he found she enjoyed driving, gave her an extra turn through the park. At the house she was received cordially by Mrs. Ben Cathcart, and enjoyed the children's party extremely, playing all her pret-

two or three of the others. Mrs. Cath-

praised my playing."
"It will have been a lucky afternoon," pitcher and you a fortune."

But the pitcher was not won in an af-ternoon; Madame Burrill took good care of that. At the end of a week Kate reported progress.

"I took six different books around for her to choose from," she said, "and she would have nothing to do with the Life of Lincoln, or poems of any kind, or whist evening was changed into a mu-even Dickens. So I began The Woman sical. Louise went or from one thing

asked. "Oh, I carried her a big brown one, so that they need not mix buckwheats

noon with some friends, and her mother opposed it. At last she said: well. He told her plainly that her conthink any thing in the world too much must insist on her occupying a separate to do for her."

must insist on her occupying a separate roem at night, a comfortable and well-ilies I have no fancy." So then, of course, Miss Janet staid ventilated one. So Miss Janet, wanting ventilated one. So Miss Janet, warting to live and to get well, exerted herself to in her gentle voice. "The other day And now the old lady had a treat in prepare a small room off the kitchen, my old nurse gave me a very pretty seeing the rich and pretty daughter of and at night, after establishing Madame china plate that had belonged to her Judge Garland begging for something Burrill comfortably in the grand old grandmother. She told me quite a that she had the power to refuse her. high-post bedstead, betook herself to story about it, and it really made me Her eyes shone as she dropped back in her own modest couch. There she slept feel a little bit like being a collector myher chair and said: "Open the cellar the sleep of the innocent till near mid- self. at the bedclothes, and heard a tremu-

"And do you think an old lady like

"She used to say she never so. would part with it, but now she says it it, and that, you must see, is encouraging. Oh, I am sure to have it at last. But it is provoking sometimes. I have with George Catheart.'

his invitations."

But she did not smile when she came to our house the next evening in her ordinary street costume, while Louise

Winthrop had sent cake on to Madame and I were just dressing for a delight-Burrill's mother—all were pushed aside ful party given by one of the nicest families in town. "Area't you going?" we exclaimed.
"No. Old Madame Burrill has had
poor turn, and is dreadfully nervous.

She has sent for me to come and read her to sleep, and says she will feel under the deepest obligations to me. I expect to get the pitcher this very night, but it is annoying, for you know what a lovely gown I meant to wear to the party."

So Kate missed one of the chief pleasures of the season, and was missed by others as well. Soon after we reached the brilliantly lighted parlors Mr. Cathcart made his way to our corner, and said that he had heard that Miss Garland was detained by the illness of an aged friend, and as he believed Miss Louise was her substitute on such oc-casions, he should beg her to give him all the dances Miss Garland had promised him. Louise blushed rosily, looking prettier than I ever saw her before, and said she was not sure she liked being a substitute.

"Oh, of course, I shall expect all the dances I should have begged of you yourself besides," he replied, laughing, and led her away for a galop. It ended in Louise being fairly a belle that even-ing, which was the last thing we had, as a family, expected of her.

Three days after, I met Kate out

shopping.
"Did you get the pitcher?" I asked.
"Not yet," she replied, with a somber "I read aloud till eleven o'clock, and then she suddenly dropped asleep; so there was no more to be said that night, and I haven't seen her since. I want you and Louise to come to my house this evening to play whist. Mr. Catheart will make a fourth. Do come."

I promised for Louise and myself, and after an early tea we had a pleasant walk across the town to Cousin Kate's lovely home. She showed us her collection of old china and pottery, and it was really quite impressive, though the shelves were by no means

full.
"When I get Madame Burrill's blue and white pitcher, I shall set it at the very top to crown the whole," she said glancing up with an anticipatory pride. Mr. Cathcart came previously, and we four then established ourselved in

the cosiest corner for a game. We were just fairly launched in it, when the door-bell rang sharply, and a messenger entered to say that Madame Burrill was suddenly taken worse, and must salmon, herrings, halibut, salt fish, lob-see Miss Garland at once. Kate flushed, sters, crabs, shrimps, mussels, oil, hesitated, and laying her cards on the

means to give me the pitcher," she said,

glancing at us.
I could not help thinking that Madasne Burrill was like a malicious old fairy godmother, who knew by some subtle prescience just when to practice her tyrannies with the most effect. Kate looked so bright and pretty that evening, was in such good spirits, and we were having such a pleasant time, that it seemed a shame to break it all up. I' wanted to say so, but it would have sounded hard-hearted in spite of all my disbelief in Madame Burrill's bad symp-

"I will be ready in five minutes to go with you," said Kate to the messenger.

"I will accompany you myself if you are going," said Mr. Cathcart.
"Oh, no," protested Kate; "It is not far, and this person will be sufficient. I tiest and merriest pieces for them.

"And I think," she said, with glad, shining eyes, "that I can have little Addie for a music scholar, and maybe want you to amuse yourselves here for a while, for I may come back in an cart encouraged me so much, and hour. I am sorry to go, but I can't praised my playing."

"It will have been a lucky afternoon," 'Do you go for love, pity or the pitch-I said, laughing, "if it wins Kate the er?" asked Mr. Catheart, smiling. "For the pitcher," replied Kate, hon-

estly. "I can't pretend to love Madame Burrill; I'm afraid I don't pity her much either; but I do want the pitcher." And then she was gone, and we were left to our own resources. Mr. Cath-cart asked Louise to play a slumber-song he had admired, and our broken and she were singing duets. I was audience part of the time, and part of the time I read a novel. Then Aunt Lydia

late it was. "I wonder what poor Kate is do-

eup.
"Now isn't it a curious study in human nature," said George Cathcart. "to watch how such a thing as this 'china craze' can so absorb a lady's loom as much as anybody, but for these

"Don't, for Heaven's sake!" ex-

and she threw open her bed to let the old lady lie down by her warm side. Catheart accompanied us home, and the walk seemed unusually short, he was so

pleasant and entertaining.
"If Kate really loves him," I said to that will give you her pitcher?" I asked, when Kate told me the story.
"Oh, she's coming up to it," said der that she ventures to neglect him

"She doesn't love him," said Louise, doesn't seem as if she could part with impetuously; "she is in love with an old pitcher."

Mother went the next day to call on Madame Burrill and to carry her some had to refuse two invitations to drive whipped cream. She found the old lady much better, sitting in her rocking-chair "Are you engaged to him, as report as usual. The blue and white pitcher also was there, for mother saw it herselos, leak, that the said, with a conselos leak, that a sound a sound in the cupboard. But about a self up in the cupboard. But about a week later, as I was slowly walking over to my Cousin Kate's to tell her an important piece of news. I met her coming "Work first, then play," she replied. With an arch smile. "That means pitcher first, then drives." out of the street that led to Madame Burrill's. She looked pale, but bright, and she carried the pitcher. "Has she let you have it?" I exout of the street that led to Madame

"Has she let you have it?" I ex-claimed, as we walked on together. "Oh yes," smiled Kate; "she sent for me this time to say that she wanted a new dress and some wine, and would like to have the ten dollars and the buckwheat at once, and I might take the pitcher.

We reached her house and went into the parlor, where she set the pitcher on its topmost shelf. "Superb!" she said. "But I see news

in your face, Harriet. What have you come to tell me?" "We thought the relatives ought to know it first," I said, hesitatingly. "Louise was engaged last evening to

George Cathart. My cousin Kate sat down in the nearest chair, turned paler than before, and then laughed. "Tell me, Harriet Up-ham," she said, looking straight in my

face, "have I been a fool?"

"Not that, dear," I answered, soothingly, "but a little like Esau, perhaps."

"Sold my birthright for a mess of pottage!" she exclaimed. "You are right; but don't tell Louise I said so. Give her my dearest love, and to-morrow I will come over early to congratulate her."—Mary L. Boller Branch, in Harper's Bazar.

FOR DYSPEPTICS.

Scientifically Correct Table of Digestible and Indigestible Food.

The following table, specially prepared by an eminent New York physician, will be found of practical interest, as giving a clear idea of the food easily digested, that which is moderately easy of digestion, and, lastly, what is d flicult to gest:

Easy of Digestion-Mutton, hare, sweetbread, chicken, turkey, partridge, pheasant, grouse, beef tea, mutton broth, milk, turbot, haddock, flounder, sole, fresh fish generally, roasted oysters, stale bread, rice, tapioca, sago, arrowroot, asparagus, sea gale, French beans, cauliflower, baked apples, oranges, grapes, strawberries, peaches,

toast-water, black tea.

Moderately Digestible.—Beef, lamb, rabbit, young pigeon, duck, wild water-fowl, woodcock, snipe, soups, eggs (not hard boiled), butter, turtle, cod, pike, trout, raw or stewed oysters, potatoes, beets, turnips, cabbage, spinach, arti-choke, lettuce, celery, apples, apricots, currants, raspberries, bread, farinaceous puddings, jelly, marmalade, rhubarb plant, cooked fruits, cocoa, coffee.

Hard to digest-Pork, roast clams, veal, goose, liver, heart, brain, salt meat, sausages, hashes, mackerel, eels, sters, crabs, shrimps, mussels, oil, melted butter, hard-boiled eggs, cheese, fresh bread, muffins, buttered toast, "She thinks she is going to die, and pastry, cakes, custards, nuts, pears, plums, cherries, pineapples, cucumbers, carrots, parsnips, peas, beans, mush-rooms, pickles, chocolste.

The use of mineral waters, now so common, is likewise pernicious; the re-lief they afford is but temporary, while the injury they inflict upon the system becomes chronic.—Brooklyn Magazine.

LONDON STORES. Henry Ward Beecher's Comments on Brit ish Retail Establishments. "Do they dress their shop windows as

prettily as they do here?" "Well, I should judge they put all the goods they have in the shop windows, for when you get inside you find little or nothing in the ordinary shops, but there are some magnificent stores there, greater than any thing we have here. Why, I went into one place in London where they would undertake to do any thing under heaven you wanted. If you wanted to built a house they would take wanted to build a house they would take a contract to do it. If you wanted to furnish it, there under the same management were bazars of upholstery and furniture. If you wanted a cook, there, too, was an intelligence office to furnish you your cook and your butler, your footman or whatever. If you wanted butcher's meat, or green-grocer's supplies, or groceries of any sort or kind, there was a large store in which you could order for to-day or leave an order to be filled, day in and day out, so in White, and that she enjoys. I have been there four times to read to her." to another, played exquisitely, as she long as the desire lasted; so with boots always does; and after awhile, Mr. "And what about the pitcher?" I Catheart having a fine bass voice, he ready-made or custom-made. Stationery of all sorts, any kind of art development, plaques, pictures, engravings; in a word every thing, all under this sent us in a delicious little supper of one management and in this one place. oysters and chocolate, and looking at Now, we have nothing like that here. the clock we were surprised to see how There are huge stores, I know, where you can get pretty much every thing, but they don't go into the house-building?" I said, as I sipped my fragrant ing line, nor into the batchers' business, chocolate from a dainty gold and brown nor into the grocery store, as they did there."-N. Y. World.

Anomalies of Smell.

Peculiarities of the sense of smell form a subject of investigation by Mr. Arthur Mitchell, of Edinburgh. Among those observed thus far is that of a person who smells nothing from a bed of mignonette, and of another who perceives no odor from a bean-field, sense being otherwise acute and dis-criminating in both cases. Another person can discover no difference beween certain odors which are very different to others; while there are persons who are sickened by certain odors which usually give pleasure. A considerable number of persons seem to be claimed George Catheart, with an ardor altogether destitute of the sense of Janet obeyed, and lifted from a shelf in the cellarway a tall blue and white pitcher, like nothing on earth we had a the bedclothes, and heard a tremulcial many claime I George Catheart, with an ardor that made us laugh.

We left the house at last without seeplify the house at last without seepl a few who have the sense very stronly

I THE LION'S DEN.

Old Bob Tells a Neat Little Story and is

"Dar oughter be some law in dis heah country agin blowin' hones' folks up wid powder an' all dat sorter foolishness," said old Bob, who, hobbling on crutches, entered the office of the chief of police, and addressed that officer.

"What's the matter?" the chief asked.

"W'y sah, somebody dun blowed me up wid powder."

"Where were you at the time?" "In my own house, sah; ez peaceable

ez er man could be. "Had you been engaged in a quarrel with any one?"

"No, sah; not er tall." "On good terms with your neighbors? "Best in de worl'."

"How were you blown up?" "W'y, sah, ez I tells yer, I wuz a-set-tin' at home jes' ez peaceable ez er man could—bless yer soul I wuz er readin' my Bible at de time—when all o'ler suddenment, dar come de blamdest 'splo-

zion I eber heard." "We must look into this matter?" said the chief.

"Yas, I hopes yer will, sah. De fust thing I knowed, bur-lur bim! an' den de stove do' flew off an' come mighty nigh breakin' bof my laigs. De stove— an' it cos' me two dollars an' sebenty fi' cents—wuz blowed all ter pieces, an some sweet pertaters dat I had er roast n' in dar-huh, scraped one o' 'em off de j'œ wid er case knife, an' ain't seed de udder ones yit."

"You say that your stove exploded?"

"Yas, sah." "How do you account for it?"

"Doan know, sah. Wuz er settin' dar er readin' my Bible an'—" "Yes, I understand all that, but how do you suppose any one could have put powder in your stove without attracting

your attention." 'Da couldn't done it, sah, an' dat's whut pesters me. I tuck all de ashes outen de stove an' swep' it out clean.

"Could any one have thrown powder down the chimney?" "Ain't got no chimly. Stove-pipe goes out de side o' de house."

Just then a well-known citizen en-tered. "Chief," he said, "the negroes out my way are stealing my wood. I spoke to a policeman about it, but he said that he couldn't do any thing, so I took the matter into my own hands. I bored a hole in a stick of wood and loaded it with powder. That night, so I have been told, a terrific explosion took place. I don't know whether any one has been killed. Thought I'd drop io and tell you that if you hear unusual no-ses out my way not to be alarmed."

When the citizen had gone, the chief,

turning to Bob asked:
"Doesn't that statement explain the cause of the explosion which occurred at your house?"

"Look heah, boss; I wuz in faber o' gerse'f when yer wuz er canerdate fur dis office. "That is all right. Where did you

get your wood the other night?"

The chief repeated the question. "Whar I git de wood?" "Yes.

"Bought it." "Huh?"

The chief repeated the question. Lemme see. Oh, yes, I found en chunk in de street."

"Are you sure it was in the street?" "Cose I is. Knows de street when I ees it, I reckon." "Jim," said the chief, calling a

policeman, "take charge of this man.
"Whut fur?" evclaimed old Bob. "For stealing wood."
"Dar, now; dar now; I'se got it.
Neber seed sich er fool ez I is. Come

right inter de lion's den an' gin myse'f up. Thought I wuz gwine ter git some money frum de city. Take me on er way, an' blame ef I keers ef ver flings me in de riber."—Arkansaw Traveler. VERY CONSIDERATE.

A Suicide Who Respected the Property of His Friend and Partner. If Colonel Bluford is more precise about one thing than another, it is his razor. He is so particular about it that he has almost come to the conclusion not to allow himself even to use it on his own chin on Sundays. Bluford went off fishing a few weeks ago, and while he was gone, his partner, who was also his room-mate, committed suicide. The Colonel was asked by telegraph to return. He came back as fast as he could. Meeting a friend at the depot, he asked in a voice husky with

emotion: "Is it a fact that my partner has com-

mitted suicide?" "Yes; he was buried this morning." The blanched face of Bluford became paler than ever, and his voice sounded unnatural as he whispered

"How did he do it?" "Morphine."

"Thank Heaven!" cried Bluford, ferrently, "my razor is safe; but I might have known it would be, for George was one of the most considerate of men. I shall always revere his memory."-

Why He Was in a Hurry.

They had the pavement on Park street torn up from eusb to curb the other day when a potato peddler's horse and wagon came rushing along. The repairers shouted to the driver to stop, but he would not, and horse and wagon were rushed over the loose blocks and through the ditch to the solid road beyond.

"You must be in an awful hurry," remarked one of the pavers to the pedder as he was gathering for a fresh start.

"You bet I am!"

"Any thing special?"
"Well, I sold a woman back here three pecks of potatoes for a bushel, and if there's any git in this hoss the next ten minutes is the time to show it!" - Detroit Free Press.

-The easiest and best way to expand smell; and on the other hand there are the chest is to have a good large heart a few who have the sense very stronly in it. It saves the cost of gymnastics. Tainago Standard

RED STAR COUGH CURE

NO OPIATES, NO POISON. SAFE, PROMPT, SURE.

Painful Paroxysms Cured. Miss Florence Abbott, 633 Massachusette Ave., Washington, D. C., says: "I have suffered for many years from an asthmatic cough, attended with distressing and painful paroxysms, and have tried many remedies without effect. Red Star Cough Gure gave me wonderful relief, and I have not been troubled with the paroxysms since."

Coughed 10 Years and Cured. Mr. Luke Brosseau, livery stable keeper Charlotte, Michigan, writes that for ten years he suffered from a cough, which nothing would remove. At last he used Red Star Cough Cure, and its officacy was so swift and magical that he pronounces it the greatest ever known.

A Rabbi's Testimony.

I feel constrained to express my confidence in the merits and efficacy of Red Star Cough Cure. Not only has it been of great service to my family, but I have personally used it with good results. BENJAMIN SZOLD, Rabbi of the Oheb Shalom Congregation.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md. S:JACOBS OIL THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain Sures Shoumatism, Neuralgia, Brakache, Headache, Toothache, Brakes and other Pains and Actes. THE CHARLES A.V.S. Alt Drugists and Dealors.

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation Bilious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of

SIJGIT LEL स्तिहाराह

system, restores and preserves health. prove beneficial, both to old and young As a Blood Purifier it is superior to al others. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle



FOR THE PAINFUL ILLS AND DISORDERS SUF-

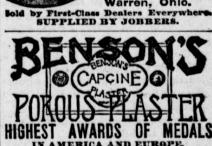
FERED BY WOMEN EVERYWHERE. . It relieves pain, promotes a regular and healthy recurrence of periods and is a great help to young girls and to women past maturity. It strengthens the back and the pelvic organs, bringing relief and comfort to tired women who stand all day in

home, shop and factory.

Leucorrhea, Inflammation, Ulceration and Displacements of the Uterus have been cured by it. physicians often prescribe it.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1.00. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" mailed to any





HIGHEST AWARDS OF MEDALS

IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

The neatest, quickest, safest and most powerful remedy known for Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Neuraigia, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, colds in the chest and alcaches and pains. Endorsed by 5,000 Physicians and Druggists of the highest repute. Benson's Plasters promptly relieve and cure where other plasters and greasy salves, liniments and lotions, are absolutely useless. Beware of imitations under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capucin," "Capsicime," as they are utterly worthless and intended to deceive. Ask Fos Banson's And Take No OTHERS. All druggists.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Proprietors, New York.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—MEYER BROS. & CO., Sr. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs cures coughs, colds, pneumonia, asthma, whooping cough and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs leading to Consumption. Price, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00. Illuminated books furnished free.

JOHN F. HENRY & Co., New York. .

A LIMITED OFFER. GREAT CHANCES ALIMITED OFFER. BREAT CHANCE.

65 Cents Pays for a CYear's subscription to the Weekly American Rural Home, Rochester, N. Y., without premium if subscribed for by November, 1884, and January, 1887—"the Cheapes and Best Weekly in the World," 8 pages, 48 to 56 columns, 19 years old. For One Bollar you have one choice from over 150 different Cloth-Bound Bollar Yolumes, 30 to 500 pp., and paper one year, postpaid. Book postage, 15c. Extra, 50,000 books given away. Among them are: Law Without Lawyers; Family Cyclopedia; Farm Cyclopedia; Farmers' and Stockbreeders' Guide; Common Sense in Poultry Yard; World Cyclopedia (a greatbook); Donnelson's (Medical) Counselor; Boys' Useful Paximes: Five Years Before the Mast; Peoples' History of United States; Universal History of all Nations; Popular History Civil War (both sides).

Any One book and paper, one year, all post-paid, for \$1.15 only. Paper alone \$65c., if subscribed for by January 30, 1837. Satisfaction guaranteed on books, and Weekly, or money refunded. Reference: Hoa, C.R. Parsons, Mayor Rochester, Sample papers, 25.

RURAL HOME CO., (Limited).

CHASE COUNTY.

A Little History-Its Present Importance and Future Prospects,

Mingled With Its Many Wants, and Also Personal Mention

Of Its Most Enterprising and Public Spirited Citizens.

CHASE COUNTY.

This county, named after Salmon P. Chase, who was United States Senator from and Governor of Ohio and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was organized in 1859 and contains 750 square miles. It was south and west of the center of population of Kansas in 1875, and in 1880 this center had moved some distance west of it. The northern boundary of the county is 102 miles south of the Nebraska line; its eastern line 96 miles from the State of Missouri; its southern boundary 75 miles trom the Indian Territory, and its western boundary

285 miles from the State of Colorado. The Cottonwood river flows through the county in a general northeasterly and easterly direction, emptying into the Neosho in Lyon County. The valley of this river ranges from one to three miles in width; its soil is dark, friable loam, varying from five to twenty-five feet deep, the accumulation of decayed vegetation of ages. The river has high, steep banks, and it has a fall of from five to eight feet in every half dozen miles, thus making a series of excellent water powers.

Here is a field for men of capital to utilize the great water power going to waste in this county. We want factories of any and all kinds. Pork or beef or canning factories could all be made to pay.

The limits of the river valley are most clearly defined by ledges of rounded and sloping hills on either side, out of which crop ledges of magnesian lime-City, and by L. P. Santy & Co., at Clements, in a most extensive and profitable manner. These firms ship their stone to all parts of the country, into every State west of the Mississippi river, and for bridge building and mawill continue to be for years to come the affairs of the county are liberally on we might elaborate upon the the most feasible and accessible point and adequately paid for their services.

for the moving of this great industry. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, running east and west through the county, will soon be crossed at Strong City by the Chicago, Kansas & Western, which will start from some point in the northwestern ing condition and have an extensive Territories and run to Galveston, membership, and thus, with the ad-Texas, and this road will be running their trains from Abilene, Kan., on the raising, farming, manufacturing, mer-Kansas Pacific through to Galveston in chandising, speculating, and with its metropolitan cities. Mr. O. B. Caudle, the next sixty days. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will be running it is but natural to expect and predict trains from Chicago to San Diego, Cal., a wonderful growth in population for and the City of Mexico within a year from this time, and these will be the increase in public improvements and ness and beauty from all styles and two longest lines of railroad in the world, and Strong City, Chase County, the junction, thus insuring us an outlet for our stone, cattle and agricultural products unsurpassed by any other point upon the face of the globe.

Lying between the hills are swells of greater or less dimensions, that possess the elements of great fertility. The Cottonwood has numerous tributaries, the principal streams flowing nto it from the north, There are branches of all these tributaries fed by abounding springs of living water, and this net work of running waters, great and small, give to this county the justly earned reputation of being one of the finest watered portions of Kansas. These branches of the Cottonwood possess rich, fertile valleys, varying from half a mile to a mile in width. About fifteen per cent. of the county is valley land, fifty per cent. good tillable, undulating prairie and thirty-five per cent. of a bluffy character. Good well water can be obtained at a depth of about twenty-five feet. The streams are well skirted with timber and the average width of the belt is about one-half a mile. The forest land of the county is estimated at about ten per cent. Cottonwood, hackberry, sycamore, hickory, walnut and in the county and very popular. burr oak are the prevailing kinds of timber. The soil is generally quite strongly impregnated with lime, the subsoil is of a clayish cast, but in the western part of the county there is a smaller percentage of lime in the soil their locality in all matters of public and the sub-soil is more porous. Good interest. brick clay is found in the valley of the Cottonwood. The grasses growing from this soil are superior in their qualities for fattening stock, and the sheltered sides of the bluffs, the up. To do full justice to the many same building with the aforementioned nooks at the head

sold for slaughter, \$391,235; the value notice. of live stock for the same year was about \$747,972, thus showing more than one million dollars invested in this one enterprise, all in a county of only 7,485 population. This calculation does not include mules, milch cows, sheep and swine, the value of which, for the same year, will add another half million of million and a half dollars for this stock interest alone.

The crop statistics of the county show a most favorable result for 1885 also-There were about 20,000 bushels of bushels of rye, 161,560 bushels of oats, 38,600 bushels of potatoes, 2,000 bushharvested, all of which are worth at

and with the high altitude of the country there is a great freedom from malaria. The winters are usually short the spring opens early and the autumn days are balmy, breathing an atmosphere of great purity with healing on

There are fifty-one school districts in the county and each is provided with poses. The average school levy is sufficient to meet all current expenses of the schools in a most liberal manner. The school buildings at Cottonwood Falls and Strong City are worthy of structure of architectural design and special mention because of their elegance, being built of stone, and in the latest style of architecture. These two latter are graded and employ a corps of professors and teachers of ranged building of the sort in the unusual ability, as is shown by the av. State. Here are quartered all of the erage attained by the pupils of both, it county officials and it would put to being upwards of ninety per cent. | models of neatness and comfort these which compares favorably with the offices are. From the court rooms one course of training in any of the older is beguiled to the Probate Judge's or Eastern States.

The valuation of church property in the county is estimated at about \$30,-000. The organizations are classed as guarantee of polite and prompt dispatch of any matters coming under his stone. The quarrying and utilizing of follows: Roman Catholic, Presbyter- charge. We then wander into the this vast stone interest is being carried | ian and Universalists each one, Bap- | Clerk's office, under whose charge the on by B. L. Lantry & Sons, at Strong tist, Congregationalist and Christians county affairs are administered by J. J. City, and by L. P. Santy & Co., at two each Methodists sixteen All of two each, Methodists sixteen. All of these are in a healthy and flourishing which you are dispatched by this condition, and are increasing rapidly efficient official. We then saunter into in membership and property.

The management of the county affairs has been conducted on an econom
W. P. Martin. who handles the county 's money. There is probably no one from the U. S. Treasurer down who sonry of all characters, to the building ical basis. Its early county officers guards with a more jealous eye the and trimming of fine residences this worked without pay, preferring to trust imposed upon him than stone can be utilized. It also makes labor under inconveniences rather than with one's money when it goes into elegant tombstones and monuments to place themselves under burdensome and has been largely used for such taxation, but this is no longer neces. the nands or so trustworthy a gentlepurposes. Chase County is now and sary, and now those who administer grandest county in the State. And so

> There are secret orders of nearly all characters in the county. Among these are Free Masons, Odd Fellows. Knights of Honor, Ancient Order of among the liveliest set of business United Workmen and Knights of La-men in the country. We are attracted bor. These societies are in a flourishvantages offered for contracting, stock superior school and church facilities, Chase County in the near future. The building of railroads must of necessity attract emigration and investment from the more overcrowded Eastern States that will send the county to the front and the State to the head of prosperous Western States. In this age of progress these advantages will not bewildered. Mr. Brown is a general surely be overlooked, and the census of 1890, in both wealth and population, will show a greater comparative increase than at any time since the county was organized.

There are in the county three

Flouring Mills, all run by water power. One at Cottonwood Falls, owned by A. S. HOWARD,

one of the pioneer settlers of the county. It is of large capacity and supplies the surrounding country. Mr. Howard has recently completed a dam across the Cottonwood river at this place that furnishes unlimited power and could furnish power for other manufactories without interfering with the running of his mill to any appreciable extent.

J. S. SHIPMAN & SON, at Elmdale, eight miles west of Strong City, are the proprietors of the Osage Mills. These mills are also run by water-power and are the best in the Messrs. Shipman & Son do a merchant milling business, and their brands of flour are sought after by merchants throughout the adjoining country. These gentlemen are among DRINKWATER & SCHRIVER.

at Cedar Point, also do a merchant milling business, and have excellent facilities. Their mill is run by water power. They are both old settlers, men of push, and stand as leaders in

artificial shelters, makes this a pecu- every hand, was the object of the reliarly good country for the raising and porter, and in order that the world at Animals fattened and slaughtered or mention such facts as came under our

It will be of interest to mention first, that the County of Chase has a population of 7,485 souls, situated in one of the most fertile regions of this great State. Its population is made up of the bone and sinew from all points of the compass, and thrift and happiness is a characteristic feature of the entire number. We are not only fully up on agricultural pursuits, but the raising dollars to the money value of stock in the county, making a grand total of a million and a half dollars for this stock in the county, making a grand total of a try we shall present authentic figures and facts further along which we gathered from some of our most trustworthy and reliable dealers.

The county has but recently voted aid in the shape of bonds for the building wheat, 994.910 bushels of corn, 17,000 of the Kansas, Colorado & Texas rail road; also to the Chicago, Kansas & Western railroad for the same purpose. The engineers are now on the els of sweet potatoes, 12,218 tons of surveying the route over which the millet and Hungarian, besides about Chicago, Kansas & Western railroad 50,000 tons of tame and prairie hay will pass, and as the terms of its charter provide for the location of the delowest market prices the neat sum of pot within a quarter of a mile from the may expect to hear the whistle of the There is comparatively no stagnant engine over this route on or before the water in the county nor swampy lands, corn begins to tassel again. The advantages this county-especially the southern portion thereof-will derive from this road are almost incalculable. It is a positive fact that the round house and division headquarters will be placed between this city and Strong City, thereby uniting the two flour-ishing cities into one, which is spoken of with favor by the entire community, and it is beyond the conception of the human mind to calculate school buildings suitable for the pur-poses. The average school levy is suf-will be before the next two decades have been numbered with the past.

The court house being located there,

it being located very near the geo-graphical center of the county, is a beauty, which is the pride of our citizens, and eclipses many buildings in Eastern States constructed for the same purposes. It is built of solid rock and is probably the most conveniently arshame many housewives to see what office, presided over by that urbane and polished gentleman, C. C. Whitson, whose beaming countenance is a systematic and thorough manner in the Treasurer's office, and here we find out appearing invidious we desist. Leaving the sacred precincts of this temple of Justice we wander down Broadway and commence a detour

first by the photographic studio of O. M. ELLIS. we find an establishment which is the only one in the county, as complete in all of its appointments as those boasted of in our the operator, can supply you with any size portrait from a carte de visite to a life size, and we no longer wonder that our county boasts of so many beautiful ladies, as the artist can bring loveliconditions. His work is guaranteed and satisfaction always follows. From this temple of industry we cross the street and enter the immense estab-

lishment of J. W. BROWN who deals in furniture. We are utterly dealer in furniture, wagons and upholstering. Besides his immense stock in this line, he pays special attention to the undertaking branch of the business, and being provided with a splendid hearse and stock complete of coffins, is prepared to perform the last sad rites with satisfaction to all excitement we wend our way into the

tailoring establishment of M. LAWRENCE. who is a perfect artist in his line. He carries a stock of suitings and every style garments from any establishment in Kansas or elsewhere. From here we perambulate into the barber shop

JULIUS REMY. who cuts hair, shaves and shampoos with such dexterity that we can not desist from recommending him to all who need the service of a perfect artist. He cuts hair in the dude and bang styles with as much ease as many do in the old style, and sends you away fresh and sweet, only regretting that the operation is over. Next door we find located the office of DRS. STONE & ZANE.

This firm stands pre-eminently high in their profession and enjoy the confidence of all who are so fortunate as to obtain their services. They do an extensive practice and are classed high, interest.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

The reporter of the Independent struck an industrious streak yesterday and gave the business industries of Cottonwood Falls a general shaking.

Tensive practice and are classed high, enjoying the confidence of the community at large. The future of these gentlemen can only add luster to their already well earned reputation as skilled physicians and surgeons.

HARPER, JOHNSTON A 1011/27

young attorneys is composed of J. E. able to make as low prices as any Harper, E. B. Johnston and R. C. house in the State. It is not necessary to persons making loans through them is the proprietor of one of the finest and have in connection with their gen-eral land business the management of tleman is always supplied with the the Chase County Loan and Trust choicest fresh and cured meats, lard, Company. The terms of this corporation are for ten years, commencing January 1, 1887, object, to loan money, act as trustees and to buy and sell real estate. The senior member of this firm, Mr. J. E. Harper, was elected county attorney at the recent general election and will assume the duties of his office about the 1st of January

While in company with the legal profession it is our pleasant duty to mention

F. P. COCHRANE,

one of the pioneers of the county, and a lawyer of the most extensive practice and ability, as a counselor and advo-cate no superiors and few equals. The confidence in which he is held is fully attested by the immense practice he enjoys. It is often remarked that the "Chase County bar is one of unusual ability," and the subject of this sketch stands among its foremost members.

who has been a resident of Chase County about eight years, and who is one of our most enterprising business men, pushed out into mercantile business in Cottonwood Falls on April 15, Chase County a fine and well selected stock of men's and boys' clothing and furnishings. At first he was located in the Pence building, one of the poorest locations in the city for that busi-

The idea of placing an exclusive stock of clothing in a town the size of Cottonwood Falls was then considered to be a somewhat venturesome plan. Emporia competition was strongly felt; all general merchants carried more or less clothing, besides small stocks carried in other towns throughout the county. His success goes to show that the people of Chase are alive to new interests, and to this as well as others when shown to be legitimate was responded to quickly and fully. About July 1, 1886, Mr. Holmes moved to the new store room erected by S. A. Perigo, opposite his old store, which is one of the best locations in the city. By strict attention to business and satisfying his customers by selling reliable goods, he now commands a large portion of the clothing trade of Chase County. His business for the past year has been steadily on the increase, and will of course continue as his business methods and goods become

better known. Mr. Holmes for the last year has felt the necessity of carrying a line of men's fine boots and shoes; accordingly in September last he placed in stock a full assortment of the well known Walker boots and shoes. This enterprise made him headquarters for at home and centering it at Cottonwood

J. M. KERR & CO.,

are wholesale dealers in corn, oats, kinds, and carry a stock of every thing in their line equaled by no firm in the of county or State, and are among the EDWIN PRATT

is one of the oldest citizens in the county, and conducts a drug store, large and complete in all its appointments. In addition to the usual stock books, stationery, notions, eigars and an elegant assortment of druggists' sundries. Square dealing is the motto than Cottonwood Falls to get any article that is kept in a thoroughly equipped drug store. J. M. TUTTLE.

who is also a pioneer of the county, is a dealer in general merchandise. has always been Mr. Tuttle's pride in notice every thing needed for the table business to be able to sell the finest being fully carried out. If success in business is a pleasure to the dealer, Mr. Tuttle can look back over his experience with pride and satisfaction. and can rest assured that only success and wealth will crown his efforts.

D. A. LOOSE & CO. the solid institutions of the city. Although they have been here but a short who favor him with their patronage. Recrossing this avenue of bustle and 13th of last July, they have succeeded in building up a large trade. They carry a very complete stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing and hats. Their store is lighted by gas etc., would fill the shelves of nearly from their own Springfield gas ma- any store in the city, and their furniribbons, embroidery silks, laces, etc.
They carry a good stock of clothing,
men's furnishing goods and hats—any
thing from a good working suit at \$4.50 also have a nice line of cassimeres and worsteds in piece goods for men's suits.

Ladies' and children's fine shoes is

one of their specialties. They keep nothing but first-class goods in that line, and customers can rely on getting the very best in the market at a very moderate price. Men's and boys' boots

able to make as low prices as any

poultry, etc., and can at all times supply any establishment, from the smallest family to the most extensive hotel. DAVID FORD, JEWELER,

carries a splendid stock of watches, clocks and silverware, the largest by odds in the county. This enterprising gentleman makes a specialty of repairing fine watches, and overhauls and puts in order watches of English make as easy as the simplest styles. He car-ries an extensive assortment of fine gold goods, and judging from the throng we met there, we feel confident that no words of commendation as to style and extent of the stock carried by this house could be considered extravagant.

MR. T. B. JOHNSON has but recently purchased the stock and fixtures of that splendid drug store formerly conducted by Dr. Pugh. Mr. T. A. Jennings, a pharmacist of high attainments, is to handle the prescription department, and the patrons of this store can feel perfectly assured that they will have pure drugs and get them compounded in the highest and safest style of the art. A full line of chemicals and druggist's sundries is 1885, by placing before the people of always to be found in this establishment together with an immense stock

If you want an easy shave Good as barber ever gave, Call at his tonsorial room At morn, eve or busy noon; See the smiling faces there As they shave and cut your hair.

baker and confectioner, conducts first-class restaurant and dining room. He keeps a good stock of groceries, cigars and tobacco, ice cream and oysters in their seasons. Orders for baking and confectioneries are satisfacenjoys a large patronage, and justly so.

THE EMPORIA GROCERY COMPANY have recently established a first-class grocery store in this city, and unlike many of our merchants, keep a stock of fine groceries and table luxuries. Mr. F. P. Shannon is the gentlemanly manager of the company, and is the right man for the place. Here the table can be supplied with the choicest of viands, and for as little money as we ever saw. Fish from the ocean to the lakes, fruits from the tropics and an endless variety of every thing that grows, in cans, fresh and sweet. Just compare prices and then act accord-

MR. M. A. CAMPBELL, a resident of Kansas for thirty years, is goods in this line, and a prominent the proprietor of a hardware store, factor in keeping the trade of the county where any thing from a tin cup to a heating stove can be found. This gentleman was chosen to represent Chase County in the next Legislature at the late November election by a handsome flour, mill feed of all kinds, bran and shorts, on the east side of Broadway. larity as an individual as well as to the amount of \$598. Mr. Winne's This firm also deal in lumber, laths, shingles and building materials of all acted wisely there can be no doubt.

family are among the oldest and most respectable citizens of Chase County. We dropped into the city meatmarket

most reliable and solid business men to be found in Kansas.

Here one can supply himself with all the delicacies in beef, lamb or pork at prices that come w.thin reach of all. The stock carried by this house is of the finest quality to be found, and the sausage made here will cause a person to eat whether he be hungry of medicines kept in a drug store, Mr. or not. In connection with the Pratt deals extensively in paints, oils, provision business, Messrs. Rockwood & Co. also deal largely in flour, feed and grain, and can sell at as low prices as any dealer in the county. From of this trustworthy gentleman, and there we are attracted by the seductive there is no necessity of traveling further aroma emanating from the bakery and aroma emanating from the bakery and confectionery of

L. I. BILLINGS. Here we saw probably the most extensive and choice line of fancy candies to be found in the city. Mr. Billings in-It forms us that he can supply at short in his line and can furnish balls, parties and best goods for as little money as and pienics with any amount of edibles any merchant, and the customer can needed and at prices as low as any always rely on this business principle competitor. The reporter then commenced an examination of the immense store and ware rooms of Messrs.

FERRY & WATSON. This enterprising firm carry as large

if not the largest general stock of mer-chandise in Chase County. They commenced business in this city nearly This firm carries the largest stock of fourteen years ago, and by perseverdry goods in the county, and is one of ance and pluck have built up a trade which justly entitles them to the name "Famous. We noticed a stock of dry goods, boots, shoes and clothing sufficient to

stock a separate establishment in each line, and at prices that astonished the novice. Their stock of queensware, thing necessary to satisfy the most fastidious, and will duplicate in fit and style garments from any establishment surprised at the elegant display of fine pocketbook. This firm also carry a complete line of coffins and burial cas-It is seldom that such a complete line of coffins and burial casvariety of styles and materials are seen kets, and being supplied with the finest outside of the larger cities. Silks, sat-ins, velours, rhadimers, brocade and plain velvets, satin, berbess, boucle orders in this line. Their stock of cloth, French suitings, novelty dress groceries, canned goods and table patterns, tricots, cashmeres, and a great many other stylish and durable goods. They have a complete line of notions and fancy goods, ladies' kid gloves, hosiery, buttons, trimmings, as there are no jobbing profits to be sibbon ambridger will be supported by the strong of this patterns. luxuries is a wonder to behold, and the added, all of which the patrons of this live firm get the advantage of. Here is an exemplification of what pluck and correct business methods will reup to the finest French worsted. They sult in when strictly applied to legitimate business enterprises, as is the case with this firm. From grocers and furniture dealers

we skip to the mammoth establishment

W. H. HOLSINGER. dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves, farm machinery, buggies, wagons, etc. Mr. Holsinger is the agent for the celstruck an industrious streak yesterday and gave the business industries of the Cottonwood Falls a general shaking up. To do full justice to the many grand improvements and to fully note of the content of the content

valleys with the abounding timber with the progress and enterprise we saw on National Bank. This arm of bright and manufacturers for each, they are We found the prices exceedingly low, and there is no necessity of doing with out a baby carriage or cook stove so liarly good country for the raising and fattening of cattle. The amount of values of the various products of live stock for the year 1885, are as follows:

In the state with a the various and large may know through the medium money are first-class, and they have the county what has and is being done to county. They furnish abstracts free stock for the year 1885, are as follows:

In the state with a state local stock for loaning for persons to go away from Cotton wood Falls to get nice goods at low prices.

In the state with a state local stock for loaning for persons to go away from Cotton wood Falls to get nice goods at low prices.

GEO. W. HOTCHKISS

With a small amount of money any thing our fancy calls for. Holsinger is one of the oldest and most popular citizens of the county and has the confidence of all who know him.

There are few business men in Cottonwood Falls better or more favorably known than

J. W. M'WILLIAMS. This enterprising gentleman is an attorney at law, and besides conducts the Santa Fe railroad land agency; also agent for the Phœnix Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and the Phenix of Brooklyn, N. Y. These are companies of absolute responsibility, and are most popular with our business men. Mr. Mc-Williams is doing a thriving business in all branches of his office, and is deservedly popular. He is the pioneer land and loan agent of the county and buys and sells all kind of lands. Agency in Chase County was established in the year 1869.

There are at Cottonwood Falls four hotels, the Eureka, Central, Union and Hinckley House. These, either or any of them, are modern in all of their appointments and capable of accommodating a large number of guests. Visitors from abroad are often heard to remark that such and such a hotel will compare favorably with any house they ever stopped at, always meaning one of the perfect establishments men-tioned above. Their tables are sup-plied with the latest the market affords, and no matter how critical the epicure, he is sure of being satisfied with the table, bed and treatment at

either of these hotels.

The banking facilities of Cottonwood Falls are excellent. The Chase County National Bank, officered by A. S. Howard, president; J. D. Minick, vice president; W. W. Saunders, cashier, is one of the solid institutions of the country. Its board of directors are men of undoubted character and financial standing. They transact a general banking business, such as buying and selling foreign and domestic exchange and receive deposits. Deposit all of torily filled, and nothing but the best leaves his establishment. Mr. Bauerle safety. Their building is built of stone. at the cost of \$9,000, and has been occupied for banking purposes since Jannary 1, 1883.

The reporter was delighted with an interview had with our genial townsman,

who is an insurance adjuster. From this gentleman we were informed that the rates of insurance here were comparatively low and none but first-class companies represented. Mr. Winne does not write policies as a general thing, but travels the States of Missouri, Kansas and Colorado and adjusts the losses of the companies he represents. This is a most delicate and intricate responsibility and requires quick perception, sound business judgment and a thor-ough knowledge of every detail of the insurance business. He has adjusted and paid the loss by fire recently of the Chase County Agricultural Society, M. G. Mauley, on Prairie Hill, \$400, It was our pleasure to meet with

DR. W. H. CARTTER. the son of Chief Justice D. K. Cartter, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, at Washington. Dr. Cartter, although a most skillful physician and surgeon, does not practice his profes-sion only in cases of emergency, preferring to devote his energies to the management of his magnificent farm, which lies immediately on the Cottonwood river, and to the raising of graded and thoroughbred cattle, gentleman represented Chase County in the Legislature in the years 1882-83, and is credited with being a most valuable and useful member. Several fine bridges which span various streams in the county were procured through the indefatigable efforts of Dr. Cartter, and will stand as a monument to his enterprise and a convenience and blessing to the people of the county. No one is more liberal or enterprising or ready to extend the hand of welcome and assistance to settler's and friends than Dr. Cartter.

Before closing matters of personal mention we will call attention to our worthy county treasurer.

W. P. MARTIN, who, in addition to the arduous and responsible duties as custodian of the public lucre, pays great attention to the breeding and raising of fine graded stock, and the success with which his efforts have been rewarded may be considered when we state that he now has several hundred thoroughbred and graded Herefords and thoroughbred horses, and at this time has 150 head of fine bull calves for sale.

The Chase County Courant is published weekly by

W. E. TIMMONS, at Cottonwood Falls, and is Democratic in politics. The Courant is alive to the issues of the day, and is a spicy, reliable newspaper. Mr. Timmons is a writer of force and has the courage to maintain his convictions, and can always be found a friend and advocate of the material interests of the county.

The reporter learned that there had been a syndicate formed for the purpose of establishing a Republican journal in this city and that stock to the amount of some \$3,000 had already been subscribed for that purpose. We can see no reason why such an enterprise should not prove successful if properly conducted, as the county is Republican by about three hundred majority as between the Democratic and Republican parties and have a plurality of some one hundred and forty over all. The INDEPENDENT extends greeting to the syndicate, and will welcome to the field of journalism their paper. Another paper known as the Leader is also published here, by W. A. Morgan.

We now wend our way to

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Harper, Johnston & Johnston, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

REAL ESTATE ANDLAN 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. sep16-tr

THOS. H. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-

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

Will practice in theseveral courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the Fed eral Courts therein.

CHAS. H. CARSWELL ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

COTTORWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections nade and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge mch29-ti

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. 1623-t/

S N WOOD, A M MACKEY, JASMITE WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all state and Federa

> Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE. STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons, Office, East Side of Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN,

W. P. PUCH, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office at his Drug Store. COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAN

A. M. CONAWAY.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of

DR. S. M. FURMAN, Resident Dentist, STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter pratice his profession in all its branches.

Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. je5tf-

MC'Q. GREEN, M. D.,

ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC Physician & Surgeon,

WONSEVU, KANSAS.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS. County of Chase, In the District Court of the 9th Judicia District, above named county and state. Florence E. Simmons, Plaintiff,)

Geo. W. Simmons, Defendant Geo. W. Simmons, Defendant)

George W. Simmons, residing at South Haven, State of Michigan, will take notice that, on the six'h (6th) day of November, A. D. 1886, Florence E. Simmons filed her petition in the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, praying for a divorce from the said Geo. W. Simmons, on the ground of gross neglect of duty; and that unless said George W. Simmons answers said petition on nor before the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1886, Jubzment will be rendered against him, divorcing the said Florence E. Simmons from him.

FLORECE E. SIMMONS, Plaintiff.

By her Atty's.

By her Atty's. HARPER & JOHNSTON.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS. 1
November 4th, 1886.
Notice is hereby given that the followingnamed settler has filed notice of his intention
to make final proof in support of his claim,
and that said proof will be made before the
Judge, and in his absence before E. A. Kinne
Clerkof District Court, at Cottonwood Falls,
on Dec., 18, 1886, viz: John A. Murphy H. E.
No. 7255, for the S%NE% and N%SE% section twelve, township twenty-one, south of
range seven, east.
He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence apon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Z. Partridge, of Birley, J. M. Beilman, of Birley, B. McCabe, of
Bazaar and Geo. Crum, Strong City, all of
Chase county, Kansas.
novil-6t Prank Dale, Register.

will more money than atanything else by taking an agency for the best selling bookout. Beginners suc-ceed grandly. None fail. Terms free HALLET 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 Fc Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call en oraddress J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSSY

the Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1886.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

Chase County Stock Farmers.

Under this heading and that of "Chase County," the Strong City. Independent, of December 4, instant, that more enterprising paper published by Mr. R. M. Watson, in our sister city, has a review of Chase county's history, resources. etc., which we copy in full below and on our fourth and fifth pages, and for the use of which matter Bro. Watson has our most heartfelt thanks:

Among the leading farmers and stock-growers we are pleased to mention:

S. F. JONES.

His interests are probably as large s those of any other person in the county. His ranch comprises 7,000 cres, and is situated four miles north of Strong City. It is stocked with thoroughbred Short-horn and Here ford cattle, the best breeds of sheep and swine, and Hambletonian horses Mr. Jones has the finest residence in the county, and the best equipped barn we ever saw. He is progressive and wide-a wake to the best interests of the county. Besides being farmer and stock-raiser, he is president of the Strong City National Bank—one of the strongest institutions of the kind in the state, one of the pillars of the M. E. Church, and a high official in the State Stock Association.

D. B. BERRY,

for many years Secretary of the Na tional Cattle-Growers' Association has a ranch of 5,000 acres twelve miles northwest of Strong City, on which graze several thousand head of the finest cattle. Mr. Berry is a Director in the Strong City National Bank, and Vice president of the institution. He is a large owner of cattle in Montana and Texas, and his cattle interests are doubtless larger than those of any other individual in the county.

H. R. HILTON,

Manager of the Western Land Cattle Company's interests in the West, resides on a ranch on Diamond Creek. It is one of the largest in the State. fine bulls for their herds in Texas. Mr. Hilton is an Englishman by birth, and is one of the best managers in business thoroughly, and besides being largely interested in the Company he represents, is a stock holder and director in the Strong City National Bank.

CAPT. O. H. DRINKWATER, at Cedar Point, is one of the oldest settlers in the State, having located at Cedar Point in 1857. He is a large preeder of thorough-bred Short-horn cattle, and is said to have one of the finest herds in the county. He is a genial gentleman of much ability, and one of the leading men of the county. His farm comprises some 500 acres,

and is nearly all of the finest bottom W. L. WOOD

is comparatively a young man, a son of the irrepressible "Col. Sam," and is "a chip off the old block." His ranch contains several hundred acres, and is situated seven or eight miles north of Strong City, on Fox Creek, where he is breeding fine Hereford cattle. Mr. Wood is one of the best heeled farmers in the county, is progressive, and is one of the leading men of the county.

JOHN H. MARTIN.

of Toledo township, has one of the finest farms in Kansas. He is a breeder of thorough-bred Short horn cattle, his herd numbering over a hundred. He is a brother of the County Treasurer, and much the same kind of a man. Mr. Martin is "way up" in cattle lore, one of the best judges of an animal in the county, and is fast taking prominence in this great industry.

E. W. PINKSTON

is a farmer and stock-raiser near Cedar Point. Having settled where he now resides, in 1858, is also an old settler. His farm comprises 545 acres, and is stocked with a large number of cattle. He farms largely, and is one of the most successful men of the county. Mr. Pinkston has been county commissioner several terms and treasurer of his township, is an with which Mr. Bennett has met is stock raiser, who by indomitable ener- and a liberal-minded and broad-gaug- at Good Templars Hall, over Kerr's Idence of all who know him.

GEORGE W. HAYES

is a cattleman and farmer residing neer Bazaar. He is a native of Ohio, but an old settler of this county, and is a solid and substantial citizen. His ranch contains 1,000 acres, and is sitnated on the south fork of the Cottonwood river, and the Chicago Kansas & Western railroad runs through the same. Mr. Hayes pays special attention to the breeding of fine Hereford cattle, and has a number of high bred horses, in which he takes much pleasure. Mr. Hayes' eldest son, Charles, is his partner in the cattle industry, who is a young man of energy and grit, and to whom much of the success of the firm of G. W. Hayes & Son is due.

CAPT. HENRY BRANDLEY,

also located on the south fork of the Cottonwood river, is one of the most prominent gentlemen in the state, and as Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee during the recent with glory. The Captain is also one of the leading stock growers and farmers of the county, his ranch containing 700 acres of as choice land as there is in the county, and his herd embracing some extra fine animals and numbering hundreds. The confidence with which he is held in the county and state is attested by the number of high offices which he has acres, and run a large number of the held, and the number of years he has finer grades of cattle. Mr. Wm. Nordevoted to the service of his people. Captain Brandley enlisted as a private and general manager, is a man of in the Union army in 1861 and was great energy, and has twice been electgrades until arriving at that of captain of his company, which position he held until mustered out in 1865 at Fort Leavenworth. He was a mem ber of the House of Representatives try & Sons, in this city. He, too, has of Kansas during the sessions of 1870 and '72; was senator from this district in '73-74, was journal clerk of the state senate in '75, and was secretary of the senate during the years of '78 79, 81 and '83. He was trustee of Bazaar township, and for several years justice of the peace, a member of the epublican county central committee for twelve years, a delegate several terms to state and senatorial conventions, and is favorably spoken of for

secretary of state. C. W. ROGLER,

neighbor of Captain Brandby's came He makes a specialty of breeding here with that gentleman in 1859. He is a German by birth and is imbued with all the energy and thrift of his people. Mr. Rogler has served his the State. He understands the cattle district as county commissioner, and filled other minor offices in the county with credit to himself and satisfaction to his people. His farm is under high state of cultivation, and numbers seven hundred and twenty acres. He pays special attention to the rearing and feeding of cattle for shipment, and is known as one of the shrewdest and most successful men in the county.

LOT LEONARD,

Bazaar township, came here in first arrival. His possessions in land are large, having, by purchase of farms contiguous to his original claim, cattle numbering hundreds, and being a man of square dealing and a high sense of honor he has accumulated enough of this world's goods to keep him in comfort the balance of his natand confidence of his neighbors to a greater degree than Lot Leonard. He in the county.

J. G. WINNE,

of Toledo township, is a farmer and stock raiser. He served the county of high intellectual attainments. His large. farm embraces two hundred and fortya hog and cattle man and a small number of the very highest and best in his pasture.

S. T. BENNETT.

of Toledo township, operates a ranch of 3,500 acres under the firm name of S. T. Bennett & Co. It is one of the best stock ranches in the county, as it is one of the largest, and the success man by birth. He is a farmer and nerve, a perfect eyesore to evil doers, Templars will give an eyster supper

of honor and integrity.

A. J. CROCKER,

also of Toledo township, is a believer in the superiority over all others of the short horn cattle, of the purest strains, which excellent breed enter thousand acres of Chase county sod, and his home place is one of the handsomest, highly improved farms in Kan sas. His herds are large and contain a number of the finest animals in the

E. T. BAKER

is one of Chase county's most succes ful stock men. He owns a large and well improved farm on the south Fork and pays special attention to feeding ard fitting cattle for market, in which enterprise he has amassed considerable of a fortune. His place as per campaign, covered himself all over fectly arranged for the purpose as it is possible to be, being provided with all the necessary yards, sheds, etc., and stock scales. Mr. Baker is at present one of the board of county commissioners, and is a conscientious and able officer.

NORTON BROS., in Bazaar township have an extensive ranche, embracing some two thousand ton, the senior member of the firm, promoted, through the intermediate ed sheriff of the county, showing him to be a man of ability and popularity. The junior member, Mr. P. J. Norton, is the confidential clerk and book keeper of the extensive firm of B. Lanbeen a county official, having twice been elected as clerk of the district court, and now fills the responsible position of clerk of our thriving and rapidly growing city.

BERNARD M'CABE, is a pioneer settler of Bazaar township, and an influential and highly respected citizen. His ranche is perfectly arranged, and supplied with all conveniences and improvements necessary to the proper management of so vast an enterprise. Mr. McCabe came to Kansas a poor man, and his great possessions are the result of well directed industry, careful investment and supe rior judgment. Fine cattle and horses are his hobby and large herds of both browse his fields.

H. P. BROCKETT,

at Cottonwood Falls, is an extensive breeder of and dealer in thorounghbred trotting and draft horses and Jersey cattle, and the best judge of horse flesh in the county. He has a number of the best pedigreed horses in the west and has probably done more to improve the horse stock of the county than any other one man in it.

PRATHER BROS. residing in Spring Creek Falls town-ship, are breeders of horses, and Hol-

1857, and has continuously resided on stein cattle, and are among the oldest the land he now occupies since his and most successful stock men in the county. Their ranche is large, having two hundred acres under cultivation, and some six hundred in pasture. They are old settlers and are properly and independent citizens of Chase. JOHN R. HOLMES & SON

reside near Elmdale, on the Cotton wood. One thousand, six hundred acres are contained in their ranche, and ural life. Mr. Leonard's hospitaly is it is complete in all its arrangements a by-word among those who know for the accommodation of the yast him, and no one enjoys the respect herds owned by these thrifty and prosperous gentlemen. Their cattle are thorough-bred and high grade shorthorn and Hereford, the improvement has recently erected one of the most of which they make a special business commodious and elegant residences in and a constant study. Mr. Holmes is too much of a democrat to hold official position in a county largely Republican as this is, or we would have to add to this notice his extensive service to the people in that line. Suffice, however, for four years as superintendent of to say that both gentlemen are popular public instruction, and is a gentleman and highly esteemed by the county at

JOHN II SCRIBNER, five acres, and is under a high state of at Cottonwood Falls, owns one of the cultivation, making farming his special finest farms in the county. It joins the business; he has one of the most con- townsites of Cottonwood Falls, and venient and comfortable homes to be Strong city, lying between the two. found in the west. Mr. Winne is also Mr. Scribner came here in pioneer days and has deen with us ever since. He is a large breeder of horses and cattle and does a large feeding and shipping bred animals are always to be found business. He is well and favorably known throughout the county as one of our most liberal minded and hospitable citizens. He is deservedly well fixed in this worlds goods and enjoys life as but few can.

FRANCIS BERNARD,

honorable and highly respected gentleman, and one who enjoys the confidence of all who know him.

truly wonderful. Only the best of gy and pure pluck has made a fortune out of his business in this county. His has been free from the depredations of place near Cedar Point, is a beautiful criminals, and our people rest at night invited.

truly wonderful. Only the best of gy and pure pluck has made a fortune out of his business in this county. His has been free from the depredations of place near Cedar Point, is a beautiful criminals, and our people rest at night invited.

L. S. Hackett, Sec.

pedigreed stock being a hobby with one, being under the very highest state with the assurance that all that can be him. He is one of the most prominent of cultivation and replete with all the done for the protection of their propmen in the county, and a gentleman modern conveniences. He is an affa- erty will be done by this vigilant and ble and genial host, and a most highly watchful officer. respected citizen.

ROBERT BRASH. of Middle creek, is a stock raiser and farmer, and a stock-holder in the Chase County National Bank, at Cottonwood Falls, He is a Scotchman by birth, all of his graded stock. Mr. Crocker and a man of thrift and energy. His bringing the encouraging news that is the owner of something over one stock interests are large, and he is Wichita is an arranged for end that properly classed with the most success- work will commence at an early day, fnl and enterprising of our people. S. M. WOOD.

of Diamond creek township is another one of the prominent farmers and stock which township is in Lyon county raiser of the county who has a record It will not be long now before it will outside of the farming and cattle in- be made public who and what interest dustry. He has represented the county two terms in the house of represen-tatives and the district one term in the tidal wave.—Wichita Eagle. ty two terms in the house of represen-State Senate. He was appointed Regent of the State Agricultural College twice, and during the last four years of in railroad building in Kansas, the Inhis service in this capacity was president of the board. Mr. Wood is regarded as one of the ablest men in the county. He is a brother of Sam Wood. probably the best known man in the

J. R. BLACKSHERE,

of Cottonwood township, is a native of West Virginia. He is a stock-breeder and with weary, pained looks con and farmer, and as prominent as any in the county. His stock herd is principaly composed of the muley blacks ble feature about the most of this work Galloways, of the purest bloods and is that it is being crowded forward highest grades. His ranche contains two with all possible haste. It may last thousand acres, several hundred of but the roads to be built are laid out which are sown to alfalfa, which is the termini are set, and it is doubtful claimed by Mr. Blackshere to be the if there will be new projects to take best of the tame grasses adapted to this locality. Mr. Blackshere is also an extensive dealer in stock. One of the organized the southwest ever knew most elegant stone residences in the will begin to disband.—Newton Recounty adorns the farm, which is fitted up with all the conveniences, buildings, yards and sheds required upon a place of the kind.

GEORGE HENRY LEE,

of Falls township, has a ranche containing 3,120 acres, most of which is the very finest quality of grazing land al times the cost of the Magazine. and is being put to good use by the pasturing of large herds of high-grade Holy Mother," is exquisitely dene, and cattle. Mr. Lee is a "recent comer" into the county, hailing from London, England, whose business methods and sound judgment will soon place him in the name of the author being enough the front rank of the successful cattlemen of the county.

In this article, we make no pretense of mentioning all of the farmers and having such an editress, for under her stock-raisers of the county, but a sufficient number only to give the outside world some knowledge of the magnitude upon which these two great in- all others, being eminently a family dustries are combined and carried on in the county and the manner of men all the information she may require engaged therein. Some probably on any subject, even to all the patterns whom we should have mentioned, are she may wish to use during the year, left out, through no feeling on our as each number contains a part, however, and but for the simple titling the holder to a selection of any reason that it is impossible to include

Rettiger Brothers, contractors for cut stone and masonry, is a firm of which too much cannot be said. The most prominent stone buildings all along the line of the Sauta Fe railroad, are lasting monuments attesting their skill as architects and mechanics. They own one of the finest quarries at this place and run a large force of skilled workmen. The junior J. Stillman, and the illustrated prize member of the firm, Mr. Wm. Retti-

ger is the mayor of the city. John E. Martin,

the A., T. & S. F. agent and Wells Fargo & Co's. Express agent in Strong, secured possession of 820 acres. His classed among the prominent, reliable is a gentleman of whom any place might be proud. In him the companies he serves have a faithful and efficient servant, and our people an honest, accomplished and suave gentleman to transact business with. He is a son of Hon. John Martin, of Topeka, and veritable "chip off the old block."

W. H. Winters, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, flour, feed, grain and coal, is a young

man of ability, industrious, and full of that nervous energy that assures success to its possessor. Mr. Winters is one of the rising young men of the county, and one for whom we predict bright and prosperous future.

A. C. Cox,

general contractor, at Clements, is the handiest man we know of in the county. He will tackle any kind of a job, from the building of a railroad bridge across the Missouri river to fencing a farm with stone or barbed wire, and do it up in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. Mr. Cox is a practical man, greatly esteemed by all who know him and properly appreciate his worth.

Dr. F. M. Jones.

This gentleman is the leading physician of our city, is a graduate of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and surgery. He has an exceedingly large practice and is unusually successful. The doctor has served as councilman of the city, and is regarded as a man of high honor and excellent judgment.

G. L. Skinner,

as his name would indicate, is a french- our worthy City Marshal, is a man of

Glad Tidings.

Mr. Long, the manager of the Kansas, Colorado & Texas railway, the Wichita and Kansas City air line—for which this county voted \$140,000 last spring, arrived in this city yesterday direct from New York. Manager Long and that the road will be finished in time to earn all the aid voted. But one township between Wichita and is backing this line, when there will

There are fully 25,000 men engaged dian Territory and north Texas. They are of migatory habits. After working for one company awhile, they hear something which sounds better of another job, and away they go. The sult is that one in traveling through this country sees camps everywhere. Covered wagons are moving along the country roads, north, south, east and west. Men with their arms in slings; into the cars. They are the wounded in this great battle and are on the way back to hospitals in the rear. A me In eighteen menths these armies of railroad builders, the biggest and best publican.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for December is indeed an elegant Christmas number. The fine oil pieture, "Sledding" represents a snow scene in the time of the French Directory. It is a work of art worth sever-The beautiful photo-engraveing, "The appears to every heart at this Christmas-tide. "Across the Continent," by Jennie June, is profusely illustrated to recomend it, as hergraphic penipreduces nothing but what is good. DER-OREST'S MONTHLY is fortunate in direction a magazine is produced that no lady can afford to be without, for it certainly contains the essentrials of magazine from which any lady can get patternin that number and in any size manufactured- This is the bixgest \$2 worth that can be found. The publisher is W. Jennings Demorect, 17 East 14th St., N. Y.

A striking description of "Rupture n Children." by Dr. V. P. Gibney; 'Ante Natal Influence," by Dr. L. M. Yale; "Children and Pets," by Eva C. E. Luckes, Matron of the London Hospital; "Art in the Nursery," by W. article on "Toys for Small and Large Babies," are among the most impertant contribution to the December number of Babyhood, with which thet useful magazine for parents enters upon its third year. The "Kindergraten at Home," is continued; there are timely hints for Christmas, seasonable warnings against the chilled baby-earriage; and many other interesting subjects are discussed in the Departments of the "Baby's Wardrobe." where the reform Gertrude Suit elains much space, "The Mothers' Parliement," "Nursery Literature," etc., etc. Questions as to "Threatened Bow-Legs," "Unusual Hunger," "A Blemish on Baby's Face," etc., are fully answered under "Nursery Problems." A premium list offers attractive inducements to canvassers. 15 cents a number; \$1.50 a year. No. 5 Beckman Street, New York.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Music Association will be held at Topeka, April 13, 14 and 15, 1887. Arrangements will be made whereby teachers can secure seeemodations at reduced rates. An attractive and substantial pregrame consisting of papers, discussions, and con certs, will be presented. Letters from all parts of the State give indications of a large and enthusiastic attendance. The complete programe of the meeting will be published early in January and a copy mailed to each musle teacher. as far as possible, in the State. It is earnestly hoped that all members of the musical profession, in whatever branch, may combine to make this meeting a great success.

OYSTER SUPPER.

The Independent Order of Good

Die Chase County Courant. Official Paper of Chase County. OFFICIAL PAPER OFTHIS CITY.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

On motion of S. R. Peters, of Kan sas, a bill was passed through the Lower House of Congress, last Saturday, extending the laws of the United States over a certain unorganized territory south of the State of Kansas, and known as a public land strip, providing that this land be subject to entry by actual settlers, under the home stead law. The eastern boundary of this land is on a line directly south of half a million souls.

Chase County Stock Farmers,

WOOD FALLS AND STRONG CITY.

Below will be found the names of some more of our business men and most prominent stock-farmers. If, in giving this "write up" to our readers, we have failed in any respect, we hope the error will be excused, as it comes from the head and not the heart:

JOHN S. DOOLITTLE, of the firm of Doolittle & Son (J. H.) general merchants, who carry one of the largest stocks of general merchandise to be found in the county, and both of whom are courteous and obliging gentlemen and public spirited citizens, was born in Williams county, Ohio, June 27, 1836. He removed to Kansas in 1860, locating in Morris sounty, from whence he came to Chase profession. caunty about two years later, where he has lived ever since. Besides the store Mr. Doolittle has a large farm on Diamond creek, in this county, on which he raises a large number of cattle and hogs, Mr. Doolittle has been county commissioner, clerk of the district court, county treasurer and representative for this county, in the State Legislature, and has held other local offices.

harness and saddle manufacturer and dealer, was born in Rhenish province, Germany, April 20 1845, from whence he came to this country, with his parents, in 1854, locating at Manitowoc, Wis., from whence he moved to Blomington, III., in 1859, and came to Kan-sas, in 1866, locating at Topeka, where of the firm of Drinkwater & Shriver, a native of Ohio, who came to Kansas farm is on South Fork, about three done much towards the improvement with O. H. Drinkwater, of this city.

STEPHEN A. PERRIGO, was born in Clinton county, N. Y. July, 26, 1824; in 1836, his parents removed to Toledo, Ohio, from whence they soon moved to Ashtabula county, in that State, in 1848 he went to California, over-land, remaining there four years, then going back to Ohio, removing from there to Lake city, Minn., in 1863, from whence he came to this city, in 1871. Mr. Perrigo has been postmaster of this place and has been clerk of Falls township. He owns several business houses on broadway, desides tenement houses in different parts of the city.

W. W. SANDERS, cashier of the Chase County National Bank, was born, Dec. 24, 1840, in Mifflin county, Pa., from whence his parents soon removed to Belmont county, Ohio. He came to this city, 1871, since which time he served three terms as county surveyor, having been elected ical practice. to his present position while serving his last term as such, his election be ing unsolicited by him, this being a just recognition of his honesty and business qualities.

DR. HENRY SCHMIDT. a practicing physician, of Strong City. is a native of Bavaria, Germany; came to America with his parents when a child; graduated in the medical department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City; came to Kansas, in 1880, locating in Harvey county, from

whence he came to this county, in 1882,

where he has now an extensive prac DAVID BIGGAM,

Ayreshire, Scottland, April 20, 1839 ing much to build up this town and county, and comprises 1,065 acres Ayreshire, Scottland, April 20, 1835 ing much to build up this day and came to this country 1859, locating at Leavenworth, from whence he went to Jefferson county in 1864, remaining there until March, 1875, when maining there until March, 1875, when he came to Chase county, locating on of the pioners of Chase county, and is a skilled workman.

a prominent member of the Strong City Council, was born in the county the District Court Clerk elect. whose so a breeder of fine horses and a sheep

ASBURY P. GANDY.

13, 1825: from whence he removed to acknowledged as good lawyers. Lee county, Iowa, in 1848, coming to surer of this county.

EDWARD A. KINNE,

was born in Chenango county, N. Y., justice to her guests. November 4th, 1841, coming to this county, in 1871, locating in Bazaar has served two terms as clerk of the Hays and Wm. Forney. district court.

S. P. YOUNG. came to Kansas, locating at Plimouty, er of fast horses. Lyon county, and from there he came attorney.

THOMAS O. KELLEY, his partner, was born in Ripley county, Indianna, Feb. 2,1852, and came to this one of Chase county's most influential Lee county, Ill. in 1857, and came to city in 1880, since which time he has citizens, whose large cattle ranch is on had a most successful practice in his Bloody creek, also has extensive cattle

> JOSEPH L. CRAWFORD. justice of the peace of his township. million dollars.

city councilman, under sheriff, and in Yorktown, Pa., in 1845. He came to stock of furniture and coffins. and, be 1854, locating in Michigan, from mayor, and is an indefaticable work. Kansas in 1868, locating at Cedar sides this, he is engaged in the wagon er at whatever he undertakes, and has Point where he entered into milling making business.

W. G. PATTON, south of Cottonwood Falls, was bore in his fellow townsmen. Clark county, Ohio, April 14, 1827, Clark county, Omo, April 14, 1827,
received an academic education, is a of the firm of J. M. Kerr, & Cc., feed splendid musician, and one of the and flour merchants, owns a ranch coextensive with the size of his farm. county's most honored citizens, and a south of town, besides the building in most prosperous stock farmer. He which their store is, and is a most encame to Kansas, in 1868, locating terprising citizen. where he now owns a large farm, 200 where he now owns a large farm, 200

DR. R. WALSH
has held nearly every office in the acres of which he has under cultivastudied medicine and graduated in gift of the people of his township and

College, at Cincinnati, in March, 1853: his profession. came to Kansas, in 1870. locating where

Cambridgeshire, England, from whence the county. he emigrated to Livingston county, ed where he now lives.

W. W. HOTCHKISS, whose extensive cattle ranche is on

ed to Strong City. Mr. Biggam is one of Chase county's most highly respected that the county in the State Legislature, besides having held other local offices.

JAMES MCNEE.

another capitalist, and a native of Scotland, who resides in this city, has extensive landed interests in Michigan.

All of the dames of Such men as L. T. Simmons, John Shofe, Scotland, who resides in this city, has extensive landed interests in Michigan.

M. P. STRAIL.

E. W. ELLIS, of Donegal, Iretand, and raised in term of office will begin, Jan. 10, 1887, raiser. Lanarkshire, Scotland, from whence is a native of Colorado, but he has who runs a boot and shoe establishment was born December 25, 1825, in a native of Germany, runs a first-class Coming to Kansas in 1871, locating in Morris county, from whence he came of age and is very popular in all parts to Strong city in 1881.

Metale county, w. va., in 1867, and by childhood. He has been postulasted in 1852, and to Kansas in 1871, locating in ter at this place. He is but 26 years cain 1852, and to Kansas in 1871, locating in ter at this place. He is but 26 years cain 1852, and to Kansas in 1871, locating in ter at this place. He is but 26 years cain 1852, and to Kansas in 1871, locating in ter at this place. He is but 26 years cain 1852, and to Kansas in 1871, locating in ter at this place. He is but 26 years cain 1852, and to Kansas in 1871, locating in ter at this place. He is but 26 years cain 1852, and to Kansas in 1871, locating in ter at this place. He is but 26 years cain 1852, and to Kansas in 1871, locating in ter at this place. He is but 26 years cain 1852, and to Kansas in 1871, locating in ter at this place. He is but 26 years cain 1852, and to Kansas in 1871, locating in ter at this place. He is but 26 years cain 1852, and to Kansas in 1871, locating in ter at this place. He is but 26 years cain 1852, and to Kansas in 1871, locating in ter at this place. He is but 26 years cain 1852, and to Kansas in 1871, locating in 185 Ritchie county, W. Va,, in 1867, and ly childhood. He has been postmas- Leipsic, Germany, and came to Ameri- restaurant and bakery.

MADDEN BROS ..

Register of Deads, who is so well liked John and Dennis, attorneys-at-law by the people that he has held this both of whom are promising young office ever since 1869, sometimes be- men, and whose father, John, Sr., reoffice ever since 1869, sometimes being men, and whose father, John, Sr., reing reelected without opposition, was sides on Buck creek south of this city, born in Preston county, W. Va., July have an extensive practice, being Dobbins runs his Billiard hall, besides 1840, as a Quaker Missionary to the HOTELS.

Kansas in 1859, and locating at Cot- As is said in another part of this patonwood Falls. He has also been trea- per, we have four hotels, the Eureka on the north, is a most energetic house, presided over by Henry Bone- and painstaking gentleman. THOMAS H. GRISHAM,

county attorney, was born in McMinn
county, Tenn., January 16, 1849, from

well, who spares no pains to please his
guests; the Central, whose proprietors
are the Grey Bros., gentlemen who are

J. W. GRIFFIS,
who is now serving his second term
as sheriff of Chase county, is a
native of Indiana, and came to this
has made the west, particularly Kanwhence his parents removed to Cooper apt at pleasing their customers, and county in 1879; is a genial gentleman connty, Mo., when he was seven years who, besides, are the owners of some of age; he came to Kansas, in 1859, lo- of the finest Norman Stallions in this cating in this city, where he began the county; the Union hotel, where mine another of Chase county's wealthy Dodge City; and the territory is about practice of his profession. January 10, host A. Ferlet, a most pleasant French cattle men, and most respected citione-tenth of the size of this State, and 1877, he will have served two terms as gentleman, can always be found, and zens, has a large farm near Bazaar. is capable of supporting a population of prosecuting attorney for this county. the Hinckley house, over which Mrs.

BLACKSMITHS. Cottonwood Falls,is also well supplitownship, where he lived until 1859, ed with blacksmiths, each one of whom when he moved to Cottonwood Falls. has a good shop well supplied with all Since living in this city he has been tools and appliances for that trade. justice of the peace, city clerk and Their names are Wm. C. Giese, G. W.

THE THREE LIVERY STABLES, of this city are owned and run by most of the firm of Young & Kelley, was courteous gentlemen. The 'Red Frent,' born in Rush county, Ind., Dec. 11, Richards, proprietor, is the oldest staborn in Rush county, Ind., Dec. 11, Richards, proprietor, is the oldest sta1823, from whence he removed to Washington county, Iowa, in 1841, ed by S. J. Evans is one of the largest where he held the office of county in the State, and the third is owned by judge, for eight years. In 1871 he R. M. Ryan, who is a trainer and breed-

H. F. GILLETT. to this city in 1874, since his arrival of the firm of Campbelln& Gillett, here he has served one term as county hardware merchants, and a most highly respected citizen, has a cattle ranch ranch on Cahola creek.

DR. JOHN MCCASKILL, interests in Colorado.

RICHARD CUTHBERT, who laid out the town site of Craw- a native of England, and one of the old who laid out the town site of Craw-fordsville, in 1882, now called Clem-settlers of the county, also one of her lected from Mr. Dunham's immense ents, and who is one of Chase county's best citizens, has his farm on the Cotmost enterprising citizens, was born in tonwood, about two miles east of this draft horse in the west. His pedigree

JULIUS REMY. the French tonsorial artist, is a pleaswho resides on South Fork, five miles ant gentleman, and much respected by 1.000 acres of land under fence, and about one-fourth of which is cultiva-

A. J. PENCE,

tion. He has represented this county Bellevue Hospital Medicine College, DR. A. M. COANWAY, farmer aud physician, who resides near Toledo, in Toledo township, was born, August 7, 1829, at Cadiz, Ohio. born, August 7, 1829, at Cadiz, Ohio, cating at Cottonwood Falls, where he where he remained about six months, graduated from the Eclectic Medical has since remained in the practice of engaged as a carpenter; from there he

DR. W. P. PUGH, he now lives and operates a farm of a native of North Carolina, and a prac-340 acres, on which he has some 2,000 ticing physician of this place, is a genexcellent fruit trees. Besides farming, tleman of culture and refinement, Dr. Conaway has an extensive med- such a man as is calculated to gain and retain the confidence of his fel-

JOHN LIND. Mich., where he remained until 1869, a native of Sweden, who came to this when he came to this county and locat- country, a poor man, in 1878, and whose farm is north of Toledo, has thereon a barn which required in its construction 8 car loads of lumber, over a ton of nails and 124.000 shingles, Buck creek, two miles south of Cot. and which is 154 feet long, 72 feet wide and 36 feet high and is calculatonwood Falls, came here two years ted to shelter 250 head of cattle. It

who runs a flour and feed store, is al-

col. w. s. smith of this city, without whose name any one of Chase county's most prominent write up" of Chase county would be stock raisers, whose farm is on South

J. B. CAPWELL, who has one of the best market gardens in the west, which joins this city,

owning other property in the town

whose extensive sheep ranch is on Pey-L. D. Hinekley presides, doing ample ton creek, is a native of New York, and a most excellent gentleman. ANDREW DRUMMOND, a native of Scotland, whose large cat-

tle ranch is on Diamond creek, has a

large and highly respected family of children, among whom is GEORGE DRUMMOND, also a native of Seotland, who is a breeder of Cleveland Bay and Clydes-dale horses, having some of the best horses in the west.

H. P. BROCKETT.

of this city, is the pioneer in introducing thorough-bred stock into our fine style and good action, and will every part of it. weigh about 1,400 pounds, and what is termed a general-purpose horse; and his partner, is a gentleman of urbanity he comes the nearest to being a carriage. farm and draft horse of any horse in the connty. "Dubois" is an imported Norman stallion, imported by W. M. Dumham of Illinois. He is towns. W. M. Dumham, of Illinois. He is a dark steel iron gray, 4 years old, and

a farmer of Chase county, and one of whence he came to Chase county in 1857, settling on his present farm in 1858, pre-empting 160 acres of land and to add to until he now has about ted every year. Mr. Miller is exten-Mr. Miller is a stockholder and Director in the Chase County National Robert Gottbehuel Bank, has been President of the and Isaac Mathews. Board of county commissioners, and school district.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, abandoned in about fifteen months ond term. He now lives in Cotton-and took the northeast quarter of the wood Falls, and is one of our most ensame section, which was laid out in one of Chase county's most extensive stock-farmers and most highly estemed citizeus, whose large cattle ranche is on the Cottonwood, about four miles low men.

low men.

DR. C. E. HAIT,

another physician of this place, has a good practice here and in the surrounding piece of which he resides and has a low men.

Same section, which was laid out in town lots, in 1861, and is now part of the townsite of Cottonwood Falls. Mr. Alexander owns about 300 acres of land near Cottonwood Falls, on one piece of which he resides and has a very large fruit orchard and vineyard. southwest of Elmdale, was born in serving his second term as coroner of His land is mostly quarry land and he has opened up several quarries on the same, besides he still owns a great deal of land in this city; as also sever-al of the most substantial business houses here. He is a genial gentleman and a pleasant conversationalist.

CHARLES MCDOWELL, whose farm is on the Cottonwood. about two miles northwest of Cottonwood Falls, was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, December 28, 1816, ago from New Haven, Con. Mr. Hotchis the largest barn in Chase county from whence he came to this county, and perhaps not excelled in the State. and located in Belmont county, Ohio, a railroad contractor, was born in improvements on his farm. and is do- His farm is one of the best in the from there he came to Chase county. from there he came to Chase county, purchasing 80 acres of land in 1871, locating where he now lives. Mr. McDowell now owns 360 acres of most Miller, E. W. Brace, A. B. Watson Miller, E. W. Brace, A. B. Watson

among whom we find the names of

whose wagon shop is one of the most substantial buildings in the town, is turning out some of the best work to be found in the west,

incomplete, was one of its pioneers, Fork, was born in Clinton county, and is now one of its most lively citi- Ohio, July 22, 1831. His father, Shawnee Indians, remaining three years, and the first language learned by Samuel B. was the Shawnee, while yet a child, in Ohio, where his father was a missienary to that tribe before coming to Kansas. In 1850 his father county in 1879; is a genial gentleman who stands high in the estimation of this people.

sas, his home, having held many of-scarce of honor and trust both in this State and Colorado.

State and Colorado.

STATIONARY, GLASS, PUTTY,

ELISHA COOLEY. dealer in sewing machines, pianos, organs, etc., is a native of Hunterdon county, N. J., where he was born, April 15, 1838. In 1866 he moved to Bushnell, Ill., where he was elected Constable and City Marshal; and from whence he came to Cottonwood Falls, in 1871

SIDNEY A. BREESE. of the firm of Breese & Crawford Real estate and Loan agents, was born in Mount Gillead, Morrow county, Ohio, October 4, 1836, frem where he went to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1855, coming from there to Kansas, in 1857 and locating at Lawrence, where he remained until 1858 and then came t Chase county, of which he was one of the members of the first Board of trotting stallions in the west, a very dark brown or black, 16 hands high and weighs 1,150 pounds; he is the finest style and most attactive horse that is driven over our streets, and has taken more first premiums than any other horse in the county. of his age. Breese is one of the most popular men other horse in the county, of his age. Breese is one of the most popular men "Black Hawk" is a jet black horse, with in the county, having marm friends in

J. K. CRAWFORD.

WILLIAM JEFFREY, one of the early settlers of Chase county, and one of her most highly respected citizens, and most prominent farmers, was born in Harrison county most enterprising citizens, was born in Hurnon county, Ohio, May 3, 1826; removed to Evansport, in 1846, where he lived three years engaged as a wagon-maker, and from there he went to Lee county, Ill., where he remained entry is one of its pioneers, and has a control of this city, and who has served two terms as sheriff of the county. Ill., where he remained entry is one of its pioneers, and has a control of this city, and who has served two terms as sheriff of the county. Ill., where he remained entry is one of its pioneers, and has a control of this city. We van, May 22. 1824; came to Kan-the west. His pedigree draft horse in the west. His pedigree can be traced back sixty-six years. He is a very smooth-built, heavy-boned horse, with good action, and a model of beauty and strength. Mr. Brockett is also a breeder of thorough-bred and has ever since resident on the west. His pedigree can be traced back sixty-six years. He is a very smooth-built, heavy-boned horse, with good action, and a model of beauty and strength. Mr. Brockett is also a breeder of thorough-bred and has ever since resident on the west. His pedigree can be traced back sixty-six years. He is a very smooth-built, heavy-boned horse, with good action, and a model of beauty and strength. Mr. Brockett is also a breeder of thorough-bred and has ever since resident on the west. His pedigree can be traced back sixty-six years. He is a very smooth-built, heavy-boned horse, with good action, and a model of beauty and strength. Mr. Brockett is also a breeder of thorough-bred and has ever since resident of this city. also a breeder of thorough-bred and graded Jurseys, being the first man to bring this breed of cattle into our county, from whence he came to this county, from whence he came to this county in 1862. Mr. Crawford has a steam saw mill at Clements, and devotes most of his time to milling and mechanical persuits. He has been and mechanical persuits amount to about a half also a breeder of thorough-bred and has a paraded Jurseys, being the first man to bring this breed of cattle into our county. Parties desiring any of the has an extensive orchard, of most excellent fruit trees. He raises and shove-named stock will find it to their interest to cousult with him before buying elsewhere. He has also on his farm an immense iee house and will furnish you crystal ice in any quantity, from from 10 pounds up.

Archibated Mr. Jeffrey has quite a large farm, on which he has ever since resided. Mr. Jeffrey has quantity as persuits and prove-named stock will find it to their interest to cousult with him before buying elsewhere. He has also on his f Justice of the Peace for Diamone creek township for thirteen years,

GEORGE MCNEE, sas, in 1866, locating at Topeka, where at Cedar Point, a most genial gentle-be re mained until 1868, when he came to this city. Mr. Kuhl has been a to this city. Mr. Kuhl has been a to this city. Mr. Kuhl has been a to the county and coffins and be to the form of Drinkwater & Shriver, a native of Ohio, who came to Kansas miles from Cottonwood Falls, was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, acres of land on Middle creek, Diamond creek township, on which he is one of Chase cnunty's best citizens extensively engaged in raising cattle, horses and hogs. Mr. McNee was born in Perthshire, Scotland, March 17, 1832; came to the United States in which he has continued to improve 1856, locating in Rock county, Wis. from whence he came to this county in 1860, and settled where he nov

This city and Strong can boast of hav- New Year's Day, Jan. 1. '87 ing some A No. 1 painters, among whom we find L. W. Heck, McDaniels Robert Gottbehuet, J. H. Mayvill

JOEL B. BYRNES, one of Chase county's best citizens, and a popular well driller, resides in Strong city.

M. W. LINN. a number-one citizen, whose occupa-tion is digging wells, resides at Strong

County Superintendent of Public In

struction, a lawyer by profession, and a gentleman of culture and refinement, went to Prarrie City, remaining there as truction, a lawyer by profession, and a gentleman of culture and refinement, was born in Washington county, Pennsection joining the present townsite of Cottonwood Falls, but which he ergetic citizens

model establishment.

There are two first-class millinery establishments in Cottonwood Falls. owned by Mrs, Geo. Simmons and Mrs. E. Cooley, respectively, and two in Strong city, owned by Mrs. D. M. Ross and Miss Dora L. Vose, respectively.

The restaurant of Mr. Wishard is

CARPENTERS, Cottonwood Falls & Strong city can boast of having some of the best carpenters in existence, and among them we find Martin Heintz, Jacob Horn-berger, L. P. Jenson, Ed. Grogan, W. T. Birdsall, H. D. Burcham, Scott Deunnison and J. A. Goudy.

PLASTERS.
In this trade Strong city and Cotton. and Andrew Finney.

A FARM FOR SALE CHEAP,

One-fourth of a mile from Elmdale; 1,340 acres at \$13 per acre; 185 acres, best bottom, in cultiva-

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.

LOST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OLDEST DRUG STORE WEST OF EMPORIA

EDWIN PRATT,

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Fancy Articles,

PERFUMERY, VARNISHES. BOOKS, BRUSHES, PAINTS, DYE STUFF. OILS, CUTLERY.

WALL PAPER.

AND ALL KINDS OF PATENT MEDICINES! His stock, without exception. is equal to he Largest in Southwestern Kansas, as pure as the purest and as fresh as the freshest.

Standard School Books ALWAYS ON HAND. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS.

W. C. GIESE Does all kinds of Blacksmithing



In the Best¦of Style, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS,

CENTRAL HOTEL,

GRAY BROTHERS, Proprietors,

WEST SIDE OF BRODWAY,

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE;

And besides, the GRAY BROS, are Breeders of

English and Belgian

DRAFT HORSES. A Fine Gold Watch

CIVEN AWAY,

To the Clothing Buyers of Chase County:

In order to reduce our stock of suits and Overcoats before invoicing, Jan. 1, we have decined to give to every purchaser of a suit or overcoat of us, before New Year's Day, 1887, a ticket entitleing him to one chance in drawing a fine 14 Karat Boss-filled Hunting-case Watch, stam-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 clotning. E. F. HOLMES,

Cottonwood Falls. The Clothier of CHASE COUNTY, - KANSAS.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. R

the Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1886.

W. E. TIMMONS. - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	Sin.	5in.	% col.	1 00
I week	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.0
2 weeks	1.50		9 50	4.00	0.50	10.0
3 weeks	1.75	2.50	8 00	4.50	8.00	15.0
4 weeks	9.00		8 25	\$.00	9.00	17.0
2 months .	9 00	4 50	K 95	7 50	14.00	25.0
	4 00	8 00	7 50	111.00	20.00	82.5
8 months		0 100	110 00	112 DO	I KT. DU	1 00.0
6 months	10.00	18.00	24 .00	35.00	55.00	85.0
Local no sertion; an insertion; items und	tices,	10 cen	ine for	r each	subse	quer or fo



BAST. PASS.MAIL.BM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T Pm am pm pm pm pm am Oedar Pt, 10 08 10 08 8 52 8 05 6 48 11 00 clements. 10 14 10 20 9 11 8 34 7 06 11 22 Elmdale.. 16 31 10 36 9 39 4 31 7 35 12 01 Strong... 10 45 10 52 10 06 5 03 8 00 2 50 Safford... 11 04 11 10 10 38 5 42 8 32 3 45 WEST. PASS.MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T.

am pm pm am pm am 8afford... 4 21 3 45 12 54 5 58 12 28 6 22 8trong.... 4 38 4 03 1 20 6 30 1 20 7 50 Elmdale... 4 54 4 16 1 42 6 55 1 55 8 35 Clements 5 10 4 34 2 05 7 23 2 35 9 25 Cedar Pt. 5 22 4 45 2 20 7 41 3 05 10 03

The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:18 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS. Governor......John A. Martin. Lieutenant-Gevernor.....A P Riddle

Becretary of State	E R Allen
Auditor	Sam T Howe
Treasurer,	T H Lawhead
Treasurer, Sup't of Pub. Instruction	(D I Browner
Chief Tuetices Sup.Cour	t. D Blower,
Chief Justices Sup.Cour	AH HOROU.
Congressman, 80 Dist	I Homes reles
COUNTY OF	ICERS.
	(J M Tuttle,
County Commissioners	3 M.E. Hunt.
County Commissioners	(ET Baker.
County Treasurer	W. P. Martin.
Probate Judge	C. C. Whitson,
County Clerk	J J Massey.
Register of Deeds	A. P. Gandy.
County Attorney	TH Grisham.
County Attorney	E. A. Kinne.
Clerk District Court	John Fraw
Jounty Surveyor	TW Griffig
Sheriff	I C Davie
COPONAL	
	I. W. Stone
Police Judge	J. K. Crawford.
City Attorney	T. O. Kelley.
City Marshal Street Commissioner	Jabin Johnson.
City Marshall Indianar	Jas. A. Smith.
Pricer Commissioner.	
	i John Madden.
Councilmen	J.B. Doolittle,
Councilmen	L. P. Jenson,
	G & Writz

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. 8
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. R 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 Harris school-house, on Diamond
creek, at 11, a. m.; fourth Sunday, at
Strong City, at 11, a. m.
Catholic—At Strong City—Rev.Boniface
Nichaus, O. S. F., Pastor; services every
Sunday and holyday 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; services, 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. W C sommers, Pastor; service every alternate sunday, at 11, a. m.

Presbyterian—Rev. A B Dudley, Pastor;
sevrice every sunday, at 11, a m, and 7, p
m.

SOCIETIES.

m,

SOCIETIES.

Knights of Honor.—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; WA Morgan, Dietator; FB Hunt, Reporter.

Masonic.—Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F & A M, meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; JP Kuhl, Master; WH Holsinger, Secretary.
Odd Fellows.—Angola 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 oclock. p. m.

1.0.G.T.—Star of Chase Lodge No. 122 meets on Tuesday of each week, in their Hal! in the Pence Block. CottonwoodFalls. J. E. Harper, W C. F.; L, S, Hackett, W. S.

W. S.
Womens 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 STOPS.

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

This week we present to our readers the largest paper ever printed in Chase county, and an extra large edi. tion, copies of which are on sale at this office, at 5 cents a copy.

Mrs. H. P. Brockett is quite sick. Mr. J. W. Brown was at Emporia,

Mrs. E. A. Hildebrand, of Strong, is visiting in Ohio. Mr. J. H. Mayvill, of Strong, is

again able to be about, Mr. G. P. Hardesty, of Kansas City, was in town, last week.

Mr. John A. Murphy returned, yesterday, from New Mexico.

Mr. E. F. Holmes has moved into he Winegar house.

Mrs. Elizbeth Porter returned, last veek, from a visit to Iowa.

Mr. F. P. Cochran was attending court in Elk county, last week.

Mrs. Fred. S. Perrigo returned, last week, from her visit to Ottawa.

Mrs. J. A. Goudy, of Strong City has gone on a visit to Wisconsin. Get ready for the grand dance at

Music Hall, Christmas Eve night. Oh, my! see those Christmas goods

at Brown's, upholstered chairs, etc. Mr. Dan. Kirwin has moved from strong to his farm on Peyton creek.

Subscribe for the COURANT, the argest newspaper in Chase county. Mrs. Lafe Hays, of Bazaar, has gone on a visit to relatives in Butler coun-

Mr. E. A. Hildebrand, of Strong made a business trip to Howard, last

week Mrs. L. A. Hemphill has moved .nto portion of Mr. R. C. Johnston's res-

Mrs. Charles Cosper, of South Fork, is visiting her parents, in Sedgwick

county. Silk, Wool and Cashmere Mufflers for the Christmas trade especially, at E. F. Holmes.

Endless variety of silk hankerchiefs in all the latest stripes and checks, at E. F. Homes.

Born, on Saturday, December 11th 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. John Montgomery, on Fox creek, a son.

The Ladies' Guild, of the Presbyterian Church, will give a festival, tomorrow (Friday) evening.

county, Ill., arrived here, last Friday, on a visit to her children and grandchildren. Mr. Taylor Hicks, of South Fork,

Mrs. E. A. Crutchfield, of Fulton

received two boxes of orange, yesterday. from his father who lives in Peru, Hillsboro county, Florida. Messrs. C. H. Carswell, of Kansas City, J. V. Sanders and W. W. Scott,

District Court, this week. Nothing makes a more appropriate present for gentlemen than a pair of easy fitting, rich looking slippers. Look at the large assortment just received

of Emporia, are in attendance at the

at E. F. Holmes. There will be a grand dance in Pratt's Music Hall, on Christmas Eve night, at which there will be good music, and to which every one is most

cordially invited. Mr. A. P. Bond, of Evansville, Comanche county, formerly of this county, stopped over here, last Friday, to see friends and relatives, while on his

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. way east, proceeding on his journey,

Saturday morning. Mr. M. H. Bigelow's fine Percheron stallion got tangled in his halter and thrown down in his stall, last Saturday, and had it not been for the timely assistance of Mr. McDaniels he

would have killed himself. Mr. J. M. Tuttle, one of our most enterprising merchants, who is a member of the Board of County Commissiones, and who has been a member of our City Council, has placed a street lamp in front of his place of business.

Parties in the East thinking of comng to Kansas any time soon should be certain to stop at Strong City and see what inducements are held out for any and all kinds of business and trades they are selling at bottom prices. here since we have voted bonds for They also keep a full line of cheap three new railroads, and have excel- clothing. Give them a call. lent prospects to have other roads come here.

handsome advertiseing card from the manufacturers of Pozzoni's Medicated Complexion Powder. It is a lithograph of a life size potrait of a St. Louis lady. It is, without doubt, the Louis lady. It is, without doubt, the handsomest and most expensive advertising card ever presented to the public, and reflects great credit on its originators. The card is 30 by 36 inches, and would grace the parlor or office of the most fastidious. Parties desiring a copy can obtain one by sending 25 cents in stamps (to pay postage) to J. A. Pozzoni, St. Louis, Mo.—Please mention this paper.

THIRD AND LAST CALL.

Third and Last call.

To all knowing themselves indebted to me on book account or note this notice is especially dedicated. I wish to call their attention to the fact that my necessities demand an early settlement of my book, by cash, note or produce. All those delaying the account until after Jan. 1, 1887, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer, for collection. Respectfully, dec16-2w

C. E. HAIT, M. D.

From the premises of W. W. Hotchkiss, on Buck creek, Chase county, Kansas, one bay mare, four years old, branded "J D" on right thigh, and one dun 1-year-old colt branded the same. A liberal reward will be given for imformation leading to the recovery of same. Address

W. W. HOTCHKISS, dec2-tf

Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

MASONIC.

All members of Zeredatha Lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M., are requested to be in attendance, Friday evening, December 17, for the election of offi-cers for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before it. J. P. KUHL, W. M.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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.

Go to the Emporia Grocery for fruit, candies and nuts.

R. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a work-manlike manner, without any humbuggery whatever.

A few Cloaks left, at Burton Bros.

Strong city, at 25 per cent below cost, Fresh figs and raisins at the Emporia Grocery Co.'s store.

Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 cents; roasts at 6 to 8 cents; for

boiling, at 5 to 6 cents.
Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at his drug store.

The choicest assortment of candies and confections at L. I. Billings' bakery, Main street, west of Broadway. 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 &

If you want photographs don't wait on the weather, but come when you are ready, rain or shine. My special-ty—best baby pictures in the State. A. B. CAUDLE.

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, Kans, 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 furinsh you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want.

The Photographs made by Caudle can't be beaten. Try him and be convinced, at Ellis's old stand.

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.

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle.

The term of partnership between Drs. Stone & Zane will expire Dec. 1, 1886. All persons indebted to them must call and settle before that date, or their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of a collector. STONE & ZANE. Oct. 12, '86.

Fine watches will receive careful attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted.

can supply all orders for all kinds of pies, cakes, etc., for the holidays. Having sold my Photograph Gallery to Mr. A. B. Caudle, I would cheer-

fully recommend him to the people of this city and of Chase county, as a gentleman and a photographer. Any favors shown him will be appreciated by O. M. Ellis.

Burton Bros., of Strong city, will positively close out their sale at cost in two weeks. Come now for goods at cost or less.

The Emporia Grocery Co. deliver goods promptly. Four span of work horses for sale.

J. S. SHIPMAN.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that

ent prospects to have other roads ome here.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of a andsome advertiseing card from the paper and the state of the state

Here! Ye men who owe J. F. Ol linger and W. H. Hinote will please to call at Central Barber Shop and pay up, and much oblige, yours, truly, oct21-tf W. H. HINOTE.

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 emply reward you for the time required. You will see there the photo graphs 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.

zens of Emporia. If you want a tin type or a photo graph, try the home gallery. The finest white-wine vinegar, a

the Emporia Grocery Co.'s. A fine stock of boots and shoes still at Burton Bros., Strong city, at factory cost.

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 \$2.60. No copies of this book will be sold or given away. Every copy must represent either the subscription of a new friend or the extention of the subscription of an old reader to either or both of the papers.

Lost, a brindle steer ealf. Bring it THE BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS ALWAYS back to Wm. Hillert. Caudle is a dandy on those large picturs. He makes photographs from card to life size, and at prices never before heard of.

At this time, when Hogs are selling as \$3 25 per cwt. the famer naturally looks around for the place where he can get the biggest bundle of dry goods, groceries, etc., for his hogs, and that place is at J. M. TUT-TLE'S, which a carefulinspec-

prove. All wool, twilled scarlet flannel, 25 cents; Canton 5 to 15 cents per yard. Knit woolen goods at your own prices. Ladies' Gents' and Children's underwear in great variety, at reduced prices.

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 Stir-

ring 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 Live of Paint & Oil on Hand.

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.

(Successor to DR. W. P. PUGH,)

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS,

DRUGS,

Perfumes,

DYE STUFF, ETC.

ALSO, IN

PURE WINES & LIQUORS,

FOR

Medical, Mechanical

AND

SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES!

ALSO.

Statinary,

Paints,

Toilet Articles,

Medicines.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

GROCER.

STRONG CITY, . KANSAS.

STRONG CITY

National Bank,

(Successor to Strong City Bank)

STRONG CITY, KANS.,

Does a General Banking Business

Authorized Capital, \$150,000.

H. P. GILLETT.

M. A. CAMPBELL.

tion of goods and prices will

THE GREAT

EMPORIUM!

FERRY & WATSON

Desire everybedy to know that they have

Best and Largest Stocks

Of goods over brought to this market,

CONSISTING OF.

DRYGOODS.

NOTIONS.

GROCERIES.

Copifie Nis.

FURNITURE.

BOOTS and SHOES,

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS.

OU EENSWARE.

DALASSWARE,

T. B. JOHNSTON A. O. SHAFF, TIN WARE.

MEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on easth.

FERRY & WATSON'S,

Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

RGAINS.

PAID IN, \$50,000,00.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The latest authentic returns show that Kansas has a population of 1,499,-

The New York Star says that Dana of the Sun, Pulitzer of the World, Watterson of the Courrier-Journal and the Indianopolis Sentinel man all opposes Cleveland because they have

The Scientific American, referred to in an other column, under the heading of "Patents." is the very best publication in this country for those interested in science, engineering, mechanics, inventions, etc. A copy of the Scientific American may be seen at the office of this paper, where subscriptions will be received.

The Chicago Mail and the COURANT Chicagh Mail is a DAILY newspaper, not a weekly, and every yearly subscriber is entitled to 313 copies. This is the most remarkable offer ever made by a newspaper in this country, and subscriber should not be slow in taking

Civil Service Commissioner Edgarton says he reads all representative newspapers, that is, Republican, Democratic and Mugwamp, excepting prohibition." I don't want any of that. My measure of abstinence is never to eat between meals and never drink between drinks. On that platform I quarters of a century."

"Pig-Iron" Kelley, of Pennsylva-nia, after a trip through the southern iron districts, declares that the negro labor there is as well paid as the white discovery, but it has its use, nevertheless. It nails another Blaineism.-

One thousand carpenters of Berlin exchange of all products. the German chancellor; "Prince marck:-Von have declared that the enjoyment of fredom from work

It is in the interims between the campaigns and not in the heat of the conflict that effective work is done. Every important action and utterance of the parties and their leaders for the next two years will be closely watched and will determine in a great measure the success of the one or the other in 1888. We still believe that party prejudices will continue to wear off more and more and as time rolls arround, and that people will act more intelligently as well as independently in the exercise of their rights of suf-

C. F. W. Dasler, the law writer of na,) brought suit to test the constitutionality of the poll tax. The case has been finally decided, as the following item from the Topeka Commonwealth shows: The supreme court recently decided a case of considerable importance. It was a mandamus proceeding brought by C.F.W.Dassler who refused to pay his road and poll tax to the street commissioner of the city of Leavenworth and as a consequence was arrested and fined. He then brought proceedings in the Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the poll ed the law to be constitutional.

relying on the long-established weekly tentment. Live-Stock Indicator, of Kansas City. The main body of the paper is For the quantity and quality of its founded upon the special inquiries curate mirror of the live stock grain various departments, who compose consulted and quoted beth East and close supervision of the general func eopies for \$5, (if sent in at one time.) administrative policies. forehanded neighbor as to where, when and how to sell at the highest and buy at the very lowest prices. The Courant advises all its wide-awake friends to age, pensions, civil service and the address The Indicator, at Kansas City, government of the District of Colum-

for a free specimen copy, and see for bia-Mr. Cleveland devotes a more hemselves if we have not spoken cor rectly.

The American Agriculturists, for December, 1886, rounds out the year with a very superior number. The leading feature is a six-column de scription of George Washington as a farmer, by Donald G. Mitchell (lk Marvel). This paper is accompanied with a magnificent plate engraving of the Home of Washington, eighteen by twenty-five inches, being the third in the series of "The Homes of our Farmer Presidents," David W. Judd coneither been snubbed by the President tinues his Western editorial corres-or failed to get office for friends. Peter Henderson urges pondence. Peter Henderson urges cloth frames for vegetable protectors Seth Green tells boys how to enjoy trout fishing. Joseph Harris "Walks and Talks" with the farmers. A. B Allon, Stephen Powers, George Thurber, F. M. Hexamer, and some twentyfive other well known writers discourse on subjects pertaining to their special fields of their thought and labor. The Household and Children's Departments are unusually interesting. There are three full-page enwill be sent regularly to any address ing. There are three full-page enformer year on receipt of \$3.75. The grayings, and over seventy others of animals, plant-, farm and household contrivances, etc., etc. Price \$1.50 per year; single numbers, 15 cents. Ad-

dress Publishers, 751 Broadway, New

The friends of the protective tariff will now have an excellent opportuni- These islands are not far from us. As ty to philosophize upon the effect the system has upon the prices of our domestic products. The vast country, with all its consumptive resources, is now undergoing a period of ruinously last year, while the United States exlow prices. Foreign countries are not ported to them only \$7,268,000 worth. in need of our surplus. Our markets At the same time our purchases from have managed to get along nearly threeiff embargo; they have sought other relations where exchanges could be made mutually. Eugland has encouraged whole story. To show how far our the cultivation of wheat in India and dent of America for her breadstuff in the islands a table is given showing labor of Pennsylvania. As this was dent of America for her breadstun in the islands a table is given showing very well understood, it does not come supplies. She has achieved such a the values of their imports of various from Judge Kelley with the force of a large measure of success in this rearricles manufactured, the principal spect that her demands upon America items of which are as follows: for wheat have fallen off at least one half. The good prices farmers have Cotton goods \$2,921,000 A race between two giant railroad been able to realize in the past have Apparel...... 1,500,000 companies is an interesting event, been in years when the foreign deand when the stakes are \$100,000 in and when the stakes are \$100.000 in mand was very heavy and exports bonds it becomes somewhat exciting.
Such a contest is reported from the western part of this state, where the Mo. Pa. and the A. T. & S. F. are endeavoring to be at each other building into Ness City, the lucky one to send the send to the devil take the hindmost.—Osage and should also stimulate him to use to what extent his material prosperity depends upon his foreign neighbor, Wire of all kinds.

Linens...... his influence to secure such legislation as will bring about a free, unrestricted al thousand miles futher from England

Says an exchange: "The editor that is a born genius is a few days and full that we sell but \$147,000 worth of cotyou will not legally forbid Sunday of tribulations. He goeth forth in the work until convinced by the voice of rosy morn with elastic step of youth. the laborers that they demand rest on At eve he returneth bowed down with that day. Here, then, is their voice: care. He sendeth his paper to a sub-We declare implicitly that we desire a scriber for three years, agreeing to We have vaster deposits of iron than law which will grant us protection in take pay in cord wood, and when win- England has. Of manufactured goods ter cometh, retireth to his low couch on Sunday. Sunday labor leads to to keep warm. He giveth the mer-crime and vagabondism." to keep warm. He giveth the mer-chant a free puff, and the seller of the chant a free puff, and the seller of the goods goeth straightway and advertiseth in a rival paper, He puffeth the do we make up for the seven millions church missionary society, and be- worth of products we ship to these cause he writeth up a horse race, he is islands? Evidentley we must ship denounced as an imp from hades. He flour and other provisions on which freely and generously advertiseth there is no protection. Our farm prochurch festivals, and his sole reward ducts go there and compete with all is an uncertified check on the bank of the world. Our manufactured prod-Jerusalem. He laboreth unceasingly ucts do not go there because they can to elect a friend to office, straightway the friend forgeteth him. He bloweth lish goods. If we could sell four or about the boom of the town thereby five million dollars worth of cotton his friends are lifted up. He writeth locals and there is kicking because there is not enough selection. The next week he filleth up with reprint and the reader kicketh again for orig-Leavenworth (once a resident of Sali- inal matter. He spendeth a lifetime in laboring in the interests of humanity in general and his own community in particular. He groweth old in the service and he paseth away, and on his tombstone is inscribed: "He started in this world as a devil, and he entereth in the next as an angle.'

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual official communication of President Cleveland to Congress, which we printed last week, in full, is a complete and comprehensive State paper. It omits nothing importax law, and that tribunal has decid- tant, touches upon nothing trivial, and is clear and decisive in its recomendations

There are papers and papers, but Moreover, it is Democratic to the Western farmers, stock raisers and core—a strong party document which Moreover, it is Democratic to the business have learned by years of ex- the people who elected Mr. Cleveland perience that they are always safe in will read with discernment and con-

matter it is unsurpassed, and as an ac- and suggestions of the heads of the and produce markets it is invariably Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, showing his West as the standard authority. Its tions of an economical and efficient low price of \$1.50 per year, or five government, and an entire harmony of Mr. N. L. Gage, a gentlemen fields of Crawford county in the south 1886, reported expressly for this pa-

puts it within reach of all, hence there To those matters the discussion of is no reason why the poor man should which pertains particularly to the ex- who spent last night and this morning feet veins of coal within two hundred Pacific Building Washington, D.C.

personal and profound attention.

His apparent leaning toward free trade THE COURANT hails with delight. The Democratic cry of the hour, of to-morrow and of all time is "Reduce the taxes." Mr. Cleveland joins in the shout with deep and dignified bass, and makes music that is sweet to the ears of all classes and conditions of his countrymen.

Almost as important as his tariff recommendations are the President's views on the relations of capital and

We await with some amusement the criticisms of the opposition press upon this message. It leaves them less of a handle than would suffice to lift the weight off a good man's conscience.

The people know that the country is exceptionally happy and prosperous. The message is simply a modest and straightforward statement of what has been done to preserve such a condition, and what may de done to improve it.

It rests with the people, through their representatives in Congress, to take or leave the further benefits which a Democratic administration with such a chief proffers.

COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY. The British Trade Journal passents some facts derived from American sources, as to English and American trade with the British West Indies. regards distance we have a great advantage over England. Do we supply these markets? England exported to them \$12,739,000 worth of goods England's purchases were only \$15, 430,000. But this does not tell the merchants are distanced by the Eng-Australia that she might be indepen. lish in the sale of manufactured goods

Articles. British. American 13,000 40,000 66,000 32,000

lery.... Leather Manufac-275,000 tures 430,000 95,000 3,400 385,000

The British West Indies are severthan from our coast, or from New York City. As we have the best cotve sell but \$147,000 worth of cotton goods to England's \$3,000,000 worth; clothing, \$13,000 worth to England's \$1,500,000 worth; machinery, \$40,000 to England's \$1,550,000 worth? we ship to these islands lying not far nually to England's \$7,701,000, or, nearly twenty times less. How, then not be sold in competition with Enggoods and apparel, it would keep our mills running twelve months instead of eight and nine months in the year. giving steady employment to the wage workers all the year round.

COMING TO KANSAS. Preparations are being made in the East for the most wonderful emigration to the West ever known. From the newsyaper reports it is to be a regular exodus unparalleled in the his-

tory of the country. Some Eastern papers estimate the number of people who will change their residence from the populous cities and sterile farms of the Atlantic and middle states to the prairies of Kansas during the year of 1887 to exceed half a million.

Times through the West will be lively and the impetus given to trade and the developement of the country will be felt for several years to come. Towns and communities that don't hide their light under a bushel, but get up and let the world know of their resources and advantages will get a desirable part of this emigration-that which has money to invest-and the first fruits of the mighty impetus given to all classes of trade by its coming.

THE SANTA FE ACAIN.

Clay Center Times, Dec. 4th: From connected with the construction department of the Santa Fe railroad.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP.

ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets, OF ALL KINDS.

Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - - KANSAS

J. W. MCWILLIAMS,

CHASE COUNTY LAND ACENCY.

RIALROAD and SYNDICATE LANDS.

having been closed to them by the tar- them amounted to \$17,700,000, while WILL BUY OR SELL WILD LANDS OR IMPROVED FARMS

AND LOANS MONEY,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

ER

AU lank, hungry - look ing friend. why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's

CONFECTIONARY Restaurant · and grow BAKERY

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 OF THE

Feed Exchange EASTSIDEO Broadway



PROMPT TTENTION Paid to ALLORDERS. Good Rigs at

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

J. W. BROWN,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANS.,

UNDERTAKERS

and dealers in FURNITURE.



in the county that UNDERSTANDS THE BUSINESS. CALLS ATTENDED day or night, by tele-

UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.

ing Abilene. The Texas system as is City to Abilene and surveying parties are now in the field north of Abilene and are likely to touch Clay Center within a week or two. From Strong City links are being built in making direct connections with the great coal eastern part of the state. The facts are, there are in these regions four

Mexico, passing up through the heart to its patrons, and to furnish a new of Texas, the eastern portion of the inlet for pine and oak timber from Indian territory, through the Oklaho- Missouri and Arkansas, and also to ma country, thence into the northern provide a direct outlet over one syspart of Kansas, crossing the main line tem of roads for Kansas flour and of the Santa Fe at Strong City, touch- other products to the state of Texas and through the ports of Galveston to well known, is already constructed the markets of the world. The propand in operation, embracing some fiif- osition which carried last week in teen hundred miles of road. By June Dickinson county requires the road to next the work through the Indian ter- be built to the north or west line of ritory will be completed. Contracts that county, passing through Abiline have already been let from Strong by July 1st, 1887. The balance of the proposition to be complied with by the end of the next year.

PATENTS GRANTED. The following patents were granted to citizons of Kansas during the week ending Dec. 7, per by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents,

MISCELLANEOUS. JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist,

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAN Shop cast side of Broadway, north of Drs. Stone & Zane's office, where you can got a nice shave, shampoo, or hair cut.

R.M. RYAN.

TRAINER AND BREEDER

ROADSTERS & TROTTING HORSES. ALSO

Feed and Training Stable: Will Feed Boarding Horses

CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND DATS.

outh Side of Main Street, East of Breadway

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. feb25-tt

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good wors guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Koness.

JOHN FREW, SURVEYOR. CIVIL ENGINEER.

STRONG CITY: - - -M. LAWRENCE,

MERCHANTTAILOR.

Satifaction Guaranteed, and Charges Reasonable,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

W. HHINOTE, Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies shampooing and hair cutting. JOHN B. SHIPMAN MONEYTOLOAN

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, If you want money.

NEW DRUGS,

DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS,

HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY

New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND,

WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE BIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

EVERGREEN HEDGES! Millions of Arbor Vitae, the best evergreen hedge plant known. One thousand plants by mail, post paid, 3 to 8 inches, \$1 00;4 to 8 inches, \$2.50; 8 to 15 inches, \$5,00. Twenty-five other varieties of EVFF GREERS, all sizes, and all of the most desirable varietie of IMBER TREES. SEEDLINGS and larger trees, at very

TREE SEEDS.

of forty varieties of Evergreens and Timber rees, all fresh gathered expressly for rate, and sold at lowest living rates. FLOWERING SHRUBS AND PLANTS n good assortment and at low rates. Especially favorable rates give on fall orderable catalogue free. Address

GRO. PINNAT,

Evergreen Nurseries, Door Co., Wi



APRIZE sond six cents for postage and receive free. a costly you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO, Augusta, Maine.

here and the reporter thereof proceeds | man to give a few facts connected with the business interests and offizens of this thriving and rapidly growing city.

the immense rock querries which are cash, owned and operated by

BARNEY LANTRY & SONS, contractors and bailders of railroad bridges, masonry, etc. To undertake to do full justice to an enterprise of such vast proportions would occupy more space and time than we can at present devote to the subject, but the following notes will be of public interest, and show the magnitude of this mammoth concern. Barney Lantry, born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., August 10, 1833. At the age of seven-teen he went to Rutland, Vt., and dearned the trade of a stone cutter. In 1853 he removed to Madison, Wis., and followed his trade three years, then removed to Prarie du Chien, Wis., and engaged in steamboating and in railroad contracting in Wisconsin, Iowa and Mismesota. He remained at Prairie du Chien until the year 1877, when he came to Kansas, locating at Strong City, and at once commenced the busi-ness of contractor of railroad stone born in Wayne County, Indiana, in and take good care of all horses en-the year 1846. He entered the service tered with them for that purpose, and masonry on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. He has extensive quarries of magnesian stone youth and served to the close of they undertake. Their stable is sitat Strong City, and ships the products of these quarries as far as Mexico in that direction and into al-Lantry owns and operates a steam stone | Mr. Maule's superior judgment and saw mill and a farm of 3,500 acres, strict adherence to methodical business | Their popularity increases as they grow situated on Fox creek and the Cotton- principles has placed him in the front older, and the fairness with which wood river in Falls township. His rank of our prosperous and enterprishave acted has not only placed them farm is enclosed by nineteen miles of ing merchants. He was at one time a among our prominent and reliable citirock fence. He has about 500 acres member of the Council for Strong City, zens, but shows evidence of that culunder cultivation, raising large quantities of corn, wheat and oats. Praises cattle, sheep and hogs, paying particular attention to the breeding of fine stock; is a large cwarer of city property at Strong, where his private residence is located. He has done more than any other one individual to build up this rapidly growing city. His sons and partners, Henry E. and His sons and partners, Henry E. and Charles J. Lantry, seem to partake of the wonderful enterprise and business capacity of their worthy senior, and are rapidly coming to the front as have failed to permit this artist in ton-layer the front as social doings to shave shampeo or cut. young men of great premise and business qualifications. Whis firm has quarried and shipped from Strong City during the year 1886, 3,000 car loads of stone, which can be found in almost every structure of masonry from St. Paul to the City of Mexico, and it does not require the vision of a prophet to to the inevitable, and most of these

skilled workmen, bookkeepers, etc. While we are landing the "pluck and plod" of our distinguished citizens it is with pleasure that the reporter refers to

2,600 operatives, comprising laborers,

JOHN EMSELE,

late proprietor of the celebrated Cottonwood stone quarries and stone saw mills; was born in "bonnie" Scotland in the year 1823. He emigrated to Can-ada in 1836, and to the United States and Kansas in the year: 1862. Being a practical stone cutter he soon identified himself with this great industry by bethe Eastern division of the Kansas Pacific railroad, with headquarters at Leavenworth. He continued in this business until the year 1872, when he came to Chase County to corn out of the content of the came to Chase County to carry out his contract for the stone and brick work of the court house at Cottonwood Falls. He completed this work in 1873, and it is considered the finest court house in the State and will remain as: a monument to the skill and architectural capacity of its constructor. Mr. Emslie is the owner of a magnificent farm just east of Strong City, all aunder a substantial stone fence and the highest state of cultivation. He has done much to advance the prosperity of the place, and furnishes employment to many men who have located here. Besides being the owner of considerable city property Mr. Emslie is a member of the fem of L. P. Santy & Go., at Clem-

Strong City is well supplied with merckents, and a more substantial and thriving set of business menis no where

E. A. HILDEBRAND is one of the foremost of this number, andiis a general dealer in hardware, coal, lumber and paints and oils. The stock of each carried by this gentle-man would do credit to may Eastern city, and is complete in all respects. He enjoysa large patronage and is one of the most enterprising citizens of the tends to all orders from any part of she enjoys a large and fast increasing county. He was at one time cashier of this city or Cottonwood Falls, and is trade. the Chase County National Bank, and was one of the founders of that solid our growing city. You can depend on institution. Mr. Hildebrand is a native fair and square dealing here, and get of West Liberty, Logan County, Ohio, and came to Lansas in 1868. Living for a short time at Leavenworth, and then removed to Independence, Mo., where he resided until 1871, when he returned and judging from the success he has atto Kansas, locating at Strong City. Mr. Hildebrandghas exhibited as much public spirit and enterprise in the building up of Strong City as any citizen who resides here. The beautiful and substantial stone business houses to any one other individual.

JOHN F. KIRK is another of our most substantial and promising business men and is engaged in the grocery business, carryand received an academic education before attaining his majority. He eams to the United States in 1874, locating in Ohio, where he remained about two years, following his trade of a carriage maker. He followed this blessed with a drug store more complete in all of its appointments than business in Woonsocket, R. I., and plete in all of its Danville, Ill., until the year 1882, when he emigrated to Kansas, lo asting when he emigrated to Kansas, lo sating at Strong City, and commenced the of this city. He carries a complete business which he is now prosecuting stock of drugs, chemicals and drug- giving our readers an insight into the

a dealer in flour, feed, gran, groceries, tobacco, eigars, etc. Mr. Shaff's motto The great interest at Strong City is is 'good goods and lew prices for he immense rock quarries which are cash,' believing that the 'nimble sixpence is preferable to the slow shilling. The advantage this gentleman possesses is in purchasing in car load lots, thereby being able to supply consum-ers, as well as dealers, in any quantity, from pounds or bushels to tons or car loads, and at figures that no one pretends to discount and few duplicate, and in this gentleman's business is another indication of what that energy, or a splendid span of carriage horses county of liwhen applied to strictly business meth- low as the lowest. To say that the subject of this long as the present line of policy followed by him is continued.

CHARLES I. MAULE is a general merchant, and has one of the most complete and varied assort- conduct the Iowa Livery Stables. This most every village and hamlet west of at Strong City and engaged in the the Mississippi river in the other. Mr. business which he is still prosecuting. thereby showing the estimation and He confidence in which he is held by the to have received. electors of Strong City, and did much

their hair have missed a pleasure that come to our fellow townsman, nothing but a life-time regret can assuage. Opposition in various in- who conducts the business of a general city, and is one of the foremost members of that body in projecting and carrying out all matters tending to the advancement of Strong City and the welfare of its people and future.

presided over by

LEONIDAS C. FERGUSON. thing from a paper of pins to a beautihe has been a citizen here. Prompt attention is given by this gentleman to the undertaking business, and a com-plete line of coffins and burial goods are kept in stock, as well as furniture business, and is used on all occasions when necessary. ROBERTS & TERRAER

are still on deck as blacksmiths. They can shoe any kind of an animal in the reward for the forfeiture of a guarantee. They have a splendid shop, equipped with all the paraphernalia that could be possibly used in any firstclass smithing establishment.

We mention next

JOHN DANIELSON. Cottonwood avenue. This house atone of the substantial institutions of your goods at prices that are astonishingly low. Push and enterprise is one of the cardinal principles upon which Mr. Danielson bases his transactions, tained it is a substantial and correct motto to follow.

There are but few cities that can boast of a more complete jewelry store than the one conducted in this city by

4. H. MARMADUKE. which adorn Cottonwood avenue are Besides a splendid stock of gold and due more to his enterprising spirit than salver watches, silverware, clocks, jewelry, etc., he carries a full line of toys, musical merchandise and light literature. Mr. Marmadnke has made his store the headquarters for holiday goods and here one can become pleased ing as well a complete ctock of clothing any thing from a "jumping jack" ing, queensware, etc. Mr. Kirk was born July 28, 1853, at Hamilton, Ont., pattern. Being a practical watchmakeryou can get repairing done on any style or make of watch, and receive a guarantee that it is properly and correctly done.

business which he is now prosecuting with such splendid results. We have no more public spirited citizen than Mr. Kirk, and the rapid development of his enterprise here is a good indication of what pluck and energy will accomplish in this rapidly growing State and county.

It is with pride that we now call at-

elegant drug business.

MR. O. M. M'INTIRE also conducts a pharmacy on the same

is the proprietor of a harness manufactory and keeps a fine stock of saddles, bridles, halters and horse blankets, in fact every thing needed to the JOHN FREW

sketch is one of the "old reliables" of is the surveyor of Chase County and a our flourishing city is to draw it mild-ly, and we predict a steady and healthy and a popular citizen. Mr. Frew stands ready to do any work in his line and the reporter vouches for the satisfaction that will surely follow.

The stands ready to do any work in his line tonwood river, and two miles east of only the substantials of life, but all the delicacies of the isfaction that will surely follow. growth in his business and fortune as stands ready to do any work in his line isfaction that will surely follow.

The firm of HARVEY BROTHERS ments of goods of any merchant in the reliable firm of young gentlemen buy city or county. This gentleman was and sell horses on commission, board of the United States for the suppres- may be relied on at all times to carry sion of the rebellion while quite a out to the letter any and all contracts young gentlemen are natives of Iowa. and have been conducting this line of rank of our prosperous and enterpris- have acted has not only placed them ture and moral training they are sure

The senior member of this firm, W. while in office to improve and advance c. Harvey, has been appreciated to the the commercial, social and moral imextent of an election as a member of portance of the city of his adoption.
Mr. Maule is one of the solid men of the community.

GEORGE NEWMAN

extent of an election as a member of our City Council and is one of its most active and progressive members. W.
W. Harvey, the junior member of the firm, stands in the line of preferment,

sorial doings to shawe, shampoo or cut worth. This is especially so when we G. K. HAGAN.

stances has sprung up against dealer in live stock. Being an old liv-Mr. Newman, but as usual ery man and about to engage in his fausual ery man and about to engage in his fabeen compelled to succumb vorite vocation again, it gives satisfacto say that he will open a first-class foretell what the future of the firm of B. Lantry & Sons will be. They carry upon their pay roll the names of come numbered with the broken enterprises of mistaken judgment. Mr. the business in such style and manner Newman is at present serving as a as to insure undenbted success and member of the City Council for this recet the wants of our rapidly growing meet the wants of our rapidly growing population. There is no better judge of horse-flesh nor a more urbane gen-tleman to deal with than the subject of this article, and the reporter wishes there were a hundred more such Again we revert to our general mer-chants and mention the establishment City before the beginning of the new wear.

> Here we find one of the most com-plete stocks of general merchandise to Stable, near the Santa Fe depot. Mr. be found in Kansas, comprising every Gay understands the business in all particulars, and will furnish good rigs and prices are within the reach of all. care and boarding of horses. Many Mr. Ferguson is from the Empire of the stables in Eastern cities can not State of Georgia, and has suc- boast of such a structure or furnish ceeded in building up a splen-the turnouts we see coming from this did trade in the few years stable.

> STRONG CITY NATIONAL BANK. This bank was organized in June, 1882, and has a cash capital paid in of \$50,000. The officers are: S. F. Jones, president; D. B. Berry, vice president and of every description. A splendid Wit Adare, cashier, and transacts a hearse completes the accessories to the general banking business. Buys and general banking business. Buys and sells foreign and domestic exchange, also sell steamship tickets to all foreign countries. The bank is solid and its board of directors are men of wealth and business sagacity, alive to best style of the art, and repair and the interests of the bank and commu-

> MRS. M. D. ROSS, fashionable milliner, earries the largest and most complete assortment of goods in her line to be found in any city the size off Strong in Kansas. She has had years of experience in the leading cities of the West, and knows just how to of the railroad and on the west side of are reasonable, and being of a most agreeable and accommodating nature,

The "Acme Hotel" is situated opposite and contiguous to the depot of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. MRS. G. W. SKINNER

s the hostess who conducts the affairs of this commodious, neat and popular resort, and can supply the wants of any reasonable number of tourists and boarders, transient or otherwise. The cuisine of this hotel is not surpassed or hardly equaled by any first-class establishment in the State.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE. Mr. Robert McCrum is the genial wner and proprietor of this first-class hotel. It is situated on the east side of Cottonwood avenue, just across the railroad. This is a large, roomy establishment, supplying its guests with the best the market affords, and eareful and polite attention. Strong City prides itself upon its public hotels, and the traveling public have nothing but encomiums to offer on their general management.

There are also several restaurants and boarding houses in the city, which do a thriving business. One is supplied here at more economical rates and gets less style.

The Business of Strong We can not close this article without

County. The Independent is located tention to our enterprising towns- is also quartered in this store and Mr. 341,570 or 6,172; tons; earnings on the would say to all who may go to Mat- health of the community was splendid, Cochran handles the mail bags of same was \$10,238.98. The number of Uncle Sam with as much ease and tons of freight handled in and out at The number of safety as postmaster as he does his this station for the month was 7,717 is a No. 1 barber and hair cutter. We tons, upon which the earnings are estimated at \$15,250.37. This multiplied by two, we are reliably informed, will square plan and enjoys the patronage of this station for of his many friends.

C. M. BALDWIN

give the business of this station for November, showing October to be just one-half of an average month. This, druggist, Mr. McArthur, on one side taken in connection with the fact that there are three other stations in Chase County, shows, we venture to assert, said for the active members of this the largest amount of business done by make-up of a representative business of this character. You can fit a mule or a splendid span of carriage horses with heit business to the drug department, is superintends the drug department, is a gentleman and an accomplished musician. Mr. Tony Carpenter, who

SAFFORD,

eight miles east of Strong City, on the A., T. & S. F. railroad, is splendidly located one mile north of the Cot-The country for miles around is a vast a house that would be a credit to a city level plain of the richest dark loamy of thousands of inhabitants; has had soil, occupied by farms of all sizes, from 160-acre tracts to those containing thousands of acres. It has one general store, a drug store, a splendid school building, a church building, a land lady seem naturally adapted to the business of making it pleasant for shop, a livery stable and hotel.

Mr. I. Pearson, manager of the SAFFORD MERCANTILE CO., with whom we tarried over night, informed us that their trade was good and getting better every week. firm, composed of I. Pearson, M. M. Pearson and D. C. Allen, began business at Safford a little over two years ago, and their trade, though small at first, has increased in volume until merchants of the county.

MR. I. PEARSON keeps a No. 1 hotel, also a livery and feed stable for the accommodation of his patrons. His table is at all times supplied with the best the county affords and Mr. Pearson and lady do all in their power to made their guests feel at kome while under their roof. We made the acquaintance while at

Safford of MR. J. I. EVANS.

the gentlemanly manager of the extensive lamber yards at that place of the Wisconsin Planing Mill Company. They carry a splended line of all kinds of lumber, lime, coal and barbed wire, than words can tell. and have a large and rapidly increas ing trade. Mr. Evans informed your reporter that he had sold and sent out of the yards during the past week over eight car loads of lumber besides lime, barbed wire, etc.

of Safford, although quite a young man, is old in experience, of a gentle, pleasing address that is sure to make and retain friends. The doctor has quite an extensive practice which every one who know him say he merits, as he is one of the best read and posted physicians of his age in the State of Kansas—a State that contains some of the best M. D.'s on the globe. MR. H. JERNIGAN.

recently telegraph operator at Strong City, we found in charge of the ticket office at Safford. Mr office at Safford. Mr. Jernigan is also postmaster and has moved his family there. We congratulate the people of Safford on their good fortune in getting Mr. Jer-Mr. Jernigan is the son-in-law of one of our most esteemed farmers, Mr. H. N. Simmons, living two miles west of Strong City.

MR. B. P. JONES, the jolly blacksmith, we found flooded with work, but he laid it aside to talk with us a few minutes. We found him an intelligent gentleman, and, like a majority of the citizens of Stafford, liberal minded and broad-gauged.

MATFIELD GREEN

is located eighteen miles south of Cottonwood Falls, on the line of the Chicago, Kansas & Western railroad and on the south fork of the Cottonwood They guarantee all their work, and it would be perfectly safe to offer a large reward for the forfeiture of a large public.

They mediate officers of the bank are polite, genial gentlemen, and highly appreciated by the business public. river. It contains two general stores, and wagon shop, a school building, church, etc. It is surrounded by a fine farming country and is the fourth town in population in the county, containing 200 people. It seems by nature and circumstances to have a bright future. Located on the fertile banks of the south fork of the Cottonwood river near its junction with Mercer and Cegeneral dealer in flour and feed, south please the most fastidious. Her prices dar creeks, with rich soil and industrious inhabitants.

On entering the village from the north, the first house we see is the MR. SEARLES.

a former resident of Strong City. A short distance south of the hotel is stable of

olite and gentlemanly and one of the eading men of the place. room of

nuts, lunch, etc. He is a very genial make it pleasant for all who cross his his friends. threshold.

Our next entrance is the post-office. also dry goods and general merchandise store, kept by the old reliable B. F. LARGENT,

who was here in the days of old, when a dirty shirt and a deek of cards constituted every necessary perquisite. Ben, as every one calls him, has hosts of friends, a large trade, a pleasant smile and kind words for all.

Next door to Mr. Largent is the real estate and insurance office of MR. SANFORD,

field Green that

MR. PUGH know whereof we speak.

THE BOCOOK BUILDING.

The next establishment is a new druggist, Mr. McArthur, on one side and Bocook & Carpenter—hardware on the other. Too much can not be establishment. Mr. McArthur, who has charge of the hardware department, every one knows, or ought to.

The bell rings for dinner, and we enter the elegant hotel of

WILLIAM HUTSON. where we find a table loaded with not many drawbacks since he began and the house is still unfinished. But would the tired and weary traveler.

We cross the street and run almost into a millinery and dressmaking establishment; being of a modest and rather bashful disposition could not muster courage to enter, but from what we saw should think the ladies of Matfield and vicinity were fortunate in having so elegant an emporium of fashion in their midst.

With our thoughts full of flowers and they can be ranked among the leading ribbons, we paused to look at the elaborate sign of

DR. CARNES, and who by the way is justice of the peace, weighs 200 pounds. The doctor has just opened a large stock of drugs, toilet articles, etc., and has an establishment that is a credit to the city. Next and last but by no means least

H. S. LINCOLN. dealer in dry goods and general merchandise, whose genial smile would melt ice in January, assisted by his clerks Messrs. Kellogg and Jones, whose affability and gentlemanly deportment to customers is worth more

ELMDALE is a thriving village located on the cottonwood river and the A., T. & S. F. railroad, eight miles west of Strong City. It contains three general stores, drug store, hardware store, blacksmith and wagon shop, an excellent school building, a church building, a livery stable, two hotels, a merchant mill and a lumber yard. It is situated in the midst of as fine an agricultural region as can be found west of the Missouri

general merchandise in Central Kansas, and his trade extends beyond the line of Chase County into Morris and Marion Counties. Mr. Jeffrey began here with small means in the early days of the county, and by a strict attention to business, honest and honorable dealings with his patrons, has become one of the wealthiest and fore- is also a dealer in general merchandise. most merchants of this section of the

MR. L. B. BREESE. a native of the Buckeye State, carries a full stock of drugs in addition to a complete line of general merchandise. Mr. Breese built his store room this spring, which, with its high ceilings, plate-glass windows, etc., is a handsome structure. He reports trade fair, in fact, good. This firm employ no clerks at present, but Mr. B. is ably assisted by his wife. Having no rents or clerk hire to pay he can afford to county. He is anxious to please and accommodate his customers and is rocated. satisfied with small profits.

C. H. KLEIN. dealer in hardware, lumber and agricultural implements, we found a gen- | didn't have time to call on the gentletleman with whom it is a pleasure do business. He reports trade a little slack, but we noticed while there that himself and clerk were both busy most of the time selling hardware, lumber, etc. Mr. K. has quite an extensive building well adapted to his business, and his trade extends to the remotest parts of the county, besides having customers in Morris and Marion County. etc. Mr. K. has quite an extensive customers in Morris and Marion Counties. He is also agent for some of the best buggies and wagons manufactured in the United States. His motto is who deals out exact justice to litigants Commercial hotel, a new and neat looking cottage building, kept by quick sales and "way down" low and violators of the law in that section. profits. THE CRITTON HOUSE,

kept by J. C. Critton, centrally located, with its ample porches surrounded the large and well equipped livery by beautiful shade trees, is one of the cosiest and most home-like hotels in the county. Although Mr. Critton has Mr. Rawlins does a large business, is no sign out and does not solicit patronage, he believes in the golden rule and leaves nothing undone that will add to Next, we enter the neat little pool the comfort and entertainment of his guests. U. O. PRICKETT.

and indulge in a dish of the coldest ice cream of the season. He also keeps soda water, lemonade, candies, the past five years and needs no words of commendation from us. Those who gentleman and does all in his power to have tried his work know him and are ANDREAS SCHNEIDER.

boot and shoe maker, is doing a flourishing business in his line, and we should judge from the looks of some of his work we had the pleasure of examining, that his customers are "well heeled" and soled. He also repairs harness, warrants all his work and his prices are cheap as the cheapest.

É. STOTTS, banker, does a general banking business, such as selling exchange, loaning money, etc., and has quite an extensive business. The people of Elmdale whom we had not the pleasure of becoming acquainted with, but learned of this kind on such a solid footing in is working up quite a business in his their town.

in fact there was no sickness at all to speak of. The doctor is fat, jovial, an old soldier, and also hails from the Buckeye State.

R. C. PALMER, who recently bought out the restaurant of Chris Hoffman, has refurnished and fitted it up in elegant shape, and keeps every thing usually kept in a first class place of the kind, from ice cream to bologna sausage. Gives lunch and meals at all hours; bread and pies baked every day.

J. S. SHIPMAN & SON, proprietors of the Osage Roller Mills; whose flour has almost a national repntation, are also extensive dealers stock and grain, and the largest farmers in the county. We had the pleasure of meeting only the junior member of the firm, Mr. Fred Shipman, whose pleasant smile would drive away the worst of blues. Messrs. Shipman & Son are ever ready to assist the poor and oppressed, and have the reputstion of paying the citizens of Chase County more for their grain and stock than the same is worth in Kansas City. Success and prosperity attend theme is the wish of all their patrons and friends.

CLEMENTS.

Clements, fourteen miles west of this city, is as wide-awake a little place. as any on the line of the Santa Fe road, and boasts a population of about 250 people, making it the third town in thecounty, in point of population and business, and the bridge across the Cottonwood, when completed at that place, will give a fresh impetus and cause it to move up and contend with Strong City and Cottonwood Falls for the championship as a trading potnt.

Last year the receipts of the Santa Fe at Clements station amounted to-very nearly \$50,000, and will, it is thought, exceed that amount for the year 1886. By far the larger part of this amount of money is received from the town shipments made by the enterprising and prosperous firm of

L. P. SANTY & CO., whose large business is one of the re-cent developments of the country, and when we say that it requires sixty-five men, provided with all the necessary machinery, derricks, engines, horses and implements applicable to and possible to use in the easiest quarry worked in the United States, and that their payroll for last month amounted to \$2,139; some idea or the magnitude of the business conducted by these gentlemen can be imagined.

Their shipments are east, west, north and south, having contracts for immense quantities of stone from the Hannibal & St. Joe and K. C., St. J. & C. B. railroads. They are constantly making shipments to contractors and dealers at Lincoln and Omaha, Neb., Council Bluffs, Ia., St. Joseph, Mo., and Leavenworth, Atchison, Topeka river, and its people are intelligent, enterprising, prosperous and happy. It is the home of a large number of the best people of the county, and contains a population of about 150 people.

P. C. JEFFREY

Teachs of the business; are the gods of the town, and have the confidence of all the business.

The pioneer merchant of the place is L. M. TALKINGTON. the postmaster, who carries a good stock of general merchandise, and whose popularity is evidenced by the

large and growing trade he has estab-H. B. JACKSON has a large trade, is daily increasing in good graces of his customers and is adding to his already large stock just-

such goods as his trade demands. J. G. BURTON, also a dealer in general merchandise, is a Strong City boy, and is the pret-tiest little fellow in the town. His stock is large and new, his store neat. and like all other boys from Strong City, he is full of business tact and energy, which has built him up a trade that he is proud of, and which is inor clerk hire to pay he can afford to creasing every day. All the ladies sell goods as cheap as any house in the dote on "Jimmie," and, if appearances count for any thing, this doting is recip-

> B. DUHEN runs the hardware, lumber, paint, oil and implement trade, and while we man and form his acquaintance, we feel justified in saying that he is a popular gentleman, carries a complete stock of goods in his line and meets the demands of the trade of the place.

> man himself, and the supper we got, feeds well, and is doing his part towards building up the town. He it is

Uncle Joe Crawford, the "daddy of the town," whose liberality is one of the principal elements of the success of the place, has a saw mill, which is a source of great convenience to his neighbors. Besides being a practical farmer, he is deservedly prosperous, and his hospitality is proverbial.

WHEELER BROTHERS have just opened up a first-class livery stable. Their rigs are all new, their teams good, they are accommodating and polite, and deserve all the trade and patronage that can be afforded by

JOHN SNYDER. another of Strong City's men, is the barber, and keeps the dudes of the town in good trim.

JOHN BRECHT, another Strong City man, is the boot and shoe maker, who is giving good satisfaction to his customers and making a boodle for himself.

attends to the health of the people, and while we are not acquainted with him. he has the reputation of doing his duty in a satisfactory manner.

CEDAR POINT,
twenty miles west of Stronz City, is a place
of some 150 people, containing two general
stores, a drug store, hardware store, good
hotel, livery stable, lumber yard, a merchant
mill, good school and church building, blacksmith and wagon shop, etc. It is splendidly
located and enjoys a large trade, the country
around being well adapted to agricultural
pursuits and stock raising and being actiled
by a thrifty and industrious people. A mong
the leading citizens of the country residing in
this village are Messrs. O. D. Driakwater, P.
P. Schriver, C. C. and W. C. Devalla, W. Peck,
A. B. Emerson, C. C. Smith and E. W. Pinkston. CEDAR POINT.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

HOW TO BE CHEERFUL.

Come, children, and listen awhile to my song On the brewing of the rfulness, pure and strong;
For not every method is sure to succeed,
And this one, you'll find, will yield just what
you need.

First look to your heart, and be sure you take To wash all the selfishness out that is there; An ounce of indulgence then take in your And of patience, well tried, what amount you (For with these, note it well, you can not dis-And stir them well round with an ounce of A dash of good humor then fling in the bowl, And a touch of fine w.t to give taste to the

Add a touch of self-confidence now, and be To remember a little cool blood to procure,
An ounce of quiet courage, and perhaps
'twould be best
To add a good handful of hope to the rest.
Mix well, so that smoothness and sweetness And then with a pure heart the cup you must

And should it still throb while for peace you Clance upward to Heaven then, with plead-Soon, soon you will find that your courage And the world will be changed to your bright-Your tears will be dried and your lips will And others will see it and wonder the vahile.

-From the German, in Chatterbox.

HOW TO TRAIN DOGS.

The Three "P's," Patience, Perseverance and Praise, Should Be Brought Into Con-

There never was a boy who owned a dog who did not endeavor to teach his pet some tricks of one kind or another. Oftentimes this training goes no further than the familiar "shake hands," or "give me your paw," which is a part of the education of every well-bred canine. Others, however, are more ambitious, and the dog is made to play dead, to jump over a stick, to fetch and carry, to hold a piece of bread on the end of its nose, and at a signal from its master to throw the bread into the air and catch it in its mouth when it falls.

Not many years ago I was deeply interested in the education of a re-markably intelligent little skye terrier, and while revolving in my derstand that when I told him to turn round three times, he was to do it just three times, and not to go twirling across the floor like a teetotum, I chanced to meet the proprietor of a number of trained dogs which were performing in town, and in the course of several conversations I had with him I learned many of what are popularly called the secrets of training animals.

"Much depends upon the dog, but more upon the trainer," he said. "Some dogs are like some people—they are so stupid that they can be taught nothing, but these instances are very rare. The teacher must be patient, firm and goodnatured. Never whip a dog unless he is ugly or obst nate. It is a great deal more satisfactory to have a dog go through his performance cheerfully and fear of the wh p. The easiest exhibition trick a dog can be taught is jumping through a ring. This is done by coaxing him to jump through when it is he d satisfactor.ly performed ; better pet him and make much of him than go on to something else. A dog which has been properly treated is very fond of praise, and understands quickly enough by the voice and manter whether he has won the approbation of the audience or not.

There is a dog," he added, pointing to a rather ragged-looking spaniel in cerner, "which seems to be made almost crazy by the applause of an audience. He will go through his part of the performance as long as the audience claps, and when called off the stage, unless he is secured, he insists upon going on again, and dances around on his hind-feet in a frenzy of excitement. When, on the contrary, the audience are not sufficiently enthus lastic to suit his not ons, he limps off the stage with his ears hanging down dejectedly, and absolutely refuses to go

on again. "Many of the tricks which seem so the performer; for example, I tell one of my dogs to bow three times; he keeps one eye on my finger, which is away from the aud ence. I move my finger, he bows; he oveys the finger, not the words. A dog can be taught to lie down dead, and it is just as easy to teach him to drop at the word 'bang!' as it is to order him in any other way. at is an amusing addition to this trick to teach him not to get up until the trainer calls out 'rats!' and one can use all sorts of persuasion and he will not

"But it would be impossible to give even a list of the tricks a dog can be taught, much more to attempt to describe them. There is no limit to the number of things an intell gent dog can e made to do. All it needs is patience, erseverance and praise on the part of the teacher. Always persuade, if posible: never drive when it can be avoidd, and you will find that you will have but little difficulty in teaching all you want him to learn."—Allan Forman, in Harper's Young People.

EATING JAM OFF THE TOP. How Renie Was Cured of a Bad Habit by a Smart Mother.

Renie had a very bad habit. She could eat the jam off the top of her bread, instead of biting clear throughread, jam and all. And every day this habit grew upon her. For you know, bad habits do grow, and very fast sometimes, too; just as fast as hollyocks in summer, or toad-stools in winer. And the faster they grow, and the igger they get, the worst it is for the erson who has the habit, and the beter it is for the habit that has the per-

abit, she was visiting her grandmother | twenty eigars daily.

in the country. And her grandmother had such a wonderfully good-natured hired girl in the kitchen that she would always spread Renie's bread over again for her with more jam, no matter if Renie came running back as many as five or six times for every piece of bread. Renie stayed in the country about three weeks, and of course she ate a good many pieces of bread and jam in that time. But the bread and jam Γm talking about is what she ate between meals, for at regular meal-

time she preferred other food. She had, let us say, five pieces of bread a day; two Letween breakfast and dinner, two between dinner and supper and one piece at least after sup-And they were all spread, I'll say four times a piece, so as to be sure and not exaggerate, though I do really think that good-natured hired girl frequently spread them more times than that. Now as one piece of bread spread four times is equal to four spreads, five pieces of bread spread four times is equal to five times four spreads, equal to twenty spreads. Just think! Fifteen more spreads of jam a day than she ought to have had!

And of course in three whole weeks of time-but I did not start out to make you get the headache over a question in mental arithmetic, so all I'll ask of you is to just consider for one moment what a monstrous habit that jam-off-the-topeating habit of Renie's must have grown to be in the three weeks' time that she spent at her grandmother's! Her mamma was shocked enough when she found it out, and no wonder. For by the time Renie got home, the habit had taken such deep root, and become such a regular thing, that Renie herself was hardly conscious of it. She would eat the jam off her bread, and leave the bread without eating it, just as you would eat the mashed potato off from your plate, and leave the plate without eating it.

So her mamma set out right away to cure her, but she found it was not such a very easy thing to do. For habits are hard things to cure, especially such a big one as this one was. She gave Renie some bread and jam one morning at half-past ten, and she said: "Now, Renie, if you eat the jam off the top, I shall put no more on for you. You'll have to eat the dry bread, or go without till dinner-time. Do you

Renie said "Yes, ma'am," and ran out to the gate with the slice in her hand, and then, in about one minute, she—ate the jam off the top. And don't you think! She didn't know she was doing it until the jam gave out! She was so used to, doing that way! She started to run straight in, as usual, to get her bread spread again, and then she remembered that there was no good-natured hired girl in he mamma's kitchen. Only just a firm, solemnlooking mamma, and a dreadful cross John Chinaman. So she laid the slice of bread on the fence, and left it there. And the next day she did the same thing over again, and the next day, and the next day, and the next day, and

the next day.

The fifth day her mamma was out in the yard, when she saw the five slices of bread lying all in a row on the fence. She felt very much provoked, and she because he really likes it than through saw that her little daughter was not cured yet, by any means, of the jam-oilthe-top-eating habit. So she said: "Renie, you need not ask me for any bread and jam after this to eat between only a few inches from the floor. After meals, for I shall not give you any. I he has done this a number of times, see you don't really need any thing to raise the ring a few inches, and so on; eat between meals, anyway, or you but never make the lessons too long. It would have eaten this bread. I will is bett r to practice often than to make cure you of two bad habits at once; eatthe dog repeat a trick after it has been ing between meals, and eating the jam on the top. It will be killing two birds

with one stone, you see." And so Ren'e got cured. She could not help being cured, could she, with no jam to eat of from the bread, and no bread to eat the jam off from? But I think she was a lucky girl that she had a mamma to cure her of her habits, f r I'm really afraid she never would have cured herself. - Horatia Carlin, in Youth's Companion.

A FRETFUL CHILD.

What it Cost a City to Satisfy the Whim

of the Sultan's Son The French contractor of a bridge in Constantinople once lost an immense amount of money in the following manner: The br dge was to have been papers and expects to see it printed. finished by a particular day, but the contractor found that this would be impossible with Turkish workmen unless wonderful to the audience are tricks of he worked day and night. This he obtained leave to do, and the necessary lights and torches were supplied at the Sultan's expense. All went well for a time, till the unfortunate contractor was told that he must open the bridge to let a ship from the dock-yard pass through some time before the bridge was finished. He said it was impos sible, as he would have to pull every-thing down, and it would take two or three months to replace the scaffolding and pile-driving machines. He went to the Ministers of Marine and Finance. They said: "If the Sukan says it must be done, it must, or we shall lose our places, if not our heads." So the ship came out at a cost of a 1 ttle over £100,000 and a delay of three months in the completion of the bridge, all because the Sultan found his small son crying in the harem one day, the child's grief being that, though he had been promised to be made an Admiral, he could not see his flag hoisted on his particular ship from the nursery windows. So a large iron-clad was brought out from the dock-yard and moored in front of Dolmabagtcheh to gratify his infant mind, thus causing enormous inconvenience to the whole town for months, to say nothing of the waste of money, of which the Sultan paid very little.

-Witty men sometimes get into bad places. Judge Gould, of the Fortland (Me.) police court, recently said to a eriminal: "Look out that no more liquor is found in your back yard." "I will, your honor," was the reply. "I'll only keep rats in my back yard after this."

-The Emperor of Austria, who is great smoker, has been ordered by thi doctors to give up the fragant weed. They attribute his neuralgia to it. His When Ren'e first got into her bad Majesty was in the habit of smoking

THE ART OF READING.

The Practice and Patience Necessary to

There is an art of reading, although many who read never master it; an art to be acquired, as all arts are acquired, by long and patient practice. who learn this art not only read books, but remember them; not only gain the enjoyment of the first keen impression a wrtier's style and thought, but make his thinking a part of their own intellectual possession forever after. There are people who are continually making the casual acquaintance of books, but never establish relations of enduring friendship and intimacy with them. They recall books as they them from time to time, but they do not recall what they once knew of them. There is contact, but no cohesion, between such reader and the books that have passed under his eye. This kind of superficial knowledge with literary works is not without its advantages, but it misses entirely the deeper and richer results of reading; it retains a vague recollection instead of the vitality, impulse and power of another's mental struggles and achievements.

The art of reading for mastery of what one reads lies in concentration of attention. The trained reader finds no difficulty in abstracting himself from the noise and evowd of the horse car and putting all his mind on the printed page before him. For the moment More's "Utopia" or the marvelous island where Prospero works his spells is more real to him than the people or the scene actually about him. Everybody who frequents book-stores has no-ticed men who have fallen on some curious or unfam har book, and are straightway obvious of every thing else. They have for the moment escaped from the rush of the tides of life around them, and found a quiet of thought, at form of sleeve finish will be fully appreonce restful and inspiring. All the great scholars have mastered this art of concentration; it is the secret of their achievements. No one can read Ben Jonson's plays and masques, so full of allusion and the resource of scholarship; or Milton's splendid prose, en-riched with the spoils of all ages; or Gray's few but lasting contributions to English verse, so pervaded with the scholar's spirit, without recognizing behind these noblest achievements of mind and art a training so sustained and pro-longed as to add a certain nobility of character to the work of the imagina-

To acquire this art of concentration, commence with the first good book that comes to hand. Read and re-read its pages until you find yourself absorbed in them; until you have forgotten that there is any thing in the world but the book and its reader. Your thought will probably wander at the start and for a long time after. Your attention will be giverted by trifles around you; the least noise or mot on will lift your eye from the line before it; so it has been with every one who began to learn how to abstract himself from his surroundings and to concentrate himself upon the thing in hand, and so it will be to the very end of time. The trained mind is separated from these first irresolute and feeble efforts by one thing only-practice. To learn the art of concentration one must concentrate h mind again and again, patiently and resolutely, until, little by little, h's effort becomes habit. When the habit is formed the mind has received its impulse, and will do its work with increasng ease and efficiency, until one is no longer conscious of effort or resolution or labor. - Christian Union.

A FOOL'S PHILOSOPHY.

quired Bushels of Tasagut. A lantern is better than no fire on a cold day.

The man who boasts of his war record howis the loudest when he is wear ing a mustard plaster. He who points with pride to his reeord generally makes for an alley when

he sees the grocer coming.

The man who is willing to show the editor how to run his paper has generally failed at every thing he tried. The biggest fool on earth is the young man who throws up a situation where he makes eight dollars a week to sell

patent machines on a commission. The next biggest is the one who sends a long article signed "Citizen" to the

The writer of this is always glad and happy because he knows that he is a fool and does not try to conceal the fact; all other people imagine they are smarter or more beautiful than their neigirbors, and thus they are miserable because their neighbors don't agree with them.

A very grotesque fool is the young buys red lemonade at the circus when there is a hydrant within a block.

It is strange, but true, that the politest man at the festival is the greatest hog at home.

Nero was a great man; so was Bonaparte; but greater than either of them is the man who can sit down on a handful of fish-hooks and say that it is a nice

The young man who asks a hotel keeper if he can have home comforts at his bouse is too fresh for this world. He should be turned over to a pickle manufacturer.

The merchant who will never advertise in a newspaper is the one who sends out a man with a bucket of yellow paint to decorate the fences. And the man goes to sleep and spills the paint on his overails, and that is one reason why I think that the Foolkiller has but fairly started with his labors .- St. Louis Whip.

Where the Money Wente

Bagley-Five hundred dollars for a new piano! Can't let you have it. Haven't a hundred dollars to my name. Mrs. B.-William, don't prevar cate. You had six hundred dollars last Monday to my certain knowledge. Bagely-Susan, have you forgotten that there's been a plumber working here for two days.—Philadelphia Call.

-"How long since your father has given you a good licking, sonny?" "He never did," "Look out, youngster! You know where liars go to?" "I ain't lying. He never gave me a good lickin, but I've had plenty of t'other kind,"-Harner's Bazar.

COATS AND COATINGS.

Elegant Winter Garments for Ladles Who Desire Both Style and Warmth.

Heavy cloths with narrow surface ines are in vogue and are preferred by women who find the smooth-faced fabrics unfavorable to them; they are shown in black and dark-green, the limited choice being evidence of the greater liking for either more fancy or plainer clothes. The Astrakhan effect is in black and dark blue, while krimmer is imitated in the natural gray shades. A cloth that is blanket-like in feeling and warmth has a rough surface over which, at intervals of about half an inch, are raised slightly curled lines of the same color. It is in three shades of blue-one so dark it seems positively black-in bright scarlet and in deep green. Two other tones are noted in this-a light tan and a warm Americanbrown. The lines are very distinct, and the cloth itself is so delightfully warm to the touch that it is actually a winter's A long coat of this cloth is smart, will hide a multitude of weaknesses in the way of worn gowns, and covers, almost caressingly, the wearer, who is apt to shiver when the cold winds attack

The medium blue in this material was chosen for a long coat with an attached cape. This garment is admirably fitted to the figure and is slightly double breasted; it is buttoned with large, dull silver buttons to quite a distance below the waist, and reaches almost to the edge of the skirt. The full plaits laid in the back give the drapery sufficient room and permit the wearing of a bustle of the proper size. The outside seams of the coat sleeves are left open a little from the wrists and joined by buttonholes and small silver buttons. This ciated by womankind, for it does away with the trouble so often experienced in drawing the bodice sleeve through the coat sleeve. The cape, which may be worn or omitted at pleasure, is fastened to the coat by hooks and eyes, and is lined throughout with deep card nal Surah, so that when a puff of wind throws it back a pretty contrast is exhibited. The rolling collar of the ma-terial renders visible the high linen one, but a fur boa may be worn if desired. A turban of blue felt, trimmed with cardinal and blue rosettes, is the chapeau

assumed with this garment. A cloth that is between fawn and mode in color and texture exhibits close. waving cords that cover its entire surface, was employed for another coat. In shape the coat is long, quite full in the back and double-breasted, being closed with large fawn buttons all the way down the front-indeed, it presents quite the appearance of a Princess gown, so entirely does it cover and so accurately is it fitted to the figure. The finish is machine-stitching, and is in conformity with the general simplicity of outline. The high collar is of lightcolored natural beaver, as are likewise the deep cuffs that ornament the coat sleeves. A belt of the material is also worn. By a clever arrangement the fronts may be turned back in revers below the waist-line, but on the coat referred to the closing was preferred. A muti of natural beaver is carried, and a fawn felt bonnet that is faced with natural beaver and decorated with small brown birds completes the toilette.

Cloths in loose, coars weavings have upon them stripes in dull colors, and in many instances these stripes so nearly match the background in snade as to be scarcely distinguishable. Tan stripes are seen on brown, while on dark-blue stripes of olive and of tan are noted. The same combination in colors are seen among the diagonals, while in a smoother black cloth age narrow cords of black with diagonal stripes formed

of small black knots. Heavy camel's-ha'r in black, darkgreen and brown is liked for long coats, and as this fabric permits of a rich lining and fur trimmings, it is capable of being made very elegant. Womankind, with time at her command, may procure, for little more than the proverbial song, a handsome broeade or silk that is a little outre for a gown, but which is just the thing for a wrap lining, so that when the garment is thrown back a picturesque effect w.ll result. A long wrap of heavy black camel's-hair is close fitting in the back and semi-loose in front, while the comfortably wide sleeves come out from the sides and make the assumption of the wrap quite easy. It is lined throughout with palegray brocade and trimmed down each side of the front and about the sleeves with silver-fox fur. A very deep collar of the silver-fox is worn, and a muff of it is carried. If one's purse will permit, a most charming air may be given the wrap by arranging a deep borders, ing of the fur about the lower edge; unless, however, this band is very wide the result will not be commendable. The appearance of scantiness in trimming is always to be avoided. A wrap similar to this is of green camel's-ha i and trimmed with black Astrakhan, while a black Astrakhan bonnet, and a muff of the same, accompany it. - Delineator.

The people of Farmington, Me., were treated to a Christmas celebration the other night, according to the Bangor Commercial. A pine tree on fire furnished a beautiful spectacle. The water that splashed on it from the engine prevented the boughs from catching fire, but the cones were lighted and burned for a long time like so many tapers on an immense Christmas tree After awhile the tree was ignited and went down in a great piliar of flame.

-A cowbov from Arizona was walk ing in Park Row, New York, when a piece of iron weighing four hundred pounds fell from the elevated road and hit him on the head. He died in the course of time, and the coroner's jury, wishing to offer an explanation that would be satisfactory to his friends in the far West, rendered a verdict to the effect that he died from concussion of the brain. This will be regarded as a natural death in Arizona, and no fuss will be made about it.—N. Y. Herald.

-Attention has been drawn to the fact that the potate was introduced into England in the year 1586, and that consequently the present year is the ter-centenary of that event.

NOT WORTHY OF BELIEF.

Ir. Blaine's Late Statement Regarding Civil-Service Reform Applied to the Test of His Public Record and Known

It was hoped that Mr. Blaine would be permitted to retire to the reflective shades of his Augusta home, after reducing the Republican plurality in Pennsylvania from 81,000 to 45,000, without being called on to deny any of the reports of his stump oratory. Every precaution, he now tells us, was taken to make these reports conform not to what he said but what he wished published that he had said, and yet one report got abroad that has called for a denial from the champion denier of the country. His speeches were accurately reported, he tells us, for the Philadelphia Press by skilled stenographers, and yet a speech of his at Huntington, Pa., has been so "per-verted" that he has been accused of "repudiating the Civil-Service re-form with a sneer." It is unfortunate for Mr. Blaine that the public is used what they are worth-"springes to catch woodcocks." Since his cele-brated denial of April 24, 1876, of any interest in certain railway projects, except as as an investing purchaser, was proved false in the face of Congress and of the world by his own letters, no person or politician has ever accepted as true any denial by Mr. Blaine in any thing in which he had an interest. People may admire him and political managers may worship him, but no one places any dependence on his word or disingenuousness. His reputation for veracity has been shattered into too many fragments to be natched into a water-holding vessel again. In regard to the matter of his pres-

ent denial, he is entitled to the widest circulation of his declared conversion to the principle of Civil-Service re-It is so adroitly put that we repeat his words. "It is scarcely neces-sary to say," he writes, "that I have never repudiated reform in the civil service, nor abated my interest there-When it is recalled that Mr. Blaine, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, appointed the committee on the subject which tomahawked the reform and executed the historical war-dance over its corpse, the true inwardness of his use of the word "repudiate" may be perceived. had any part in the reform He never to repudiate. He never took any favoring interest in it to abate. From the day he appeared in Washington as a lobbyist for the Spencer rifle manufacturers to the present time, the whole tenor of his utterances and practices have been inimical to the reform. His political life and methods have been one sneer at it, and to-day nobody would believe him were he to say, with Henry Cabot Lodge: "I approve the principle that employment in those offices employment in the civil service the duties of which are administrative and not political should be open on equal terms to every citizen without regard to party. If elected, I should favor the speedy extension of the present reformed sys-tem to all offices and employments of the Government to which it is applicable, and I favor the repeal of the laws which vacate a large number of nonpolitical offices every four years, and the substitution therefor of a tenure

during good behavior." such a declaration as this the people legislator ere Mr. Cleveland had politicians would exchange winks with himself to be thus slighted? Mr. Blaine behind the people's back. That Mr. Manning, Mr. Cleveland's Mr. Blaine behind the people's back. All his prattle about aping English civil-service methods is demagogy, for Mr. Blaine is too able a man not to know that the part of wise statesman-ship is to take leaves from the experience of every nation and people now struggling with the problem of government or that ever sank beneath the weight of false leaders and selfish statesmen. His idea of American Civil-Service reform is embraced in the Jacksonian maxim: "To the victors belong the spoits."-Chicago News.

CAPTURED FACTS.

-Grover Cleveland is one of the strongest men intellectually and in all that goes to make up the genuine statesman that has occupied the dential chair since the days of Washington, and he is daily growing in intellectual girth, in far-seeing wisdom, and in the affection of the thoughtful and law-loving people of the land, but he has arrived at his present eminence not simply by his attention to the Civil-Service law, but by his broad and statesman-like action on all questions of public policy with which he has been called upon to deal. - Selma (Ala.)

-For a certain length of time James G. Blaine can conduct himself with as much diplomacy as any publie man that ever lived, but for sustained circumspection it is not worth while to look in his direction. The character of the man is well shown by his propeness to weaken at critical moments. This might argue insincerity on his part; that he is passing himself off for something which he is not, and that, at times forgetting the part which he is playing, he planly reveals his real disposition, but by his admirers it will be held to be nothing more serious than the unfortunate weakness of an impulsive man .- Chicago Herald.

-- The difficulty which Mr. Blaine were not, experience of the trouble it oughly sensational, and the result is that he finds it impossible to talk with restraint or moderation. Every phrase illustration of this weakness. a country newspaper, but his energy and ambition and entertaining social qualitize have carried him out of his sphers, and given him a conspicuous-ness in which his deficiencies become painfully evident and keep him in perpetual hot water.-N. Y. Post

PRESIDENT AND CABINET. Absordity of the Charges of Dissessions in the Official Family.

When certain critics of the Administration are short of other ammunition for their guns, they fall back upon the oft-repeated charges of unpleasantness in the relations between the President and the members of his Cabinet. How absurd most of the stories of this character are when confronted with the facts! And none is more absurd than the one which is often repeated, that the President is a sort of petty despot who has changed the official relation of Cabinet officers from the old one of advisers to that of clerks in charge, though not in control, of the several

departments. The writers who are continually putting affoat assertions of this character know very well that they can not be denied ex cathedra. The President and the several members of his Cabinet alone can with a knowledge of the facts dispute such assertions, but for the President, or any member of to his denials, and takes them for just his official family, to enter into a denial of such allegations would be incompatible with the dignity of the offices they hold. Fortunately, however, the common sense of the American public can be reached, even though direct denials from the interested persons can not be had. The logic of facts in this as in other matters is indisputable.

What are the tacts as to Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet that are known or may be learned by every one? Mr. Cleveland came into office as President without practical experience of National Administration. He selected as his Cabinet officers three men of long experience in national affairs as Representatives and Senators in Congress; three whose services in the higher line of political organization had made their names household words in their party, and the seventh a jurist of unquestioned ability and respectability. This Cabinet, thus selected, he has held intact for nearly two years, longer than any President since Van Buren, except Presidents Fillmore and Pierce, who did not change their Cabinets at all. and Buchanan, whose Cabinet lasted three years without a change in its personnel. Harrison changed the membership of his Cabinet in the first year of his administration. Polk in the first year reorganized his. Lincoln changed his Secretaries of War in the first year after his election. Grant changed his Secretary of State and of the Interior within a month, and Haves within two years changed his Secretaries of War and of the Interior, his Postmaster-General and his Attorney-General.

In spite of assaults upon almost every member of his Cabinet, which been characterized by malice, mendacity and violence, Mr. Cleve-land's official family in the twenty-first month of its establishment remains the same as it was when he gathered it about him on March 4, 1885

In view of these facts alone, can any thinking person credit the assertion that there have been serious differences in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet or that he has treated his Cabinet officers with disrespect? Is it credible that Secretary Bayard, with his seventeen years of experience of public life, would submit to be treated as a mere executive clerk by a man who was a novice in National affairs when he had attained to the degree of master?" That Mr. Lamar, a representative statesman of Even if Mr. Blaine were to make the South, who was a national first friend and counsellor before the Presidency had dawned upon his wildest ambition; his guiding spirit in later days and the manager of his campaign for election to the office of Chief Magistrate, would brook such treatment now? Each of these three has had excellent opportunities to withdraw from the Cabinet, without trouble, had they wished it, and yet they remained beside their chief. Surely, the common sense of the American people will assume that ttiese men did remain because thev desired to assist that chief in administering the laws of the land, not as executive clerks, but as advisers and counsellors. And so with all the

others. And in like manner with regard to the stories of discord and disagreement within the Cabinet. The standing of the gentlemen who compose it, and the fact that they show no disposition to retire from it, ought to be sufficient proof that there is no foundation for statements which discredit their high character, and which go uncontradicted by them, for the sole reason that the dignity of the office they hold does not permit of their stooping to resent such imputations .- N. Y. Graphic.

No Cause for Wonder.

Northern Republicans who wonder that their party has so little strength among the whites of the cotton States would find a sufficient explanation if they should contrast the condition of these States under Democratic rulewith the situation when the carpetbaggers were in power. Take Alabama, for instance. When the Spen-cer gang controlled the State there were constant collisions between the races, the finances were demoralized. the school, system was in a wretched plight, and the aspect of affairs was so has in opening his mouth without— discouraging that many good citizens well, without being inaccurate, seems to be constitutional in its origin. If it harmonious relations exist between whites and blacks, the cost of governbas caused him would put him on his ment has been lessened, the tax rate guard. His mind seems to be thor- has been reduced, and returning prosperity not only has arrested the exodus of citizens, but has begun to attract immigrants from other States and counmust be more or less explosive. This blundering of his about the English has been greatly improved, and Governor O'Neal was able to say in his reof his supporters to shame, is a good cent message to the Legislature that "no other Strate appropriates so large truth is that his intellectual outfit is a proportion of its taxes to public just good exough for the editorship of schools, and in no other is the school fund so economically handled or so nearly all paid to those who earn it in the school-room." The Governor also gave the assurance that "as prosperity gives them ability, the people will increase the resources of the school system and its usefulness."—N. Y. Post.

men from which are taken the following extracts:

Answerme. I am a minister of God; do you believe in God? Now, in nine cases out of ten I feel sure that a young man answering the dictates of his heart would say: "I do. I believe in God and in accountability, and that I will be held responsible for every thing I could help." I find generally that the infidelity of young men is something of which they try to persuade themselves because it fits in most conveniently with what they want to do. When you are living directly contrary to the laws of God, when you are setting at defiance all morality and all richteousness, it is perfectly natural that the idea of God is a dream of superstition, and that the laws of the kingdom of Heaven are just sentences out of an unknown book. It makes a sinful course much easier if you can persuade yourself that you are never to be pulled up for it. But at this solemn moment, feeling that this question is asked, as a judge at the most critical moment of a trial might ask a witness, who felt that come what might, the truth must be told. I am not far out of the way in believing that the majority of young men would cry: "There is a God, though I do not serve Him, and never think of Hôm. I will have, I know, to answer before Hôm for my life." Young men are notyet so far from their mother's knees that they can forget the boly lessons of their childhood. The echo is yet in their hearts. They have not met with the trials of faith that come in maturer years when often only with strong crying and tears can we keep our hold on God. The bright and beautiful world is too full of its Maker and its Builder to let their eyes be utterly blinded to Him. A return to right living in most cases clears away the mist which obscured the vision of God. Vulgar infidelity disappears before a nobler standard of life, and philosophic infidelity has made but little inroad in the ranks of the young.

Another question: "What is your life?" "O," a great many will answer, "an ordinary young man's life. You call it s

conversation, but I approve the carry of make to spare those you love the pang. Othere are so many fond parents who would feel a sword go through their wery, hearts if they knew one-tenth part of the iniquity in

they knew one-tenth part of the miquity in which their sons are participants.

"O, you are too hard," some will say, "Young men will be young men. You must not expect too much. The laws of Nature—" Stop! We are every moment of our lives striving to modify, to counteract, to divert, the laws of Nature. It is the law of Nature that the Mississing should overflow its banks. the laws of Nature. It is the law of Nature that the Mississippi should overflow its banks. We oppose another law of Nature that water will not rise above its level and we keep it out. Why, even savages do not abandon themselves to the laws of Nature without bringing to bear upon them human intelligence and human arrangement. If the doctrine is to prevail that we are to give way everywhere before the simple instincts of the natural man, farewell to all civilization and all morality. We become simply a cage of tigers. No; it is the duty of every reasonable human being, of every man, to govern and control his passions and his instincts, to use them as we use such a power as steam; not control his passions and his instincts, to use them as we use such a power as steam; not to run riot, but to aid, to advance do straighten, to give force to the character. The most stupid answer a young man can make when appealed to about his life is to repiy: "I am just following the impulses of my nature." Such a course is utter folly when I speak about the lives of young men. I do not make a sweeping charge of wickedness. In am the confidant of many young men. I know their hearts, and I know many who load and haws-ever lead thoroughly chaste, upright, God-fearing lives, not from fear of detection, not from want of opportantity, not from coldness of nature, but from; principle, from lofty Christian principles, saying like right, God-fearing lives, not from fear of detection, not from coldness of nature, but from; principles, from lofty Christian principles, saying like Joseph of old: "I fear God, therefore I can not do this thing." And I know other young men who have struggled out of states of sin who have struggled out of states of list of carries of the states of them selves of the sitterness of regret at their folly and their crucifixion afresh of their Lord Christ, but they have put their lives upon a shigher and a mabler plane. They have fought the battle and are victors, though let no one forget that he who thinketh he standeth, must take heed lest he fall. But while I thank God for the clean and high-principled young seen, the salt which keeps that whole body from corruption, and while I cry fearlessly that American young men are as far above all others in general morality as light is above darkness, yet I can not blind my eyes to the fact that the wickedness and the sinfuness of young men is an awful factor in our social life. Some statisties have been compiled on one single point in regard to some small cities, and from that we can ensily argue as to the larger ones. A city of 17,000-cast of the Mississippi, containing 3,000 young men, of these I,O21 entered forty-nine saloons between 7 and 8 p. m. Saturday; one of 20,000 population, 4,000 young men, seven deen robestant Sunday morning, 40 young men, seven deen for the saloons. Police officers, or those who make it their business to look into this, inform us that the uttery degraved concert come our older man, our merchante, our decome our older men, our merchante, our decome o

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

I sat alone one summer meet
The sum, from out his golden urr.
The sum, from out his golden urr.
On all the secon his spiniotor posted.
Will rush and roar, and form, and sorread,
Will rush and roar, and form, and sorread,
We field by lake and river side.
No thought was there of gloom or night;
Twas day without, twas light within;
And sounds of iaughter and delight.
Hose of tabove the ceaseless din.
And sounds of iaughter and delight.
The side of spinion of the second of the secon

GENTLY-SPOKEN TRUTH.

How the Habit of Frankness May Savo

of Rudeness and Even Brutality. It is not uncommon to hear one who has just uttered a bitter remark add, as if offering a sufficient excuse: "I'm a plain-spoken man, and I speak out exactly what I believe." Upon this habit of frankness many pride themselves, as if its justification were self-evident. To others, however, it savors of rudeness, sometimes even of brutality. There is a certain meanness in trying to clothe a harsh and unlovely action in the garb of a virtue. Christ certainly commanded truthfulness. That is beyond dispute. Were the importance of veracity generally disregarded, social chaos also would ensue, and in a very short time. If every one were to speak and act truth, and only the truth, some of the worst evils of our age would be greatly diminished, if not wholly reformed.

tively as upon truthfulness. To sacrifice the former for the latter is as wicked as to neglect the latter for the sake of the former. But, in point of fact, it is not necessary to sacrifice either on account of the other. They are entirely and always consistent mutually R "speaking truth in love," as the apostle expressed it in his letter to the Ephesians, the claims of accuracy and kindness both are honored. Love shows itself unmistakably in one's tone and manner of speech. It does not tamper with truth. It neither prevaricates nor omits any thing which ought in honor to be mentioned. Sometimes it speaks with severity and in rebuke. But the good will which is beneath and behind it always is evident. It has no tone of bitterness nor any—even the faintest—accent of Pharisaic exultation.

But it must not be forgotten that

Christ insisted upon kindness as posi-

It always commands respect, therefore, and usually it wins regard also. Mere truthfulness does not necessarily secure either, for its possible harshness is too revolting. But the truth spoken in love always has a certain winsomeness, no matter how reluctantly one listen to it; and it always is spiritually helpful, in recollection if not in its imimediate impression. To speak the truth merely may be to throw away good influence, and to repel others from the standards of life which we desire them to accept. But to speak the truth in love is very likely to win, both for ourselves and for the truth, the respect and affection which are desired -Congregationalist.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

-Industry pays debts, but despair increaseth them. - Rough Notes. -It is better to fight for the good

than to rail at the ill .- Interior. -A memory may be to us an inspiration or a means of depression, according as we look at its dark or bright side. - S. S. Times.

-He who would fuffly and feelingly understand the words of Christ must study to make his whole life conformable to that of Christ .- (hicago Jour-

—It was the policy of the good old short time. As the hand digging progentleman to make his children feel gresses the filling is removed a few feet that home was the happiest place in the world; and I value this delicious homefeeling as one of the choicest gifts a parent can bestow. - Washington Irving.

-Ivan Pauin has the pungent thought: "Fear not, lest thy life come to an endbut rather lest it never begin." for there is for us no true life except "the life which comes in regeneration; and he who dies without this has never lived in the truest sense of the word." Standard.

-The first great moral force, after martyrdom, which aroused the degenerate people of the old Roman world from the torpor and egotism and sensuality, which were preparing the way for

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Make your cake in an earthen dish and not in a tin pan. - Chicago Journal. -All saddles set better and are safer if they have croupers attached.—Field and Farm.

-Every year brings its new inse pest to annoy, and too often to thwart lief was, and the result of the conthe plans of farmers and fruit growers. -Prof. A. J. Cook.

-If you drop your whip or the horse bit as you stoop to pick the article up.

— Western Rural.

-Wheat cut before the berry hardens, say at the time when it is passing from the dough state, will make better flour and more of it than wheat hardened to the last degree of ripeness. But the ripe seed is the best for seed.—Chicago Tribune.

-A patent is pending for a new bug or insect catcher. This machine is mounted on four low wheels and runs astride of the row. The front is arranged so that tops of potato vines are gathered in a bunch. At the back are two curved plates which strike the vines and are expected to knock the bugs into hollow cylinders, where they can be caught and destroyed. - Prairie Farmer.

-A very complete filling for open cracks in the floors may be made by thoroughly soaking newspapers in paste made of one pound of flour, three quarts of water, and a tablespoonful of alum, thoroughly boiled and mixed. Make the final mixture about as thick as putty, and it will harden like papier mache. This paper may be used for moulds for various purposes. - California Architect.

-There are many things more important about a home than fine furnishings. A room in winter should have all the sun possible; a bright fire, two or three easy chairs, a few extra cushions and a readable book with the leaves uncut, would go far toward making the plainest room cosy and comfortable. -Cincinnati Times.

-It is a matter of surprise that so many should be contented to have so few tools with which to work and know so little of their use. Occasionally one does find a farmer who possesses a good chest of tools and a well-arranged workshop; how much oftener does he find one whose kit of tools consists of only a dull hand-saw a hammer and a few rusty nails.—N. E. Farmer.

DITCHING IN WINTER.

Work Which Will Certainly Pay the Farm er Whose Land Needs Draining.

Few farmers can get around with the other work—the regular farm work, such as husking, plowing, getting out manure, etc.-in time to do what ditching they had planned to do before freezing-up time. There is much bad weather in late autumn, the days are short, and constantly getting shorter; and there are innumerable little puttering jobs to be done about the stables, yards, gardens, orchards and cellars. No matter how big a margin of time the farmer has figured for himself, he seldom finds much spare time for works of improvement about the farm before freezing-up time, unless he hires an increased amount of outside help.

Now a great deal of ditching can be done in early winter, after the ground has frozen and snow covers the ground to such an extent that farmers have generally piled away the tools for the winter. I have dug eonsiderable ditch after a heavy freezing-up and with a good coat of snow on the ground.

A little preparation before freezing occurs is neccessary; however, if the work would be expeditiously carried on. In the first place the location of the proposed ditches should be determined upon, and the lines staked out. Then take a plow and throw out two or three furrows, plowing as deep as the beam will allow by repeatedly running the plow deeper down along the same fur-row. If tile is to be laid, or almost any underground drain, one good wide fur-row will give sufficient width. If for an open ditch wide at the top, it will be necessary to throw furrows both ways, and thus make an opening trench of three feet width or such a matter. This saves an immense amount of hand labor in any case, no matter when the ditching is to be dond, and in preparing for winter ditching it is absolutely neces sary in order to save the expense and tedious labor of cutting through the

frozen crust of top earth. To keep the earth from freezing in the bottom of this trench, fill it up with strawy manure, and spread some along on the surface each side of the trench. Hauling the manure or straw for this purpose, is not labor lost by any means aside from its use in the ditch. It can be applied to the adjoining land along the line of the ditch as cheaply as it could be pitched from the manure cart or from piles, so that part of the operation should hardly be charged up to the ditch. It will be noticed that the bottem of a trench of this kind does not freeze very readily without any protec-tion. A foot depth of straw manure in it will effectually prevent any freezing underneath, where the after digging is

to be carried on.
Two men and a team will lay out half a winter's work in this way in a very at a time, throwing it well back, that it may not be covered by the earth that is to follow. By uncovering but a few feet of the French at at me the work may be carried on in the coldest weather without any loss of time in cutting through frost.

Where underdrains are being laid it is a good plan to keep the whole thing well finished up to where the digging is going on. That is, lay the drain, whether it be board or tile, well up to the deggers, and fill in as fast as laid and leveled.

Men can be had almost for their board in many sections of the country during the winter months. It will eerdearest things we love to the altar. But they say the temptations are so great and we are so urged by our inclinations. Ah! yes, the temptations are termendous. Vice, dressed to appear like virtue, licensed often by the very authorities of the city. Bad examples on all sides; the powerful press speaking lightly of the worst sins often. Yes, the temptations are so overpowering that one wonders even so many escape; but because a temptation is enormous shall you, like a stemptation is enormous shall you included the constant and ruin, was the Christian that Christian in Chrysostom, was the Christian that Christian in Chrysostom, was the Christian that Christian in Chrysostom, was the Christian that Christian the way for violence and ruin, was the Christian that Christian in Chrysostom, was the Christian that Christian that Christian in Chrysostom, was the Christian that tainly pay the farmer whose land needs draining to push the work at such a time. The days may be short, and there may be lots of chores to be done,

CHINESE BELIEFS.

The Three Distinct Religions Affected by

the Dwellers in the Celestial Empire. Stepping into a shop in China-t own gentleman, among other things, asked the owner what his religious bekeeper to be a believer of all three of that consumptives should be the least apprehensive of their own condition, while all their friends are urging and beseeching them to be more careful about exposure and overdoing. It may well be considered one of the most alarming symptoms of the disease, where the patient is reckless and will not believe that he is in danger. Reader, if you are in this condition, do not neglect the only means of recovery. Avoid exposure and fatigue, be regular in your habits, and use faithfully of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It has saved thousands who were steadily failing. the National religions, accepting the casts a shee, always turn your horse around and stand by his head, with one hand holding one of the reins below the would have made business a little brisker, Ah Wang would have un-doubtedly announced himself a Christian of any denomination required. This then is one of the most striking neculiarities that, while there are three distinct religions, they see no inconsistency in accepting all. The Confucian Chinaman believes in a spiritual appeal to the moral nature. He believes in conscience, sees a difference between virtue and vice, pretends to believe in law and order, and is a firm believer in paying a religious veneraor woman who has never had headache or been subject to constipation. As these seem to be universal troubles a little advice may be in order. Why should persons cram their stomachs with nauseating purgative pills, etc., which sicken and debilitate when such a pleasant and sterling remedy as Prickly Ash Bitters will act mildly and effectively on the liver, kidney, stomach and bowels, and at the same time tone up and strengthen the whole system, causing headache, constipation and all such distressing evils to quickly disappear. tion to his ancestors; and, above all, is remarkable for his filial piety. The Taoist is a materialist. To him the soul is something tangible, a physical something, purer than the human form. It is not essentially immortal, but attains this state only by a physical training after passing through a certain pseudo chemical process. He believes in various gods, is a liberal of liberals in this. Even the stars are divine or divinities. The Taoist is also a great believer in hermits, physicians, magicians and holy men of all kinds. The Chinese Buddhist differs from these. His religion is metaphysical. He delights in argumentative philosophy, and gives vent to his imagination in building up his beliefs on an ethereal platform. His gods are not realities, but the mere personification of ideas. Matter, as such, is entirely disregarded, the ideas, or theories founded upon ideas, excepted. Taoism is perhaps as popular among the majority as any, as it is of practical use; thus, a sick man will consult his god of medicine, which is to be found in some of the houses, and the priest will tell the patient exactly what medicine or drugs are required to heal him. Over and around these gods are seen testimonials of patients that have been cured.—San Francisco Call.

THE EARTH-WORM.

The Valuable Service It Performs in the Economy of the World.

It is only recently that science has come to understand fully the service which the earth-worm-the humble creature which some American boys call the "angle-worm," and others the "mud-worm" performs in the economy of the world.

It is now known that burrowing steadily in the earth, he does valuable work for agriculture. The little holes which he makes let in the air and light to damp places, and conducts to the roots of the plants the leaf-mould and surface accumulations of all sorts which these plants need for their nourishment. But more than this, the worms bring to the service the finelypowdered earth which they consume in their burrowings, and scatter it over

Two earth-worms, put in a glass vase eighteen inches in diameter, filled with sand and covered with dry leaves, managed to sink the leaves entirely beneath the sand, and then cover the sand with a thin coating of humus or mould. All this was accomplished in six months.

One earth-worm will bring to the surface about seven grain; avoirdupois of earth in a day. This is a very small quantity of earth, but if multiplied by fifty-six thousand, the average number of worms to the acre, we have more than fifty pounds of earth raised every

From the 9th of October, 1870, to the 14th of October, 1871, the worms upon one field in England brought up eight tons of earth, and in another field sixteen tons. A field in Staffordshire is covered annually by the worms with a deposit of earth nearly a quarter of an inch in thickness. By the slow toil of the earth worms.

rocks are buried in the ground and the surface of the earth is modified. It is chiefly their work which has buried the ruins of dead cities under the ground, -Youth's Companion.

-A season of German opera costs every owner of a box in the New York Metropolitan fully five thousand dollars.-N. Y. Mail

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 11. CATTLE—Shipping steers.... \$3 75 @ 3 90

No. 2 spring 36% 37 Sept. 36% 38 Sept. 36% 38% 38 Sept. 36% 38% 38 Sept. 36% 38 Sep

	Native cows		00 60	3 00	The Residence of the State of t
	Butchers' steers		00 @ 80 @	3 60	
	Light		20 0	3 70	
	WHEAT-No. 2 red	0	65 @	67	IMPEVIDOR NO:483.
	No. 3 red		59 @	60	300 to 400 IMPORTED ANNUAL
d	No. 2 soft		711/200	73	from France, all recorded with extended pedigree
d	OORN-No. 2		81 0	3114	Percheron Stud Books. The Percheron is the on
9	OATS-No. 2		25 0	27	breed of France possessing a stud book that I support and endorsement of the French Gover
2	RYE-No. 2		43 @	4314	Send for 120-page Catalogue, illustrations by
	FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1	50 00	1 55	Bonheur. M. W. DUNHAM
	HAY-New	8	50 @	9 50	Wayne, DuPage Co., III
	BUTTER-Choice creamery		25 @	30	- Wayne, But ago conjun
	CHEESE-Full cream		13 @	1314	
9	EGGS-Choice		21 @	22	
	BACON-Ham		10 @	10%	1117. 5. E LI . 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
9	Shoulders		6 0	614	
И	Sides		6 @	638	MASON & HAML
	WOOL-M ssouri unwashed.		5140	5%	NOW SELL THEIR
9	WOOL-Missouri unwashed.		16 @	18	
9	POTATOES		40 @	45	UNRIVALED ORGA
9	ST. LOUIS.				On the EASY HIRE system, payments
d	CATTLE-Shipping steers		50 @	4 20	rate of \$3.25 per month, up. 100 styles, \$22
g	Butchers' steers		90 0	4 00	Send for Catalogue with full particulars, maile
Э	HOGS-Packing		85 @	4 05	
	SHEEP-Fair to choice		10 @	3 15	UPRIGHT PIANOS
d	FLOUR-Choice	8	10 @	8 20	
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		79%0	79%	Constructed on the new method of string
H	CORN-No. 2.		35120	35%	similar terms. Send for descriptive Cats
	OATS-No. 2		281/20	29	mailed free.
	RYE-No. 2		53 @	531/2	MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIAN

UPRIGHT PIANOS

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.

Boston, New York, Chicago.

EBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary. A Dictionary Gazetteer of the World Biographical Dictionary

A CHOICE HOLIDAY GIFT.

All in one Book.

STOCK CUTS We will furnish dupl

DR. Morse, physician at Marine Hospital, Baltimore, Md., found Red Star Cough Cure a harmless and most effective remedy in the cure of coughs. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

For rheumatism and neuralgia St. Jacobs

A ROLLING eye never yet gave a piercing

glance. A circular saw, rather-Texas

Is It Not Singular

MINISTER GOBLET, of France, authorizes the statement that he is no tumbler.—

WE would be pleased to know of a man or woman who has never had headache or

Love matches are very easy to strike, but

some of them go out dreadfully quick .-

Beautiful Women are made pallid and unattractive by func-tional irregularities which Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' will infallibly cure, Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

A STOPPED-UP geyser is an ex-spurt in its way.—Boston Advertiser.

TESTED BY TIME. For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, Brown's Bronchial Tro-ches have proved their efficacy by a test of

many years. Sold only in boxes. Price 25c.

THE ocean is like a good housewife-very

If you want to be cured of a cough use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

How to keep apples in winter-don't eat

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it.

Most women are clothes observers .-

Relief is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

THE more you check a spendthrift the fast-

YSPEPSIA

BEST TONIC

tuickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all is forms, Hearthurn, Belching, Tasting the cod, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimutes the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food. Miss Effa M. Eiselle, Paola, Kansas, says; For he past two years I have suffered with Dyspepsia in a aggravated form. Most all kinds of food causing an aggravated form.

MISS EFFA M. EISELE, Paola, Kansas, says; "For the past two years I have suffered with Dyspepsia in an aggravated form, Most all kinds of food causing me muoh distress. I tried various remedies without relief, I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for two months and am cured. Can now eat with impunity," MRS. A. E. RUSSELL. 919 S. 12th St., St. Joseph, Mo., says; "I suffered with Dyspepsia for ten years, during that time was not able to even eat fruit without distress, Brown's Iron Bitters cured me." Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Talke no other. Male only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

OAKLAWN

The Great Nursery of

ERCHERON HORSES.

200 Imported Brood Mares of Choicest Families.

LARGE NUMBERS.

All Ages, both Sexes, IN STOCK.

Washington Critic.

Oil is a sure cure.

Rochester Post-Express.

Boston Post.

the Merry Days of December, of for Any Festival Occasion.

THE ROYAL SINGER (for singing Classes) contains many bright Choruses, secular and sacred. 60 cts., 86 per dozen.

NTHEMS OF PRAISE, a new collection, is SONG GREETING (for High Schools) has many attractive 4 part songs, very effective for public singing. 60 cts., 86 per doz.

SONGS OF PROMISE (for Sunday Schools) provide liberally for festive occasions in Sunday School or social life. 35 cts., \$3.00 per doz. KING WINTER (30 cts., \$3 per dozen) by L. O.

CAUGHT NAPPING (30 cts., \$3 per dozen) by Leo Lewis, are the nicest kind of Xmas Cantatas, and quite new; and the

BIRTHDAY OF OUR LORD (12 cents) by Rosabel, is a new and well arranged Christmas Service.

Buy these books in time for thorough practice!

Among Ditson's Octave Music (about 3,000 different pieces, costing but 5 to 10 cts. per copy) there are very many beautiful Carols, and the general selection embraces a great deal of the most popular choral music in the world. Send for lists. Send retail price of any book, and receive it by mail.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

ARTHUR'S

HOME MACAZINE. Greatly enlarged for 1887.

The BEST magazine of its class. CLEAN! WIDE-AWAKE! CHEAP!

Price, \$200 a year. Large discounts to clubs, sample copies of previous issues Free. Sample copies of current numbers 10 cents each (half price). T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

THIS should meet the eye of any lady suffering with those TERRIBLE BACKTANGE WEAKNESSES women are so much afficted with, she can learn how to cure herself of them, while gaining strength and a healthy color at same time, by curring our this advertisement and ping a sheet of paper, and inclosing it with her to the



DO YOU WANT TO MAKE

If so, send \$1 immediately for an outfit and secure an AGENY for BILL HYE'S NEW BOOK. He is the Greathe is the Greek set Humorist living, has millions of admirers and his book will be bought by everybody. This is the best chance for making money easily and rapidly that has been offered for years. Most liberal terms and choice territory given if you apply at once. 500 large pages—200 pictures. Price. 82.75.

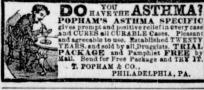
A. Z. DAVIS & Co. Publishers, Cincago, LLL.



LYON & HEALY, 162 STATE ST. CHICAGO, ILL Publications, with Maps, describing MINNESOTA, NORTH PAKOTA, MONTA-NA, IDAHO, WASHINGTON and OREGON, the Free Government Lands and Low Price Railroad Lands in the Northern Pacific Country. THE BEST ACRICULTURAL, CRAZINC and Timber LANDS NOW OPEN TO SETTLERS, MAILED FREE, Address, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Com. N. P. R. R., ST. PAUL, MINN.

RUPTURE

Have you heard of the astounding reduction for DR. J. A. SHERMAN'S FAMOUS HOME TREAT-MENT, the only known guarantee comfort and one without operation or hindrance from labor? No steel or iron bands. Perfect retention night and day. No chaffing; suited to all ages. Now \$10 only. Send for circular of measurements, instructions and proofs. Get cured at home and be happy OFFICE, 294 Broadway, NEW YORK.



GRIND your own Bone, GRAHAM Flour and Corrections of the SS FHAND MILLIA (F. Wilson's Patent). 100 per try. Also POWER MILLS and FARM FEED MILLS. Circulars and Testimonials sent on application. WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa-

PENSION CLAIMS OF ALL PROPERTY WASHINGTON, D. C. CLEVELAND, OHIO, CHICAGO, ILL. DETROIT, MICH.

PISO'S CURE FOR & CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

DETECTIVES Wanted in every County to act as our Agent. Experience not necessary. Send stamp for full information. GRANNAN DETECTIVE RU-REAU, 44 ARCADE, CINCINNATI, O.

WANTED Reliable SALESMEN to Travel and sell to the trace of Co. Cigarettes, etc. Liberal arrangements. Salarg or Commission. Address immediately, New York HAVANA CIGAR Co., No. 1 Fourth Avenue, N. Yo.

profitable employment to represent us in every county. Salary \$75 per month and expenses, or arge commission on sales if preferred, Goods staple, viery one buys. Octiff and particulars Free.

STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

AGENTS WANTED to sell NOVELTY RUG PATTERNS, for making Rugs, Tidies, Hoods, Mittens, etc. Sent by mail for \$1. CIRCU-LARS FREE E. ROSS & CO., TOLEDO, GHIO.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business free. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffale, N. Y. LOOK HERE I Do you wish light, pleasant em do, send envelope with name and address, planly written, to WM. GLEASON, 210 S. Water St., Chicago,

55 TO 58 A DAY. Eamples worth \$1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Nich.

Wigs, Bangs and Waves sent C. O. D. anywhere. Wholesale and retail price-list/res B. C. Strehl & Co., 173 Wabash-av., Chicago.

By return mail. Full Description Moody's New Tallor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O. PATENTS Obtained for \$20 by R. B. MERIWETHER, Attorney, St. Louis, Mo., Advice free-

A. N.K.-D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

9

THE FISHERIES.

Correspondence Between the State Department and Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- The President yesterday transmitted to Congress Secreeary Bayard's correspondence with the British Government respecting the Canadian fishery troubles and seizures of Amer-Ecan vessels. The following is Mr. Bayard's Setter to the President:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1886.

To the President:

The Secretary of State has the honor to submit to the President, with a view to its communication to Congress, the correspondence relative to the fisheries in the waters adjacent to British North America, which has taken place during the present year. It will disclose the action of this department and of our Minister to Great Britain, in relation to the disputed construction of the convention of 1818, and what has been done to procure such an interpretation of its provisions as will be aceptable to both parties to that instrument, and consistent with the remutual interests and honor. From time to time, since the conclusion of the treaty of 1818, differences have ar sen between the two Governments as to the extent of the resumciation by the United States of their former fishing rights in common in the literal waters of British North America, and the true definition of the rights and privileges retained by and expressly guaranteed to the United States in the first article of that convention.

The history of this question during the To the President:

wention.

The history of this question during the period from 1818 to the present time has been one of unsuccessful attempts to adjust the respective claims and occasionally the difficulties have been bridged over by temporary arrangements, notably by the treaty of Washington, of June 5, 1854, and of the treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, the fishery articles of both of the latter having been abrogated by the United States on June 30, 1885.

It is deeply to be regretted that the efforts It is deeply to be regretted that the efforts of this department to arrive at such an agreement as would permit instructions of like tenor to be issued by the Government of Great Britain and the United States, to guide the citizens of the respect ve nationalities in the unmolested exercise of their rights of fishing in the waters in question, and defining the limits of lawful action therein, have not as yet reached a final and sat sfactory result.

ing the limits of lawful action therein, have not as yet reached a final and sat sfactory result.

Although propositions are now pend ng for consideration, which, it is hoped, may prove the bass of a just and permanent settlement, yet as supplementary to the published history of this long standing subject, as illustrating the obvious necessity in the interest of amity and good neighborhood, of having a clear and well defined understanding of the relative rights of the two Governments and their respective cizens, it is considered expedent that Congress should have full knowledge of the actions of the Executive in the premises to assist them in their deliberations on this important subject.

It will be observed in the course of this correspondence that notification has not failed to be duly given to the Government of Great Britain that compensation is expected for the loss and damare caused to American fishermen by the unwarrentable action of the local authorities of the 'Dominion of Canada, not merely by the summary solvine of their vessels and the exaction of heavy fines in advance of hearing and judgment, but for the curtailment of privileges to which they were justly entitled under commercial regulations as well as treaty st pullations, and the consequent interference with their legitumate voyages, whereby the natural profits of their industry were seriously d minished and in many cases wholly destroyed.

It would seem proper that steps in perpetualm relimentorium should be taken by Congress to allow proofs to be made and placed upon record of these losses and injuries fo our citizens, to enable them to be properly presented to her Majesty's Government for settlement, and that for this purpose a commission should be authorized by Congress to take the necessary proofs of the respective claimants. Respectfully submitted,

The correspondence opens with a dispatch of date March 19, 1886, from Sir Lionel S.

on existing treaties precisely as though no fishery articles had been incorporated in the treaty of Washington."

He adds: "In view of the enduring nature and important extent of the rights secared to American fishermen in British North American territorial waters under within the three mile limit in certain definite parts of the British North American coasts and to dry and cure fish there under extain conditions, this Government has not found it necessary to notify fishermen that they are now precluded from fishing in British North American territorial waters."

Under date of Washington, May 10, 1886, Secretary Bayard wrote a long letter to Minister West concerning the seizure of the American schooner Joseph Story and the schooner David J. Adams. After pointing out the illegality of the seizures, the Secredary says:

The seizures of the vessels I have men-tioned and certa n published "warnings," pur-porting to have been issued by the colon al authorities, would appear to have been made

porting to have been issued by the colon al authorities, would appear to have been made ander a supposed delegation of jur sclet on the treat and enforce the include authority to interpret and enforce the provisions of the treaty of 1818, to which the United States and Great Britain are the contracting parties, who can alone deal responsibly with questions arising thereunder.

The effect of this coionial legislation and executive interpretation, if executed according to the letter, would be not only to expand the restrictions and renunciations of the treaty of 1818, which related solely to instone fishery, with in the three mile limit, so as to affect the geop sea fisher.es, the right to which remained unquestioned and unmainsh and practically to desiroy the privileges expressly secured to American fishing vessels to vist those inshore waters for the objects of shelter, repair of damages and purchasing wood and obtaining water.

* As it is administration and the color of the contraction of the contraction of the deep sea fishing was not damages and purchasing wood and obtaining water.

* * * * As it is admitted that the deep sea fishing was not under consideration in the negotiation of the treaty of 1818, nor was affected thereby, and as the use of bait for inshore fishing has passed wholly into disuse, the reasons which may formerly have existed for refusing to permit American fishermen to catch or procure bait within the line of a marine league from the shore, lest they should also use it in the same inhibited waters for the purpose of catching other fish, no longer exist.

* * * As therefore there is no longer any induce-

In the same inhibited waters for the purpose of catching other fish, no longer exist. * *

As therefore there is no longer any inducement for American fishermen to "dry and cure" fish on the interdicted coasts of the Canadian provinces, and as bait is no longer used or needed by them (for the prosecution of inshore fishing) in order to "take fish in the inshore waters, to which the treaty of 1818 alone relates, I ask you to consider the aresults of excluding American vessels duly possessed of permits from their own Government to touch and trade at Canadian ports as well as to engage in deep sea fishing—from exerce sing freely the same customary and treasonable rights and privileges of trade in the ports of the British colonies as are freely allowed to British vessels in all the ports of the United States.

I have been led to offer these considerations by the recent seizures of American vessels, to which I have adverted, and by indications of a local spirit of interpretation in the provinces, affecting friendly intercourse, which is I firmly believe not warranted by the terms of the stipulations on which it professes to rest. It is not my purpose to prejudice the facts in the cases, nor have I any desire to spare any American vessels from the consequences of violation of international obligations. The views I advance may not prove to be applicable in every feature to these particular cases, and I should be glad if no case whatever were to ar se calling in question the good understanding of the two countries, in the regard, in order to be free from the grave apprehensions which otherwise I am unable to d.smiss.

It would be most unfortunate and, I can

not refrain from saying, toost anworthy, if the nations who contracted the treaty of 1818 should perm't any questions of mitual right and duty under that convention to become obscured by partisan advocacy or distracted by heat of local interests. It can not but be the common aim to conduct all discussion in this regard with dignity and in a self-respecting spirit, that will show itself intent upon securing equal justice rather than equal advantage.

* Everything will be done by the United States to cause their citizens engaged in fishing to conform to the obligations of the fishing laws of the British provinces; but it is equally necessary that ordinary commercial intercourse should not be interrupted by harsh measures and unfriendly administration.

I have the honor, therefore, to invite a frank expression of your views upon the subject, believing that should any differences of opinion or disagreement as to facts exists, they will be found to be so minimized that an accord can be established for the fuil provinces without obstructing the open sea fishing operations of the citizens of the United States, or disturbing the trade regulations now subsisting between the countries.

Under date of November 6, Secretary Bayard advises Minister Phelps of the seizure of the Marion Grimes and the entermined in the countries.

seizure of the Marion Grimes and the enforced lowering of the American flag by Captain Quigley, of the Cansalian cruiser Terror. In commenting on this case the

Terror. In commenting on this case the Secretary says;
It seems hardly necessary to say that it is not until after condemnation by a prize court that the national flag of a vessel seized as a prize of war is hauled down by her captor. But a fortiori is this principle to apply in cases of customs seizures where fines only are imposed, and where no belligerency whatever exists. In the port of New York and others of the countless harbors of the United States, are merchant vessels to-day flying the British flag, which, from time to time, are liable to penalties for violation of flying the British flag, which, from time to time, are liable to penalties for violation of custom laws and regulations. But I have yet to learn that any official assuming, directly or indirectly, to represent the Government of the United States, would under such circumstances order down or forcibly hauldown the British flag from a vessel charged with such irregularity; and now I assert that if such acts were committed this Government, after being informed of it, would not wait for a complaint from Great Britain but would at once promptly reprimand the but would at once promptly reprimand the part es concerned in such misconduct, and would cause the proper expression of regret

Under date of June 27, Minister Phelps addressed a communication to the Earl of Rosebery, protesting in the name of the United States Government, against the seizures made by the Canadians, as wholly unwarranted by the treaty of 1818, requesting the release of the vessel, and informing him that the United States would hold her Majesty's Government re-ponsible for all losses sustained by American citizens, growing out of the seizures. The question now is," says Minister Phelps, "not what fresh treaty may or might be desirable, but what is the true and just construction. as between the two nations, of the treaty that already exists. "The Government of the United States approaching this question in the most friendly spirit, can not doubt that it will be met by her Majesty's Government in the same spirit, and feeis every confidence that the action of her Majesty's Government in the premises will be such as to maintain the cordial relations between the two countries that have so long happily prevailed."

The correspondence closes with a letter from Minister Pheips to Earl Rosebery, in which he combats the position taken by the Earl that her Majesty's Government can not take action in the matter of the seizures, because the Canadian courts are considering all the cases in dispute. Mr. Pheins maintains that the United States must look to the home Government for redress and salisfaction and for such instructions to the colonial authorities as will prevent future seizures. He suggests, as a means of pre-venting further collisions between the

the necessary changes in the proper time unless the bill should be passed by January 1. He put aside entirely all purely politi cal questions, being in a position to defend the bill on military grounds a lone. He described in detail the relative defensive power of Germany, Russia, France and Austria, and in conclusion urged the commission to assent to the bill at the earliest possible

A Panie in Oil.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 9 .- There was another panic at the Oil Exchange vesterday morning. Prices dropped to 661/2, a decline of thirteen cents since the opening Tuesday. Oil trade was entirely at sea. Old dealers say that never in their recollections was demoralization so complete. A number of local banks are now calling in oil leans and others refuse to accept them without heavy margins. At noon all the sheets had passed the clearing house but that of C. S. Leslie, and 152,000 barrels of his oil were sold under the rule to meet his contracts. The amount of the failure is not known. John H. Walters, an oil dealer, failed shortly after twelve o'clock. The

A Mexican Execution. CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 10 .- Public opinion in this country is so strong against the infliction of capital punishment that it was not generally believed that Francisco del Morales, whose execution was set for to-day, would suffer the full penalty of the His crime was the atrocious murder of a French resident of this city nearly two years ago. His case had occupied much atention and the French Minister in his private capacity even went so far as to ask that his sentence be commuted, but President Diaz refused to allow the law to be interfered with and the criminal was shot to-day by a file of soldiers. He died bravely, protesting his innocence to the last.

Railroad Collision. KANSAS CITY Mo., Dec. 10 .- At 6:40 o'clock last night the south-bound Texas

train on the Missouri Pacific collided with freight train 27 at the main line depot at Independence, resulting in serious damages to the engines. No lives were lost, but the fireman of the freight engine, Mr. W. A. Clark, had his left leg badly hurt, and Mr. J. C. Alexander had his left arm bruised. The passenger train was six minutes ahead of time in arriving at Independence and because of escaping steam did not see the freight train, which was standing on the main line at the depot. Both engines are bedly damaged. Trains Entries of lands for agricultural were delayed about three hours.

Forgery. MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 9.—H. K. Cross, of Bombay, this county, was arrested this morning and lodged in jail, charged with forgery. The People's National Bank of this place, it is reported, loses about \$30,000; the Third National Bank about \$4,000 and other creditors smaller amounts. The forgeries is is alleged have extended over forgeries, it is alleged, have extended over a number of years. Mr. Cross has always borne a good reputation and has been in business in Bombay for many years.

LAMAR'S LOG.

The Secretary of the Interior on the Operations of His Department.

Steady Improvement in the Condition of Indians-Public Lands-Receipts.

Bureau of Labor-Lamar's Reflections on the Tariff-Suggestions for Revision -Inequalities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- The annual repot of Secretary Lamar regarding internal affairs was made public yesterday. Mr. Lamar had prepared the matter almost entirely with his own hand, and the work therefore bears additional weight. He discusses the Indian question at great length and devotes much space to suggestions as to the future of the "Government's wards." He also deals exhaustively with public lands and similar topics, and in fact touches upon every subject in his charge. The more interesting portions of the report are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1885.—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the operations of this department for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1886:

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Full and detailed information as to the operations of the Indian bureau in all of its branches, including reports from the various Indian agencies, will be found in the accompanying report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who presents an interesting resume of the work for the past year and who makes valuable suggestions for the improvement and conduct of the important branch of the public service. There is at this time a state of general quiet among the Indians. During the year there has been practically no actual disturbance or serious alarm caused by any of them, except the Chiricahua Apaches. It is highly gratifying to report that out of an Ind an population of 240,000 souls less than one hundred have been engaged in open opposition and resistance to the authority and control of the Government.

There has been a steady though not rapid There has been a steady though not rapid improvement in the moral, material and intellectual condition of the mass of the Indian population during the last twelve months. They are more tractable: fewer crimes and depredations are charged against them; more of them than at any prior period are engaged in useful and profitable industries; more than ever before are located upon individual allotments of land, tilling the soil and living in houses. More have laid aside the blanket for the dress of civilization. The average atfor the dress of civilization. The average at tendance of children in the schools is about 1,600 greater than heretofore, and many mo f the parents are auxious for the education f their children.

of their children.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation in the Indian Territory furnishes a striking illustration of this improvement. During the year 1885, as I stated in my last annual report, these Indians were so restiess and threatening, as to require precautionary measures to prevent open hostilities. During the past year quiet and order has prevailed upon the reservation. There has been an increase of over 1,500 acres in optivation. an increase of over 1.500 acres in cultivation; farms have been fenced by Indians, who have farms have been fenced by Indians, who have built for this purpose 100 miles of fencing. They have out and put up for winter use more than 400 tons of hay; hauled over 1,000, pounds of freight from the radroad to the agency, and have over 150 more of their children in schools. Nearly all of the "squaw men" on this reservation have become legally married to their Indian wives in conformity to the requirements of this department.

The correspondence opens with a dispatch of date March 19, 1886, from Sir Lionel S. Sackville West, the British Minister, to Secretary Bayard, transmitting a request that an ad interim construction of the terms of the existing treaty be reached by mutual consent, to be carried out informally until 2 more permanent to give notice to the United States Government to give notice to the United States fishermen that they are now precluded from stating in British North American territorial waters, as her Majesty's Governments are now considering the expediency of issuing a reciprocal notice with regard to British fishermen in American waters.

Berlin, Dec. 10.—General Bronsart Von Schellendorf, Minister of War, met the commission on the Military bill yesterday and it is stated that he said that the Government are desired the immediate passage of the bill for the purpose of mobilizing the army. The military year would begin April 1 and it would be impossible for the War Department to make the proposal of the crowning and canadian officials that an ad interim construction of the terms of the requirements of the department.

There are other evidences of a different There are other evidences of a different that the work of Indian consent, to be carried out informally until 2 management of the londan Bureau. The estimates presented for the Indian service for the ensuing year are \$422,386.20 less than those of the year previous. These things all considered show that the work of elevating the race is bearing fruit. While the Indian service for the ensuing year are \$422,386.20 less than those of the year previous. These things all considered show that the work of the year previous and the service for the ensuing year are \$422,386.20 less than those of the year previous. These things are the race is bearing the

the incorporation of the Indian race into our political and social system as citizens. Before, however, this consummat on, which will be the crowning glory of our Government, can be attained, there must be some radical changes in our Indian policy. The present system was, when adopted, admirably adapted to the then exist ng condition of the Indians, and is yet, so far as is required to keep in order and peace and the greatest pract cable comfort a large mass of savage and semi-barbarious population, dependent upon the chase and the bounty of the Government for its subsistence. But this condition it is impossible to continue.

As a stated in my last report, the only alternative now presented to the American Indian race is speedy entrance to the pale of American civil-zation, or absolute extinction. In order to escape the latter and attain the former, three conditions of preparation are indispensable. The first is to get established in this race the idea and habilitude of indi-

indispensable. The first is to get established in this race the idea and habilitude of individual property holding, thorough reliance upon its inviolability, and a perfect sense of security in the enjoyment of its benefits. Second, education of the entire mass of the second, educat on of the entire mass of the youth of this race, embracing a thorough knowledge of the use of the English language in the daily attairs of life, arithmetic, and the mechanical arts, among the males, and among the females the domestic arts in use with that sex. Third, a substitution of the universal operation of law among them in the enforcement of justice and the protection of person and respect, and the punishtion of person and property, and the punish-ment of crimes for the agencies of force and superstition.

PUBLIC LANDS. The area of public lands disposed of during the last fiscal year and the receipts from the same, as compiled from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, are as follows:

CASH SALES. Public sales..... Private entries...... Pre-emption entries...... Timber and stone entries..... Private entries.

vation) Coal land entries (exclusive of 1,181 -66 acres within the Ute reserva Town site entries..... Excesses on homestead and other Excesses on homestead and other entries

Abandoned military reservations...

Abandoned military reservations...

Commuted homesteads (section 230, R. S.), previously reported in original entries.

Commuted homesteads (act June 14, 1880), previously reported in original entries.

Final desert land entries, previously reported in original entries.

tries..... Total.....MISCELLANEOUS. 4,789,016.87

Homestead entries (original).....
Timber culture entries (original).
Entries with military bounty land
warrants.
Entries with agricultural college Scrip.
Entries with private land scrip (Supreme Court).
Entries with Sioux half-breed scrip
Entries with Choctaw scrip...
Entries with Chippewa half-breed

Cherokee school lands

1,033,825,36

Total..... 1,1,2,596.74 24,614,419.68 720,415,72 Swamp selections (approved)..... Railroad selections (approved).....

1.288,319.91

. . \$5,757,891.06

87,412,767.31

entries were made: Number of pre emption filings..... Number of soldiers' declaratory state-....50,678 Number of filings on Indian lands..... 6,772 Miscellaneous filings..... CASH RECEIPTS.

Omaha iands. Osage ceded lands. Osage trust and diminished reserve lands.

484,766.00 Military bounty-land-warrant loca-843.00 Fees on serip locations.

Pre emption and other filings....

Fees for reducing testimony to 148,375,25 writing
Fees on donation claims.
Fees on state selections
Fees on railroad selections
Fees on wagon-road selections.

Total receipts from public

limber-culture fees and commis-

Receipts from disposal of Indian 1,607,729.63 lands.... Fees for transcript of record fur-nished by general land office.... 10.587.40

313,481.96 59,207.89

Total acreage...... 2,302,376.67 The Commissioner's report upon the public surveys, though most interesting, is a painful exhibit. It appears from this document that most of the available agricultural land in most of the public land States and Territories has been largely returned as surveyed and the surveys pad for by the United States, but in many instances the reported surveys are so defective and erroneous as to e without merit and misleading, and that in other cases no actual surveys were made but plats were manufactured upon the bass of fictitious field notes.

but plats were manufactured upon the bas.s of fletitious fleid notes. * * * * * BUREAU OF LABOR.

The Commissioner of Labor submitted his annual report on March 17 last. It was impossible for him to submit a full report of the operations of the bureau at an earlier date, occase the bureau was not organized until during the last haif of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885. This first report relates ent rely to industrial depress ons and is the result of a plan outlined by the Commissioner and approved by me March 17, 1885. It groups facts drawn from trustworthy sources in Europe and America, which show conclusively that the depression which has existed in the United States for the past decade or more has been contemporaneous, not only in features but extent, with depressions in other industrial countries. The facts collected warrant the deduction that industrial depressions were largely exaggerated through the apprehension of business men amo of the public generally, growing out of a want of clearly defined knowledge of current events.

events.

Among the various causes alleged by manufacturers and others for the existence of industrial depressions are to be found the irrelation of the cause of regular, t es existing in the rates of duty un-der present tariff legislation. The nature and influence of these irregularities are illus der present tarif legislation. The nature and indivence of these irregularities are illustrated by statistics gathered by agents of the bureau, relating to lines of goods manufactured in England and largely imported into our own markets. Many well-informed business men allege that high duties on imported goods constitute a serious disturbing influence in manufacturing, but they complain more of the inequalities in rates than of high or low rates of duty. The statistics just referred to show that in one line of goods manufactured at Leeds the variation is from 50 per cent, to 180 per cent, on the price at the factory in England, the highest priced goods manufactured at Leeds the variation is from 50 per cent, to 180 per cent, on the price at the factory in England, the highest priced goods named being west-oi-England broadcloth, worth \$3.00 per yard in Leeds, the specific duty being 35 cents per pound and the ad valorem 40 per cent, making a total of 50.3 per cent, on the value at the factory, while it is further shown that this per cent, on cost steadily increases until it reaches 180.7 on low priced goods. These glaring inequalities are a potent cause of apprehension in the minds of wordness of disturbance in values.

low priced goods. These glaring inequalities are a potent cause of apprehension in the minds of producers, of disturbance in values, and, therefore, of corresponding depressions. With these facts comes a most valuable suggestion to which I wish to call attention and this suggest on the Commissioner puts in the following words:

"The adjustment of rates of duty on manufactured goods should be in accordance with the labor cost of production, etc. * * "The labor cost in product on and all the other elements of product on must be considered before an equitable schedule can be arranged. Until some such basis is adopted the inequalities shown * * will exist although they may be shifted so far as products are concerned." lucts are concerned."
In discussing remedial measures the Com-

In discussing remedial measures the Commissioner says:

"The judicious revision of the tar'ff regulating duties on a just and equitable basis, in so far as it removes apprehension and puts all business on a farer bass, would be a remedial measure. Such adjustment would bring stability, would relieve manufacturers of anxiety, would satisfy labor and keep the treasury supplied with funds. Practically these are the ends sought, it is presumed, by by an adjustment of the tariff, etc. Any adjustment on the basis of the cost of production would inevitably result in a constant enfargement of the free list, and in so far would have a moral effect in the community which could not be otherwise than healthful."

which could not be otherwise than healthful."

And, further, that a statutory provision should be made by which the tariff should be regulated on a basis of justice and science, and not on a haphazard basis, which affects only individual interests and oftentimes inflicts general harm.

The original tables in the report comprehend about forty industries, 59 establishments, and 150,000 employes, and they provide conclusively the feasibility of collecting exact information as to the cost of production upon all great products of this country and the countries where such products come into competition in the commerce of the world. With such information it seems there would be little difficulty in adjusting tariff rates upon an equitable basis.

Caving Land.

WILKESBARRE Pa., Dec. 6 .- A cave-in took place at the Fairmount colliery, at Cork Lane, near Pittston, yesterday, which caused great excitement. Three dwelling ouses went down with the crash and were completely demolished, the inmates barely escaping with their lives, the cave-in cover ing an area of one and one half acres. surface settled some fifteen feet. cause of the accident is attributed to the robbing of pillars in the mine underneath.

Joining the Knights. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6 .- A largely attended meeting of firemen and engineers was held yesterday afternoon at No. 505 Chestnut street. They were addressed by Harry Fink, an organizer of the Knights of Labor, who explained the objects and benefits to be derived from belonging to the The men were then formally organ ized in the order of the Knights of Labor.

General Manager Noble Dead,

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 6 .- Colonel George Noble, general manager for the receivers of the Texas Pacific railway, died in this city last night, after an illness of nine days For several years Colonel Noble occupied the position of division Superintendent on the Kansas Pacific railway and had filled many places of trust

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Synopsis of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury-His Views Upon the Silver Question-The Public Debt-National Fiances Discussed

Washington, Dec. 8 .- Secretary Manning's annual report to Congress is largely taken up with his well known views on the silver question, to substantiate which he dips largely into history. In desiring a discontinuance of the present system of coining silver dollars, he speaks for the benefits which he claims would arise, saying:

To stop the purchase of silver will enable the treasury, while the monetary system is eturning to its normal conditions, to maintain with certainty and greater ease the pres ent stock of silver coin at par with gold in all our fiscal and local uses, to the great relief from distrust of the owners and employers of cap tal, and so to the greater relief and increasing employment of labor-the first fruits of sound finance and the first condition of prosperity. To stop the purchase of silver of course will cause a new fall in the London market. Speedier and more assured will then be the day of its final restoration to its former place in the money of the world. It is the recent heavy fall which has opened the is the recent heavy fall which has opened the cyes that were blind and ears that were deaf. But a fall of silver, if the expense and mfux to the treasury are stopped will not enhance the trouble of the treasury or increase the difficulty of the duty which the laws impose to keep the silver circulation at par with gold within our own jurisdiction. Of course, compulsory employment of a money temporarly and locally inferior in funded debt payments, or in daily expense of any sort, means compulsory acceptance, and would force the inferiority to appear, whereas its skillful employment and an optional acceptance, which the laws of Congress do not forbid, will prevent that inferiority from appearing in our domestic trade which nothing can disgu se in our foreign exchanges. No prospective fall in the purchasing power of the metal can be so harrassing to the treasury as the perpetual inpour of a coin made full legal tender for its face, yet not worth its face, which the treasury is expected to employ like gold as if it were worth its face. To stop the purchase of silver will thus arrest the growth of that standing shame in our finance, the treasury surplus. It will put us in the way of abolishing the same altogether, not by cheating our creditors, shaving our pensioners, or cripping our wage earners, but by enalling the treasury to hold the silver dollar firmity in a local parity with the gold dollar until we can unite with the leading powers in restoring and establishing their permanent equivalence.

* * I respectfully recommend to the wisdom of Congress the unconditional repeal of the act of February 28, lois, accompanied by such a declaration.

NATIONAL FINANCES. eyes that were blind and ears that were deaf,

NATIONAL FINANCES. Secretary Manning makes an urgent de-mand for financial reform and the reduction of taxation. The following is the status of the national debt, together with his proposals to reduce the treasury surplus: The public debt cons sts of four princ pel tems, which are, in round numbers, as tol-

Our home consumption, as taxed, gave during the last fiscal year an increase of revenue beyond that of the previous fiscal year of \$15,749,295; but the first quarter of the present fiscal year gave \$7,303,406 increase of revenue beyond that of the first quarter of the last fiscal year. In other words, our taxes (duties and excise, amounting last year to about \$310,000,000) on commodities entered from abroad or produced, at home for consumption in the United States are giving an increase, and an augmenting increase. Congress at the last session expressed a solicitude to hasten as fast as practicable the payment of the funded debt subject to call. Exercising due discretion, such has ever been my duty and purpose, and the recent indication of the judgment of Congress on that hend, as well as the laws of Congress which direct my action, will continue to receive heedful attention. That part of the funded debt has been reduced to \$64,017,800, and in September payment to any holder, without regard to future calls, was publicler, without regard to future calls. Our home consumption, as taxed, gave dur

which direct my action, will continue to receive heedful attention. That part of the funded debt has been reduced to \$64,017,800, and in September payment to any holder, without regard to future ealls, was publicly offered. According to the best forecast now to be made in a matter that can better be hidged of from week to week, it will be practicable to have called for payment the ast of the three per cents by the first of next October. If prudent, an earlier date will be attempted.

Employment for the proceeds of our surplus taxation, reasons for delay in reducing our surplus taxation, the funded debt. Seiting aside the vanishing 3 per cents and the unfunded debt of \$346,000,000, the residue of the public debt has been in such was funded by our predecessors that \$250,000,000, the residue of the public debt has been in such was funded by our predecessors that \$250,000,000, the residue of the public debt has been in such was funded by our predecessors that \$250,000,000, the residue of the public debt has been in such was funded by our predecessors that \$250,000,000, the residue of the bondholder, before July 1, 1907. On and after those dates, respectively, but not until then, those loans are payable, at the option of the United States, at the r face and without premium. The present premium on the 4½ per cents of 1807 is about twenty-eight per cent. The present premium on the 4½ per cents of 1801 is about eleven per cent. The present premium on the 4 per cent of 1807 is about twenty-eight per cent. To continue our present surplus taxation, and to employ its proceeds tow or for some years to come in giving to the bondholder, before they are due and payable at par, is a fiscal pole of the proceed of the proce

Reduce taxation immediately to an annual Reduce taxation immediately to an annua revenue sufficing to pay our annual expenditure, including the sinking fund and excluding the silver purchase;
Pay our unfunded debt of \$346,681,016 with the present surplus, and the surplus which will accrue before the whole reduction of taxation can be made or take effect, and while no more funded debt can be paid except at a premium during the five years from now until 1891.

Litherefore, prespectfully recommend:

now until 1891.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend:
First-Repeal of the clause of the act of
February 28, 1878, making compulsory treasury purchases of silver, for the reasons
heretofore given and in order to reduce surplus and unnecessary taxation \$24,000,000 a

Second—Further reduction of surplus tax ation, beginning in a manner which will be suggested below, close down to the necessi-ties of the Government economically admin Stered. Third—Repeal of the act of May 31, 1878 making compulsory post-redemption issues and reissues of United States legal tender

and reissues of United States legal tender notes, thus facilitating—
Fourth—Gradual purchase and payment of \$346,681,016 outstanding promissory notes of the United States, with the present and accruing treasury surplus, issuing silver certificates in their room and gold certificates if need be, without contraction of the present circulating volume of the currency, these notes (called greenbacks) being now the only debt due and payable before 1891 except the three per cent, bonds, which are probably all to be called and paid early in the ensuing fiscal year. fiscal year.

The extraordinary conjunction of opport

nity and necessity, making practicable s complete a reform in our currency and s large a reform in our taxation, will, perhaps excuse a reference to the conditions and the method of their execution, which were se-out in my last asmual report, or any repet tion of what I have already had the honor t suggest in respectfully urging upon Co-gress the easy provision of a better currence for the people of the United States than th for the people of the United States than the best now possessed by any nation—"a currency in which every dollar note shall be the representative certificate of a con dollar actually in the treasury and payable on demand: a currency in which our monetary ont, coined in gold, or its equivalent, coined in silver, shall not be suffered to part company."

Daniel Manning, Secretary. STOCK ITEMS.

The American Jersey Cattle Club held a meeting at Chicago on the 26th ult., for the mutual interchange of ideas respecting stock growering. About one hundred members were present. A resolution was passed asking Congress and the State Legislatures to enact laws for the stamping out of pleuro-pneumonia in this country, and the board of directors was instructed to spend all the necessary funds of the club toward obtaining this end.

The time is drawing near when the judicions farmer will have the bulk of his hog crop ripe for the market or slaughter. It is but repeating a stereotyped story to say that a bushel of corn will ranke twice as much pork in the pleasant fall weather as it will consumed in winter's storms, vet a large per cent. of the farmers fail to grasp the idea in its magnitude and make the most of it. Corn represents cash and should not be wilfully squandered away in the winter's wind, snow and mod .-- Live-Stock Indicator.

A meeting was held in the Board of Trade rooms at St. Joseph, Mo., the other day, looking toward the organization of a permanent Fatt Stock Association for St. Joseph. After a full discussion of the matter, it was decided to undertake the enterprise, and a committee was appointed to at once draft plans and prepare articles of incorporation. The Legislature and State Board of Agriculture will be asked to aid the enterprise, the plan being considered feasible to secure the location of the State fat stock show at that city.

The disease among horses which seems to be killing so many of them off, seems to prevail in all the surrounding counties. It is believed that something in the corn is the cause of the disease. It is reported that a farmer in Audrain went into the field with twelve horses, gathering corn, and the next morning only one cost of the dozen was alive. A great many farmers are now muzzling their horses when they go to gather corn. It is the opinion that horses in biting off the ends of the ears of corn inhale the fine powder found in diseased ears, which causes indigestion and death .- St. Louis World.

There is some excuse for the average farmer who does not have his place stocked entirely with pure-bred animals. He seldom has the surplus cash necessary to buy first-class breeders to begin with; but there is no good reason why he should continue to perpetuate the scrubs that have been in the neighborhood ever since the country first settled. As much good stock as there is in the country, and as cheap as it is just now, we must conclude that none but the veriest old fogies will continue to "progress backward" by standing aloof and doggedly refusing to grade up their stock .- Kansas Farmer.

The report of the Nebraska Live Stock Sanitary Commission recently made to the Governor shows that the State authorities have caused 309 horses and mules to be destroyed on account of being diseased with glanders. 'A nominal appraisement of one dollar per head was made in almost every instance. Three persons died with glanders in the State within the past twelve months. They were inoculated while handling horses affected with the disease. The State has a live stock interest valued at \$80,000,000. At present the swine pleague can be found in every county in the State, and within the past two years Nebraska has suffered a loss of \$5,000,000 from diseases among animals.

FARM NOTES.

The North Nebraska Fair and Driving Park Association has been organized i Norfolk.

The Farmers' Independent Association of Hutchinson County, Dak., has been organized at Olivet. Its purpose is to en-courage the building of another radroad into the county, to give competing rates on freight.

President H. L. Loucke has called a special session of the Territorial Farmers Alliance to meet at Huron, Dak., on Wednesday, December 29, to take action in regard to needed legislation through the Legislature, which meets in January.

Oats are excellent for hens, especially if fed in connection with grass. During the summer there is no necessity for feeding an exclusive grain diet, but if oats are given plentifully the hens will lay without becoming too fat. The supposition that oats, when eaten, swell in the cropand do damage is not true. The dry oats are excellent, but if they are buried in the ground and allowed to sprout, they undergo a chemical change of composition, and will be greedily scratched up and devoured. -Exchange.

We do not believe the time has come when the small farmer can successfully conduct his business without performing some manual labor, nor when the large farmer can attain marked success without that intimate knowledge of his work which comes from actual participation in it, but we do most fully believe that the day is forever past in this country when the chief reliance of the successful farmer, whether his acres be few or many, can be placed upon manual industry, howeverpersistent, if undirected by a mind conversant with the progress of the times in all that relates to the business .- Farm, Stock and Home. It is not generally known that in the ex-

treme southwest corner of Louisiana lies the largest producing farm in the world. It runs 100 miles north and south and twenty-five miles east and west, and is owned and operated by a syndicate of Northern capitalists. Their general manager stated that all the cultivating, ditching. etc., is done by steam power. "We take," said the manager, "a tract, say half a mile wide, for instance, and place an engine at each side. These engines are portable and operate a cable attached to four plows, and under this arrangement we are enabled to plow thirty acres a day with only the labor of three men. Our harrowing, planting and other cultivating is done in a like manner." The farm consists of 1,500,000 acres, and the fencing alone cost about \$50,000.

Notes.

The second annual exhibition of the Missouri Chicken Fanciers' Club was recently held at Hannibal. The collection was one of the finest ever given by a club of the kind, while the entries were 100 per

cent. in excess of those of last year. Michael Regan, of Platte Center, Neb. had thirty-three head of steers driven by the late storm into Shell creek. Twentytaree perished in the ice, snow and water, and the remaining ten walked across on

the bodies of the fallen. An alfalfa meadow grows so rich and luxuriant in the West that not a weed or shrub can show itself. It crowds out all other plants and takes full possession.