

# Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1886.

NUMBER 8.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The order of Assistant Secretary Thompson, of the Treasury Department, ordering all principals to report for work went into effect on the 15th. The system of employing substitutes by the clerks had grown into dangerous magnitude, large numbers of clerks upon the rolls not having been at their posts for as much as two years.

DELEGATES representing fraternal societies with a membership of 350,000 met in Washington on the 16th, and organized the National Congress of Fraternal Beneficiary Societies.

The estimates for the establishment of the navy for the fiscal year are \$10,000,000 less than last year, only \$5,000,000 being asked for the construction of vessels.

The President on the 17th reinstated as United States attorney for the Western district of Missouri Colonel M. E. Benton, who was recently suspended for active participation in politics.

The Washington Medical Association recently appointed a committee to wait upon the Secretary of the Interior to inquire what foundation there was in the charge that some of the doctors in the district were derelict in their duty in the certification of sickness for department clerks.

The department officials charged that the local physicians did not report cases of drunkenness.

The suit brought by the Government against General Adam Badeau to recover \$10,500 alleged to have been received by him for notarial fees while acting as United States Consul General at London, was dismissed by Judge Brown in the United States Circuit Court.

#### THE EAST.

The question of lighting the Bartholdi statue of Liberty was officially brought to the attention of the President on the 16th for the first time by the Secretary of the Treasury. The President directed it to be placed in the hands of the Light House Board.

JOSEPH McMERX, under sentence to death in the jail at Millintown, Pa., for murdering his wife by poison last March, escaped the other night and is still at large. His case had been appealed to the Supreme Court and a decision was daily expected.

It was reported in New York labor circles recently that Henry George is going to Ireland in a short time to speak in behalf of Home Rule.

The Legislature of Vermont passed a bill providing that all hotels or restaurants using oleomargarin shall put up large signs notifying the public of the fact.

A New York dispatch says that the effects of the late Salmi Morse, of "Passion Play" fame, are to be sold to pay the claims against his estate.

A TERRIBLE disaster happened on the 18th on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad. A huge mass of rock and earth came tumbling down a precipice and crushing a passenger train. The scene following the accident was indescribable, many being injured, some fatally.

EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR died on the morning of the 18th in New York City of cerebral apoplexy. He had been afflicted by an affection of the kidneys for some time and ever since he left the Executive Mansion has done little else than try to regain his health. His death, however, was rather unexpected.

HON. THOMAS H. DUDLEY, ex-Consul to Liverpool, has brought suit against United States Senator William J. Sewell for \$35,000 damages for remarks made by the latter in a speech at a Republican meeting at Camden October 7.

The vitrol works of the John L. Thompson Chemical Company, near West Troy, N. Y., were demolished by a cyclone recently. Six men were badly burned by vitrol, but none fatally. The loss is \$40,000.

THREEMASKED men effected an entrance into the residence of Matthew McKeever, of Oakland township, Butler, Pa., and after a fight lasting an hour, in which McKeever's sisters, Margaret and Jane, were terribly injured, succeeded in stealing a bucket containing nearly \$10,000.

At the session of the American Humane Association on the 18th measures were taken to memorialize Congress in reference to the transportation of cattle, the protection of birds and the protection of children exhibited on the stage.

CHARLES A. BROWN, of Syracuse, N. Y., and P. L. Burgett, of Newark, N. J., were killed lately by the explosion of a filter in a pen in the Experimental salt works at Syracuse. George Denton was badly scalded and otherwise injured. The building was badly wrecked.

The steamer Beaconsfield, with a cargo of 70,000 bushels of wheat, outward bound from New York to Aberdeen, came into collision off the Battery recently with the steamer Britannia, bound from Mediterranean ports. The Beaconsfield was struck near the coal breakers and water poured in, extinguishing the fires. She was assisted by tugs to Hoboken. The Britannia came to anchor with her bow badly damaged above the water line.

MISS MARY NASH AGNEW and Miss Grace H. Dodge, who were lately appointed Commissioners of Public Schools by Mayor Grace, of New York, have taken the oath of office.

#### THE WEST.

DR. SALMON, speaking of the cattle plague in Clinton County, Ill., says that it is not pleuro-pneumonia, but verminous bronchitis, very contagious and frequently fatal. The worst portions in each case disclosed thousands of small, hair-like white worms from one to two inches long in the bronchial tubes. The infected cattle are quarantined, and it is thought the disease will be checked.

The American Humane Association, composed of delegates from the various State humane societies, met at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, in annual convention on the 17th, about fifty delegates being present.

The Adams Express Company has sent a confidential circular to the merchants and bankers throughout the country giving a description of the bonds and notes stolen from their express car on the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad on the night of October 25.

A large derrick in the stone yard of the Randolph Bridge Company recently fell, killing John Cowell and injuring another. The strikers at the Chicago packing houses were resuming work on the 17th, but expressed great dissatisfaction with the terms offered them and fears are entertained of more trouble.

The Veterinarian convention at Chicago on the 17th listened to a report by a committee appointed to investigate the contagious pleuro-pneumonia existing in that city, and declared by resolution that inoculation was extremely dangerous and objectionable.

It was lately reported that a scheme had been frustrated to poison P. D. Armour by a sample package of buck wheat containing strychnine, which was left at his house in Chicago.

The fourth annual banquet of the Iroquois Club occurred at the Palmer House, Chicago, on the night of the 17th. Speaker Carlisle and Senator Beck were among the speakers.

At the regular meeting of district assembly No. 24, Knights of Labor, held at Chicago on Tuesday night, a resolution was adopted denouncing the recent trial of the condemned anarchists as having been conducted unfairly, and sympathizing with them in their efforts to obtain a new trial.

DELEGATIONS from all the relief boards in the Masonic order in the United States in the Masonic Relief Association, met at St. Louis on the 17th to discuss plans for more effective work. The object is to prevent the commission of frauds upon subordinate lodges by those who are not worthy of relief.

While the snow plow on the Fonda Narrow Gauge road of the Wabash system was pushing through a drift near Panora recently three trackmen, Mr. Farrow and his son and Joseph Davis, were struck and so badly injured that Farrow and his son died. Davis had both legs broken and was otherwise severely hurt.

It was officially announced that Henry B. Dueterberg, the city treasurer of Vincennes, Ind., was short in his accounts from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

The grand jury has returned its report in the Haddock murder case, bringing in indictments against John Arensdorff for murder and conspiracy, and Albert "Bismarck" Henry Sherman, Paul Leader, F. Munchrauth, Jr., Sylvester Grand, George Trieber, Henry Peters, L. Platt and H. L. Leavitt for conspiracy.

A DETROIT special reports the wrecking of the schooner Enadilla, of Detroit, which, valued at \$15,000, at McGulpin Point, Straits of Mackinaw. The boat was insured for \$10,000.

It was stated by a member of the Switchmen's Union recently that it had been decided to make no further demand on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company for an increase in wages. The failure of the recent labor demonstrations in Chicago has, to a large extent, influenced the Milwaukee switchmen against a strike.

ONE result of the stock yards strike has been the securing of a license by the Knights of Labor of Chicago for a corporation to be known as the Chicago Co-operative Packing and Provision Company. It was claimed that \$35,000 had been subscribed without any canvass, and that a plant of \$50,000 would be ready to begin slaughtering March 15 next.

BASE BALL circles were recently started by the information that the Detroit Club had announced its determination to withdraw from the National League. The reason given was that a majority of the league managers had destroyed the club's prospects by passing a rule which would prove financially disastrous to the Detroiters.

FOXY AN SIXTH, convicted of the murder of a Chinese woman five years ago, was hanged in San Francisco recently.

ALL the employes of the Bolton steel works at Canton, O., struck recently because the manager wanted to make an experiment.

It was claimed that an Ohio chemist had discovered a process that would revolutionize lighting and heating. The principle of the invention was to force air alternately through water and oil. The chemist had been given a large sum for his discovery by some capitalists.

#### THE SOUTH.

A FIRE at Durham, N. C., in the grocery store of F. R. Atwater, burned a large part of the business portion of the town. Loss, \$500,000; insurance, \$150,000.

The hands on the Fairview plantation, one mile above Berwick, La., struck lately for fifty per cent advance in wages.

#### GENERAL.

At Frankfurt, Germany, the police raided a secret meeting of Socialists which was recently held in the beer cellar of Heinrich Prince, himself a militant socialist. Twenty-five persons were arrested, and the documents and letters of members were seized.

The Greek Government has dissolved the Legislative Assembly. A new election will take place in January.

It was said recently that the Canadian Government is likely to encounter new obstacles in its efforts to maintain the cruizers to watch the American fishermen in the matter of expense. The recent Canadian balance sheet says that the Government ran nearly \$3,000,000 behind last year, and the expense of maintaining the fishing cruizers is considerable.

The American schooner Flying Sloop, seized for violation of the fishery regulations, was lately released at Halifax, N.S., on payment of \$400 under protest.

A MINISTERIAL crisis was impending recently in Greece owing to the members of the opposition withdrawing from the chambers during an important division, leaving the house without a quorum.

It was claimed that there had been severe fighting at Myrovee, in which sixty Burmese were killed.

It was recently reported on semi-official authority that General Kanbarus was about to be recalled from Bulgaria and that the step would be accepted as an indication that the powers have arranged to replace the attempt to solve the Bulgarian difficulty by action on the spot by an international adjustment.

A RECENT letter from Havana stated that a party of bandits under Romero had demanded of Senor Pedraza \$10,000. As he refused to give them what they asked they burned extensive cane fields, dwelling houses and every thing of value on the plantation.

The management of the Mexican Central railway recently discharged every passenger conductor on the road, some sixty in all. The removals were made on secret reports of spotters, who discovered an organized system of stealing. About twenty American station agents have also been discharged on the ground of their supposed complicity with the conductors.

EXTENSIVE preparations are being made among the Fenians of Dublin to observe the anniversary of the execution of the "Manchester martyrs."

It was recently stated that the Canadian Government was restive at being made a refuge for public and private thieves and would welcome a treaty which would make it dangerous for thieves to flock there, and that the United States Government hoped such a treaty would soon be passed by Congress.

The question of indorsing woman suffrage came up in the National Grand, Patrons of Husbandry, on the 18th, and caused a heated discussion which threatened to disrupt that body for a time. The matter was finally left unsettled.

This Roumanian municipal elections resulted in a triumph for the National Liberals, who carried seventy-two urban districts, including Bucharest, Craiova, Braila and Jassy, polling 20,445 votes, against 4,800 for the opposition.

A DISPATCH from Montreal said that Cardinal Teschereau will leave early in December with Cardinal Gibbons to receive the red hat at the hands of the Pontiff himself in the consistory to be held next month. When in Rome the question of the church and the Knights of Labor will be definitely arranged. At present a difference of opinion exists among the Bishops on the subject.

ADVICES have been received at London to the effect that a ship crowded with laborers returning from Queensland foundered in the Pacific ocean and that 140 lives were lost.

ITALY has lately proposed to Germany that the powers hold a conference to consider the Bulgarian question in all its aspects.

CAPTAIN NABOKOFF, who led the revolt at Bourgas, and three sergeants who were implicated in the rioting, have been condemned to death. Several former officials in Roumelia, who took part in the revolt, were sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Mrs. REKXIE and her three children were poisoned at the South Toll Cupar-Fife, a town of Scotland, capital of the County of Fife, by the escape of gas. The family were preparing to join the husband in America.

The royal college and intermediary schools at Huy, Belgium, were lately destroyed by fire.

#### THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The funeral ceremonies over General Arthur's remains will be entirely without display. His remains will not lie in state, but after services, Monday, will be taken direct to Rural Cemetery at Albany. The Board of Aldermen yesterday received a message from Mayor Grace in regard to the death of ex-President Arthur. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, all public buildings were ordered closed and public business suspended on the day of the funeral. Only the family will accompany the body to the church. The casket is to be of fine oak, covered with broadcloth with trimmings on the outside. On the top will be a silver plate on which will be engraved the name and date of the death. The time for the funeral services in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth streets, has been definitely set for nine o'clock on Monday morning. The services will be conducted by the rector of the church, assisted by Rev. W. A. Leonard, of St. John's church, Washington. Beyond the public business conducted by Major General Schofield from the church to the depot there will be no public display in the funeral cortege, it being the desire of the family that there should be no military escort by the State troops, with which General Arthur was so long associated.

YANKEE postoffice changes in Kansas: Discontinued—Dora, Labette County; Lund, Clay County; Glendale, Bourbon County; Pleasant Run, Pottawatomie County; James Crossing, Jackson County; Stannwood, Leavenworth County.

EDGAR JAMES, a boy sixteen years old, was lately arrested at North Topeka for burglarizing a dry goods store.

The Salvation Army lately invaded North Topeka, and runaway horses and broken limbs were in the order.

KANSAS has more ladies holding the office of county superintendent than any other State in the union.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS, the attorney of Mantau, Ia., died at the Sisters' Hospital, in Leavenworth, the other morning, from injuries received from falling from the Missouri & Kansas bridge several nights previous.

MORTON County has been organized, and Richland named as the county seat.

MANY cattle are said to be dying in Wilson County. Their death is attributed to smut in corn.

A KANSAS quarrel between Tom Austin and John Northington, both colored, at Topeka, the latter filled Austin with the contents of a shotgun, inflicting serious if not fatal wounds.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the State Fair Association was held recently at Topeka and a committee of five was appointed to make suggestions and reports as to the next State fair.

THERE are in Sherman County seven towns within a radius of seven miles, all fighting for the county seat.

W. D. SPELTMAN, a line repairer in the employ of the Santa Fe, met with a peculiar accident near Topeka the other day. He was carrying a steel bar on his shoulder when it fell, passing entirely through his foot, pinning it to the ground.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### A School Land Decision.

The Supreme Court has made an important decision which is of interest to settlers on school lands. The case decided was that of the State vs. Budgett. Budgett settled on school land a few days prior to the passage of the act of the last session of the Legislature amending the school laws, and made application to enter his land under the old law, which was in force when he made his settlement. The lower court decided in his favor and the case was taken to the Supreme Court. The latter tribunal holds that settlement and improvement upon school lands under the provisions of section 4, article 14, c. 122, session laws 1875, with a view to purchase the same for the appraised value thereof, exclusive of the value of the improvements do not confer a vested right in the land so settled upon. After a review of the case the court summed up as follows: "The only way of making the lands granted by the Congress of the United States to the State for school purposes available, is by their sale. To accomplish this certain rules and regulations are necessary. The people who are the beneficiaries, acting through their Legislature adopted certain terms for the purchase of these school lands in the act of 1875, but these terms have been changed by the act of 1886. Budgett paid no money, nor tendered any money for the lands he now claims, prior to the passage of the act of 1886, and he filed no petition to purchase the land until the act was in full force. He has never received any receipt or certificate of purchase, and his claim rests solely upon his settlement and improvements on the land, consisting of a sod house and five acres of breaking. There is nothing in the acts of his to confer a vested right or any kind of claim to the land against the State. If he wishes to purchase the land settled upon by him, for the appraised value thereof, exclusive of the value of the improvements, he must comply with all the prerequisites of the law in force at the time he presents his petition to the probate court. The judgment of the district court will be reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings."

THE wedding of Lieutenant Pettit, of the Army, shot by a Leavenworth Highway Robber on His Wedding Day—No Clue to the Assassin. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 18.—One of the boldest attempts at robbery that has been perpetrated in this city occurred shortly after midnight last night on Broadway near Kiowa street. The facts, as near as can be ascertained, are these: Lieutenant James S. Pettit, of the First infantry, who has been serving for some time in the Department of Arizona, arrived in this city some days ago and was to be married this afternoon to Miss Bessie Sharpe, daughter of Paymaster Sharpe of the United States Army. Every arrangement for the wedding had been completed, guests from a distance had arrived and the special car that was to bear the bridal party on their Eastern tour had been engaged. Yesterday afternoon the groom-elect came down into the city and drew from one of the banks funds sufficient to bear the expenses of the trip, and returned to the residence of Major Sharpe. In the evening the parties visited the church where the ceremony was to be performed for the purpose of rehearsal, and all returned to Major Sharpe's about nine o'clock except Lieutenant Pettit, who was compelled to go to the depot to meet Lieutenant A. L. Smith and James R. Richards, of the Fourth Cavalry, his friends, who arrived about ten o'clock on the Missouri Pacific, and the party went to the New Delmonico where they had supper. Lieutenant Pettit remained with them until midnight and then started to the residence of Major Sharpe, and when the point mentioned was reached, which was about five blocks from his destination, a man sprang from the darkness to throw up his arms. The lieutenant then caught his assailant by the shoulder, when the would-be robber drew a revolver, and placing it against the breast of the officer, fired, the ball entering about one and a half inches to the left of the right breast. The officer fell and his assailant ran away without securing any booty. After a few moments the wounded man aroused sufficiently to make his way to Major Sharpe's residence, where aid was secured and his wounds dressed. The only cause assigned for the perpetration of the deed is that some one saw him draw the money yesterday morning and wait for him for the purpose of robbery. The condition of the officer was such as to cause the wedding to be postponed. This is the third time the wedding has been postponed. In September, 1885, they were to be married, but the outbreak of the Indians in the West, where he was stationed, caused it impossible for him to leave his post. The bride is a niece of Mrs. General Grant, and among the presents received was a medal that was once the property of General Grant. The affair has created a great deal of excitement in the city, where the parties are both popular. The wedding is quite a favorite in society circles. At a late hour the wounded officer was resting very well, and it is thought will be able to get out in a few days, although the ball has not been located. No clue to the assassin has yet been obtained.

APPOINTMENTS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The President has made some important consular appointments, one or two of which will attract attention. Mr. Charles Jonas, of Wisconsin, is finally sent to Prague, Austria, notwithstanding the very vigorous opposition of the Austrian Government at the time he was nominated early in the administration. It was generally understood at the time that the department simply withdrew the nomination of Mr. Jonas in order that the renouuncances which were made by the Austrian Government might be inquired into, and it is ascertained whether or not there was any justice in the charge that Mr. Jonas had been, as an editor or a literary man, an active enemy of the Austrian Government, particularly among the Bohemians.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that Mr. Juessen, Consul General at Vienna, was instructed by the department some time since to visit Prague and to make a personal investigation of the complaints, which the Austrian Government had made relative to Mr. Jonas. Mr. Juessen did so, and his report has been for some time on the confidential files of the State Department. The fact that Mr. Jonas is appointed indicates that the Austrian Government is satisfied that it has unjustly opposed Mr. Jonas, or that the administration is not disposed to permit any further agitation from Austria in the matter of its diplomatic appointments. Should the latter be the case it is quite probable that the Austrian mission, so long vacant, may soon be filled.

Mr. Alexander C. Jones, of West Virginia, who has been appointed Consul to Chin King, China, was appointed Consul to an important Eastern port, either in the Hay or Arthur administration, and was removed early in this administration. The President soon learned that he had made a mistake in removing an efficient consular officer and he has now reappointed him to a more important position.

The President has made the following appointments: To be Consuls of the United States—Charles Jonas, of Wisconsin, at Prague; C. T. Greilert, of California, at Algiers; Edmund Johnson, of New Jersey, at Kefti; Alexander C. Jones, of West Virginia, at Chin King. Pay Director James Fulton, United States Navy, to be Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and Paymaster General United States Navy.

Salami Morse's Effects. NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The manuscript and personal property of the late Salami Morse, of "Passion Play" fame, are to be sold by the public administrator to pay the claims entered against his estate. When the playwright died he left several unfinished manuscripts besides a lot of dramatic works, stories, lectures, and also furniture and jewelry that was turned over to his sister, Mrs. Behrends. After a litigation extending over a period of two years, instituted by Mrs. Isabella Gault, Mr. Morse's old landlady, the property has been turned over to the public administrator, and will be sold. Among the effects are the manuscripts of the "Passion Play," "Queen Margaret's Sisters on the Yellowstone," and the Morse lectures on "Jews and Jesus," which the author had just signed a contract to deliver at the time of his death.

## THE WEDDING POSTPONED.

### Lieutenant Pettit, of the Army, Shot by a Leavenworth Highway Robber on His Wedding Day—No Clue to the Assassin.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 18.—One of the boldest attempts at robbery that has been perpetrated in this city occurred shortly after midnight last night on Broadway near Kiowa street. The facts, as near as can be ascertained, are these: Lieutenant James S. Pettit, of the First infantry, who has been serving for some time in the Department of Arizona, arrived in this city some days ago and was to be married this afternoon to Miss Bessie Sharpe, daughter of Paymaster Sharpe of the United States Army. Every arrangement for the wedding had been completed, guests from a distance had arrived and the special car that was to bear the bridal party on their Eastern tour had been engaged. Yesterday afternoon the groom-elect came down into the city and drew from one of the banks funds sufficient to bear the expenses of the trip, and returned to the residence of Major Sharpe. In the evening the parties visited the church where the ceremony was to be performed for the purpose of rehearsal, and all returned to Major Sharpe's about nine o'clock except Lieutenant Pettit, who was compelled to go to the depot to meet Lieutenant A. L. Smith and James R. Richards, of the Fourth Cavalry, his friends, who arrived about ten o'clock on the Missouri Pacific, and the party went to the New Delmonico where they had supper. Lieutenant Pettit remained with them until midnight and then started to the residence of Major Sharpe, and when the point mentioned was reached, which was about five blocks from his destination, a man sprang from the darkness to throw up his arms. The lieutenant then caught his assailant by the shoulder, when the would-be robber drew a revolver, and placing it against the breast of the officer, fired, the ball entering about one and a half inches to the left of the right breast. The officer fell and his assailant ran away without securing any booty. After a few moments the wounded man aroused sufficiently to make his way to Major Sharpe's residence, where aid was secured and his wounds dressed. The only cause assigned for the perpetration of the deed is that some one saw him draw the money yesterday morning and wait for him for the purpose of robbery. The condition of the officer was such as to cause the wedding to be postponed. This is the third time the wedding has been postponed. In September, 1885, they were to be married, but the outbreak of the Indians in the West, where he was stationed, caused it impossible for him to leave his post. The bride is a niece of Mrs. General Grant, and among the presents received was a medal that was once the property of General Grant. The affair has created a great deal of excitement in the city, where the parties are both popular. The wedding is quite a favorite in society circles. At a late hour the wounded officer was resting very well, and it is thought will be able to get out in a few days, although the ball has not been located. No clue to the assassin has yet been obtained.

APPOINTMENTS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The President has made some important consular appointments, one or two of which will attract attention. Mr. Charles Jonas, of Wisconsin, is finally sent to Prague, Austria, notwithstanding the very vigorous opposition of the Austrian Government at the time he was nominated early in the administration. It was generally understood at the time that the department simply withdrew the nomination of Mr. Jonas in order that the renouuncances which were made by the Austrian Government might be inquired into, and it is ascertained whether or not there was any justice in the charge that Mr. Jonas had been, as an editor or a literary man, an active enemy of the Austrian Government, particularly among the Bohemians.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that Mr. Juessen, Consul General at Vienna, was instructed by the department some time since to visit Prague and to make a personal investigation of the complaints, which the Austrian Government had made relative to Mr. Jonas. Mr. Juessen did so, and his report has been for some time on the confidential files of the State Department. The fact that Mr. Jonas is appointed indicates that the Austrian Government is satisfied that it has unjustly opposed Mr. Jonas, or that the administration is not disposed to permit any further agitation from Austria in the matter of its diplomatic appointments. Should the latter be the case it is quite probable that the Austrian mission, so long vacant, may soon be filled.

Mr. Alexander C. Jones, of West Virginia, who has been appointed Consul to Chin King, China, was appointed Consul to an important Eastern port, either in the Hay or Arthur administration, and was removed early in this administration. The President soon learned that he had made a mistake in removing an efficient consular officer and he has now reappointed him to a more important position.

The President has made the following appointments: To be Consuls of the United States—Charles Jonas, of Wisconsin, at Prague; C. T. Greilert, of California, at Algiers; Edmund Johnson, of New Jersey, at Kefti; Alexander C. Jones, of West Virginia, at Chin King. Pay Director James Fulton, United States Navy, to be Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and Paymaster General United States Navy.

Salami Morse's Effects. NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The manuscript and personal property of the late Salami Morse, of "Passion Play" fame, are to be sold by the public administrator to pay the claims entered against his estate. When the playwright died he left several unfinished manuscripts besides a lot of dramatic works, stories, lectures, and also furniture and jewelry that was turned over to his sister, Mrs. Behrends. After a litigation extending over a period of two years, instituted by Mrs. Isabella Gault, Mr. Morse's old landlady, the property has been turned over to the public administrator, and will be sold. Among the effects are the manuscripts of the "Passion Play," "Queen Margaret's Sisters on the Yellowstone," and the Morse lectures on "Jews and Jesus," which the author had just signed a contract to deliver at the time of his death.

## THE STORM KING.

### Blizzards in the West and Cyclones in the East Cause Suffering and Consternation.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 18.—A heavy northwest gale sprang up on the lake, Tuesday night, which developed into the severest storm known here in six years. The snow had been falling all day. The sea grew higher every hour, washing over the breakwater and throwing spray forty feet into the air. At two o'clock yesterday afternoon the waves destroyed the harbor light house, throwing it over into the harbor. All the docks in the city not especially protected were severely damaged during the afternoon. The schooner Elizabeth Gerlach, laden with coal, succeeded in coming safely into the harbor. The schooner Florida was not so fortunate. She was driven in about four o'clock and dropped anchor outside the harbor. The tug Gillet went out to rescue the men and succeeded in getting them all off safely except Andrew Peterson, the mate, who in jumping into the tug was caught between the tug and schooner as they came together and was so badly hurt that he died last evening. The storm abated a little during the night but yesterday was raging with renewed vigor. The barge Wallace with her consort are at the Chocoyee beach, four miles east of here. Both boats will be a total loss. A crew of sailors have been at work all day making efforts to save the crews, but without avail. The sea is running so high that nothing can drive. A rescuing crew were nearly drowned before the effort to save the men was abandoned. The barge was lying low in the water, and seems to be giving way. Every wave goes over her deck. Many lives are being lost on account of the scarcity of life saving apparatus. The schooner Florida lies off this city a total wreck.

AT WILKESBARRE. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 19.—A brief but destructive cyclone accompanied by rain prevailed here and in the Wyoming valley yesterday morning, causing intense excitement while it lasted. The roofs of houses in various parts of the city were torn off, telegraph and telephone wires to all parts were greatly damaged and trees were snapped in twain. At Kingston, a mile from here, the new Catholic Church was blown away. At Parsons, three miles from this city, Robert Johnson, a carpenter, was struck by a flying plank and instantly killed. The steeple of the Methodist Church, one of the highest in this section, was completely demolished. The Delaware and Hudson colliers, at Parsons and Mill creek, were forced to suspend work because of damage to their shaft buildings.

AT DES MOINES. DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 19.—The storm continued with increased severity yesterday. The railroads in the northern part of the State are blocked. The Chicago & Rock Island passenger train No. 2 was known bound west of here at midnight. All the Chicago trains are snowbound on the West end. While the snow plow on the Fonda Narrow Gauge road of the Wabash system was pushing through a drift near Panora, yesterday, three trackmen—Mc. Farrow and his son and Joseph Davis, were struck and so badly injured that Farrow and son died last evening. Davis had both legs broken and was otherwise severely hurt. The storm was so blinding that the men could not be seen by the engineer.

AT HARTFORD. HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 19.—The storm in this city from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. yesterday was very violent. No loss of life is reported but many buildings were unroofed and barns blown down. Chimneys, fences and trees were tipped over or broken. The wires are down and reports of damage in neighboring places have not yet been received. The loss here will amount to many thousand dollars. A number of large tobacco sheds containing this year's valuable crop are reported to have been blown down and there will be large losses of that sort throughout the country.

AT TROY. TROY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The vitrol works of the John L. Thompson Chemical Company, near West Troy, were demolished by a cyclone yesterday morning. Six men were badly burned by vitrol, but none fatally. The loss is \$40,000. A canal boat captain was blown into the canal and drowned.

#### MORE FIGURES.

The Latest Estimate upon the Composition of the Next Congress. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Assigning the several candidates elected to the next Congress to the party which their declared predilection favor, the House of the Fifty-fifth Congress will stand 170 Democrats to 155 Republicans. This calculation concedes to the Republicans two members from Rhode Island, as they will no doubt fill the vacancy now existing in that delegation. In voting by delegations, should the Presidential election be thrown into the House, the Republicans will have twenty States—the requisite number to elect under the constitution, to seventeen for the Democrats. One State (New Hampshire) will have no vote, her delegation being equally divided politically. The State delegations having a Republican majority are California, Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Virginia, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Maine, Nevada and Wisconsin—20. The States with Democratic delegations are Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, Maryland, Mississippi, West Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Minnesota and Connecticut—17. In Colorado the Democrats claim that their candidate was counted out, and they may count him in by a vote of the House. That would make the delegation stand 18 for the Republicans to 18 for the Democrats, but with a Presidency at stake the Republicans would fight desperately to retain their twenty votes. At the recent election the Republicans gained over the Democrats four districts in Illinois, three in Indiana, one in Iowa, two in Michigan, five in Ohio, two in Kentucky, one in New Jersey, two in New York, two in North Carolina and four in Virginia—26 in all. They lost one district in each of the States of California, Connecticut, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Carolina and Tennessee—three in Minnesota and two in Massachusetts—eleven in all, leaving a net gain for the Republicans of fifty-two districts.

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

ROTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

## IN OLDEN TIMES.

If turkey failed and beef was tough,  
With toll and debt increasing,  
We sighed at morn'g but we were enough,  
And laughed because the times were rough  
And erst's demands unceasing.

Beyond the clouds the future stood  
With gifts of joy or sorrow,  
We trusted God to make them good,  
And waited still in thankful mood,  
The dawning of the morrow.

"Things might be worse," the father said,  
"Hope darkened morn'g," said mother;  
"The household menials were not dead,  
The household sards had not,"  
God saved us to each other."

And so that old Thanksgiving Day,  
In doubt and darkness rising,  
We found of praise, and love's sweet way  
Our souls in joy baptizing.

Oh! not for pleasure's idle reign,  
Nor luxury's soft condition,  
Ereps praise that sweeten pain  
And faith that ripens souls like grain  
For harvest fields elysian.

Thanksgiving, in the humble home  
Where toil and care are neighbors,  
Brings down, somehow, from kingdom come,  
And faith that lights the morn'g's sun  
And blesses rudest labors.

Despite no day of little things,  
No joy in lowly station;  
For toilers may be more than kings  
To Him who gives and grants his wings  
And faith its coronation.

And in the happy year that lie  
Beyond the shadowy river,  
The soul that rather sing than sigh  
May still be blessed and gladdened by  
Thanksgiving's love forever.  
—B. S. Parker, in Memphis Sunday Times.

## "LITTLE BILLY."

### How He and the "Boys" Treated Widow St. Clair.

Some twenty-five miles south of the capital of Ohio, in the rich valley of the Scioto, is the quaint town of C—. If any part of this cradle of Presidents, Senators, Chief Justices and great Generals deserves to be called "classic ground," this valley of the Scioto preeminently has that claim. It bears abundant testimony to prehistoric occupation by a people well advanced in arts and sciences. On both sides of the river were mounds, fortifications and sacred inclosures, concerning which the Indians, who occupied these lands at the coming of the white man, had no traditions. Within a radius of seven miles several severe battles were fought between the Indians and whites in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Once this was dotted with Indian villages; here in olden times burned the council fire of the red men; here the affairs of the nation were discussed in general council and the important questions of peace and war decided. When these restless tribes made incursions to other States and captured prisoners, they were brought here to pass through the terrible ordeal of running the gauntlet or to be immolated upon the altar of the red man's vengeance, and made to suffer every torture that savage ingenuity could invent. Here, too, Logan made that famous speech which has stirred the heart of every American school boy ever since.

In the early part of the present century, when Pickaway County was formed, the land which was afterward covered with this town of C— was designed and laid out as the county town. On the very center of this site was a circular fort or sacred inclosure sixty-nine feet in diameter. This contained at its center a remarkable mound with semi-circular pavement at the east. It was decided by those who had the matter in charge that this ancient fort, or whatever it might have been, should be the center of the town, contain the court-house, and from it the streets should diverge. So a town with all the streets radii of a circle was started.

It was well enough to begin with, but as the years went by a thriving village sprung up. Men of stirring business qualities became residents—men who liked to have things like other people. So it came about gradually that there was something wrong with the town. The village magistrates began to talk the matter over. The able to have that the less it seemed desirable to have that octagon court-house the center of every thing. After mature deliberation it was decided "to square the circle," which they at once proceeded to do. That town was squared, and you should have seen it a few years after the squaring process as I did. At this time I had no idea of its mathematical struggle and I stood at the hotel window and gazed in amazement. Most of the houses within my range of vision seemed to me to have been built somewhere in the etherial blue and then deliberately dropped down to hit as they would and then become stationary, the front yards had such a hap-hazard, crazy-quilt look. To my young eyes the town had that strange appearance of being governed by chance, such as Hafid saw in his dreams, and I instantly turned to the fruit trees half expecting that the apple trees would expand under their weight of pumpkins and that the cherry trees would be loaded with ripe, golden cucumbers.

The fruit trees were evidently all right, and so was every thing else except the houses. These must certainly have had a dance by moonlight, waltzed all around and got so mixed up that they never could get back into a respectable position again.

Time softens and changes all things. It soon brought a very perceptible difference in this squared town. The owners of those "skew-whiff houses," as the children were accustomed to call them, never felt quite at home at a cornered to the street. So those dwellings were torn down and others took their places. The town had been settled mostly by Virginians, blue blooded and aristocratic, fond of their money bags, thoroughbred stock and great farms on Darby or Pickaway plains. Money was plenty, and though the old houses disappeared, there was enough left of the circular town to give a quaint look to

the beautiful spot. Those whose homes had once been here regarded it as the garden spot of Ohio and loved it as the place of all places. There could be no cosmopolites among its dwellers, the very spirit of the place precluded such persons.

Upon the outskirts of this more than half Southern town, lived the widow St. Clair in a tiny cottage. This woman, so the people said, had been years before a belle and heiress and beloved by every body. For twenty years she had lived in this cottage, seeking no society and shunning those who would have sought her.

Nobody knew just how she lived as no soul had been admitted beneath her roof for three years at least, except an old colored servant who had been her waiting maid in happier times.

This woman came at stated intervals and did what she could for her old mistress. The remuneration for such services had long since ceased, but the faithful Nannie insisted that it was a blessed privilege "to be 'lowed to wait on Miss Nora."

Our story opens in November of 1890, the day before Thanksgiving. This little cottage, with clustering, leafless vines and little patch of flowers stuck in front, whose glory had long since departed, was particularly dreary. And, what added most to make the picture touching and one to be remembered, was the sad, hollow-eyed woman, with her hands clasped together, whose look told of despair of hope deferred until the human heart could bear no longer. Every chord was strained to its highest tension. If another wind of adversity should sweep over them, with chilling blast they would never more vibrate to tone of love or kiss of affection. The heart, that harp of countless strings, would be broken and voiceless. As the woman sat there, a very picture of despair, a rider passed by. The splendid horse upon which this young man, perhaps twenty years of age, was riding, had been curbed to suit his master's pleasure. He was dreaming sweet dreams of Lizzie Miller, the fairest daughter of old farmer Miller, of Darby.

As he rode slowly along, the face at the window awakened him from his reverie. "What can be the matter with Widow St. Clair?" he exclaimed aloud after he had passed the cottage. "I wonder if anybody ever looks after that poor, forlorn creature? It is a shame in Roland to allow her to wear her hair out in waiting, if he is alive. He is probably dead, though, years ago. It is quite evident that something must be done."

The rider passed on, but all day long that white face at the window haunted him. He thought: "It's a burning shame—a woman alone all these years. It's partly her own choosing, of course, but why don't somebody look her up for sweet charity's sake?"

Then after a thoughtful silence he tossed back his head, brought his gloved hand down upon the pommel with a vigorous blow and exclaimed: "By the great horn spoon, I'll do it!"

As the evening approached a cool breeze sprung up, and the air began to bear indications of snow. The comfortable, happy homes were all ablaze with light. Joe Bruff's restaurant and billiard parlors, just round the corner from the American House, had never looked more inviting than to-night. Several young men were already standing about in groups talking, and some were apparently waiting for others. The Thanksgiving ball to-morrow night was the subject of conversation amongst them. This was to be a marked event, and every one was going.

The door opened again and Will Kirkland, the young man who had ridden down the Darby road in the morning, stepped in. "The boys all greeted him with a hand shake or a 'Hello, Billy! am glad you've come.' He was evidently a favorite and a leader amongst these boys, or rather young men. The former knots of two and three were broken up and they all gathered in the group about the last comer. "What's up now, Billy?" said one. "Did you get the mitten this morning? Had some fellow got ahead of ye, or was the old man at home?" The boys all laughed and Billy blushed to the roots of his hair, for it was generally understood that the young man's wooing of Farmer Miller's daughter proceeded under difficulties.

Billy had a heart as big as an ox, but he had neither money nor expectations of any sort and Farmer Miller's heart opened only to golden keys. When the laugh was over, the young man replied, nodding his head to the young fellow who had chaffed him: "It's all right on Darby, George. Every thing for the ball to-morrow night is arranged. We'll let that rest."

"Now, boys," he added, addressing the whole group, "I've got a project on hand, and shall need the assistance of every one of you to help me carry it out."

"All right," chimed George Crutz, "I'm with you in any sort of a good time, you know."

"And I, and I," went the rounds. "What is it, Will?" queried tall Charlie Deland.

"Now, boys," said Will, "I must confess that this matter is a little out of the usual sort for us, but when you understand it, I'm sure of every one of you."

"Spit it out, Billy; the crowd is O K every time," said a young giant who towered nearly a foot above the rest.

The speaker continued: "You see, boys, when I rode up toward Darby this morning, as I passed the Widow St. Clair's shebang—that isn't quite the name for it, you know, but it did look mighty poor this morning. I tell you, and her wretched face at that little window has haunted me ever since—friends, I tell you that woman—who has been such a martyr to man's inhumanity—has felt the pangs of both cold and hunger, and she needs help from somebody who has a heart as big as mine."

"Do you think she's starving, Will? How did you find it all out?" said Frank Thompson, whose pocketbook was already in his hand. "She is a woman, too, and of the pluck that I have always admired. Why, boys, I heard some of the old folks, 'Squire Grogg, Mr. Clarke and some of the others up at the bank the other night, saying that thirty years ago she was an awful pretty girl, an orphan, and owned the finest house in town, four hundred acres on the Pickaway plains, and no end of other property besides. That dandy, St. Clair,

came into these parts. He claimed to be a relative of old Governor St. Clair, had just returned from Europe, and was all the go amongst the girls. Before anybody had time to think about it, the beautiful Miss Nelson was Mrs. St. Clair, and in ten years this profligate gambler, as he turned out to be, had squandered her property, gone to the dogs and died."

"Yes," added George Crutz, "I've heard mother say she had her five-year-old boy, her diamonds and the little horse and patch of land about it, a broken heart, and that was all. She moved into the house and educated Roland herself until he was ready for college and then sent him to Williams. After he was through there he came back and soon disappeared—probably a chip off the old block."

"Some men are too mean for anything, but it doesn't seem as though Roland would desert his mother like this," said a young man some years the senior of the rest of the crowd. "I know him and he was a nice fellow. He must be dead—went to sea, I think."

"Well, boys," said the first speaker, "Little Billy," as he was called, "the question is what shall we do for the widow St. Clair? I want to see black Nan just before I come here and she says the poor woman is really destitute, though she never complains. She's good grit, you see, and what we do will be done in such a way that the donors can't be tracked."

"I'll give a barrel of flour and this ten-dollar bill," said one, passing his money to Billy.

"I'll bring every pocket-book was out and the hand that was stretched out for the first bill was filled to overflowing, making up a goodly sum of money."

"Come on, Frank," said Walter Sims, "we will go to father's store and load up a few things, take in John's barrel of flour, and if any body thinks of any thing to add to our load, why all right. We will see you in a couple of hours."

Not one of the whole set had ever known the "luxury of a want" but the young fellow who had been so moved by the pale-faced widow. Since his tenth year he had cared for and supported his widowed mother and always managed to keep pace with the richer boys of the town, and what was very unusual, he had been their firm friend and companion in all his leisure hours, and in fact a leader amongst them.

In two hours the load was prepared and you should have seen it! There was the barrel of flour, apples, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar, coffee, tea, hams, canned fruit and boxes with spices and raisins, crocks of eggs, butter, lard, and then, lashed to the top, were chickens and a monstrous fat turkey.

The boys assembled to inspect the load and, after exerting considerable satisfaction, it was decided that these things should be placed just before morning in the widow's yard, and that a watch should be kept over them until daylight. Black Nan had been let into the secret, and she volunteered to go and spend the night with her old mistress, as she was sometimes in the habit of doing. Then the money, which was still \$100, was to be sent next day by a trusted messenger.

Soon after dark the faithful colored woman rapped and was admitted at the cottage. She greeted Mrs. St. Clair with: "Bein' as 'twas the night a'f' Thanksgiving, I tho' you'd be kinder lonely like, honey, an' so I f'etched my blanket to stay all night. I's toted the last bit of a supper for you, too." "You're so kind to me Nannie; the only friend I've got now," said Mrs. St. Clair, and the tears gathered in the eyes that looked as though the fountain from whence they sprung was bitter indeed. The black woman paid no attention to this remark, but, placing a chair at the table, said: "Now, honey, jus' set right down here and eat this bit a'f' it's stone cold." The mistress did as requested, and Nannie hustled about the room dusting a book here and there and keeping up a great display of work, when in fact there was nothing to do. She brightened the fire, moved Mrs. St. Clair's rocker where she would feel the glowing warmth, went into the next room and brought out several ornaments, which she disposed of in such a way as to add very materially to the cheerful appearance of the room.

It occurred to Nan that the boys might make some noise in removing the various articles from the wagon. So with the idea of getting her mistress to think that the disturbance could be easily explained if she heard it, Nan said: "Pears to me it's dreadful late in the year to 'low cows to browse out as Mr. Jones do. I saw free or fou' in the Darby road as I come 'long."

"Perhaps the gate is left open so that they can seek shelter if necessary," Mrs. St. Clair replied.

Nan managed to peer into a good many places, and when she laid down on her blanket she whispered softly to herself, "Dem boys ain't comin' none too soon, dat's shur." She chuckled to herself at the thought of the morning and soon fell fast asleep.

The first thing she knew something wacked against the door. She hoped Mrs. St. Clair had not awakened, but she did and called softly "Nannie."

"Yes, missus; I heard it. Dem pesky cows must be on a rampage, but dey can't do no hurt, now, so don't you be skeered." There was a little more noise, but the explanation seemed satisfactory and nothing more was said. Nan was astir early, but she managed not to go near the door. After Mrs. St. Clair had risen and dressed she stepped to the door and opened it.

chiluns Thanksgivin' time, and this 'pears to look like it. Ther, you fat turkey, you'll make a fine dinner. I'll put reglar old Virginia stuff in ye—that I will—and then them cranberries makes good sass, too. For goodness sakes, what's dis 'fashed to do door latch? Now, honey, you read dis and see what it says."

What she spoke of was a large envelope fastened to the knob, upon which was written: "Mrs. St. Clair, a Thanksgiving present from the boys," and when it was opened \$100 in banknotes fell out.

"Jes like dem boys, any how," said the servant, but the mistress heard never a word. She had risen; turned and sank upon her knees, and such a prayer of thankfulness as poured from her lips is seldom the lot of mortals to hear. Her last dollar was gone and her food nearly exhausted. She was too proud to seek help from the old friends she had avoided. Every day she had hoped for the return of Roland, but it was now three years since he sailed from London to Australia, and no word had reached her in that time. She had hoped for his return until her heart had sickened with hope so long deferred, and she was now on the very verge of despair. As black Nan had stepped in the night before she was thinking that she must have drank every drop out of her life's cup of bitterness.

This was the dear old town where both her parents had been laid to rest before she had reached her eighteenth birthday. Here was the grave of her husband and here, too, her Roland had been born.

She had loved and trusted her friends until they spoke harsh things of her husband. Some were true, others were not. He had gambled a little, that was true. Many young men had done the same thing and had afterward led model lives. He was gone and she would not permit a word against him. If she must suffer through his thoughtlessness those who had flattered him living and condemned him dead should never know the real truth until she could prove it beyond the shadow of a doubt. So she wrapped the mantle of her pride about her, gave up the elegant home, the farm and every thing else and went to live in this little cottage.

She knew that the greater part of the money which her estate had been mortgaged to pay up the debts upon some ancestral estates belonging to her husband's family of which he expected possession in a year from the period of his sudden death. It never occurred to her that these estates might not revert to her son until he was of age and she could not prove his legitimate descent from that old family. To her surprise she learned that a younger brother claimed the estate. She had no longer means to establish his claim, so she bided her time. She sold her diamonds, educated her boy and sent him abroad with the papers necessary to establish his claim to the "Lindens," that valuable ancestral estate which her husband had claimed and would undoubtedly have had but for his untimely death. Roland's last letter said his claim was about established and he was to be put in possession immediately upon his return from Australia where were other interests that reverted to him upon the death of his grandfather. This was three years before and since that time no word had reached her from her son. She feared that he had met his death in some mysterious way, and yet hoped on, always waiting—always waiting—for the son that came not.

Last night she had prayed to die. This morning her heart glowed with hope. This human sympathy, this kindly remembrance of somebody had touched her heart with tenderness. She had thought in her hours of loneliness all that craving for companionship and love, unless it came from Roland, had burned out of her soul. But no; this kindness in her time of need opened the depths of her nature, and there came welling up such a sense of tenderness, love and thankfulness that the poor woman was overwhelmed.

This Thanksgiving day brought the first gleam of happiness that the lonely woman had felt for days and years, and foreshadowed the great happiness that was to follow close in its footsteps. Before the yule logs were lighted and the Christmas carol sung, the widow's heart was overflowing with joy. The wanderer had returned. After an unaccountable delay Roland found himself in possession of the Australian property, which would more than restore his mother's fortune. For some reason the money which had been sent abroad to the grandfather had been invested in this far away land, and had come back to Mrs. St. Clair doubled and trebled after these many years. The "Lindens" was still in chancery and might remain there for another generation. The old home was purchased and the widow and her son returned to it. "Little Billy" became a successful business man, and they do say that his good luck was the direct result of the Widow St. Clair's Thanksgiving.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—It puts a violent strain upon the temper to see such a word as "haripist" in musical programmes when we have so excellent authority as the Bible for harpers prying with their harps. But what shall be said of a Cleveland newspaper which prints a list of musical performers in which occurs a "hornist." The members of that organization probably call themselves "bandists," and the typographical artist to whom they confided their list a "printist."—Buffalo Courier.

—The paper pipes for water and gas recently exhibited in Vienna are rolled from sheets of paper and coated on the inside with an enamel, the composition of which is a secret. In winding, the paper is soaked in melted asphalt, and the pipe is painted outside with asphalt varnish and dusted over with sand. It is claimed that the pipes will resist an internal pressure of 2,000 pounds, although the material is only about half an inch thick.

—In France electricity has been very successfully applied to quieting restive and vicious horses while being shod. The arrangement comprises simply an induction coil, a dry battery and a device for giving a shock of graduated intensity.

## MEXICO AS IT IS.

A Land for Which Nature Has Done Very Much and Man Very Little.

A late volume of reports from United States Consuls is mostly devoted to Mexico. It includes a general description of the state of the various industries of the country; its agricultural, mining and manufacturing possibilities; tenure and value of land; prices of food, livestock, etc., and prospects for American enterprise. These reports vary in accordance with local conditions, but they are all of the same general purport. With an area of 760,000 square miles, and a population of nearly 10,000,000, the total real estate valuation of Mexico is only \$382,000,000, and the value of its agricultural products is less than \$200,000,000 annually. The other industries of the country, aside from mining, are insignificant. This is due to no lack of natural resources. The soil is rich and the climate favorable for farming operations; but there is no development of the advantages of the country, and ignorance, indolence and poverty form the burden of the reports regarding the people. The most fertile soils remain unproductive for want of arisan wells and irrigating ditches. There is a variety of products which require little or no cultivation, but there are no roads for their transportation, no machinery for handling them, and no banking system to facilitate exchanges. Land is literally "dirt cheap," yet it is difficult of purchase because owners are too conservative and inert to either sell or work their holdings, and there is no established trade in real estate. The peasantry, mostly of Indian blood, are virtually held in bondage by the system of perpetual indebtedness and the transferring of accounts from one employer to another, and they are so lazy and shiftless that they scarce earn the twenty-five cents a day, which is their average wage. What they get for their labor after satisfying their primitive living necessities, is spent in cheapinery and merry-making.

The whole teaching of these reports is that Mexico is a grand field for American enterprise, in all natural advantages, but that a new race, or a radical transformation of the present inhabitants, is necessary to make the field profitable. For instance, the use of American agricultural machinery would be a great boon to the country, but there is little or no sale for it for several reasons. Except in the immediate vicinity of the railroads the cost and difficulty of transportation virtually prohibits its use. Few of the farm laborers or their employers are competent to use it, if procured. The native mechanics are not smart enough to make repairs, and any breakage means disuse for months. To make a market for such goods, dealers must establish depots at centers of population, with provision for making repairs at heavy expense and considerable risk. So in other departments of industry. Altogether these consular reports tell the same story of Mexico which has been told by private observers. It is a land for which nature has done much and man little. There are some signs of progress along main lines of communication, but it will be necessarily slow.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The whole teaching of these reports is that Mexico is a grand field for American enterprise, in all natural advantages, but that a new race, or a radical transformation of the present inhabitants, is necessary to make the field profitable. For instance, the use of American agricultural machinery would be a great boon to the country, but there is little or no sale for it for several reasons. Except in the immediate vicinity of the railroads the cost and difficulty of transportation virtually prohibits its use. Few of the farm laborers or their employers are competent to use it, if procured. The native mechanics are not smart enough to make repairs, and any breakage means disuse for months. To make a market for such goods, dealers must establish depots at centers of population, with provision for making repairs at heavy expense and considerable risk. So in other departments of industry. Altogether these consular reports tell the same story of Mexico which has been told by private observers. It is a land for which nature has done much and man little. There are some signs of progress along main lines of communication, but it will be necessarily slow.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The whole teaching of these reports is that Mexico is a grand field for American enterprise, in all natural advantages, but that a new race, or a radical transformation of the present inhabitants, is necessary to make the field profitable. For instance, the use of American agricultural machinery would be a great boon to the country, but there is little or no sale for it for several reasons. Except in the immediate vicinity of the railroads the cost and difficulty of transportation virtually prohibits its use. Few of the farm laborers or their employers are competent to use it, if procured. The native mechanics are not smart enough to make repairs, and any breakage means disuse for months. To make a market for such goods, dealers must establish depots at centers of population, with provision for making repairs at heavy expense and considerable risk. So in other departments of industry. Altogether these consular reports tell the same story of Mexico which has been told by private observers. It is a land for which nature has done much and man little. There are some signs of progress along main lines of communication, but it will be necessarily slow.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The whole teaching of these reports is that Mexico is a grand field for American enterprise, in all natural advantages, but that a new race, or a radical transformation of the present inhabitants, is necessary to make the field profitable. For instance, the use of American agricultural machinery would be a great boon to the country, but there is little or no sale for it for several reasons. Except in the immediate vicinity of the railroads the cost and difficulty of transportation virtually prohibits its use. Few of the farm laborers or their employers are competent to use it, if procured. The native mechanics are not smart enough to make repairs, and any breakage means disuse for months. To make a market for such goods, dealers must establish depots at centers of population, with provision for making repairs at heavy expense and considerable risk. So in other departments of industry. Altogether these consular reports tell the same story of Mexico which has been told by private observers. It is a land for which nature has done much and man little. There are some signs of progress along main lines of communication, but it will be necessarily slow.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The whole teaching of these reports is that Mexico is a grand field for American enterprise, in all natural advantages, but that a new race, or a radical transformation of the present inhabitants, is necessary to make the field profitable. For instance, the use of American agricultural machinery would be a great boon to the country, but there is little or no sale for it for several reasons. Except in the immediate vicinity of the railroads the cost and difficulty of transportation virtually prohibits its use. Few of the farm laborers or their employers are competent to use it, if procured. The native mechanics are not smart enough to make repairs, and any breakage means disuse for months. To make a market for such goods, dealers must establish depots at centers of population, with provision for making repairs at heavy expense and considerable risk. So in other departments of industry. Altogether these consular reports tell the same story of Mexico which has been told by private observers. It is a land for which nature has done much and man little. There are some signs of progress along main lines of communication, but it will be necessarily slow.—San Francisco Bulletin.

The whole teaching of these reports is that Mexico is a grand field for American enterprise, in all natural advantages, but that a new race, or a radical transformation of the present inhabitants, is necessary to make the field profitable. For instance, the use of American agricultural machinery would be a great boon to the country, but there is little or no sale for it for several reasons. Except in the immediate vicinity of the railroads the cost and difficulty of transportation virtually prohibits its use. Few of the farm laborers or their employers are competent to use it, if procured. The native mechanics are not smart enough to make repairs, and any breakage means disuse for months. To make a market for such goods, dealers must establish depots at centers of population, with provision for making repairs at heavy expense and considerable risk. So in other departments of industry. Altogether these consular reports tell the same story of Mexico which has been told by private observers. It is a land for which nature has done much and man little. There are some signs of progress along main lines of communication, but it will be necessarily slow.—San Francisco Bulletin.

## THE LOST FOUND.

How a Smart Detroit Woman Was Favored by Kind Providence.

A couple of smart Alecks who had seats on a Baker street car the other day held a whispered conversation for two or three minutes and then both looked steadfastly towards the rear door. Of course all the other passengers were soon looking that way and wondering what was up, and Aleck the first placed a half dollar on the floor. The object was to pick it up again and inquire who had dropped it, but the coin had scarcely left his fingers when an old woman with a market-basket on her lap made a swoop and secured it, and holding it to view she exclaimed:

"Well, but whoever saw the likes! I was riding on this very car two years ago and I lost a quarter. Here, I'll ter all that time, it turns up before my face and eyes, and the damp weather has swelled it to fifty cents! I must get off the car at once and tell my sister Nancy that our luck has changed and her sore foot will probably get well!"

The Alecks got off at the same time to lay claim to the money, but she sat down her basket, spit on her hands, and exclaimed:

"Hoot! hoot! but if Providence restores me money after two years it will certainly help me to give both of you the thump! Come on, ye crooks!"—Detroit Free Press.

## A Woman's Grand Invention.

A lady who took exception to her husband's habitual wakefulness is credited with the invention of a mechanical device that it is promised shall do more to induce sleep than all that opiates, chloral hydrates and even raw onions have ever done. The machine looks like a very long S, and is made in hard rubber, with a pad on one of its inner curves. At one end is a sure leather strap, at the other end, its three pulleys have a handle. In use, the left hand pulls down the strap—after the instrument is placed on the neck—and the right hand laid on the handle presses down firmly, but not too firmly, the pad which rests on the carotid artery, so as to diminish the flow of blood to the brain. During sleep the brain is comparatively bloodless. A rush of blood to the brain creates insomnia. It was not remote so much as an excess of blood in his head that kept the Thane of Cawdor awake. The "somnolizer" keeps back the blood and sleep ensues naturally.—N. Y. Sun.

—The "big trees" of California will soon be extinct. Seventeen lumber companies, owning from three thousand to twenty-five thousand acres of redwood forest each, are waging the war of extermination with all the weapons known to the modern logging camp. The demand for the wood is unlimited, and all the mills are kept at work to the limit of their capacity. The forests are large, but the forces employed against them are swift and irresistible.—Missouri Republican.

## NIGHT IN GREENLAND.

The Joys of Courtship in the Land of Tall Candles and Barking Seals.

In the countries of the extreme north the nights are six months long. What a place that must be to spend an evening with a young lady! Just think of it! Think of it, ye poor young swains who are obliged to make your call no longer than the miserable space of four or five poor hours. Think of the picnic an Esquimaud dude has when he starts out for a call on his immonortal. He arrives at her house just after dark, and the two sit in the front parlor for a few weeks, not realizing that it is long past the hours of gloaming and that the room is as dark as the tricks of a politician. Then her mother comes in and lights the gas, saying: "I think you children would have better sense than to sit here in the dark. You had better have a little light on the subject."

Then the old lady skips out to give the young people a chance, for she doesn't believe in young girls losing time, and in Greenland there is only one night a year. After her departure the young couple sit on the sofa and look at the photograph album for a week or two. This is no novelty to them, as they know every photograph in the book, from hers, taken when she was in short skirts, to his, taken only yesterday morning, representing him leaning over the back of a chair, twirling his alleged mustache and smiling so persuasively that he looks as if he were trying to get trusted for half a dozen shirts. They sit closer and closer as they begin to get more deeply interested in the photographs. She snuggles up to him and points with her seal-skinned-gloved finger to the portrait of her cross-eyed aunt, who was bitten by a Spitz dog the night before. He is deeply moved, although he has seen the picture before, and as he draws nigh to take a closer look, he presses his arms lightly around her waist, whose symmetry is concealed by her beards—a Mother Hubbard. After his manly arm has been there a few days, she notices it, calls him a "horrid thing," and flounces across the room to the piano. She plays for a fortnight, and then he, weary of looking at the pictures in "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress" on the center table, tip-toes across the floor and embraces her just as she strikes a diminished seventh on the piano. She turns around on the piano-stool with an alluring little giggle, and their lips meet in one brief but blissful kiss, about four days in duration.

This is all very pleasant, of course, and is they sit holding each other's hands and looking volumes of Byronic poetry into each other's eyes for a few more weeks, when an interruption takes place. The parlor door squeaks, and in the twinkling of a look-and-e the young man occupies the sofa at one end of the room and is reading the evening paper, while the young woman is looking over the music. It is an embarrassing two hours for both of them, when the father enters and looks suspiciously from one to the other. The old gentleman comes ostensibly to bring the young people some candies to eat by way of a little supper, to be washed down by a bowlful of snow. In reality, however, he is there to see how they are behaving themselves. Anon he leaves them, first winding the clock in a rather suggestive manner, and then setting the alarm four months ahead, in order that he may surely get up in time for breakfast.

What a relief when he is gone! The two kindred souls again proceed to intercommunion, and no sounds are heard but the barking of the pet seal out in the wood-shed and the suggestive ticking of the well-trained clock as the weeks fly swiftly by. It seems to the twain that the night is yet young, when in about two months and a half her big brother comes home from the theater where a melodrama in one hundred and forty-seven acts has been rendered by the regular stock-company. Her brother is late, because, being somewhat smitten on the leading lady of the company, he took her out for a little supper lasting the greater part of a week. He no sooner vanishes than a sound as of two heavy boots falling on the floor above warns young Lothario that he must soon depart. The old gentleman's boots falling on the floor mean that adieux must be cut short, and that there must be no hanging over the front gate for thirty-six or forty-eight hours. The young lovers grapple each other in a convulsive embrace. It seems hard that they should have to part, and that he must go so soon, but it must be. Fate is against them. Time waits for no man, and the Spitz dog is untied. They cling about each other's necks for three weeks, breathing vows of fealty, and then kissing her again (time twenty-four hours) he hurries to the gate just as a gruff voice is heard from the top of the stairs, saying:

"Clarissa, is that young man never going?"

Clarissa answers: "Do go 'way from the hall, pa. Somebody might see you."

Then she locks the door, goes to her boudoir and dreams about him—to her only him in all this wide, w.e world—for the next two or three months.

In some respects Greenland is the place to live.—Chicago News.

## Couldn't Have Been a Woman.

Bagley—That was a painful affair in Frankfort last week.

Mrs. B.—Oh, do tell me!

"A woman was the sole repository of a dreadful secret. On her death-bed she called her relatives around her—"

"And proclaimed it to all!"

"Not a bit. She died without revealing it."

"William, that story is untrue, or else it was not a woman."—Philadelphia Call.

## A Coming Pleasure.

"Mr. Featherly," said Bobby, ignoring his mother's signal to keep still, "did you ever hear pa whistle?"

"No, Bobby," laughed Featherly, "I never had the pleasure."

"Well, you will," went on Bobby.

"He told me that he lent you five dollars last night and he expected to whistle for it."—N. Y. Sun.

</



Chase County Courant, Official Paper of Chase County, W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their paper, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers refuse to take or neglect to take their paper from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible for any arrears which they may incur.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The publisher has decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are held to give notice to publishers at the end of the time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publishers are authorized to send it, and the subscribers will be responsible until an express notice with payment of all arrears is sent to the publisher.

The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers are arrested any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders it discontinued, orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher that he is liable to arrest and fine the same as for theft.

Ex-President Chester Allen Arthur died at his home in New York at five o'clock, last Thursday morning, of apoplexy, and all that was mortal of him was laid to rest in the family plot at Albany Rural Cemetery, Saturday, with appropriate ceremonies. On our eighth page will be found a full account of the death, and a sketch of the life and career of the distinguished dead, together with public orders appertaining to his burial, etc.

**ALL ONE.**  
Strong City and Cottonwood Falls to Be United into One City.  
An Elevated Railroad to Connect the Two Places.  
Railroads, Electric Lights, Water Works and a Boom for Each.

**Special to the Republican.**  
STRONG CITY, KAN., NOV. 17.—The aid asked by the Chicago, Kansas & Western railroad from this county was voted yesterday by a handsome majority. The road will be completed by June 1st, through this city and Cottonwood Falls, which will unite the two towns into one good city. A proposition is now pending to vote \$25,000 county bonds to build an elevated road, and \$15,000 county bonds for electric light for the towns. Water works are soon to follow.

Which is to be bad for Emporia.  
The Santa Fe is There.  
Chase county has just voted \$80,000 in bonds to aid in the construction of the Chicago, Kansas & Western railroad from a connection with the Elmer extension in the valley of the South Fork of the Cottonwood river to the north line of Chase county via Diamond creek valley. The company is required to complete the road as above specified by the first of June next, and to erect and maintain passenger and freight depots at Cottonwood Falls, and also a division terminal between the Falls and Strong City. It is well known that the Chicago, Kansas & Western is the A. T. & S. F. The object of the movement is undoubtedly to keep the Kansas, Colorado and Texas from getting the \$10,000,000 of bonds of that country recently voted to the latter road. If the Chicago, Kansas & Western builds first and takes up the 80,000, the limit under the law may be reached and thus the K. C. & T. be cut out, as the limit applies to the amount issued, not the amount voted. That Kansas, Colorado and Texas road, if really an independent enterprise, will never get through the state alive. It might as well write "busted" on its charter and make an assignment.—Emporia Republican.

**CHASE COUNTY.**  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, Nov. 16.—In your issue of to-day I notice an article, "The Santa Fe is There," the writer of which is certainly not very well posted as to the wealth of Chase county. Our people were well aware that the C. K. and W. is the Santa Fe; but I am pleased to inform you that there is no longer a fight between that road and our people. We have shaken hands over the bloody chasm, buried the hatchet and in the future will work in harmony. At our low rate of assessment we have a valuation of \$2,600,000, this will allow us to vote (or is) bonds to the amount of \$230,000. We voted \$140,000 to the K. C. and T., which road will be built, and \$80,000 to the S. F., making a total of \$220,000. When our bonds are earned we will have 78 miles of new road in our county, which with a round-house and division headquarters of the Santa Fe, will increase our valuation so that we will be able to assist any competing line. If Emporia needs our assistance we can help them to get a road of that kind, or if some more of your best business men would prefer to move up we have a few choice business lots left. The Kansas, Colorado & Texas railroad will not get "busted" for lack of our \$140,000, remember that.  
Yours, W. P. M.

Subscribe for the COURANT, the largest newspaper in Chase county.

Let the thirty Democratic members be a Spartan band in favor of reform and economy in the next Legislature.

The fifth annual meeting of the Kansas State Short-horn Breeders' Association will be held in Topeka, December 14th, the first session to begin on that evening. Programmes will be issued in due time. A full attendance of the breeders of Short-horns is hoped for.

The voters of the State should continue to bear in mind that the Republican State Central Committee and other machinery of the party over the State was put in motion to secure the defeat of Mr. Anderson in the Fifth District. Whenever, therefore, Republicans point with pride to his record, remind them that their own party has condemned it so far as it was in their power to do.

If it be true that the Salisbury government has decided to remove Sir Robert Hamilton, the chief permanent official of Dublin Castle, it assumes the dangerous responsibility of retiring the most popular official in Ireland, a man who for years has stood between English aggression and Irish retaliation, and who understands the Irish temper and appreciates Ireland's aspirations more than any other man in the United Kingdom. He is to be dismissed because of those very sympathies that, without deserting his own loyalty, have made him an invaluable intermediary between the Castle and the people. Foreign dispatches seem to indicate that after Sir Robert Hamilton may come the deluge.

There are at present confined in the Kansas State penitentiary at Leavenworth, 935 convicts. Of these eleven are women and the balance Democrats.—Leavenworth Times.

We have before us the last Biennial Report of the Directors and Warden of the Kansas State Penitentiary, for the Fiscal Years 1885 and 1886, and we fail to find in it a word about the politics of the inmates of that institution; but we do find that 743 of them are readers, 48 of them could but did not read, and 56 could not read, making a total of 847, or 88 per cent of our distinguished contemporaries gives the institution the credit (if that is the right word) of containing; and, judging from these figures, we would say 56 of these prisoners are Democrats, 48 Mugwumps or Independents, and the rest, if you please, Republicans.

Last Saturday night there was a justification in this town over the voting of bonds to the three several railroads that contemplate building into and through this county in the immediate future, and the occasion was the scene of a large bon fire in front of the Court-house, the firing off of muskets and anvils, and speech making in the District Court room, over which meeting Mr. W. P. Martin, our popular County Treasurer, was elected to preside, and at which most appropriate and eloquent speeches were made by County Attorney Thos. H. Grisham, Mayor J. W. Stone, Representative-elect M. A. Campbell and Mr. P. P. Cochran. These gentlemen told of the many benefits to be derived from these new railroads coming into and going through our county; and we have no doubt that their greatest expectations will be fully realized in the near future, as we have a climate here that can not be excelled on the American continent; a town site with a natural drainage most lovely to behold and on which the mind, as well as the body, can dwell with pleasure; water power sufficient to keep thousands of operatives at work; green fields and hills on which to raise sheep, cattle, etc.; some of the best stone quarries in the West, from which rock are now shipped into almost every State west of the Mississippi river; plenty of the best of water for both man and beast; a soil that can not be surpassed anywhere for stock raising purposes, and last, but not least, a well regulated society, such as would do honor to any Eastern community, in fact, we have church edifices and school-houses here that would be looked on with pride in much larger places; then, pray tell us why should not Cottonwood Falls and Strong City, with these new railroad facilities and these many natural advantages, soon be united into one homogeneous and prosperous people, with thousands of happy homes on our now rolling hillsides, and a busy trade greeting the occupants of our commercial streets. Yes, there is fruit on the tree of this people's highest hopes, and if we but reach forth the hand of proper enterprise and energy we can pluck it and satiate the appetite of our ambition thereon, and each of us will then say to his neighbor: "You did it."

**ATTENTION, ODD FELLOWS.**  
The election of officers of Angola Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F., will take place, Monday night, November 20th, 1886. All members should be in attendance.  
H. S. FRITZ, N. G.  
J. E. HARPER, Secretary.

**A POPULAR LITERARY WORK.**  
The third volume of Alden's "Cyclopedia of Universal Literature," now ready (cloth binding 60 cents, half Morocco 75 cents), contains 496 pages, and represents eighty-six of the most famous authors of the world of all nations and languages, including Bryant, Burroughs, Browning, Burns, Byron, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Lowell, Macmillan, Matthews, Milton, Moore, Poe, Shakespeare, Swift, Tennyson, Van Dyke, Whittier, etc. There are nearly three hundred choice literary selections representing these authors—a truly wonderful amount of entertaining literature for a little money. The following are representative opinions of this work by competent literary critics:

"The third volume" strengthens the good opinion formed by its predecessor. The articles, though brief, are remarkably comprehensive, presenting in a few pithy paragraphs, the very facts the reader most wishes to know, while the extracts from the writings of the authors described are selected with discriminating taste. We are much pleased with the work. It bids fair to be, when completed, the best cyclopedia of literature in the language."—The Interior, Chicago.

"Mr. Alden's idea and enterprise in the execution of it should be encouraged generously. He places within the reach of all who read, a good knowledge of the world's literature and of those who have made it, and helps them to form a good literary taste, and to desire literary culture. To know what is for him to read, is the first difficulty of the self-instructor. This cyclopedia tells him all with illustrative quotations. To all it is a complete and reliable guide to the best reading."—Commercial Advertiser, Detroit, Mich.

"The articles are remarkably comprehensive, presenting in a few pithy paragraphs the very facts the reader most wishes to know, while the extracts from the writings of the authors described are selected with discriminating taste. We are much pleased with the work."—Standard of the Cross, Cleveland, Ohio.

The work is designed to be completed in 15 volumes. The publishers offer a sample volume, post-paid, for the nominal price of 35 cents on condition that within three days after receipt you will either remit the remainder of the price or return the book, in which case your money will be refunded—half Morocco binding 50 cents, on the same conditions. Descriptive catalogue of the publisher's very large list of standard books, sent free. John B. Alden, publisher, 393 Pearl st., New York.

**A GREAT PAPER!**  
The Western Rural of Chicago, is one of the most progressive and thoroughly practical farm papers of this country. Constantly alert as to whatever is of interest to the farmer and stock raiser, it never loses an opportunity to advance his interests or advocate his cause under any and all circumstances.

It is the acknowledged champion of the farmer's rights, and, as such, is the uncompromising enemy of monopolies of every form. So great also has been its service in denouncing the adulteration of food and food products, as well as exposing frauds and swindling schemes in whatever phases presented, that in many homes throughout the country it has really become a household necessity.

It is also engaged in a laudable effort to unite, through the medium of the National Farmers' Alliance, the producers of the country into a strong and compact organization for mutual help and protection, and to this end, is sending out large numbers of certificates of honorary membership, inviting farmers everywhere to become identified with this movement.

It is a large, 16-page paper, full of elevating and entertaining matter pertaining to the household and the farm and just such a paper as ought to be in the home of every farmer in the land. The subscription price is \$1.05 per year (\$1.50 in clubs).

Address: Milton George, Publisher, 303 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., for sample copies and list of premiums to subscribers.

**THE HOMES OF OUR FARMER PRESIDENTS.**  
The American Agriculturist issues another in the series of engravings illustrating the "Homes of our Farmer Presidents," sixteen by eighteen inches in size, and presented to all subscribers for 1887. All new names for 1887, which are immediately received are entitled to all of the engravings for next year and those issued this year, also American Agriculturist for balance of this year. The Nov. No. with 170 illustrated articles by fifty well-known writers, together with a proof of one of these engravings, showing what they are, sent to any address on receipt of six cents for mailing. Address American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, New York. Price, \$1.50 per year; single numbers, fifteen cents.

We will club the American Agriculturist with the COURANT for \$2.55 per year, every person who immediately subscribes to receive the engraving free for next year and this year also.

**WASHINGTON'S UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.**  
The third in the series of original engravings, which the American Agriculturist is presenting to its subscribers, appears with the December number. It is 18x25 inches in size, illustrating Mount Vernon, Washington's birth-place, farm, tomb, etc. Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) writes the six-column description, which contains unpublished letters of Washington. Send six cents to the publishers for sample proofs of the engravings and sample copy of the American Agriculturist. The next engraving in the series illustrates the early home, farm at Mentor, stock, etc., of President Garfield, together with description by a prominent writer.

We will club the American Agriculturist with the COURANT for \$2.55 per year, every person who immediately subscribes to receive the engravings free for next year and this year also.

**THE GOLD BANDED LILY.**  
The publishers of the Housekeeper sent out as premiums, last spring, over 30,000 bulbs of the Gold-banded Lily of Japan, queen of all lilies, and this fall, they offer to all who subscribe, at \$1.00 per year, the last three numbers of 1886, all of 1887, and a beautiful collection of rare lilies, tulips and hyacinths worth \$1.00. For particulars write to the Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn. Maud Meredith, the brilliant authoress and poetess, is engaged as editor, beginning with the November number. Employment at good salary to one lady in ever country. Specimen copies and grand premium list free.

**PATENTS GRANTED.**  
The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Nov. 16, 1886, reports expressly for this paper by J. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patent, Pacific Building Washington, D.C.: S. G. Pillsbury, Long Island, hammer; J. W. Fashing, Garnett, box or showcase for plug tobacco; R. F. Deering, Washington, fence machine; J. C. McChauldless and Orson King, Randolph, cultivator; W. P. Sisson, Garnett, ruler; N. H. Vogt, Goff's, cultivator.

**A SURPRISE FOR CHRISTMAS.**  
The publishers of that bright and interesting Magazine, known as *The Home Journal*, will actually send it for three months, on trial, free, as a Holiday Gift, to every one sending them at once their address and three 2-cent stamps for postage, etc. As the regular price of this popular publication is \$1.00, every reader should grasp this golden opportunity, and address immediately, THE HOME JOURNAL, Buffalo, N. Y.

**A FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.**  
One-fourth of a mile from Elm Dale, 1,340 acres at \$13 per acre; 185 acres, best bottom, in cultivation; 90 acres, best bottom, in meadow; Two houses and a great plenty of water and timber.

Easy terms. Apply to  
J. S. SHIPMAN,  
Elm Dale, Kans.

**NOTICE.**  
All parties indebted to Rockwood & Co. over 30 days must settle by the 1st of December, 1886. A word to the wise is sufficient. ROCKWOOD & Co. Nov. 22, 1886. nov25-2t

The Heskett farm, on Diamond creek, for rent for cash, price \$500 per annum; 890 acres in all; 125 acres in cultivation; 75 acres in bottom meadow, and all under fence. Apply to  
J. S. SHIPMAN,  
Elm Dale, Kans. nov25-1t

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.

**ROAD NOTICE.**  
STATE OF KANSAS, ss.  
County of Chase.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 11, 1886.  
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of Oct. 1886, a petition, signed by J. W. Lowe and 22 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows: viz: Commencing at the southeast corner of section one (1) township twenty-one (21) range eight (8) east; thence north on the east side of Coyne's ranch and as near the range line between ranges six and seven (6 and 7) as possible to the northeast corner of said section one (1); thence west on the south side of section one (1); or as near as practicable, to intersect the H. C. Varum road, established July 6th, 1886. Also to vacate the said H. C. Varum road from the southeast corner of section one (1) township twenty-one (21) range eight (8) east; to the point where said road crosses the section line on the north side of said section one (1).

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: E. Becker, A. Veberg and C. Mundy as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, on Wednesday, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1886, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.  
J. J. MASSEY,  
County Clerk.

**ROAD NOTICE.**  
STATE OF KANSAS, ss.  
County of Chase.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 12, 1886.  
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of Oct. 1886, a petition, signed by G. W. Brooks and 20 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows: viz: Commencing at the southeast corner of section five (5), township twenty-two (22), range eight (8) east; thence north on section line as near as practicable to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter (34) of section thirty-

two (32), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east; making a section line road. Also to vacate a portion of a county road known as the A. T. Post road, commencing at a point on the southeast corner of section four (4) township twenty-two (22), range eight (8) east; thence north to a point where said road crosses or intersects the Wm. Williams road in southeast quarter (34) of section thirty-two (32), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners, appointed the following named persons, viz: E. Becker, A. Veberg and J. C. Nichol as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in the 22nd township, on Monday, the 13th day of December, A. D. 1886 and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.  
J. J. MASSEY,  
County Clerk.

**ROAD NOTICE.**  
STATE OF KANSAS, ss.  
County of Chase.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 11 1886.  
Notice is hereby given, that on the 11th day of Oct. 1886, a petition signed by G. W. Brooks and 20 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows: viz: Commencing at the southeast corner of section sixteen (16), township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) east; thence north a course of one mile to the northeast corner of said section sixteen (16); thence west on the range line between ranges six and seven (6 and 7) on a point (as near as possible) to the northeast corner of section seven and twenty (7, and 22); thence in a westerly direction on the most practicable route to intersect the Varum road at a point on the north line of section twelve (12) where said road runs north. All in Cottonwood township.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: L. Becker, A. Veberg and C. Mundy as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Cottonwood township, on Thursday, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1886, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.  
J. J. MASSEY,  
County Clerk.

**ROAD NOTICE.**  
STATE OF KANSAS, ss.  
County of Chase.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 11, 1886.  
Notice is hereby given, that on the 11th day of Oct. 1886, a petition signed by G. W. Brooks and 20 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road described as follows: viz: To vacate the Joshua Stout road from the southeast corner of section ten (10), township nineteen (19), range nine (9) east; for a distance of one mile, to the center of the south line of the south east quarter (34) of section ten (10), township nineteen (19), range nine (9) east; thence south to where said Stout road intersects the A. T. & S. F. R. R.; thence west along the center of the said Stout road, making said road forty (40) feet wide, running the same from the southeast corner of said section ten (10), township nineteen (19), range nine (9) east, to the center of the south line of the south east quarter (34) of section ten (10), township nineteen (19), range nine (9) east; thence south as described, to the highway now traveled on the north side of the A. T. & S. F. R. R.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: G. S. Ford, J. E. Smith and T. F. Frye as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Topeka township, on Monday, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1886 and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.  
J. J. MASSEY,  
County Clerk.

**PATENTS.**  
After forty years' experience in the preparation of more than one hundred thousand applications for patents in the United States and in Great Britain, France, Germany, and in all other countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and all other countries. Their experience and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed for Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munroe & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential journal in the world.

The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at \$3.00 a year, and is devoted to the best progress of science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and all departments of industrial progress, published in all countries. It contains the names of all patentees and titles of their invention patents, free of charge, and is sent to every inventor for one dollar.

Sold by all newsdealers.

Have an invention to patent write to Munroe & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 63 N. 3rd St., New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

**STOCKS, GRAIN, OIL.**  
For uses are daily made by successful operators in ST-4H, STOCKS AND OIL.  
These investments require but from \$500 to \$2,000 or more on each \$100 invested.

I buy and sell Stocks, Grain and Oil on commission, in any amount, on margins to suit customers.

Stocks, grain, and oil a specialty.  
Address for particulars,  
WILLIAM RICHARDS,  
Banker and Broker,  
38, 40 & 42 Broadway, New York.

Louisville, New Orleans & Texas  
RAILWAY.  
Mississippi Valley Route.

**PATENTS.**  
After forty years' experience in the preparation of more than one hundred thousand applications for patents in the United States and in Great Britain, France, Germany, and in all other countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and all other countries. Their experience and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed for Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munroe & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential journal in the world.

The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at \$3.00 a year, and is devoted to the best progress of science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and all departments of industrial progress, published in all countries. It contains the names of all patentees and titles of their invention patents, free of charge, and is sent to every inventor for one dollar.

Sold by all newsdealers.

Have an invention to patent write to Munroe & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 63 N. 3rd St., New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

**STOCKS, GRAIN, OIL.**  
For uses are daily made by successful operators in ST-4H, STOCKS AND OIL.  
These investments require but from \$500 to \$2,000 or more on each \$100 invested.

I buy and sell Stocks, Grain and Oil on commission, in any amount, on margins to suit customers.

Stocks, grain, and oil a specialty.  
Address for particulars,  
WILLIAM RICHARDS,  
Banker and Broker,  
38, 40 & 42 Broadway, New York.

Louisville, New Orleans & Texas  
RAILWAY.  
Mississippi Valley Route.

**PATENTS.**  
After forty years' experience in the preparation of more than one hundred thousand applications for patents in the United States and in Great Britain, France, Germany, and in all other countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, copyrights, etc., for the United States, and all other countries. Their experience and their facilities are unsurpassed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed for Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.

Patents obtained through Munroe & Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential journal in the world.

The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

This large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at \$3.00 a year, and is devoted to the best progress of science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and all departments of industrial progress, published in all countries. It contains the names of all patentees and titles of their invention patents, free of charge, and is sent to every inventor for one dollar.

Sold by all newsdealers.

Have an invention to patent write to Munroe & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 63 N. 3rd St., New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
Harper, Johnston & Johnston,  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN 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. sep16-1t

**THOS. H. GRISHAM**  
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,  
Office upstairs in National Bank building  
102-11  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

**G. M. STERRY,**  
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW  
EMPORIA, KANSAS,  
Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Ossage counties in the State of Kansas; in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 17-18

**CHAS. H. CARGSWELL,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS  
Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge. feb29-1t

**JOSEPH C. WATERS.**  
ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,  
Topeka, Kansas,  
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Don, Rice and Barton. feb24-1t

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

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
M. A. CAMPBELL. H. E. GILLET.  
**Campbell & Gillett,**  
DEALERS IN  
**HARDWARE!**  
STOVES, TINWARE,  
Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of  
**STEEL GOODS;**  
FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS,  
HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.  
Carry an excellent stock of  
**Agricultural Implements,**  
Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known  
**Wood Mowing Machine**  
and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes  
**Glidden Fence Wire.**  
Sole agents for this celebrated wire, the best now in use.

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

**WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.**  
**HUMPHREYS'**  
HOMOEOPATHIC  
Veterinary Specifics  
Cure Diseases of  
**Horses, Cattle, Sheep**  
DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY,  
In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R. E., &c.  
Used by U. S. Government.

**STABLE CHART**  
Mounted on Rollers and Mailed Free.  
Humphreys' Med. Co., 100 Fulton St., N. Y.  
AN OFFER!  
**THAT IS AN OFFER!**  
D. R. ANTHONY'S PAPER,  
THE LEAVENWORTH DAILY TIMES  
AND THE  
**COURANT**  
FOR ONLY \$5.00

**FOR ONLY \$5.00**  
for a whole year. We have made such arrangements with THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES, that embos is offered their leading paper with the COURANT, for five dollars only.

THE TIMES is essentially the State paper, being a fearless, outspoken, independent Republican journal. It believes in the enforcement of all laws, and that the statutes should rule instead of policy.

During the present campaign, it will be more than interesting, as both sides of all questions will be presented in its columns and while not endorsing anything outside of the straight Republican ticket, believe that all are entitled to a hearing.

All subscriptions must be for one year, for a short term full rates will be charged. Remember this offer is for a limited time and if you want the best daily and weekly in the State, for \$5.00 call on us. Sample copies will be mailed you by addressing THE TIMES, Leavenworth, Kan.

THE LEAVENWORTH WEEKLY TIMES and the COURANT, for \$2.00 per annum.

**STOCKS, GRAIN, OIL.**  
For uses are daily made by successful operators in ST-4H, STOCKS AND OIL.  
These investments require but from \$500 to \$2,000 or more on each \$100 invested.

I buy and sell Stocks, Grain and Oil on commission, in any amount, on margins to suit customers.

Stocks, grain, and oil a specialty.  
Address for particulars,  
WILLIAM RICHARDS,  
Banker and Broker,  
38, 40 & 42 Broadway, New York.

**HUMPHREYS'**  
HOMOEOPATHIC  
Veterinary Specifics  
Cure Diseases of  
**Horses, Cattle, Sheep**  
DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY,  
In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R. E., &c.  
Used by U. S. Government.

**STABLE CHART**  
Mounted on Rollers and Mailed Free.  
Humphreys' Med. Co., 100 Fulton St., N. Y.  
AN OFFER!  
**THAT IS AN OFFER!**  
D. R. ANTHONY'S PAPER,  
THE LEAVENWORTH DAILY TIMES  
AND THE  
**COURANT**  
FOR ONLY \$5.00

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1886.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How 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.

Table with 5 columns: Length (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year), Width (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in.), and Rate.

Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first insertion and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Double price for back letters, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."



TIME TABLE.

Table with 3 columns: Direction (East, West), Station (Cedar Pt., Elm Dale, Strong, Safford), and Time (M, P, A, M).

The "Thunderbolt" 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 Governor... A. P. Rice; Secretary of State... E. R. Allen; Attorney General... B. Bradford; Auditor... E. P. McCabe; Treasurer... Sam T. Howe; Sup't of Pub. Instruction... J. H. Lawhead; Chief Justice Sup. Court... J. A. Horton; Congressman, 3d Dist... Thomas Ryan; COUNTY OFFICERS... J. M. Tuttle, J. E. Hunt, E. T. Baker; County Treasurer... W. P. Martin; Probate Judge... J. M. Tuttle; County Clerk... J. E. Hunt; Registrar of Deeds... J. J. Massey; County Attorney... J. P. Gribbs; Clerk District Court... John E. Kinne; Jointly Surveyor... John E. Kinne; Sheriff... J. W. Griffin; Superintendent... J. C. Davis; Coroner... J. C. Davis; CITY OFFICERS... J. W. Stone, Police Judge... J. K. Crawford; City Attorney... J. E. Kinne; Street Marshal... John Johnson; Street Commissioner... Jas. A. Smith; Mayor... J. E. Harper; J. E. Harper, John Doolittle, L. P. Jensen, H. S. Fritz; Councilmen... J. E. Harper, J. E. Kinne, L. P. Jensen, H. S. Fritz; Clerk... J. E. Kinne; Treasurer... J. E. Kinne.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. S. Davis, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10 o'clock, a. m.; every Sabbath; morning service, at 11 o'clock, every Sabbath; Sabbath school, at 12:30; service every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. M. E. Church South—Rev. J. E. Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougery's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Corne branch, at 11 a. m.; third Sunday, at the Harris school, on a Diamond creek, at 11 a. m.; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11 a. m. Catholic—At Strong City—Rev. Boniface Nelhaus, O. S. F.; Pastor; services every Sunday and holiday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, a. m. Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Wareham, Pastor; services, first and third Sunday 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. SOCIETIES. Knights of Honor—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; W. A. Morgan, Dictator; F. H. Hunt, Reporter. Masonic—Zereth Lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M.; meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J. P. Kuhl, Master; W. H. Holsinger, Secretary. Odd Fellows—Angola Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F.; meets every Monday evening; Geo. W. Hill, M. G.; C. C. Whitner, Secretary. G. A. R.—Gary Post No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, Saturday of each month, at 1 o'clock, p. m. L. O. O. T.—Star of Chase Lodge No. 123, meets on Tuesday of each week, in their Hall in the Pence Block, Cottonwood Falls; J. E. Harper, W. C. F.; L. S. Hackett, W. S. Women's Relief Corps—meets second and fourth Saturday of each month, Mrs. W. A. Morgan, President; Mrs. F. P. Cochran, Secretary. Dan McCook Camp, S. of V., meets first and third Friday evening of each month; J. K. Harper, Captain; E. D. Forney, Orderly Sergeant.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business losses, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Underwear, at E. F. Holmes's. There was a dense fog Sunday morning. Underwear at the right prices, at E. F. Holmes's. Mr. G. R. Mokol, of Atchison, was in town, last Friday. Largest line of Underwear in the county, at E. F. Holmes's. Mr. Frank Copeland and wife have gone on a visit to Missouri. Mr. C. C. Watson made a business trip to Emporia, last Friday. Mrs. Charles Klussman, of South Fork, is very sick, with dropsy. Mr. Harry Clifford cut his right knee badly, recently, while felling timber. Mr. F. V. Alford, of Rock creek, was at Ottawa, this week, visiting his mother. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Shaft, of Clements, are the happy parents of another son. Born, on Monday night, November 15, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Crawford, of this city, a son. Mrs. S. V. Manley, of Wallace, Kansas, formerly of this city, has gone to Lansing, Mich., on a visit. Mr. Jesse Gray is building the foundation of the Presbyterian church and will complete it this week. Messrs. Louis W. Heck and John Thorpe left, last Thursday, for a wild goose hunt on the Arkansas. 'This weather makes one think of overcoats. Look at the line, from \$3.00 upwards, at E. F. Holmes's. Mr. Wm. Deshler will go to Topeka, the first of next month, to begin a course of music lessons at Washburn College. Mr. J. H. Mayville, of Strong City, who has been very low with typhoid fever, we are pleased to note, is improving. Mr. Charles Holsinger, of Kansas City, formerly of this county, who was visiting friends and relatives here, has returned home. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Harper left, Tuesday morning, to spend Thanksgiving Day in Leavenworth, with Mrs. Harper's brother. Mr. Harry D. Burcham has just completed, in excellent style, an addition to the residence of Mr. John Madden, in the south part of town. Married, in Strong City, on Monday, November 22, 1886, by 'Squire Geo. W. Hill, Mr. Frank Miller and Miss Nettie Race, all of Chase county. Mr. Frank Murphy left, yesterday, for Newton to visit his brother, Tom, and from there he will go to Chicago, on a visit to his brother, James. It was Mr. George Stubenhofer who was elected Road Overseer of District No. 6, Diamond Creek township, and not Geo. Stephenson, as the type made us say. Misses Ferry Watson and Lillie Hildebrand, who are attending Bethany College at Topeka, are home spending Thanksgiving with their parents. Mr. Jas. O'Byrne, who is now rail-roading in Missouri, was at Strong City, last week, visiting his mother, brother, sisters and other relatives and friends. Mrs. Kate Shaft and Mrs. Martha Thomas, of Howell, Michigan, sisters of Messrs. John R., Ed. C. and Wm. F. Holmes, of Elmdale, are visiting their brothers. E. F. Holmes's is the place to buy overcoats. He buys in large quantities and guarantees his prices as low as any in the State of Kansas. It will pay you to look through his line. The Burns Club will meet in Pratt's Hall, on Saturday, November 27, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and transacting other important business. The festival at Music Hall, Tuesday night, for the benefit of the Rev. W. B. Fisher, was very largely attended, and was, we are pleased to note, a financial success, as well as a most enjoyable affair. Mr. J. W. Hurst, of Springfield, Illinois, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. T. J. Turner, for the past two weeks, will leave, to-morrow, accompanied by his sister, for a visit to a brother at Yates Center. There is now an engineering corps of eighteen men, at work setting the grade stakes on the C., K. & W. railroad, and the contracts have been let for the construction of the road-bed thereof through this county. The mission or jubilee that has been going on in the Catholic church at Strong City, since last Friday, has been very successful, there having been about 175 persons gone to communion. It will be concluded, to-day, with Thanksgiving services. The oldest son of Mr. W. J. C. Hansen, residing just east of Strong City, fell from a horse, on Wednesday of last week, and broke his left leg below the knee. Dr. J. W. Stone set the limb, and reports the young man on the road to a speedy recovery. At the recent examination of applicants for teachers' certificates awards were made as follows: First Grade, John Stanley and Miss Cleo C. Lee; Second Grade, Misses Mary L. Auld, Rose Moore, Callie Schimpf and Jos. Newby; Third Grade, J. A. Stephenson. Died, in Strong City, on Monday, Nov. 22, 1886, at 11 o'clock, a. m., Mrs. Belle Winen, consort of Chas. Winen, Esq., of consumption, aged 24 years. Her remains were interred in the cemetery west of this city, on Tuesday forenoon, the funeral services being conducted by the Rev. S. Davis. Last Thursday night the following-named gentlemen were elected Trustees of the M. E. church in this city: A. P. Gandy, A. D. Findley; H. P. Brockett, C. C. Watson, G. W. Weed, Geo. George and Robert Cuthbert. Mr. Gandy was elected President of the Board, Mr. Brockett as Secretary, and Mr. Findley as Treasurer.

R. L. Ford, son of the veteran watch maker at this place, who has been sojourning at Florence for some time, having returned and taken charge of his father's store here while his father takes charge of the Florence store, and who has many friends here who are glad to welcome him back, can now be seen any day busy at work in his store. The Chicago Mail and the COURANT will be sent regularly to any address for one year on receipt of \$3.75. The Chicago 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 advantage of it. Died, in Strong City, on Sunday, November 21, 1886, of consumption, Mr. Wm. G. Emslie, while sitting in a chair at the residence of his wife, Mr. John Emslie. His remains were interred in the cemetery west of this city, Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Emslie was a highly respected citizen, and he leaves a wife and family of little children to mourn his death. Aberdeen (Dak.) News: At the National Rink, Monday and Tuesday evenings, Sullivan's Mirror of Ireland combination holds the boards. This is one of the most pleasing entertainments on the road, and worthy of a liberal patronage. Speaking of this company, the Kansas City Evening Journal says: "The real show is to be seen in Josie and Maurice Sullivan, whose eccentric songs, dances and comicallies are irresistibly funny, and keep the audience in good humor from the opening to the close. Maurice Sullivan is immense, and must be seen to be properly appreciated. We can cordially recommend this show as being worthy of patronage to all who love fun without vulgarity." This show will be at the Strong City Opera House, Saturday and Monday evenings, November 27 and 29. The drug store of Mr. Edwin Pratt was burglarized, on Tuesday night, by boring a hole through the front door and then knocking the lock off with a punch. A hole was drilled through the door of the safe, near the combination, and the combination was broken, through this hole, with an iron bolt and hammer, when the safe was easily opened and rifled of its contents. A pocket-book belonging to Mr. John D. Minick, containing all of his pramiary notes, was taken; also a gold watch belonging to Mr. Geo. P. Hardesty, of Kansas City, and about fifty dollars in money and a collection of old coins belonging to Mr. Pratt, of which he had been offered five hundred dollars a few months ago; also Mr. Pratt's bank book, valuable papers, etc. The money drawer, most of the old coins and Mr. Minick's notes were found, yesterday morning, under and around the coal-house, at the school-house. Just a few days ago it was said to the editor of this paper that "the people fail to find in either of our home papers any boom for our town." Why, gentlemen, did you ever think of it that the fact of a town's having two papers is a boom for that town? and then again, look at the COURANT, one of the second largest papers published in the State of Kansas, each issue of which is a boom for the town in which it is published, and ask yourselves if you do not think we are doing a great deal of unappreciated booming for the town. All we ask is that the business men go and do likewise; that is, spend as much, in proportion of their income as we do in booming the town, and we would, and they, too, be more happy and contented than we are. Why, there is not a merchant or a business man in this town subscribing for a single copy of the COURANT to send back East and thus induce immigration into our county, while there is not a week passes that we do not send one or more samples copies East in response to requests for the same. "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Let the business men of this place wake up to their duty to the press and they will find the press not behind, but ahead of them in its endeavors to build up the town and community in which it exists, because its life depends on the vitality and energy of its immediate surroundings, and without them it is dead. BUSINESS BRIEVITIES. We make a specialty of babies' pictures and get them quick in a wink. O. M. ELLIS. 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. Here! We men who owe J. F. Olinger and W. H. Hinote will please call at Central Barber Shop and pay up, and much oblige yours, truly, oet21-1f W. H. HINOTE. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Go to W. T. Birdsell's for your melons, cizars, tobacco, candies, etc. 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. jy22-1f

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

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

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY. KUHLE'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.

Waiter, the photographer, has no superior and but few equals anywhere in the west. Call and see his fine work. Sixth avenue, west of Commercial street, Emporia, Kansas, whether you want work done or not. The "lightning" process is used in making all photographs at the Cottonwood Falls gallery. It is sure to catch the babies. The photograph gallery in this city is re-opened and they are doing some fine work in their line. Call and see samples. nov4-2t You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements at Campbell & Gillett's. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. Campbell & Gillett, can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want. Have some pictures made at the gallery in this city. All work is guaranteed satisfactory. David Ford has just put in a large and well assorted stock of silverware, and that parties need not go to Emporia or elsewhere to get this class of goods; and he invites the patronage of the people of this county. 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. Oct. 12, '86. STONE & ZANE. A. O. Shaft, the grocer, at Strong City, whose goods are always new, has just received a large stock of staple and fancy groceries, and he invites the trade of the farmers of Chase county, as well as of the people of Cottonwood Falls and Strong City. Fine watches will receive careful attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted. In order to introduce the work of Mr. A. B. Caudle we will make our best cabinet photos for \$3.00 per dozen, until December 1st. Come early and avoid the rush. Come when you are ready, rain or shine, and we will warrant every picture to be first-class. O. M. ELLIS. 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. Remember, the finest photographic work is made at Waite's on Sixth avenue, Emporia, Kansas. 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 extension of the subscription of an old reader to either or both of the papers. In the photograph gallery of S. H. Waite, 6th Avenue, west of Commercial street, Emporia, you will find photographic work made in the best possible manner, and finished in the very highest style of the photographer's art, and all his work is guaranteed. Here, you will find a veritable art gallery; and an examination of its treasures will amply reward you for the time required. You will see there the photographs of Col. P. B. Plum, 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. D. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a workmanlike manner, without any humbuggery whatever.

MISCELLANEOUS. JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. Shop east side of Broadway, north of Dr. Stone & Zane's office, where you can get a nice shave, shampoo, or hair cut.

R. M. RYAN, TRAINER AND BREEDER OF ROADSTERS & TROTTER HORSES; ALSO Feed and Training Stable; Will Feed Boarding Horses CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND OATS. South Side of Main Street, East of Broadway COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. feb25-1f

MC'O. GREEN, M. D., ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Office, and residence near the Catholic church pays special attention to chronic diseases, especially those of females. He carries and dispenses his own medicines. feb-1f

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, north west corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. jans-1f

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

M. LAWRENCE, MERCHANT TAILOR, Satisfaction Guaranteed, and Charges Reasonable, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. nov25-1f

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. apr-1f

W. H. HINOTE, Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies shampooing and hair cutting. JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEY TO LOAN In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Bank building. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. apr-1f

NEW DRUGS. THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS, HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE THE OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb-1f 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; 8 to 12 inches, \$2.00; 12 to 18 inches, \$3.00. Twenty-five other varieties of EVERGREENS, all sizes, and other varieties of TREES, all sizes, and all of the most desirable varieties of TREES, SEEDLINGS and larger trees, at very LOW PRICES. Of forty varieties of Evergreens and Timber Trees, all fresh gathered expressly for my trade, and sold at lowest living rates. FLOWERING SHRUBS AND PLANTS In good assortment and at low rates. Especially favorable rates given on Fall orders. Full catalogue free. Address GEO. FINNEY, Evergreen Nurseries, Door Co., Wis.

PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUM & Co, Augusta, Maine.

PUBLICATION NOTICE. STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase, } ss. In the District Court of the 9th Judicial District, above named county and state. Florence E. Simmons, Plaintiff, } Geo. W. Simmons, Defendant. George W. Simmons, residing at South Haven, State of Michigan, will take notice that, on the six (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 or before the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1886, judgment will be rendered against him, divorcing the said Florence E. Simmons from him. FLORENCE E. SIMMONS, Plaintiff. By her Att'y, HARKER & JOHNSON.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAN. Notice is hereby given that the following-named 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, Clerk of District Court, Cottonwood Falls, on Dec. 18, 1886, viz: John A. Murphy, H. E. No. 725, for the S1/2 NE 1/4 and N1/2 SE 1/4 section twelve, township twenty-one, south of range seven, east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Z. Partridge, of Emporia, J. M. Beaman, of Birley, B. McCabe, of Hazard and Geo. Crum, Strong City, all of Chase county, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register.

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

"THAT THINGS ARE NO WORSE."

From the time of our old Revolution.  
When we threw off the yoke of the King,  
Has descended this phrase to remember,  
To remember, to say, and to sing:  
"That things are no worse, O, my Sire!"

"Twas King George's Prime Minister said it,  
To the King who had questioned, in heat,  
What he meant by appointing Thanksgiving,  
In such times of ill luck and defeat:  
"What's the cause for your day of Thanksgiving."  
"Till me, pray," cried the King, in his ire;  
Said the Minister: "This is the reason—  
"That things are no worse, O, my Sire!"

A ROMANTIC EPISODE.  
One Flirtation, One Thanksgiving,  
One Wedding.

SKY PARLOR, CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—To the Editor-in-Chief *Criterion*, City.—Dear Sir: It pains me exceedingly to be obliged to incur your displeasure in regard to the next chapters of "Coming Events." But really they have grown so short, that I work over on the increase—indeed, sometimes, I think I shall drop either the office or my literary aspirations altogether. The former, notwithstanding your kind assurances, I am not prepared to do; the latter, I can not; so there the days go by—frustrated at both ends, wasted in the middle. And then—and then—dear Sir, I send you the promised sheets, and hope to be "on hand" with the next.

Aha! So you really have a "romantic ear" and want to know about my "romantic" Well, I do not mind telling you, we are such great friends—though we have never met. Besides, I know you are such a regular old mole you never will disclose. Besides, I have not a seal to tell, and I am dying for sympathy. You see Dick Ray and I had a regular fuss, night before last, as to our favorite style of beauty; the subject being started by a question as to preference, in my new "Mental Autograph Album." So pronounced was my enthusiasm for that rare combination, "light hair and dark eyes," that Dick, whose unworldly awareness has never been able to score a hit closer to the center of my heart than "friendship," was somewhat startled, and I could see not a little nettled. One word led to another, each one making me that the more loyal to what, true as fate, "dark mole," has never been more than an ideal in my mind. So strong was the impression left by the controversy that sleep was not able to banish it. A hero of "light hair and dark eyes" wandered with me through dreamland, appeared in the sunlit ways which woke me; indeed, followed me clear into the office, where every thing, not business and clothes, are supposed to be perpetually "dropped."

By noon, his idealship was pretty well banished, however, and I started to lunch at the usual hour without him, till, coming to the corner of Wabash avenue and Adams street, the capers of a fractious horse disturbed the symmetry of travel, and a sudden jolt and halt of the "living stream" brought me face to face with as perfect a type of poor Dick's rival as could possibly be met with in a day's search. Such remarkably fine brown eyes! So deep set in shape, so liberal, kindly and frank in expression, so charming in contrast with the hair, whose "lightness" the rim of a very stylish and becoming Derby disclosed to be "whiteness," for my materialized ideal was an elderly, portly, handsome gentleman, of the type only to be met with on earth, I believe, in Paris, New York and Chicago—a thoroughly stylish, clean, healthy, business man!

The huddle of people, the sudden appearance, right before me, of my ideal beautiful man, recalling, as it did, the ridiculous quarrel of the night before, shocked me utterly out of all my usual demureness, all my theories on the subject of street-conduct, all my self-control; I smiled—one of my very best—straight into the middle of the brown eyes, which, I need not assure you, were not at all behind hand in a polite response—with interest. A momentary hesitation of expectancy, refusal, regret, a polite raising of the becoming Derby, and we had parted—my ideal and I—for aye, and aye, and aye.

You think I did right, no, do you not?  
"TIGER."  
SKY PARLOR, CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Editor *Criterion*.—Dear Sir: I am sorry to say, I must again disappoint you with sheets of "Coming Events." Night before last I slept but two hours, and on the morning, worthless, could do nothing rational in the way of work—I am so disturbed and unhappy!

What do you think happened Thursday? Just about the same place and same time, whom should I meet again, but my nice old gentleman. Oh, but he is handsome, of my ideal look—me that a look—that makes me want to see to know him. I know he would be such a good, true friend—and oh, my dear sir, I am so desolate of friends!

He was carrying an umbrella, so was I, and we passed, like two ships at sea, as near as we dared; I with my stoniest glare, he with a merry twinkle in his eye, and a half in his gait that told me, well as I wanted to know, that I need not walk alone to lunch that day, unless I wished. But I saw well enough that he was a wealthy gentleman, who, no doubt, would be only too glad to have a little sport with the heart of a poor little maiden, who would have naught but regret left to fill the emptiness in her life, after he had fled to pastures new.

Nevertheless, after passing, a strong desire possessed me to see how he walked, maybe where he might turn on the avenue, that would give me some clue to his business, which desire was fed, as desires ever will be, by nothing less than W's great, big photograph-case standing way out on the pavement, with its shelter, and shade, and excuse, right on its beautiful face! Oh, why will people do that which they know they will be sorry for! And why will inanimate things conspire, in times of weakness, to lead the debtor to worse regret! This apple of Sodom came in my way at my weakest, bidding me halt—just a moment—look at the picture,



I peeked,  
—and peek! I halted—just a moment—looked at the picture, and—peeked! O ho! there was my ideal, turned square around, looking after me, stock still, umbrella over his shoulder, the whitest of white handkerchiefs in his hand! Of course he expected me to do some such graceless thing, and here I, poor silly goose, walked right into the trap.

The storm of anger, mortification and self-blame, ended, as storms usually do, in copious rain; and you may depend that never again will I get caught in such a shameful manner. Oh, shame upon me! Never! What would the dear little churchyard, of the primest town in all of prim old Connecticut, say, could she know that I, to whom her last words were of caution and advice on account of my "looks," should have, in the noblest city of the whole West, been caught, in the public street, flirting with a materialized ideal! "TIGER."  
SKY PARLOR, OCT. 27.—Editor *Criterion*.—Dear Sir: You see I have been quite industrious. I send you advance sheets this time. You will say my humiliating lesson does me good. So it did. I have since frequently met "my nice old gentleman," who seems to understand that I am no common flirt. He passes in respectful and unexpected manner, that is not indifference, but which increases my interest in him tenfold for its manliness. One look, one word of intrusion or familiarity, after he saw it was contrary to my conscience, would have settled the matter. All interest in him would have died on the spot. I loathe an old stoop! He is all that is manly, self-controlled and gentlemanly—I do believe, my dear, sympathetic mole, that I am more than half in love with light hair, dark eyes, fifty years and two hundred pounds!

SKY PARLOR, NOV. 3.—Editor *Criterion*.—Dear Sir: I send you the next few chapters. You will say I must be going to die, I am so good.  
One more episode in my romance, which I write with tears in my eyes. Last night I was standing at the corner of Washington and State streets waiting for the car. You know what an excessively sloppy, nasty night it was, and what a task it is to reach the cable at that hour, through such a jangle of every thing, and the mud, too. I was feeling particularly cross and uncomfortable. The rain was playing havoc with my pretty little rough suit, as the mud waded with my neat shoes. I must have looked mad, I felt so—not daring to go on, not daring to wait, lest the rain should increase; when, with a great throb, that sent a new supply of blood, hope, courage and delight to every vein in my body, my heart saw, coming straight towards me, my dear old gentleman, with his certain, gracious manner, and his raised umbrella, which, with a respectful but firm "permit me," he held straight over the damp little turban, and, gently taking my arm, escorted me, through all the "jangle of every thing," to the car steps. But the bustle was not too great, nor the way too short nor difficult, to prevent his expressing, in—oh, such well-bred and sweet tones—how much he enjoyed the pleasure of my acquaintance, and might he not hope some time, before very long, to call upon me at my home—might he not have my address to-night.

And of course—of course—why of course I could not let him. Ah! but you can not know how I almost choked as I told him so. Oh, dear, can you think, I was so deso late, I knew he was good and true.  
"Oh, my dear sir," I said, "it is indeed impossible. Indeed, indeed, it is not that I have any objections to you, your own self, but, don't you see, if I let you—there is no—reason—why I—should—not let—anybody—at least, there is—nothing to prevent—your—thinking—I—would—and"—I could say no more. I fancy he heard the great sob underneath, for in tones so low, not even the little rain drops falling about us could hear, he stooped and said, oh, so earnestly: "God bless and take care of you, my dear good little girl!" then stooping still lower, he kissed my hand, as respectfully as if I had been some great lady, and we were standing on the hall-room floor of some elegant home. The rain drops which splashed on the hard sidewalk side of my little sachel must have been cold on one side and warm on the other; cold for regret at the happiness I had thrown, willfully, over my shoulder, warm with the intense thrills of delight which any woman always feels at receiving the well-earned respect of a thoroughly manly man.

SKY PARLOR, NOV. 10.—Editor *Criterion*.—Dear Sir: I send you a few more pages. I fear that I must bring "Coming Events" to a more abrupt conclusion than I had intended. It is something, in wearing on me perceptibly, I can neither sleep nor eat. I shall make it up to you later.  
Thanks for your kind personal interest, and your sympathy in my little romance, and desire for "more." I must tell you. The restaurant was awfully crowded yesterday, as it always is Saturdays. I had a very pleasant seat, however, with a vacant chair beside me, which the kind waiter always lets me have to hold my sachel and parcels. I went to writing as usual—most

of "Coming Events" was gotten between the "orders"—and so interesting was I in Chapter 13, indeed, that I did not notice the waiter coming my way, till, with a murmur, "pardon me, well as I wanted to know," and placed the new-comer therein. So absorbed was I that I never looked up, till the waiter's return, when, whom should I find sitting by my side, but "him!" And there lay your "note-heads" large as life, with your grandiloquent name tastefully scrolled in full, on the left-hand corner—M. L. De Verne, Editor-in-Chief, *Criterion*.  
What if he had seen it! Oh, what if he had, and was even now mentally denouncing that mosquito in petticoats, the "female reporter!" But he did not seem as if he had. His shapely, well-kept hands were nonchalantly joined at the tips, over the white cloth, and the wonderful brown eyes differently fixed on the availing over the rural restaurant across the way. No, I am sure he did not see; and I did not prolong his opportunity for so doing, I can assure you. He was immaculately dressed in a cool, fawn-colored suit, faultless linen, and the short white hair of a *penultimate* over the broad forehead, the whole set off by a noble little button-hole bouquet—red and white. Had I been a native of Senegambia he could not have remained more utterly unconscious of my presence than he did, all through that cozy little meal we took there, side by side, but not together. And the dainty, sensible meal he ordered! Just what I should have chosen for series him had it to do. Ah me! Ah me! And how daintily he dined! No hurry, no indecent haste. So different from the ravenous and disgusting manner of the "cheap-John" gobbler, who so offended my domestic taste every time I ate in a restaurant. He kept his dishes neatly arranged about him, so as not to interfere with anybody, and, as if anticipating the relief it would give, left the room first.

And there lay the dear little daisy at the other side of his plate. How did it get out of its compact little home! It must have fallen out. I could not bear to see so sweet a flower tossed into a gray drish, so I put it into my little sachel. Ah, you dear little daisy, don't you tell! "TIGER."  
SKY PARLOR, NOV. 17.—Editor *Criterion*.—Dear Sir: I must disappoint you this week. I have been very ill. The doctor insists upon perfect rest. I shall try to send you some pages Thursday. "TIGER."  
SKY PARLOR, NOV. 25.—Editor *Criterion*.—Dear Sir: I send you the promised sheets. I am so much better. The next exciting "episode" of all occurred a day or two after I sent my last "installment." I was feeling unusually blue. No doubt the effect of being sick and weak. Then the Thanksgiving season approaching, the sad and lonely present came as never before so painfully to my mind. I could not bear the thought of the joyous anniversary, nor the hosts of happy, thankful people who would enjoy its pleasures. What had I to be thankful for! Life! So had the molasses, and sponges, and corals of the great deep, who knew no cause. I had worked harder, enjoyed less, and suffered more than any other man. The next exciting "episode" was, however, as much easier to open than the hickory-nut, and with thinner shells are readily cracked at the table. But in America, in those districts where the peanut does not take the place of other nuts, the cracking of the hickory still continues. Whether it be the pecan of Texas and Illinois, or the shell-bark or mocker-nut of the Central or Eastern States, the amusement is the same. They are the best nuts the forests of North America produce, and some of them are thought to be superior in flavor to the much-esteemed English walnut.

Year after year hundreds and thousands of bushels of the shell-barks, the hickory-nuts *par excellence*, been gathered in various parts of the country. Among them can be found the cracking of the nut, the many differences they present. Some are small and nearly round; some are long narrow and angular; some have thick shells, and some thin ones, as any one who has cracked his fingers along with the shell can bear witness.

According to evolutionary doctrines, variability in an important feature is an indication either of a low state of development, or that the organism is in a state of advancement. Various facts show the latter to be the case with the shell-bark hickory. The cracking of the nut, the shell must be sought far back in prehistoric times, for it boasts an ancient if not an honored lineage. Before the hairy mammoth roamed the forests of the Ohio valley; before the soil of Louisiana was yet above the ocean's waters; before the Ohio had become tributary to the mighty Mississippi; before even the Rocky mountain range had been elevated above the waste of waters, the ancestors of this hickory flourished in the land.

Frightened to Death.  
[Burlesque, in Brooklyn Ecce.]  
Never frighten children. A man in Trenton, whose fourteen-year-old boy got to staying out too late nights, but a black mask on his face, hid in a dark alley and jumped out at his son with a fearful yell as the boy passed by. But it happened that a policeman was strolling along at the same time, and as he caught sight of the masked figure, he shrieked with terror, ran four miles at the top of his speed, and dropped dead, while the boy, hastily calling together a mob of his fellows, pursued his father down the alley with bricks and language, both hard. And yet, in spite of these terrible lessons, there are grown people who foolishly delight in frightening children. Still, the same grown person isn't liable to scare the same boy oftener than once in a century.

SEVENTEEN years ago, when Pat McCOPY, of Wilkesbarre, sets his wife and went West to make a fortune, he was a very sparhawk. The other day, when he returned with a few thousand dollars and a weight of two hundred and fifty pounds, Mrs. McCOPY refused to recognize him as her lean husband. She had not heard from him during all his absence. McCOPY takes her refusal to recognize him much to heart.

QUEER PETS DOWN IN CUBA.  
[Cor. N. O. Picayune.]  
The majas snake is frequently kept by planters in their barns for the purpose of catching rats, which duty it faithfully performs. One planter has in his country residence as pets a whole family of majas—the father, mother and eighteen young ones. But this is a Cuban eccentricity, not a rule.

HABITS OF ANTS.

How Almost Human They Are in Their Passions and Amusements.  
In spite of the multifarious duties and tasks that are imposed on these tiny burghers they still find time to clean and adorn their worthy little persons. No spot, no atom of dust or any thing else uncleanly will they tolerate on their bodies. They get rid of the dirt with the brushy tufts on their feet or with their tongue. They act, for all the world, like domestic cats when they clean and lick themselves; and they assist one another at the toilet precisely like monkeys. Their sense of cleanliness goes so far that the naturalist often finds, to his unpleasant surprise, the colored marks that he had applied with so much care on his "trial ants" removed by their dirt-hating friends. They keep their dwellings just as cleanly. But the conveying away of their deceased brethren, whose dead bodies they appear to regard with the greatest antipathy, gives them more trouble than any thing else. When some members of an ant community, which I kept imprisoned, died and could not be removed, those remaining seemed affected with the greatest horror. For days the insects ran about seeking a way out, and ceased only when completely exhausted. The ants belonging to the camponotus species seized the dead and threw them into a water-pail, which they converted into a sepulcher. Ordinarily, though, the ants are said to treat their dead with more reverence. They even possess their own graveyards, which lie in the vicinity of their nests. They convey their deceased companions thither, where they lay them down in orderly little heaps or rows.

It is from a life full of labor, hardship and strife that death releases these active little animals. When not engaged in labor they are busy in defense. Sentinels posted in commanding positions guard them from surprises of every kind. As soon as danger is threatened the citizens of the state, at the alarm signal of the pickets, dart out of their habitations. From nocturnal dancers their houses protect them, since they barricade the entrances with leaves and little sticks. And that is accomplished, according to Mr. Cook, in the following manner: The large workers first drag up heavy material, and having placed it in position, disappear inside of the nest. Then the ants of medium size follow with material corresponding to their strength. And finally the smallest members of the community bring up grains of sand and fragments of earth to complete the barricade. The doors are closed behind them until the dawn of the next day, and then the exit occurs in reverse order. The small ones are the first, and the large ones the last of the column. But ants are not merely acquainted with the earnest side of life; they are susceptible to its joys and amusements as well. Just as kids in the wantonness of youthful spirits combat one another to mimic combat in the meadow, so do the else so industrious emmets. With feelers and feet the combative individual urges on its companions until they accept the challenge. Standing on their hind feet they grasp each other with the front ones and apply rapidly both head and jaws. Then they let go, turn round and take hold again, like boys wrestling. After having satisfactorily tested their respective strength they separate peacefully.

When they fight in earnest the result of the duel is quite different. As with the heroes of antiquity, the single combats take place under the eyes of the opposing armies. Otherwise and especially when far away from the nest, the hostile ants avoid each other, or the weaker surrender at discretion. In the face of the embattled armies, however, where they find support, the adversaries rush upon each other furiously. The antennae are thrown back and the jaws widely opened. Amid biting and stabbing the desperate scuffle goes on. Then there is a pushing against one another, a shoving backward and forward, a hurling to the ground and a rolling over one another until at last one of the combatants succumbs, or the duel remains undecided, ending with the complete exhaustion of the antagonists. The secretion of the poison glands, the well-known formic acid, serves as missile weapons in battle, the jaws for gripping and striking and the sting for stabbing.

These battles of the ants are obstinate and bloody in the extreme. Differences with regard to territorial boundaries, thievish forays and invasions for the purpose of procuring slaves are generally the *causa belli*. While the battle is in progress, columns of troops are constantly coming and going, transporting prisoners or bringing up reinforcements. It is not rare for a battle to last an entire day, and whole armies are sometimes annihilated, so that innumerable bodies of the dead and wounded cover the field.—*Philadelphia Times*.

A Pretty and Sensible Change.  
A novel and pretty change was made in a marriage ceremony performed in Brooklyn, N. Y. The groom and his best man took their place near the chancel rail on entering the church from the vestry. The bride came in on her father's arm ascended the steps, still holding her arms; the groom stood partially facing her. The couple maintained these positions, surrounded by maids and ushers, during the first part of the ceremony. At the words: "Who giveth this woman to this man?" the father led the bride forward, and with a bow, surrendered her to the groom, who led her forward, the couple taking their places directly facing the minister. The effect of the change was recognized as very beautiful and appropriate, the father keeping the daughter at his side until he gave her to her husband's keeping.—*Christian Union*.

Poultry Versus Beef.  
To bring an ox to a weight of 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, fit for the butcher, requires four years or longer in the point of time. The beef will pay 5 or 6 per cent upon cost of food and outlay—never over 8 per cent if bred in the Eastern States. In six months from the shell the same value in poultry (say \$100 to \$125) can be produced, grown and marketed, at one-third the cost for feeding and investment.—*Poultry World*.

A curiosity in nest building was found by Mrs. Stephen Murray, of Honrietta, recently. The foundation of the nest is made of small twigs and is all in one section, but there are two nests, separated from each other by a partition horsehair. In this twin nest two broods of American sparrows were raised belonging to two different birds.— *Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat*.

THE MANURE PILE.

Timely Suggestions on a Topic of More Than Ordinary Interest.

How to save the manure of the dairy, and how to apply it to the best advantage, is one of those problems of the farm that no man can think and study over too much. Some one has wisely said that the manure pile is the farmer's bank account. If the farmer has the proper appreciation of the nature of manure on the farm, he will value early winter for its admirable adaptability to securing this valuable article for the farm.

The dairyman is usually so much better provided with manure than the ordinary farmer that he seldom appreciates its real value, and so neglects to take advantage of all opportunities he has for increasing his supply. In the first place not one dairy farm in a hundred is provided with any means for securing the liquid manure from the cows. This is usually allowed to run to waste and often to make a mud-hole in the stable, instead of being secured in some shape that it may be of value to the farmer. Some very fine dairy farms have systems of cemented basements, or manure colars, with more or less elaborate conduits leading from under these cows to these receptacles, and very often the collection of such a mass of liquid manure sets up a stench that ruins the atmosphere for breathing purposes all about the stable. This is an expensive and often ruinous method of saving the liquid manure, and one that few practical dairymen will be willing to follow.

This is one of the instances in which economy and the best practice go hand in hand. Instead of laying out money for costly apparatus for carrying the liquid it will not only be far cheaper but much better in every way to save this liquid manure with some dry substance used as bedding for the cows, such as leaves, dry wood, the patent moss, or even dry earth, straw or other material, such as saw-dust, that will come handiest to the man who has the cows to bed.

Dry earth is an excellent article for bedding and saving the liquid manure, though it is not so easily gathered and taken care of or spread under the cows as leaves. Dry earth is, however, a better disinfectant of bad odors, while it holds all the water that falls on it. The great trouble with this bedding is the mud that will stick to the cow's hair, and the everlasting dust it makes in the cowhouse.

If you can get saw-dust, by all means do so. It is a long way the best bedding ever invented, being light to haul, easily stored, easily spread under the cows, an admirable absorbent, and can be quickly shaken out in the morning. Both leaves and saw-dust have an admirable mechanical influence on the soil. While leaves help the productive character of the soil, not much can be said in this way for saw-dust, and especially the dust of pine and oak and some other woods, they last so long before beginning to rot. We advise, however, that the dairyman be not too scrupulous about the article he puts in his manure pile. The first thing is to attend to its bulk. Get together every thing on or off the farm that can be spared, and add it to the manure pile. First attend to the bulk and the quality will take care of itself. By degrees all the constituents will melt into one and make a valuable manure.—*American Dairyman*.

SMALL BRIDGES.  
Suggestions of Interest to Every Dweller in Country Districts.  
The construction of bridges is one of those labors which at times fall upon the farmer, and every farmer should know something of the business. A Kansas farmer who has had to build more than once to bridge a stream on his farm gives the following: "Stone, if you can get a solid foundation, will last the longest, but up this way the creek bottoms are so soft that, after repeated failures, we have fallen back on posts altogether. At present we are using hard pine, and it will last twice as long at least. I use string-pieces 3 by 12, 16 feet long, putting five or six in a bridge, using four posts at each end and covering with 14-foot planks. On the inside of the posts we saw in one and a half inches and make a notch at the top extending 10 inches below the top of the post; in this we spike a one-foot plank, and that holds up the stringers. The stringers are notched at the ends about two inches, so they fall below the top of the cross planks; that keeps the ends from falling in when the dirt is thrown against them. Four of the stringers are spiked with heavy spikes to the post also. Our truss bridges are fastened to the posts in the same way. This is the general plan, but is varied more or less according to the situation. Bridges should be raised some above the level of the road, so that when a team comes to the bridge they will naturally slack up and go slowly over the bridge, and when high water comes it will run around. For the last eight years we have put in bridges in this manner, and have never had a bridge wash-out or lost a plank that I know of. Culverts should be 16 feet long and not less than 2 feet wide."—*N. Y. Times*.

HABITS OF ANTS.

How Almost Human They Are in Their Passions and Amusements.

In spite of the multifarious duties and tasks that are imposed on these tiny burghers they still find time to clean and adorn their worthy little persons. No spot, no atom of dust or any thing else uncleanly will they tolerate on their bodies. They get rid of the dirt with the brushy tufts on their feet or with their tongue. They act, for all the world, like domestic cats when they clean and lick themselves; and they assist one another at the toilet precisely like monkeys. Their sense of cleanliness goes so far that the naturalist often finds, to his unpleasant surprise, the colored marks that he had applied with so much care on his "trial ants" removed by their dirt-hating friends. They keep their dwellings just as cleanly. But the conveying away of their deceased brethren, whose dead bodies they appear to regard with the greatest antipathy, gives them more trouble than any thing else. When some members of an ant community, which I kept imprisoned, died and could not be removed, those remaining seemed affected with the greatest horror. For days the insects ran about seeking a way out, and ceased only when completely exhausted. The ants belonging to the camponotus species seized the dead and threw them into a water-pail, which they converted into a sepulcher. Ordinarily, though, the ants are said to treat their dead with more reverence. They even possess their own graveyards, which lie in the vicinity of their nests. They convey their deceased companions thither, where they lay them down in orderly little heaps or rows.

It is from a life full of labor, hardship and strife that death releases these active little animals. When not engaged in labor they are busy in defense. Sentinels posted in commanding positions guard them from surprises of every kind. As soon as danger is threatened the citizens of the state, at the alarm signal of the pickets, dart out of their habitations. From nocturnal dancers their houses protect them, since they barricade the entrances with leaves and little sticks. And that is accomplished, according to Mr. Cook, in the following manner: The large workers first drag up heavy material, and having placed it in position, disappear inside of the nest. Then the ants of medium size follow with material corresponding to their strength. And finally the smallest members of the community bring up grains of sand and fragments of earth to complete the barricade. The doors are closed behind them until the dawn of the next day, and then the exit occurs in reverse order. The small ones are the first, and the large ones the last of the column. But ants are not merely acquainted with the earnest side of life; they are susceptible to its joys and amusements as well. Just as kids in the wantonness of youthful spirits combat one another to mimic combat in the meadow, so do the else so industrious emmets. With feelers and feet the combative individual urges on its companions until they accept the challenge. Standing on their hind feet they grasp each other with the front ones and apply rapidly both head and jaws. Then they let go, turn round and take hold again, like boys wrestling. After having satisfactorily tested their respective strength they separate peacefully.

When they fight in earnest the result of the duel is quite different. As with the heroes of antiquity, the single combats take place under the eyes of the opposing armies. Otherwise and especially when far away from the nest, the hostile ants avoid each other, or the weaker surrender at discretion. In the face of the embattled armies, however, where they find support, the adversaries rush upon each other furiously. The antennae are thrown back and the jaws widely opened. Amid biting and stabbing the desperate scuffle goes on. Then there is a pushing against one another, a shoving backward and forward, a hurling to the ground and a rolling over one another until at last one of the combatants succumbs, or the duel remains undecided, ending with the complete exhaustion of the antagonists. The secretion of the poison glands, the well-known formic acid, serves as missile weapons in battle, the jaws for gripping and striking and the sting for stabbing.

These battles of the ants are obstinate and bloody in the extreme. Differences with regard to territorial boundaries, thievish forays and invasions for the purpose of procuring slaves are generally the *causa belli*. While the battle is in progress, columns of troops are constantly coming and going, transporting prisoners or bringing up reinforcements. It is not rare for a battle to last an entire day, and whole armies are sometimes annihilated, so that innumerable bodies of the dead and wounded cover the field.—*Philadelphia Times*.

A Pretty and Sensible Change.  
A novel and pretty change was made in a marriage ceremony performed in Brooklyn, N. Y. The groom and his best man took their place near the chancel rail on entering the church from the vestry. The bride came in on her father's arm ascended the steps, still holding her arms; the groom stood partially facing her. The couple maintained these positions, surrounded by maids and ushers, during the first part of the ceremony. At the words: "Who giveth this woman to this man?" the father led the bride forward, and with a bow, surrendered her to the groom, who led her forward, the couple taking their places directly facing the minister. The effect of the change was recognized as very beautiful and appropriate, the father keeping the daughter at his side until he gave her to her husband's keeping.—*Christian Union*.

Poultry Versus Beef.  
To bring an ox to a weight of 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, fit for the butcher, requires four years or longer in the point of time. The beef will pay 5 or 6 per cent upon cost of food and outlay—never over 8 per cent if bred in the Eastern States. In six months from the shell the same value in poultry (say \$100 to \$125) can be produced, grown and marketed, at one-third the cost for feeding and investment.—*Poultry World*.

A curiosity in nest building was found by Mrs. Stephen Murray, of Honrietta, recently. The foundation of the nest is made of small twigs and is all in one section, but there are two nests, separated from each other by a partition horsehair. In this twin nest two broods of American sparrows were raised belonging to two different birds.— *Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat*.



# CHESTER A. ARTHUR.



## Sudden Death of the Ex-President From Cerebral Apoplexy.

### Brief Sketch of the Life and Public Services, Civil and Military, of the Deceased Statesman—How the News Was Received.

#### Action of the President of the United States and Governor of New York—Expressions of Members of the Cabinet on General Arthur's Administration.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Ex-President Arthur died at his residence, 123 Lexington avenue, at five o'clock this morning, of apoplexy, resulting from the bursting of a blood vessel, which caused paralysis of his whole right side.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—At the residence of the late ex-President, No. 123 Lexington avenue, a United Press reporter met Mr. Sherman N. Knetsch, lawyer partner of the dead statesman, who said:

"On Tuesday last the ex-President fell ill, and was very bright. He ate heartily of some clams, and signed his name to several communications. He also gave orders regarding transactions of interest to him. Dr. George Peters, the family physician, called at 9 p. m. and was highly pleased at the condition of his patient. The attendant left the ex-President after half-past twelve. He was then sleeping. When the attendant entered his room yesterday morning he found him lying on his right side, breathing heavily. He spoke to him, but received no answer. He placed his hands on his shoulders, but could not arouse him. The attendant then became alarmed, and summoned young Mr. Arthur, who hurried a messenger to the residence of Dr. Peters. He responded quickly. After examining Mr. Arthur, Dr. Peters stated that the ex-President's case was hopeless, and the cause of his condition was a stroke of apoplexy, produced by the bursting of a blood vessel, also causing the whole right side of the body to become paralyzed. Word was sent immediately to his near relatives and friends, and those who could arrive before his death. Mr. Arthur remained in an unconscious condition all day yesterday. His breathing became more and more labored, but dissolution was very slow, and it could not be told to any degree of certainty when he would breathe his last. His immediate relatives and friends were in and out of the room where the ex-President lay all day and throughout the night. There was no scene at the bedside, and at the time death occurred it was not expected.

Although Miss Nellie knew that her father was quite ill, the news of his death came like a sudden shock to her, and she was completely overwhelmed with grief. Her aunt, Mrs. McElroy, led her to the bedside, where the ex-President lay, when the young orphan's tears fell copiously, and she was led away inconsolable. "Young Mr. Arthur took his father's death very hard, but bore up manfully. He had been companion to his father, and his death moved the faithful son to tears." President Arthur was, at the time of his death, in his fifty-seventh year. The funeral will take place from the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Fifth avenue, near Forty-fifth street, at nine o'clock Saturday morning, and the remains will be buried in the family plot in Albany Rural Cemetery.

News of the death of the ex-President spread rapidly, and the flags on public buildings were soon displayed at half-mast. The President and other prominent officials at Washington were at once notified. All State and county courts now in session took appropriate action today in regard to the death of the ex-President.

#### SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CAREER OF CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Chester Allen Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States, was born in Franklin County, Vt., October 5, 1829. His father was a Scotchman, and pastor of Baptist churches in Vermont and New York. After his graduation with the degree of B. A. from Union College, Mr. Arthur studied law and began to practice in 1850 in New York City, which he made his permanent residence. Mr. Arthur was a Whig. He joined the Republican party on its formation, and soon became a prominent leader of the party in the State of his adoption. At the outbreak of the civil war he was intrusted by Governor Morgan with the arming and subsisting of the troops raised in New York, and was successively made Engineer-in-Chief, Inspector-General and Quartermaster-General, equipping and sending to the field sixty-eight regiments of infantry, six battalions and ten batteries in the space of four months. In 1871 he was appointed Collector of the port of New York City, a position he retained until 1878, when he was removed by President Hayes. When the discussions arose in the Republican party, Mr. Arthur allied himself with the "Stalwarts." At the National convention of 1880, held in Chicago, the "Anti-Stalwarts" succeeded in preventing the nomination of General Grant to the Presidency, and in securing the nomination of Mr. Garfield. In order to unite the two factions, Mr. Arthur was then nominated Vice-President. In the ensuing election the Republican party was successful, and Mr. Arthur became Vice-President of the United States. Within six months of the inauguration, President Garfield was assassinated by Charles J. Guiteau, and September 19, 1881, Mr. Arthur became President. His administration of the affairs of his high office was generally regarded as conservative. He was a candidate for renomination before the Chicago convention of 1884, but was unsuccessful, and retired from office March 4, 1885, on the inauguration of President Cleveland. Socially Mr. Arthur had done more than any

of his predecessors in the White House. He inaugurated a regular succession of receptions and dinners. Late hours, heavy food and an abundance of wine wrought havoc with his physical system. When he retired from the White House he had already laid the foundations of the fatal disease. Returning to New York he resumed the practice of his profession, but within a year he was obliged to abandon it on account of failing health. The doctors said he had Bright's disease and ordered change of air and absolute quiet. He was taken to the sea-shore where his health appeared to improve a little, but on his return to New York a few months since it was evident that he could not recover.

When Mr. Arthur entered the White House he was a widower with two children, Allan, a youth of about eighteen, and Nellie, a child of six. All the matchmakers of Washington official circles did their best to marry him to some one during his term of office, but without success. THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The President today issued the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1886.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES: It is my painful duty to announce the death of Chester A. Arthur, lately the President of the United States, which occurred after an illness extending over a few days.

Mr. Arthur was called to the chair of the chief magistracy of the Union by a tragedy which cast its shadow over the entire government. His assumption of the grave duties was marked by an evident and conscientious sense of his responsibilities and an earnest desire to meet them in a patriotic and benevolent spirit. With dignity and ability he sustained the important duties of his station, and the reputation of his personal worth, conspicuous gentleness and patriotic fidelity will long be cherished by his fellow-countrymen. In token of respect to the memory of the deceased it is ordered that the executive mansion and the several department buildings be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that on the day of the funeral all public business in the departments be suspended. The secretaries of War and the Navy will cause orders to be issued for appropriate military and naval honors to be rendered on that day.

Done at the city of Washington, this 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eleventh.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President.

THOMAS F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

EXPRESIONS OF CABINET MINISTERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Attorney-General Garland said he had known ex-President Arthur intimately and had reason to esteem him both as a friend and as a public official. Mr. Arthur occupied a very trying position as President, entering the White House, as he did, during the political excitement which followed the death of President Garfield, and his administration was marked by ability of a high order.

Secretary Tamm said that Mr. Arthur's death will touch the hearts of many people with grief. Called to the Presidency under most painful and trying circumstances, he bore his honors with dignity, and administered the Executive department of the Government in a manner that was just to all sections. He was highly esteemed and especially liked by many of the Southern Senators and Representatives.

Postmaster-General Vilas says that Mr. Arthur's administration of the government had commended him very strongly to the respect of the people, and especially considering the very trying circumstances under which he took office, his administration might be called remarkably successful. No instance in which a Vice-President has performed the duties of the office of the President in the previous history of the country offers a more commendable record of results.

Secretary Whitney said: "I know and esteem Arthur very highly, and he has long before he became President. I deemed him a much abler man than his reputation when he was placed on the ticket. I regret his death personally, for he was the most genial of gentlemen, and leaves a large circle of friends who will be filled with regret."

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR HILL OF NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Governor Hill left the city yesterday afternoon for Albany, his native town. He will deliver an address there on Saturday at the unveiling of a bronze bust of Hon. Chas. Cook. The Governor, before his departure, issued the following proclamation:

STATES OF NEW YORK. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR: By the death of a distinguished citizen the people of the State are again called to mourn. Chester Allen Arthur entered into rest at his residence in New York City early this morning. He always made his home within our State, and from his early manhood had occupied within it places of official distinction. As a citizen of New York State he was selected Vice-President of the whole people. Upon the death of President Garfield, he became President by succession, and with dignity to himself and with honor to the country he filled that highest office in our Government. In all his life he was a true and noble gentleman, remembering the services and admiring the character of President Arthur, it is fitting that we should, by such action as may be deemed appropriate, express our sorrow in his death and his respect for the high official position which he held by choice of his countrymen.

Done at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, on this 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

DAVID B. HILL, Governor.

BY WM. B. RICE, Private Secretary.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The following telegrams were received at the Arthur residence to-day:

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—TO CHESTER A. ARTHUR, JR.: You have my profound sympathy. WALTER L. GRESHAM.

STATE OF NEW YORK. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. ALLAN ARTHUR: In the great sorrow which your bereavement brings I desire to express my sincere sympathy. DAVID B. HILL.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 18.—The people of Ohio learn with profound sorrow of the death of your illustrious father, and on their behalf tender the sincerest sympathy in this hour of your bereavement. J. B. FORAKER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—C. A. ARTHUR, JR.: Accept my profound sympathy with you in the death of your father and my appreciation of his distinguished character and services. A committee of the Senate will attend the funeral. JOHN SHERMAN, President of the Senate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—C. A. ARTHUR, JR.: Accept my profound sympathy in this hour of sorrow. W. J. FLORENCE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—C. A. ARTHUR, JR.: Mrs. Lincoln and myself heart with great sorrow of the death of your father, and tender you and your sister and aunts our sincere condolences. ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1886.—MRS. J. E. McELROY: Mrs. Sheridan and myself send our sincere sympathy in the bereavement you and the family of President Arthur have sustained in his death to-day. We offer our condolences and respect at this sad time. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

## CALLED TO PLEAD.

Express Messenger Fotheringham Arraigned in Court to Plead to Indictments of the Grand Jury. Complicity in the Recent Robbery on the "Frisco Road" Not Guilty—The Question of Bail—An Eminent Lawyer's Opinion.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Messenger Fotheringham is the only link the Adams Express Company has to connect it with its lost treasure, and it is determined to hold him. So far the company has encountered no opposition. For two weeks after the robbery Fotheringham was a voluntary prisoner at the Southern Hotel. The detectives have questioned and cross-questioned him for days. One operative remained with him all the time to gather up whatever testimony he might give in his admissions and conduct. He did not refuse to answer any question or to comply with any request until they started him writing letters to his mother. At this he rebelled. He told Superintendent Damsel that he would write no further letters to his mother. He put down the pen and kept his resolve. When the attorneys retained by his mother began to press a habeas proceeding the criminal case was pushed. Fotheringham was indicted and committed to jail, where he has remained since. To-day he served notice, through his attorney, that hereafter the company might expect a response to every made against his liberty.

At half-past ten o'clock this morning a deputy-sheriff brought Fotheringham from the jail to the Criminal Court, handcuffed to a man named Thomas Raines, who was charged with stealing a type-writer from Mortimer D. Shaw. He was arraigned at the bar when the clerk asked: "What is your name?" "D. S. Fotheringham, the prisoner replied.

"You are charged in indictment No. 7, as follows: 'The clerk then proceeded to read the indictment charging Fotheringham jointly with Jim Cummings and Richard Roe with stealing \$50,000 from the Adams Express Company, on the 23d of May, in the department of Missouri, to the reading of which the prisoner listened with deep interest, the clerk asked:

"Are you guilty, or not guilty?" "Not guilty," Fotheringham replied promptly.

Indictment No. 8, charging Fotheringham with receiving \$30,000, his portion of the plunder, was made up in the arrangement question asked. Fotheringham again replied:

"I'm not guilty."

"Have you an attorney?" asked the clerk.

"Yes, sir; Mr. Harvey is my attorney," the bond.

Mr. Thomas B. Harvey then addressed the court:

"I wish to give notice to the State that on to-morrow morning I shall make application to the Court for bail, and give reasons why I think it should not exceed a certain amount. I serve this notice as I see the circuit attorney present."

Fotheringham and Cummings were then taken back to the rear of the bar. The former did not appear to appreciate the circumstence the proceeding gave him.

Circuit Attorney Clover was asked what action the State would take, and said:

"The State will resist an attempt to secure the prisoner's release on a low bond. I shall not be able to file a motion until this afternoon, and I think it is not an extradition case, and this alone is a good reason why a high bond should be required. A man who had stolen a large amount of money might furnish a portion of it as collateral and then live on the balance of his ill-gotten gains in Canada."

Mr. Harvey said: "I do not think more than \$5,000 bail should be required. The Constitution requires that excessive bail shall not be required. Murder in the first degree is an unbailable offense, but the Court can take into consideration the evidence in the case and regulate the amount of bail accordingly. An indictment is no presumption against a man in the eyes of the Court, and the Court has a right to fix the bond according to its character. I claim that in this case there is no evidence going to show that my client is guilty. This is a fact unless they have concealed batteries that I know nothing about. I intend to press this view on the Court and ask him to call upon the circuit attorney for evidence that it is claimed connects Fotheringham with the robbery. There is one thing that is overlooked. Every body is trying to dovetail and patch the evidence on one theory or another, but all are theories of Fotheringham's guilt. If they will only take the theory of his innocence they will find it far easier to fit the various circumstances of the case."

A SIGNIFICANT CIRCUMSTANCE.

"I have no doubt of Fotheringham's innocence," said ex-Governor Charles P. Johnson, speaking of the Adams Express robbery: "It is a shame to keep that boy in jail, and I think that indictment is not founded on good evidence. I'll tell you the most convincing evidence to my mind. If Fotheringham was implicated in the robbery, about October 27 or 28, somebody would have gone into an attorney's office and retained him. A lawyer would have found Fotheringham and told him to come with him. How would they have stopped him? Instead of this he is permitted to remain under the guard of the police. This is the best evidence to my mind of Fotheringham's innocence."

THE BUTCHERS' STRIKE.

The Men Dissatisfied With the Conditions, and Another General Strike Probable.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The butchers formerly employed by Nelson Morris notified him this morning that they were not quite ready to go to work. They said that they were requested to work, which is to swap them so much per hour. Some of Swift's men also refused to go back and retired for consideration.

The contract which the stock-yards packers are requiring for the ex-strikers to sign is leading to fresh complications, and possibly another general strike. Many of the men who are not yet employed say that they will never sign any such agreement. The more radical of the strikers are in favor of renewing the fight, claiming that Powerly ordered the men back upon the supposition that no conditions would be imposed.

In Quest of a Fortune.

WARREN, Ind., Nov. 16.—Samuel Grube, aged eighty-three, residing in Chester township, this county, has gone to Bern, Switzerland, to secure a fortune of about \$500,000. Mr. Grube's grandfather came to this country in 1782 and settled in Lancaster county, Pa. Two bachelor brothers, the last of the family in Switzerland, died in 1803, leaving the fortune which has since been awaiting a claimant, all trace of the American brothers having been lost. Mr. Grube read last Wednesday in a Swiss newspaper an advertisement asking for information concerning the heirs of his grandfather. When he secured his fortune he will return to America.

## WHOLESALE MURDER.

A Young Fellow Betrays a Wife and Murderer Half a Dozen of the Family and Then Fires the House.

WHITE RIVER, Ont., Nov. 17.—For some weeks past a large number of employes have been engaged here in preparing the railroad track for winter. Among this force was one Richard K. O'Brien, a handsome young fellow about thirty years of age. He met Charles Williams, a country storekeeper, and they became intimate friends. Living in the same family with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams were the father and mother of the husband, as well as three small children of the wife. For the last six weeks Williams has suspected his wife of infidelity and laid a trap to catch her. Taking a train Sunday for Chapleau, Ont., he left word that he would be absent over night, but instead of going to his destination, he took the return train from a way station, and so arrived home in the night.

Going to his room, he found his wife with company with O'Brien. He struck at the latter with a heavy stick. O'Brien quickly recovered himself, drew his revolver and shot Williams dead. The noise attracted the other occupants of the house. O'Brien shot the father, as he was entering the room, partially dressed. Having no more cartridges, as the old lady put in an appearance and screamed, the murderer seized a heavy chair and struck her a cruel blow, which laid her senseless before him. To conclude the work he beat her until her head was reduced to a pulp with a heavy stick of stove-wood. The bodies of the children were then disposed of with the same club. A little boy, the youngest, only eighteen months old, was spared, as he could bear no evidence against the murderer. The wretch then stabbed his parour four times about the region of the heart, and left her dead. They then fired the house and left hurriedly. Attracted by the flames, the neighbors came to the relief, and succeeded in removing the bodies of the killed and Mrs. Williams and the infant from the burning building. Mrs. Williams lived long enough to make a confession to the police. She stated that she quickly in search of the assassin, and he was arrested about twenty-five miles from the scene of the tragedy. He denied the crime. He claims to be able to prove an alibi. There are, however, many circumstances against him, and it is more than probable that he will be lynched.

WINTER BEGINS.

Blizzards and Heavy Falls of Snow Cause Much Trouble and Suffering in the West.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 17.—A severe snow storm and blizzard has prevailed on the plains and in the mountains. The Kansas Pacific passenger train, with three engines, came in nearly three hours late. The passenger train of the Denver, Texas & Gulf stuck ten miles from Denver. A heavy fall of snow is reported in some of the mountain towns, and very high and cold winds are said to have prevailed on the plains. The amount of direct tax still due is \$25,558,929, apportioned among the States as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Washington Territory.

The number of distilleries registered during the year was 6,242 and the number operated 6,034, of which 5,079 used fruit. The total spirit producing capacity of grain and molasses distilleries in operation September 1st last was 188,747 gallons per day. The producing capacity of similar distilleries in Missouri and Kansas for the year ending September 1, 1880, was 80,344,330 gallons a day. The number of grain distilleries registered during the year was 1,133, of which number 950 were operated—a decrease of 63 in the number registered and an increase of 32 in the number operated, as compared with the previous year. The quantity of grain used in the production of spirits during the year (10,195,182 bushels) is an increase of 1,340,129 bushels over the amount used in the preceding fiscal year, and is 2,003,381 bushels less than the average for the last nine years. The number of gallons of spirits produced from grain in Missouri and Kansas for the year ending September 1, 1885, and is 873,605 gallons less than the average production for the last nine years.

The report shows the following aggregate collections from the various sources of internal revenue in Missouri and Kansas for the fiscal year ended June 30: First Missouri, under Isaac H. Sturgeson, \$2,315,528.23; under Keeman Barnum, \$3,420,964.83; Fourth Missouri, under Cornelius Voorhis, \$551,300.87; Sixth Missouri, Charles E. Hasbrouk, \$1,072,528.55. District of Kansas, under Nelson F. Acker, \$204,145.48. It moreover shows that during the same period in the seventy-four factories of Missouri, 29,443,745 pounds of material were used in the manufacture of tobacco, in the sales of which stamps to the value of \$2,548,823 were used. Cigars to the number of 57,440,754 were likewise manufactured.

In reference to the oleomargarine tax, Commissioner Miller speaks as follows: "It is impossible at this time to estimate the amount of internal revenue which will be derived from oleomargarine, if, however, the operation of the law should prove unsatisfactory in its present form, which is construed to levy a tax only upon the article manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or sale as substitutes for butter, the law can be so amended, as will imposing a tax upon oleomargarine, oil, neutral and such like substances which the substitutives butter can not be extensively manufactured, to provide also for the use of such substances by subsequent compounders without the payment of a second tax as refiners are allowed to compound distilled spirits on which the tax is paid without an additional gallon tax simply by delivering up the original tax paid stamps and receiving in exchange other stamps representing the same quantity; also for refunding the tax so much as is used for lubricating purposes or otherwise in the arts and manufactures. In my opinion, the advantage in securing the tax upon the manufacturer who derives his material from the slaughterhouses and not from the distillers. These manufacturers are comparatively few in number. By requiring them to stamp and brand all their productions and to keep such books as will indicate the destination of their products, such products could be followed to the dealers, and through the dealers to the consumers."

A Train Buried.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Fourth-particulars have been received of the railway accident at Sisteron in the department of Basse Alps. It occupies that about 30,000 cubic metres of rock earth fell from Mount Gervas, overwhelming the train, which was proceeding at full speed from Marseille. One of the first class carriages was crushed to atoms and the engine overturned. The driver, guard, telegraph clerk and four English passengers were killed on the spot. Two other passengers have since died from their injuries. The stoker's life is despaired of. Twenty other persons are suffering from injuries. A second slide occurred, but did no damage.

The Patrons of Husbandry.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 16.—At yesterday's session of the National Grand Farmers of Husbandry, a resolution was submitted and referred to the committee on the good of the order providing for the holding of all future annual sessions of the grange in Washington. Resolutions were passed providing for the holding of the next annual session at Lansing, Mich., and at Elmira, N. Y. A resolution was defeated making provision for obtaining legislation from Congress in favor of the farmers of the country. Norman Colman, Commissioner of the United States Agricultural Department, delivered an address at the afternoon assembly.

## INTERNAL REVENUE.

Points in the Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury. It is an elaborate document of 115 printed pages and gives a detailed account of the operations of the internal revenue service. The total internal revenue receipts for the last fiscal year were \$116,902,859 as compared with \$112,421,121 for the year 1885, \$121,590,639 for the year 1884, \$144,553,344 for the year 1883 and \$146,523,273 for the year 1882. A statement of withdrawals for consumption during the past year as compared with the preceding year shows a large increase in all articles of taxation except snuff, of which there was a decrease of \$194,747. The principal increase was in cigars, cigarettes and spirits distilled from grain. The cost of collection during the year was \$4,299,485, about 3.6 per cent. of the amount collected. The collections during the previous year cost \$4,455,430, or about 3.9 per cent. of the amount collected.

The receipts during the first three months of the present fiscal year were \$28,904,904, an increase of \$230,441 over the receipts during the corresponding period of last year. The increase was mainly on tobacco and fermented liquors, although there was a small increase in the receipts from spirits distilled from apples, peaches and grapes. The principal decrease was in the tax on spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches or grapes and in the special retail liquor dealers' tax. It is estimated that the sum of \$118,000,000 will be collected during the current fiscal year from the various sources of internal revenue. In making this estimate, Commissioner Miller says his office is much embarrassed by the proposed new source of revenue—oleomargarine—and the entire absence of any statistical information as to the quantity manufactured, the number of factories engaged in its production and the number of wholesale and retail dealers. It was estimated that the receipts of the last fiscal year were not less than \$15,000,000, while the actual receipts exceeded that sum \$1,902,569.

The number of stamps issued during the year was 550,061,029 and their value \$135,112,305. The aggregate amount of taxes collected from tobacco during the last fiscal year was \$27,907,362. This includes internal revenue taxes imposed on cigars, pipes, unmanufactured tobacco and snuff, and on cigars and cigarettes. The increase of collections for the last fiscal year over those for the previous year was: From unmanufactured tobacco, \$865,025; cigars and cigarettes, \$581,550; special taxes, \$52,098. The report also contains a statement of internal revenue taxes imposed on manufactured tobacco and snuff, and on cigars and cigarettes. The increase of collections for the last fiscal year over those for the previous year was: From unmanufactured tobacco, \$865,025; cigars and cigarettes, \$581,550; special taxes, \$52,098. The value of the manufactured tobacco imported was \$483,932. The amount of direct tax still due is \$25,558,929, apportioned among the States as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Washington Territory.

The number of distilleries registered during the year was 6,242 and the number operated 6,034, of which 5,079 used fruit. The total spirit producing capacity of grain and molasses distilleries in operation September 1st last was 188,747 gallons per day. The producing capacity of similar distilleries in Missouri and Kansas for the year ending September 1, 1880, was 80,344,330 gallons a day. The number of grain distilleries registered during the year was 1,133, of which number 950 were operated—a decrease of 63 in the number registered and an increase of 32 in the number operated, as compared with the previous year. The quantity of grain used in the production of spirits during the year (10,195,182 bushels) is an increase of 1,340,129 bushels over the amount used in the preceding fiscal year, and is 2,003,381 bushels less than the average for the last nine years. The number of gallons of spirits produced from grain in Missouri and Kansas for the year ending September 1, 1885, and is 873,605 gallons less than the average production for the last nine years.

The report shows the following aggregate collections from the various sources of internal revenue in Missouri and Kansas for the fiscal year ended June 30: First Missouri, under Isaac H. Sturgeson, \$2,315,528.23; under Keeman Barnum, \$3,420,964.83; Fourth Missouri, under Cornelius Voorhis, \$551,300.87; Sixth Missouri, Charles E. Hasbrouk, \$1,072,528.55. District of Kansas, under Nelson F. Acker, \$204,145.48. It moreover shows that during the same period in the seventy-four factories of Missouri, 29,443,745 pounds of material were used in the manufacture of tobacco, in the sales of which stamps to the value of \$2,548,823 were used. Cigars to the number of 57,440,754 were likewise manufactured.

In reference to the oleomargarine tax, Commissioner Miller speaks as follows: "It is impossible at this time to estimate the amount of internal revenue which will be derived from oleomargarine, if, however, the operation of the law should prove unsatisfactory in its present form, which is construed to levy a tax only upon the article manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or sale as substitutes for butter, the law can be so amended, as will imposing a tax upon oleomargarine, oil, neutral and such like substances which the substitutives butter can not be extensively manufactured, to provide also for the use of such substances by subsequent compounders without the payment of a second tax as refiners are allowed to compound distilled spirits on which the tax is paid without an additional gallon tax simply by delivering up the original tax paid stamps and receiving in exchange other stamps representing the same quantity; also for refunding the tax so much as is used for lubricating purposes or otherwise in the arts and manufactures. In my opinion, the advantage in securing the tax upon the manufacturer who derives his material from the slaughterhouses and not from the distillers. These manufacturers are comparatively few in number. By requiring them to stamp and brand all their productions and to keep such books as will indicate the destination of their products, such products could be followed to the dealers, and through the dealers to the consumers."

A Train Buried.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—Fourth-particulars have been received of the railway accident at Sisteron in the department of Basse Alps. It occupies that about 30,000 cubic metres of rock earth fell from Mount Gervas, overwhelming the train, which was proceeding at full speed from Marseille. One of the first class carriages was crushed to atoms and the engine overturned. The driver, guard, telegraph clerk and four English passengers were killed on the spot. Two other passengers have since died from their injuries. The stoker's life is despaired of. Twenty other persons are suffering from injuries. A second slide occurred, but did no damage.

## TAKEN BACK.

Old Employes Being Gradually Re-employed—A Deposit for Good Behavior.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Early yesterday morning the late striking employes of the packing houses assembled at their respective headquarters, indicated in the sheriff's order, and applied for employment. The crowd was orderly and perfectly quiet. The foremen of the different houses selected such men as they required at once and the remainder departed, evidently satisfied that they would be taken back as soon as the horses were to full running shape again. The number of the old men re-employed is between 1,300 and 1,500.

The question as to what extent the old employes shall be given precedence over the new is liberally discussed. At the packers' meeting yesterday the situation was discussed in the light of the strike being declared off. All were unanimous in the declaration that no new men should be discharged to make room for old ones. A determination was also expressed that only those should be taken back who were desired by the employers.

All the strikers taken back were compelled to sign a paper in which they agreed not to leave work without giving their employers two weeks' notice. On the other hand the packers agreed not to discharge any of their men without giving them two weeks' notice. To still further bind the men to the agreement each one is required to deposit \$50 with their employer, the sum to be taken gradually out of their wages.

A "CUTE" DARKEY.

How He Made Money by Playing Miserrary and Telling Awful Stories.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The "Rev." William Smith (colored) was yesterday committed to prison without bail to answer in court a number of charges of larceny and fraud in swindling various churches and their congregations. He admits that pastors of fifty-three churches of various denominations fell victims to his wiles, and that his schemes had netted him \$3,700 in the past two years. His favorite method was to introduce himself as a worker in the missionary field of South Africa, and he invariably was invited to address the congregation. He would then inform his hearers that in the African regions under his care it was a general custom among the natives to throw the superfluous female children into the rivers to feed crocodiles, and it was his aim to found a home for these unfortunate in their own country. At the end of the service he stood at the door with his hat in his hand receiving contributions. It was shown that he had obtained from a number of churches in the city various sums ranging from \$2 to \$75. A note book found in his pocket shows that he collected \$1,500 in Boston and \$300 in Baltimore for the African asylum and that towns throughout this State and New Jersey were victimized to the extent of from \$50 to \$250.

INDIAN RAID.

Montana Ranchmen Attacked and Shot at by Flitting Redskins.

FORT KNOX, Mont., Nov. 16.—Yesterday eight Indians, with thirty stolen horses, passed Brown's ranch on Arrow creek. Brown seized a rifle, mounted his pony and started after them. As he approached the rear guard the thieves shot at him and he returned the fire. S. E. Erwin, Brown's neighbor, came up, and the two men started down the Coulee after the Indians. Erwin had been herding nineteen horses, and while rounding them up before going down the Coulee, he was fired upon from both sides. His own horse took fright and ran away with his gun and ammunition, leaving him afoot, and he had to make a desperate run for his life but managed to escape. The Indians then drove off Brown and got Erwin's saddle, bridle, gun and nineteen horses, and escaped with all their plunder, crossing the Missouri near the Great Falls. The raiding party are either Canadian bloods or American Flatheads.

General Crook.

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 16.—March 28 last General Crook telegraphed General Sheridan from near San Bernardino, Mex., that the only propositions that the hostiles would entertain were that they should be sent east for not exceeding two years with their families, and that they should then all return to the reservation upon the old status. General Crook accepted the surrender upon the first proposition and telegraphed for instructions. General Sheridan applied that the President could not assent to the terms, and instructed General Crook to renew the negotiations for an unconditional surrender. In reply, General Crook answered that he believed his plan was the most likely to succeed in the end. He concluded: "It may be, however, that I am too much wedded to my own views in this matter, and as I have spent nearly eight years of the hardest work of my life in this department, I respectfully request that I may be relieved from its command." These facts have been received from a authoritative source.

Car Navy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—It is a common report at the navy yard that the big battle ship Tennessee, the largest vessel in the American navy, and one of the best known, at present the flag ship of the 700th Atlantic squadron, has made her last voyage. An effort will be made to keep her in commission until May next, when it is expected the Richmond will be ready for the admiral, but it is not probable she will ever leave these waters again. She was launched at the Washington Navy Yard in 1856, and commissioned as the Madawaska in 1864, but her name was soon changed to the Tennessee. She did good work in engagements at Gulf ports during the war, and has been in most of the ports of the world since that time. Being the most comfortable ship in the navy she was put at the head of the home squadron several years. She has been lying in the navy yard for several days, and yesterday a small steam cutter bumped against her port bow and broke a hole three feet long in the plating of the navy.

&lt;