# Chase

# County

# Courant.

W E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

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 330,000 met in Washington on the 16th, and organized the National Congress of Fraternal Beneficiary

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 re-

cently 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

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

JOSEPH McMEEN, under sentence to death in the jail at Mifflintown, 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.

Ir 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 oleomargarine 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 \$10,000. 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 crush- Company for an increase in wages. The 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 \$25. 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. Thomp-

son Chemical Company, near West Troy, N. Y., were demolished by a cyclone re cently. Six men were badly burned by vitrol, but none fatally. The loss is \$40,-

Tuppe masked men effected an entrance into the residence of Matthew McKeever. of Oakland township, Butler, Pa., and after a fight lasting an hour, in which Mc-Keever'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 memoralize Congress in reference to the transportation of cattle, the had been given a large sum for his discovprotection of birds and the protection of ery by some capitalists. 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 pan 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 79,000 bushels of wheat, outward bound, from New York to Aberdeen, came into collision off the Battery recently with the steamer Britannia, bound in from Mediter ranean ports. The Beaconsfield was struck near the coal breakers and water poured in, extinguishing the fires. She was as sisted 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

## 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 post mortems 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 fighting at Myogvee, in which sixty Bur-

THE Adams Express Company has sent a confidential circular to the merchants a description of the bonds and notes stolen

A large derrick in the stone yard of the al adjustment. 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 con tagious pleuro-pneumonia existing in that city, and declared by resolution that innoculation was extremely dangerous and bjectionable.

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

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 assem bly 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 of the Masonic Relief Association, met at St. Louis on the 17th to discuss plans for more

effectual 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 re cently 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. Duesterberg, the city sreasurer 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. Munchrafth, jr., Sylvester Granda, George Trieber, Henry Peters, L. Plath and H. L.

Leavitt for conspiracy.

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

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 ing a passenger train. The scene following failure of the recent labor demonstrations in Chicago has, to a large extent, influenced the Milwaukee switchmen against a Ove result of the stock vards 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-oper ative 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 startled 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 Detroits.

Fong An Sing, 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 be-

cause the manager wanted to make an ex-Ir was claimed that an Ohio chemist had discovered a process that would revolutionize lighting and heating. The princi-

of the invention was to force air alternately through water and oil. The chemist THE SOUTH

#### A FIRE at Durham, N. C., in the grocery store of R. 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. GENERAS.

AT Frankfort, Germany, the police raided 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.

Ir was said recently that the Canadian Government is likely to encounter new obstacles in its efforts to maintain the cruisers to watch the American fishermen in the matter of expense. The recent Canadian balance sheet says that the Government ran nearly \$8,000,000 behind last year, and the expense of maintaining the fishing cruisers is considerable.

THE American schooner Flying Scud, seized for violation of the fishery regula-tions, was lately released at Halifax, N.S., on payment of \$400 under protest.

A MINISTERIAL crisis was impending re cently 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 cabled that there had been severe

It was recently reported on semi-official authority that General Kanlbars was about and bankers throughout the country giving to be recalled from Bulgaria and that the step would be accepted as an indication from their express car on the St. Louis & that the powers have arranged to replace San Francisco railroad on the night of Oc- the attempt to solve the Bulgarian difficulty by action on the spot by an internation-

> A RECENT letter from Havana stated that a party of bandits under Romero had demanded of Senor Pedrazo \$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 Cen-

tral 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 and regulations are necessary. The peo-Government was restive at being made a ple who are the beneficiaries, acting refuge for public and private thieves and through their Legislature adopted would welcome a treaty which would make it dangerous for thieves to flock there, and that the United States Government hoped these terms have been changed by the act

frage came up in the National Grangs, 1886, and he filed no petition to purchase Patrons of Husbandry, on the 18th, and caused a heated discussion which threat- has never received any receipt or certifiened to disrupt that body for a time. The cate of purchase, and his claim rests solely matter was finally left unsettled.

THE Roumanian municipal elections resulted in a triumph for the National Lib. five acres of breaking. There is nothing in erals, who carried seventy-two urban dis- these acts of his to confer a vested right or tricts, including Bucharest, Crajova, Braila any kind of claim to the land against the and Jassy, polling 20,445 votes, against State. If he wishes to purchase the land 4,800 for the opposition.

A DISPATCH from Montreal said that Cardinal Teschereau will leave early in Decemred 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 for further proceedings." arranged. At present a difference pinion exists among the Bishops on the subject.

ADVICES have been received at London to the effect that a ship crowded with were lost. ITALY has lately proposed to Germany

that the powers hold a conference to consider the Bulgarian question in all its as-CAPTAIN NABOKOFF, who led the revolt at

Bourgas, and three sergeants who were mplicated 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. REEKIE and her three children were

poisoned at the South Toll Cupar-Fife, a town of Scotland, capital of the County of | father is confident that his son was murwere preparing to join the husband in America. THE royal college and intermediary

chools 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 draped 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. Ou 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. services will be conducted by the rector of the church, assisted by Rev. W. A. Leonard, of St. John's Church, Washington. Beyond the military escort tendered 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. The full list of pall bearers has not yet been completed, but ex-Secretaries Gresham, Lincoln, Brewster, Hatton and Chandler have been heard from, each accepting the position of pallbearer. CHICAGO, Nov. 19 .- The dead body of a

man whose name is supposed to be E. H. McDonnell, arrived in the city yesterday morning on a Baltimore and Ohio train and was taken to the morgue. The police learned that the deceased boarded the train at Detroit the previous evening, having arrived at the depot in a carriage with two men. He was assisted into the car by his companions and appeared to be in a partial stupor. The train had proceeded but a few miles from Detroit when the man died in his seat, seemingly without a struggle.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 19.—The coke syndicate met this afternoon to discuss the settlement of existing differences with their the demands of the miners, save on the questions of weighing the coal on tipples instead of wagon measurement as at present, and by weekly pay instead of monthly.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Shortly before seven o'clock last evening while the steamboat City of Fall River was rounding the Battery on her way east, the barge Acme, owned by the Standard Oil Company, collided with her. The collision caused siderable excitement on board the steam boat, whose bow was stove in, and she put back to her pier. The barge, with 3,000 barrels of oil on board, was sunk. Her crew was rescued by the steamer. Loss on the barge, \$3,000; steamer \$1,000.

#### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

#### A School Land Decision,

The Supreme Court has made an import ant decision which is of interest to settlers on school lands. The case decided was that of the State vs. Budgett. Budgett ettled on school land a few days prior to the passage of the act of the last session of ourt decided in his favor and the case was ken 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 1876, 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 be court summed up as follows: 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 such a treaty would soon be passed by of 1886. Budgett paid no money, nor ten Congress. THE question of indorsing woman suf- claims, prior to the passage of the act or the land until the act was in full force. He upon his settlement and improvements on the land, consisting of a sod house and settled upon by him, for the appraised value thereof, exclusive of the value of the mprovements, he must comply with all ber with Cardinal Gibbons to receive the 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

Miscellaneous. J. N. BAKER, a farmer who lives in the northern part of Missouri, was in Topeka the other day for the purpose of organizing laborers returning from Queensland foundered in the Pacific ocean and that 140 lives son, William Baker, who was found dead ne morning in August about six miles from Atchison, on the Topeka road, and whose body had been so mangled by the cars that it could scarcely be recognized. The remains were buried, and about a month and a half elapsed before the news reached the ears of the parents. The father had been to one of the western counties, where his son had a homestead. There he learned that his son had started home, having on his person some \$300 and carry ing a valise and a bundle of clothes. None of these things were ever heard of and the

dered and his body n

THE railroad charter boom continues. The following charters were filed with the Secretary of State on the 11th: The Newton, Augusta & Fort Smith Railway Company, which company proposes to build a road from Newton southeasterly to the south line of the State. Capital, \$3,000,000: the Omaha, Lincoln, Hartland & El Paso Railway Company, which proposes to build a road from Omaha via Lincoln, Neb., through Kansas and Texas to Mexico. Capital, \$1,000,000; the New Orleans, Kansas & Western, and the Chicago, Omaha & Southwestern Railway Company, which proposes to build from Abilene to the south line of the State. Capital, \$6,000,000. THE election returns from all but seven counties had been received by the Secretary of State on the 14th, and the footings vere as follows: For Governor-Martin, 142,128; Moonlight, 109,808; Branscombe 8.061 For Lieutenant Governor-Riddle. 146,580; Islet, 103,750; Houston, 8,041. For Auditor-McCarthy, 448,470; Kelley, 85,-464; Langston, 8,218. For Secretary of

State-Allen, 145.084; Pettilton, 101.398; Klairn, 7,976. JEFF SMITH, delivery man for a North Topeka grocery firm, recently skipped out with a woman and \$100 that he had col-

lected for the firm. LATE postoffice changes in Kansas: Dis continued-Dora, Labette County; Lund, Clay County; Glendale, Bourbon County; Pleasant Run, Pottawatomie County; James Crossing, Jackson County; Stanwood, 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 order. Kansas has more ladies holding the office of county superintendent than any other State in the union.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS, the attorney of Mantaur, 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, at Richland named as the county seat. Many cattle are said to be dying in Wilson County. Their death is attributed to

smut in corn.
In a late quarrel between Tom Austin settlement of existing differences with their and John Northington, both colored, at men. It was practically decided to grant 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 sever

towns within a radius of seven miles, all

fighting for the county seat. W. D. SPEILLMAN, 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.

#### THE WEDDING POSTPONED.

#### Lieutenant Petat, of the Army, Shot by a Leavenworth Mighway Robber on His Wedding Day—No Clue to the Assassin. LEAVENWORTE, Kan., Nov. 18 -- One of

the beldest attempts at robbery that has been perpetrated in this city occurred shortly after midnight last night on Broadway near Kiewa street. The facts, as near as can be ascertained, are these: Lieutenant James S. Pettit, of the Birst 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 afternoons 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 re-turned 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 Lieutenants A. L. Smith and James R. Richards, of the Ecuation Considers his friends with arrived 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 Petti 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 met him and ordered him 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 and lay in wait for him for the purpose of crobbery 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 o be married, but the outbreak of the Indians in the West, where he was stationed, rendered it impossible for him to leave. 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 and was sent by the son of Colonel Fred Grant. The affair has created a great deal of excitement in the city, where the parties are well known, and where the bride-elect is guite a favorite in society circles. At a late hour the wounded officer was resting very well, and it is thought will be able to be out in a few days, although the ball has not been located. No clue to the assassin has yet been obtained.

# APPOINTMENTS.

#### Appointments. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 .- The President

has made some important consular appointments, one or two of which will attract atwas 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 remonstrances which were made by the Austrian Government might be inquired into, and it be 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 Go ernment, particularly among the Bohemians of that empire. 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 administraion is not disposed to permit any further lictation from Austria in the matter of its diplomatic appointments. Should the later be the case it is quite probable that the Austrian mission, so long vacant, may soon

Mr. Alexander C. Jones, of West Virwho has been appointed consul to Chin Kiang, China, was appointed consul o an important Eastern port, either in the Hayes or Arthur administration, and was removed early in this administration. 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 bas made the following appointments:

To be Consuls of the United States Charles Jonas, of Wisconsin, at Prague; C. C. T. Grellet, of California, at Algiers; mund Johnson, of New Jersey, at Kehi; Alexander C. Jones, of West Virginia, at Chin Kaing. Pay Director James Fulton, United States Navy, to be Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and Paymaster General United States Navy.

#### Salmi Morse's Effects. NEW YORK, Nov. 18 .- The manuscript

and personal property of the late Salmi Morse, of "Passion Play" fame, are to be sold by the public administrator to pay the claims entered against his estate. the playwright died he left several unfin ished 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, in-stituted by Mrs. Isabelia 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 manu-scripts 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 Crease Suffering and Constern & MARQUETTE: Mich., Nov. 19 .- 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 days. The sea grew ligher every hour, washing over the break water 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 har-bor. All the docks in the city not especially protected were severely damaged during the afternoon. The schooner Blizabeth Gerlach, laden with soal, successed in coming safely into the harbox The schooner Florida was not so fortunate. She was driven in about four o'clock and dropped anchor outside the harbors. 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 Chosolay 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 sunning so high that nothing can live. 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. ratus. The schooner Florida lies off this city a total wreck.

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 totally wresked. Catholic Church was totally wrecked. At Parsons, three miles from this city, Robert Johnson, a carpenter, was struck by a fly-ing plank and instantly killed. The steeple of the Methodist Church, one of the highest in this section, was completely demolished. The Delaware and Hudson collieries, at Parsons and Mill creek, were forced to sus-pend work because of damage to their shaft buildings.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 19.—The storm continued with increased severity yesterday. The railroads in the northern part of the State are blockaded. The Chicago & Rock Island passenger train No. 2 was snow-bound west of here at midnight. All the Chicago trains are snowbound on the West end. While the snow plow on the Fonda Narrow Gange road of the Wabash system was pushing through a drift near Panora, yesterday, three trackmen-Mr. Farrow and his son and Joseph Davis-were struck and so badly injured that Farrow and son died 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 tention. Mr, Charles Jonas, of Wisconsin, in this city from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. yester-is finally sent to Prague. Austria, notwith-day was very violent. No loss of life is standing the very vigorous opposition of the Austrian Government at the time he 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 re-ceived. 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.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The vitriol works of the John L. Thompson Chemical Com-pany, near West Troy, were demolished by a cyclone yesterday morning. Six men were badly burned by vitriol, but none fa-tally. 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. 19 .- Assigning the

everal candidates elected to the next Congress to the party which their declared predilection favor, the House of the Fiftieth 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 vacaucy now existing in that delegation. In voting by delegations, should election be thrown into the House, the Re-publicans 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, Golora-The State delegations having a do, 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, Delawara, Florida, Georgia, Missouri, Maryland, Mississippi, West Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Minuesota and Connecticut-17. In Colorado the Demo-crats 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 19 for the Republicans to 18 for the Democrats, but with a Presidency at stake the Re pablicans would fight desperately to retain their twenty votes. At the recent elecation the Republicans gained over the Democrats four districts in Illinois, three in I odiana, one in Iowa, two in Michigan, five in Ohio, two in Kentucky, one in New Je sey, two in New York, two in North Carolina and four in Virginia— 26 in all, br.t they lost one district in each of the States of California, Connecti-cut, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Carolina and Tennessee, three in Minnesota and two in Massachusetts-eleven in all, leavir, g a net gain for the Republicaus of fifte en districts.

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

#### IN OLDEN TIMES.

If turkey failed and beef was tough.
With toil and debt increasing.
We sighed not, but we ate enough.
And laughed because the times were rough
And care's demands unceasing.

Beyond the clouds the future stood With gifts of joyor sorrow, We trusted God to make them, good, And waited still, in thankful mood,

"Things might be worse," the father said,
"Hope darkened mote." said mother;
"The household memories were not dead,
The household angels had not tied,
God saved us to each other."

And so that old Thanksgiving Day, In doubt and darkness rising, Was full of praise, and love's sweet way Held over all its gentle sway, Our souls in Joy baptizing.

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

Thanksgiving, in the humble home Where toll and care are neighbors, Brings down, somehow, from kingdom come And faith that lightens sorrows' sum And blesses rudest labors.

Despise no day of little things, No joy in lowly station;
For to iers may be more than kings
To Him who giveth prayer its wings
And faith its coronation.

And in the happy yea's that lie Beyond the shadowy river, The souls that rather sing than sigh May still be blessed and gladdened by Thanksgiving days 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 arts and sciences. On both sides of the river were mounds, fortifications and traditions. Within a radius of seven miles several severe battles were fought between the Indians and whites the latter part of the eighteenth cen-

Once this was dotted with Indian villages; here in olden times burned the council fire of the red men; here the atfairs of the nation were discussed in general council and the important ques-tions 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 when Pickaway County was formed, the land which was afterward covered with this town of C--- was designed and laid out as the county 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 more they talked 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 d.d. 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 ethereal 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 the 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 bend 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 exhave had a dance by moonlight, waltzed all around and got so mixed up that they never could get back into a re-spectable position again.

Time softens and changes all things. It soon brought a very perceptible dif-ference in this squared town. The owners of these "skew-wiff houses," children were accustomed to call them, never felt quite at home cat-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 ar stoeratic, fond of their money bags, thoroughbred stock and great farms on

the beautiful spot. Those whose homes came into these parts. He claimed to chiluns Thanksgivin' time, and this had once been here regarded it as the be a relative of old Governor St. Clair, 'pears to look like it. Than, you fat

nan southers 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 shaded Upon the outskirts of this more than every body. For twenty years she had lived in this cottage, seeking no society and shunning those who would have

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 1860, think." 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 abundant testimony to prehistoric oc- her heart out in waiting, if he is cupation by a people well advanced in 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 sacred inclosures, concerning which the that white face at the window haunted Indians, who occupied these lands at him. He thought: "It's a burning the coming of the white man, had no shame—a womar 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 The boys all of his kair, 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.

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 Char-

lie 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, 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 inhumanityhas felt the pangs of both cold and hun-

ger, and she needs help from somebody soon, that's certain." "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 Gregg, Mr. Clarke and some of the others up at the bank ago she was an awful pretty girl, an orphan, and owned the finest house in town, four hundred agree on the finest house in

garden spot of Ohio and loved it as the had just returned from Europe, and was place of all places. There could be no all the go amongst the girls. Before cosmopolites among its dwellers, the anybody had time to think about it, the very spirit of the place precluded such | beautiful Miss Nelson was Mrs. St. Clair. and in ten years this profligate gambler, as he turned out to be, had squandered

> old boy, her diamonds and the little house 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 the servant, but the mistress heard never college and then sent him to Williams. After he was through there he came back and soon disappeared—probably a of thankfulness as poured from her lips chip off from the old block."

> Some men are too mean for anything, but it doesn't seem as though Roland would desert his mother like to seek help from the old friends she this," said a young man some years the had avoided. Every day she had hoped senior of the rest of the crowd. know him and he was a nice fellow. He must be dead-went to sea. I

> "Well, boys," said the first speaker, "L'ttle Billy," as he was called, "the question is what shall we do for the widow St. Clar? I went to see black Nan had stepped in the night before she Nan just before I came here and she was thinking that she must have drank says the poor woman is really destitute, though she never complains. She's good grit, you see, and what we do will have to be done in such a way that the donors can't be tracked."

> both her parents had been laid to rest before she had reached her eighteenth "I'll give a barrel of flour and this birthday. Here was the grave of her ten-dollar bill," said one, passing his husband and here, too, her Roland had money to Billy.

> In a moment 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.
>
> "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

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 afo' Thanksgivin', I tho't you'd be kinder lonely like, honey, an' so I fotched my blanket to stay all night. I's toted the least bit of a supper for you, too.'

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 afo' 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 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 "Pears to me its 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 whacked against the door. She hoped Mrs. St. Clair had not wakened, 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, nohow, 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.

"Come here, Nannie, quick!" she cried, "the door is blockaded. What can it mean?"

"Why, Missus St. Ciair, what do you mean?" and she hustled in the very picture of surprise. "Law me, Miss Nora, how you scared me. Im all out of breff. If that's what you call blockading, I wish some un'd do dat same at our house, sure 'nuff'!" and she proceeded to take down boxes and packages that were piled to the very top of

the door. Mrs. St. Clair turned pale, sat down Darby or Pickaway plains. Money was orphan, and owned the finest house in town, four hundred acres on the Picka-talked incessantly. "There," she said, appeared, there was enough leit of the way plains, and no end of other proper circular fown to give a quaint look to erty besides. That dandy, St. Clair, members the widders and fadoriess tensity. MEXICO AS IT IS.

'pears to look like it. Thar, you fat turkey, you'll make a fine dinner. I'll

put reglar old Virginia stuffin' in ye-

dat I will-and then them cranberries

makes good sass, too. For goodness sakes, what's dis 'tached to de door

latch? Now, honey, you read dis and

What she spoke of was a large envelope fastened to the knob, upon which

was written: "Mrs. St. Clair, a Thanks-

giving present from the boys," and

when it was opened \$100 in banknotes

"Jes like dem boys, any how," said

a word. She had risen; turned and

sank upon her knees, and such a prayer

Her last dollar was gone and her food nearly exhausted. She was too proud

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

every dreg out of her life's cup of bit-

This was the dear old town where

She had loved and trusted her friends

until they spoke harsh things of her hus-

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.

about her, gave up the elegant home.

the farm and every thing else and went

She knew that the greater part of the

upon some ancestral estates belonging

age and she could not prove his legiti-mate 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,

d amonds, educated her boy and sent

him abroad with the papers necessary

that valuable ancestral estate which her

husband had claimed and would un-

doubtedly have had but for his untimely

death. Roland's last letter said his

was to be put in possession immediate-

ly upon his return from Australia where were other interests that re-

verted to him upon the death of his

grandfather. This was three years be-

fore and since that time no word had

reached her from her son. · She feared

that he had met his death in some mys-

terious way, and yet hoped on, always

waiting-always waiting-for the son

Last night she had prayed to die.

hope. This human sympathy, this kindly remembrance of somebody had

touched her heart with tenderness. She

had thought in her hours of loneliness

that all 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

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

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 un-

accountable 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

became a successful business man, and

her son returned to it. "Little Billy'

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 "harpist"

in musical programmes when we have

so excellent authority as the Bible for

"harpers harping 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 prob

the typographical artist to whom they confided their list a "printist."—Buf-

-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

-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 in

and

ably call themselves "bandists,"

falo Courier.

an inch thick.

was to follow close in its footsteps.

woman was overwhelmed.

her heart glowed with

that came not.

This morning

claim was about established and he

to establish his claim to the "Lindens.

so she bided her time. She sold her

to live in this little cottage.

So she wrapped the mantle of her pride

see what it says."

fell out.

been born.

A Land for Which hatme 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 and manufacturing possibilities; tenure and value of land; prices of food, livecordance 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 artesian 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 esta e. 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 v 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 cheap finery 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 money for which her estate had been American agricultural machinery mortgaged went to pay up the debts would be a great boon to the country, but there is little or no sale for it for pected possession in a year from the period of his sudden death. It never period of his sudden death. It never difficulty of transportation virtually prohibits its use. Few of the farm tent 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 he may surely get up in time for breakseats on a Baker street car the other fast. day held a whispered conversation for two or three grant the state of the day held a whispered conversation for two kindred souls again proceed to intwo or three minutes and then both tercommunion, and door. Of course all the other passen- the wood-shed and the suggestive tickinquire who had dropped it, but the brother comes home from the theater an old woman with a market-basket on her lap made a swoop and secured claimed:

"Well, but whoever saw the likes! I was riding on this very car two years ing the greater part of a week. He noago and I lost a quarter. Here, a 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! toot! 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 lady who took exception to her

# A Woman's Grand Invention.

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 soft leather strap; at the other end, its curve forms 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 com-paratively bloodless. A rush of blood to the brain creates insomnia. It was not remorse 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 Tallow Candles and Barking Seats.

In the countries of the extreme north the nights an six months long. What a place that must be to spend an evening with a young a lady! Just think of of the country; its agricultural, mining it! Think of it, ye poor young swains. who are obliged to make your call no longer than the miserable space of fourstock, etc., and prospects for American or five poor hours. Think of the picenterprise. These reports vary in ac- nie an Esquimau dude has when hestarts out for a call on his inamorata! 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: "Ithink 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 They sit closer and closer as shirts. they begin to get more deeply interested in the photographs. She snuggles up to him and points with her sealskingloved 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 totake a closer look, he presses his arms lightly around her waist, whose symmetry is concealed by her bearsk n 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, wearying 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 duratioa.

This is all very pleasant, of course, and 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 hook-and e 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-

looked steadfastly towards the rear but the barking of the pet seal out in gers were soon looking that way and ing of the well-trained clock as the wondering what was up, and Aleck the weeks fly swiftly by. It seems to the first placed a half dollar on the floor. I twain that the night is yet young, when The object was to pick it up again and in about two months and a half her big coin had scarcely left his fingers when where a melodrama in one hundred and forty-seven acts has been rendered by the regular stock-company. Her brother it, and holding it to view she ex- is late, because, being somewhat smitten on the leading lady of the company, he took her out for a little supper lastsooner vanishes than a sound as of twoheavy 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 mustbe no hanging over the front gate for thirty-six or forty-eight hours. 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

von. Then she locks the door, goes to her boudoir and dreams about him—to her the only him in all this wide, wide 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 Frankford last week. Mrs. B.-Oh, do tell me!

"A woman was the sole repository

of a dreadful secret. On her deathbed she called her relatives around her "And proclaimed it to all!" "Not a bit. She died without reveal-

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

# 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 that pleasure."

"Well, you will," went on Bobby.

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

# Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OCTTONWOOD FALLS . KAMEAS

#### ASKED AND ANSWERED.

THE PROPOSAL.

- Oh. maiden, good and wise and fair, Of all my life the sweetest part, Look kindly on me while I dare To offer thee a loyal heart.
- A heart that only beats for thee; A heart that owns no meaner love; But holds thee pure and lottily All other maidens far above.
- I will not bribe thy love with gold, Nor promise that we shall be Beyond the need of honest toil, To keep at distance poverty.
- But this I say, my love is strong, My love is true, without pretense; And it shall be thy whole life long A bulwark and a sure defense.
- No toil be too hard to win Some joy or comfort for thy life; Then take my heart and hand, beloved; So, glady I shall call thee wife.

THE REPLY.

When love is true, it does not need To pause and wonder what to do; And ever since you thought of me, I think that I have thought of you.

And so your words within my heart Found echoes, swift and sure and sweet. Love's tale is happy when it comes To lips that can the tale repeat.

A loyal heart is more than gold:
So then you need not think it strange
If for your heart my heart I give,
A loyal, true and fond exchange.

And so I take your loyal heart,
And so I take your honest hand,
And you may proudly call me "Wife,"
And give me Leve's gold wedding band,
— N. Y. Ledger.

#### MODEST HEIRESSES.

What Three Philadelphia Sisters Do With Their Millions.

The Daughters of the Late Banker Drexel Following in the Footsteps of Their Charitable Parents-Their Sensible Life.

The three capital prizes in the matrimonial lottery of the Quaker City are the three single daughters of the late Francis A. Drexel, who was the head and front of the well-known banking firms of Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York; Drexel, Haries & Co., of Paris, and Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia. In February, 1885, Mr. Drexel died, and his wife's death having occurred previously, the three girls were left with a wast fortune to manage. The exact amount which came into their hands it only and an assistant. They wear no live and an assistant amount which came into their hands it only and an assistant. is impossible to estimate accurately, but an equal division gave each something over \$4,000,000. The oldest, Miss Elizabeth Drexel, has not yet seen thirty summers. Miss Katherine's age is put down at twenty-six, and that of Miss Louisa, who is the youngest, at twentytwo. Though not possessed of any re-markable beauty of feature, all three have graceful figures. Plenty of out-door exercise has given them splendid family in ordinary circumstances. health, which many will envy them even more than their riches, and the fact that they spend seven months out of every leum and chapel of Grecian architec-year in the country has doubtless had ture, and here rest the remains of their total freedom from the ills that flesh is to offer prayers for the success of their heir to. Their city home is at No. 1503 Walnut street-a tall, four-story, brownstone dwelling, of the plainest architecture, with low door-step, and an iron balcony, rough-coated with sand, stretching along the second-story windows. Here for years the family have spent their winters, and here it was that both the master and the mistress of the house passed from the present to the hereafter.

The doors and windows are tightly boarded now, not to be opened, proba-bly, before next year, for the young ladies are at present traveling on the continent of Europe, and do not propose to return until next April, when they will, it is thought, go at once to their quaint old country seat at Torres-dale, Pa., sixteen miles distant on the New York Division of the Pennsylvania railroad. Here they usually live from the 1st of April to the 1st of November, and there it is that much of the charitable work for which they are noted is accomplished. Very plain, indeed, is the house; less imposing, even, than their town residence, and, situated a mile and a quarter from the station and fully two miles back where the Delaware river flows placidly on its course toward the sea, no one would ever imagine that it was the home of the three wealthiest women to be found in this country. A long, tree-bordered road leads to it from the Torresdale Station, orphans without the means of gaining a road which, on the occasion of a recent visit to the locality by a correspondent, was three or four inches thick with dust, and not so free from ruts and holes as one would expect to find on the very threshold of the country home of the orphans of a man so well provided for in this world's goods as was Mr. Drexel. A low stone wall, covered with thick ivy, separates the dusty highway from the rich, green lawns, shaded by drooping fir trees and traversed by winding paths of gravel. The house, some distance back, is a curious old colonial of stuccoed brick, two stories in height, with a mansard roof, which is about the only indication that it has been at all altered since the days of Washington, powdered wigs

and knee-breeches. Within every thing is as plain as without. There is no gaudy richness of furniture or decoration, and the house seems lacking in many of the little knick-knacks which are generally supposed by women to be almost neccessary to the making inhabitable of any dwelling, whether in town or coun-The farm-on one corner of which this domicile has in all probability stood a century or more-comprises 120 acres.

gentle slopes from the slow-running

river a couple of miles away.

A large barn and stable built of wood occupies a place in the rear of the man-sion, while a summer-house, in which the young ladies are wont to chat summer evenings, is almost hidden by trees which surround it. Off to the Northwest, across rolling fields, may be seen the farmhouse in which with his family lives the farmer, James Bradly, who has entire charge of the details of the farming, though always acting under instructions from one or the other of the Misses Drexel, all of whom have made agriculture as well as charity a study, and who rather believe they can give Bradley "points" on how to increase the yield of wheat, how and when to plant corn, and how to secure a full crop of oats in spite of unfavorable meteorological conditions.

The only dissipation indulged in by the young ladies, who never went much into society and who have gone into it still less since they lost their parents, is a gratification of their love of horses. In the stable, which is fitted up with all the modern improvements, are kept, in addition to the carriage horses and those used for working the farm, three splendid Arabian steeds of rare beauty and speed. These are called into use daily by their mistresses, who are all three admirable horsewomen. Totally with-out fear while in the saddle, they dash about the country, making visits to their pensioners, of which they have hundreds in the vicinity, going on errands to the village, and occasionally making calls on intimate friends who live within riding distance. It is no unusual thing for all three to be out on horseback together as early as six o'clock in the morning, breathing new life and vigor in the fresh air of the breaking day and galloping along the ill-kept roads and over the stubble of fields newly harvested. Home they come at length, their cheeks aglow with the excitement of the run, and their horses covered with foam and dust. And they are not only skilled riders, but they are skilled grooms as well. Nothing they enjoy more than rubbing down their equine pets with their own fair hands and currying them until they come clean and sleek from under their vigorous manipulation. Many a country horse doctor knows less of veterinary science than do these girls, each one of whom is as fully able to bandage a strained fetlock as the most capable of Dr. Huidekoper's pupils in the University of

Pennsylvania horse hospital.

Brave girls they are, too, living here in this great country house, a mile from any other dwelling save those of their tenants, and with no man nearer than the stable to afford them protection. Six women servants sleep beneath the roof of the old brick mansion and four Spitz dogs and a great Newfoundland livery, and the carriages in which they ride are as plain as the typical pipestem. No crest or coat of arms or even monogram is upon the panels of any of their vehicles, and there is nothing whatever, in the appearance of the Drexel equipage of a Sunday morning as it rolls over to Eden Hall, a convent situated a mile and three-quarters from the homestead, to indicate that it be-

family in ordinary circumstances. In the convent grounds the girls have erected a beautiful brown-stone mausomuch to do with the acquirement of lamented father and mother. Here each Sunday they come to worship

> To do good with their wealth and to do good without publishing it to the world, to avoid letting their left hand know what their right hand doeth, was the teaching of the estimable Mrs. Drexel, the extent of whose benefactions was not dreamed of until after her death. This good woman, it was then learned, had for years paid the rent of over one hundred families in this city, had supplied many more with coal and provisions, and had never refused her good offices to one of the deserving poor. It is estimated that she spent \$40,000 each year in lightening the burdens of the needy, and when she passed away tears fell in many a home that she had done more to brighten than any one else would ever have thought of doing. Mr. Drexel, too, was a charitable man in every sense of the word, doing good quietly and unostentatiously in many a quarter where it was entirely unsus-

> In Philadelphia, as well as at Torresdale, the recipients of the benefits of the Misses Drexel's ever open purse are to be found, and it is said that together they expend in this way a sum roughly estimated at upwards of \$100,000 per year, while their list of pensioners contains no less than 350 names. The House of the Good Shepherd in this orphans without the means of gaining for themselves a livelihood, is supplied altogether with underclothing for the inmates by these worthy young ladies.

> At present the Misses Drexel are making preparations to extend their bounty still further, and have gone to Europe for the purpose of visiting the free educational institutions of the Old World and getting an idea of the best method to pursue in the direction of a protectory for boys, which is already in course of construction at Eddington, ? lovely spot on the Delaware river about four miles above Torresdale.-N Y World.

# The Art of Pitching.

The most important player in the nine is the pitcher. He has studied the ball so carefully that when cleverly supported by his catcher he is oftentimes invincible. Despite the teachings of science he can throw a ball in a curve or drop it to the ground at the "plate" just when the batsman has aimed at it at the height of his belt. To bring about these results pitchers have various styles of delivering the ball, leafy virgin forest, and fertile truck fields, amid which the brooks gurgle, while the lowing of the eows and the bleating of the sheep are occasionally borne to the ears of the fair owners by the cool breeze that even on the warm. est days of summer sweeps over the features. - Philadelphia Times.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Summary of the Operations in the United States for the Year 1885.

From a summary of the results of mining in the United States lately published by David T. Day, Chief of the Division of Mining Statistics and Technology of the Geological Survey, the following appears: The total commercial product of coal

of all kinds in 1885, exclusive of that consumed at the mines, known as colliery consumption, was 95,834,705 long tons, valued at \$152,915,108. Of this 32,265,421 long tons were Pennsylvania anthracite, valued at \$72,274,544; while of other coals, including bituminous, brown coal, lignite and small lots of anthracite produced outside of Penn-sylvania, the production was 63,569,284 long tons, valued at \$80,640,564 at points of production. The total production, including colliery consumption, was: Pennsylvania anthracite, 34,-228,548 long tons, all other coals 64,-840,668 long tons, making the total absolute production of the coal mines of the United States 99,069,216 long tons, valued as follows: Anthracite, \$76,671,-948; bituminous, \$82,347,648; total, \$159,019,596. The total production (including local consumption) of anthracite was 1,052,792 tons in excess of that of 1884, and its value was \$10,320,-436 greater. The total production of bituminous coal was 8,889,871 tons less than in 1884, but its value was \$4,930,-582 greater. The total production of coal of all kinds shows a net loss in tonnage of 7,837,079 long tons compared with that of 1884, but a gain in value of \$15,251,018, the increase in value being due to an average increase of 25 cents per long ion. The total value is about the same as that of 1883. Petroleum—The production was 21,-842,042 barrels of 45 gallons, of which the Pennsylvania and New York fields produced 20,776,041 barrels. The total value, at an average price of 88 7-8 cents per barrel, was \$19,193,694. The production showed a decrease of 2,247,-117 barrels and \$1,282,600 in value from

Natural Gas-No record is kept of the eld in cubic feet. The amount of coal displaced by gas in 1885 was 3,161,600 tons, valued at \$4,854,200. In 1884 the coal displaced was valued at \$1,460. 600. The yield has increased tenfold since 1883.

Iron-The principal statistics for 1885 were: Domestic iron ore consumed 7,600,000 long tons, value at mine \$19, 000,000; imported iron ore consumed 390,786 long tons, total iron ore consumed, 7,990,786 long tons; pig iron made 4,044,526 long tons, a decrease of 53,343 tons as compared with 1884, value at furnance, \$64,712,400, or \$9,-040,224 less than in 1884. Total spot value of all iron and steel in the stage of manufacture, including all duplications, \$93,000,000, a decline of

\$14,000,000 from 1884. Gold and Silver—The mint authori ties estimate the value of the gold produced in 1885 at \$31,801,000, an increase of \$1,001,000 over 1884. The production of silver is similarly estimatd at \$51,600,000, an increase of \$2,800, 000 over 1884.

Tin-Probably 200 tons of "black tin" ore were made at the concentrating works at the Etta Mine in Dakota. No smelting works have yet been erected. Platinum—The amount of crude pla-

tinum mined in 1885 was about 250 Troy ounces, valued at \$187.50. This is exclusive of about 300 ounces of iridosmine, for pointing pens.
Aluminum—The production

lic aluminum increased from 1,800 Troy ounces in 1884 to 3,400 ounces in 1885, valued at \$2,550. Aluminum bronze, containing 10 per cent. aluminum, was made to the amount of about 4,500 pounds, valued at \$1,800. Building Stone-Value \$19,000,000:

about the same as in 1884. Brick and tile-The demand and conequent production increased to an estimated value of \$35,000,000 in 1885. Lime-With the price constant at 50 cents per barrel at the kilns, the produc-tion increased from 37,000,000 barrels

in 1884 to 40,000,000 in 1885. Cement-The production of cement from natural rock increased to 4,000,-000 barrels of 300 pounds each, but Thus, in all parts of the tropics the was valued at only \$3,200,000. Artiicial Portland cement amounted to 150,000 barrels of 400 pounds each, with a total value of \$292,500. The total production of cement of all kinds was 4,150,000 barrels, valued at \$3,492,-

500 against \$3,720,000 in 1884. Millstones-The trade in millstones of all kinds has decreased markedly from the introduction of roller mills The total value of the Esopus millstones in New York and Cocalico stone in Pennsylvania did not exceed \$100,-000 in 1885.

Grindstones-Estimated value of prouet for 1885 \$500,000.

Phosphates-With the exception of a local consumption of about 1,000 tons in North Carolina, the total production of phosphate rock came from South Carolina, and amounted to 437,856 long tons of washed rock for the calendar year 1885, valued at \$2,846,064, at

an average value of \$6.50 per ton.

Gypsum—The estimated production of land plaster in 1885 was 100,600 short tons, of calcined plaster 72,260 tons, total 172,800 tons, valued at \$959,-600. The above includes 75,100 tons from native stone, the remainder being imported from Nova Scotia.

Salt-The total production in barrels of 280 pounds was 7,038,653, exceeding the yield of 1884 by 523,716 barrels. The total value of all salt produced was \$4,930,621, an increase of \$732,887, which was due partly to the increased value of the Michigan product, and partly to the large increase in the production of Western New York.

Mica-The production decreased in the West, owing to the inferior value of the sheets obtained. The whole product, excluding waste, was 92,000 pounds, valued at \$161,000.

Mineral Waters-The sales amounted to \$1,312,845, from 9,148,401 gallons; the value is slightly less than in 1884. The great decrease in the number of gallons is due to the exclusion of the water from artesian wells in Mad-ison, Wisconsin, which is used as the regular city supply. A large local consumption is also excluded.—N. Y. Post.

-A professional rat-catcher trappe two thousand eight hundred rats in the basement of a Cincinnati hotel.

#### HOT CLIMATES.

How the Northern Races Have Improved the Sanitary Conditions of the Tropies.

Among the questions before the Scientific Congress at Berlin was that of acclamatization and the hygenic rules which white men need to observe in tropical countries. In view of the rapid development of white enterprises within the tropics, it has become a question of prime importance to determine how the northern races can best preserve their health and energy in southern latitudes. It is hoped that much practical information on this question may be adduced from the large amount of testimony that was laid before the Berlin Con-

Dr. Schweinfurth expressed the opinion at this meeting that white men can live in very fair health in all parts of tropical Africa where cattle raising is feasible. This explorer's long experience among the Denkas, perhaps the greatest native cattle raisers in Africa and also among other large tribes who never saw cattle, entitles his opinion to much weight, especially as it is re-enforced by views of explorers like Joseph Thompson, who tells of the comparative salubrity of the great Masai country, whose people subsist almost wholly upon the milk and flesh of their herds. If Dr. Schweinturth's opinion is correct, fresh interest is given to the cattle raising enterprises now in tropi-cal Africa. Within the past seven years the Arabs have introduced cattle with great success in the region of which Nyangewe, on the upper Congo, is the center. The stock raising experiments of the Congo State on the Kassai river, seven hundred miles from the sea, are

also thriving.

Another witness at the Berlin meeting was Dr. Felkin, who lived several years on the shores of Victoria Nyanza, and has traveled extensively in Africa. He expressed the belief that the climatic conditions of the great plateau of Central Africa are no more unfavorable than those of India, a country once regarded as very unhealthful, which has now become the chosen home of thousands of whites.

Sanitary improvements and the observance of those hygienic rules which experience has sanctioned have made India and many other southern lati-tudes, which Northern men were formerly supposed to visit at the peril of their lives, fairly salubrious and inviting fields of labor. The fever-stricken re-gions of the lower Congo have not af-forded more harrowing details of suffering and death than those which have recently come from a district in Venezuela. This district, which white men have only just entered, is naturally no more unhealthful than any other parts of the country which have been rendered habitable by drainage and other improvements. Wallace tells us that two centuries ago Malacca was so unhealthful that even natives could not live there. By opening plantations, clearing away the forests and draining the marshes, the character of the place has been completely changed, and it is now the home of many Europeans. Hong Kong is now regarded as a very salubrious city, though when the Brit-ish first occupied it the soldiers per-

ishe I of fever by hundreds. Around many West African settlements the eucalyptus is now largely planted in the belief that this tree increases the salubrity of the stations. This expedient was recommended by Dr. Bushnell, who resided for many years at Gaboon, one of the worst fever nests of West Africa. The veteran missionary lived to see the reputation of Gaboon for insalubrity largely redeemed by the hygienic measures

adopted by the white settlers. The Dutch and German trading houses on the Congo supply their new agents with a manual containing the rules of living that have been found conducive to health in that dangerous region. A very few of these Congo traders, by a very careful observance of the health rules, which have been proven to be specially adapted to that climate, have been able to live there in good health for ten or more years. Thus, in all parts of the tropics the perience teaches them, and by the sanitary improvements they are making, are constantly widening the area within which white men may live and prosper. -N. Y. Sun.

# QUEEN VICTORIA.

A Look at the Good Old Sovereign of the British Isles.

I saw the Queen in Edinburgh. She is a fat, stout old woman, with a rosy face and dark gray hair. Her features are more German than English, and they look very inoffensive and uncharacteristic. She is probably a woman of great intellectual strength and of queenly thought; but, as to appearance, you may see better faces at any reception in America, or in any day's shopping. She was on her way to the exposition, and the streets of Edinburgh were cleared of carriages and street cars during her march. Plank fences had been crected outside of the pavements to keep back the crowd, and hundreds of policemen, soldiers and marshals were present to edge the divinity which surrounds the Queen. The sidewalks along the line of march swarmed with people, and the scene reminded me much of a great procession in America. When the Queen left Holyrood Palace, which is in the city of Edinburgh, the cannon on the castle began to boom, and the march was made to this and the music of the band. The enthusiasm of the people was not great, and the cheer as she passed along was not equal to that of an Amer can procession in which the President takes part. Queen Victoria, with two of her daughters, sat in a double-seated carriage hauled by four horses, and a half-dozen Lords and Dukes rode in front of and behind her. As the carriage passed along, the three women, the one old and the others middle-aged and younger, kept continuously bobbing their heads in bowing response to the cheers of the crowd. The whole scene was a ridiculous one, and the little soul exhibited in it shows how fast the monarchical system is on the wane, and how little the Scotch and English care for it -Edinburgh Cor. Cleveland Leader.

#### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-Agricultural clubs are being formed in all parts of South Carolina.

-Egg shells will settle coffee as surely as eggs, but they do not impart the rich-

ness and flavor. -The idea among the English has been that the best mutton is obtained from three and four-year-old wethers.

-An Orange County (N. Y.) farmer carried to market six barrels of apples, none of which weighed less than a pound apiece. -The bug doctors estimate that the losses caused by insects injurious to agriculture in the United States reach

000,000. -How many children are spoiled by discouragement? Parents grumble and chide the livelong day, and never praise. Nothing will so effectually crush a child's ambition to be good and

the enormous annual amount of \$400,-

noble.—Adler's Lectures. Molasses Fruit Cake: One cup lard and butter, one pint Bridgeport molasses, one-half cup of sugar, two small teaspoons soda, one cup water to dissolve soda, one tablespoon ginger and ditto cinnamon, six cups flour, fruit.— Our Country Home.

-Oyster toast: Select fifteen plump oysters; chop them fine and add salt, pepper and a suspicion of nutmeg. Beat the yolks of two eggs with a gill of cream; whisk this into the simmering oysters. When set pour the whole over slices of buttered toast.—Boston Budget.

-The Chinese are ahead of the world in the preparation of roast pork for the table. After it has come out of the oven, it is hung in the smoke of various aromatic herbs, which gives it a delicious flavor and robs it of the porky taste which is offensive to some palates. -Boston Transcript.

-The New Hampshire Mirror says that there is a habit of retiring the old hens and using pullets under the sup-position that the former are useless after the second year. This is a mis-take. The hen is in her prime in her

covered. Serve immediately.—The

# FATTENING SWINE.

A Few Timely Bints For Those Who Are Preparing Hogs for Market.

Swine should be pushed forward in mild weather as fast as possible, as they will gain flesh more rapidly on the same quantity of food than in freezing weather. During the fattening process it has been found highly beneficial to feed a moderate quantity of pumpkins, for when this is done they assist the digestion of the grain or meal given the swine, and enables them to more perfeetly and economically turn it into flesh, thus saving a considerable percentage in the consumption of food. Pumpkins, or, what are richer and better, winter squashes, ought to be grown especially for this purpose by all swine keepers. Aside from this, they are excellent for the store stock, as they will do well if fed alone on these—that is, provided they are of a good, quiet

When pumpkins are not on had a few roots may be given raw, of which beets and carrots are better than potatoes, ruta-bagas, or common turnips. The last are very poor feed for this purpose, being better for cattle. Grass, and especially clover, is an excellent substi tute for roots, so long as it remains green and growing in autumn, but when turned out to this, the swine ought to have a warm shed, into which they can come when fed and to protect themselves from dew and frost during the

night, as well as from storms.

To make superior hams and bacon, corn should be mixed with oats or barley, or perhaps rye might answer, at the rate of one-half to a third of one of the latter to the former, and ground thus together. Such feed increases the proportion of tender, juicy, lean streaking the fat, which is essential to produce a fine quality of hams and bacon. If fat pork for salting and barreling alone is wanted, then pure corn, whole or ground into coarse meal, is the best feed, joined with some pumpkin or roots, barley or rye, as recommended

above. Canadians occasionally substitute barley for corn, as do the English and Scotch also. Formerly, before our corn was imported into Great Britain, the farmers there fattened their swine almost entirely on barley, and their hams and bacon, in consequence of this, were quite nice, especially when made from the Berkshire breed. When not running on a grass lot, give the swine a few lumps of charcoal or chunks of rotten wood to gnaw. It is said that the former is a preventive of cholera, being an antiseptic, but whether so or not, both of the above are very healthful .-American Agriculturist.

#### THE COCAINE HABIT.

The Worst Slavery Known-New Revels tions of Power.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

When cocaine was discovered the medical world exclaimed "thank heaven!" But useful as it is, it is also dangerous, especially when its use is perverted from the deadening of pain for surgical operations, to the stimulation and destruction of the human body. Its first effects are soothing and captivating, but the thralldom is the most horrible slavery known to hu-

manity.

J. L. Stephens, M. D., of Lebanon, O., was interviewed by our reporter yesterday at the Grand Hotel, and during the conversation the doctor said: "The cocaine habit is a thousand times worse than the morphine and opium habits, and you would be astonished," he said, "if you knew how frightfully the habit is increasing."

ing." What are its effects?" "What are its effects?"

"It is the worst constitution wrecker ever known. It ruins the liver and kidneys in half a year, and when this work is done, the strongest constitution soon succumbs."

done, the strongest constitution soon succumbs."

"Do you know of Dr. Underhill's case here in Cincinnati?"

"That leading physician who became a victim of the cocaine habit? Yes. His case was a very sad one, but the habit can be cured. I have rescued many a man from a worse condition."

"What, worse than Dr. Underhill's?"

"Indeed, sir, far so. Justin M. Hall, A. M., M. D., president of the State Board of Health of Iowa, and a famed practitioner, and Alexander Neil, M. D., professor of surgery in the Columbus Medical College, and president of the Academy of Medicine, a man widely known, Rev. W. P. Clancey, of Indianapolis, Ind., from personal experience in opium eating, etc., can tell you of the kind of success our form of treatment wins, and so can H. C. Wilson, formerly of Cincinnati, who is now associated with me."

"Would you mind letting our readers into the secret of your methods?"

"Well, young man, you surely have 5 good bit of assurance to ask a man to give his business away to the public; but I won't wholly disappoint you. I have treated over 20,000 patients. In common with many eminent physicians, I, for years made a close study of the effects of the habits on the system and the organs which they most severely attack. Dr. Hall, Dr. Neil and Mr. Wilson, whom I

that there is a habit of retring the old hens and using pullets under the supposition that the former are useless after the second year. This is a mistake. The hen is in her prime in her fourth year, and her eggs will hatch a larger per centage of chicks than will eggs from pullets.

—No kind of stubble, except of clover, of which the root forms the principal part, is worth any thing as manure. Of grain crops, especially, neither the stubble above ground nor the root below is worth regarding as a fertilizer. If the straw of grain stubble can be burned, it is no waste to make this disposal of it.—Troy Times.

—A remedy for an incipient cold in the head may be obtained by breathing the fresh fumes of flour of sulphur. The powder should be sprinkled upon a hot metal surface, a little at a time, the person inhaling to stand as near as possible. The odor is not nearly as disagreeable as when the smoke is inhaled after it has been some time diffused in the air. Only a short time is required before a "cure" is affected. Even little children find no difficulty in breathing the fresh fumes. —N. Y. Times.

—Turnips cooked in this way are not to be depised: Put three tablespoonfuls of fluring for the surface, a little at a time, the person inhaling to stand as near as possible. The odor is not nearly as disagreeable as when the smoke is inhaled after it has been some time diffused in the air. Only a short time is required to be the surface and one quart of turnips, cut in dice; stir until they are brown, then add one heaping teasponful of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour, and a half saltspoonful of pepper, stirring for two minutes. At the end of this time add a cupful of milk for beef gravy and simmer for wenty minutes, keeping the saucepan covered. Serve immediately.—The

of the head, of the heart and lungs and stomach, and treat them in vain, for the real cause of their misery is deranged kidneys and if they were restored to health the other disorders would soon disappear."

Dr. Stephens's experience, that can be confirmed by many thousands whom he has treated, adds only more emphasis to the experience of many hundreds of thousands all over the world, that the remedy he refers to is without any doubt the most beneficent discovery ever given to humanity. manity.

# A QUESTION ABOUT Brown's Iron Bitters ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times. "How can Brown's Iron Bitters ours everything?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease for which a reputable physician would prescribe 1808. Physicians recognize Iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading offenical firm will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that prior to the discovery of RROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfectly satisfactory iron combination had ever been found. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure headache, or produce constipation—all other Iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Bilioneness, Wenkness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Foeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neural-gia—for all these silments Iron is prescribed daily. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, not cure in animute. Like all other thorough medicines, it acts alowly. When taken by men the first symptom of benefit is renewed energy. The muscles then become firmer, the digestion improves the bowne.

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

# UNRIVALED ORGANS the EASY HIRE system, payments at the e of \$33.25 per month, up. 100 styles, \$22 to \$50, id for Catalogue with full particulars, mailed free,

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# PILLS THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY



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# W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

#### AWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

Subscribers who do not give expres a Subscribers who do not give express motice to the contrary are considered as wahing to continue their subscriptions.

If subscribers order the discontinuace of their paper, the publisher may continue to eard them until all arrearages are paid.

If subscribers refuse to take or neglect to take their paper from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible that they have settled their bill and ordered their paper discontinues.

their paper discontinued

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

5. The courts have decided that refusing

to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is primaries evidence of intentional fraud.

Acie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. It subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice to publishers at the end of their time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publishers are au thorized to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice with payment of all arrearges is sent to the publisher.

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

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 CRural Cemetery, Saturday, dispatches seem to indicate that after 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 appurtaining to his burial, etc. 

ALL ONE.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls to Be United Into One City.

An Elevated Railroad to Connect th Two Places.

Rallroads, Electric Lights, Water Works and a Boom for Each.

Special to the Republican.

voted yesterday by a handsome jority. The road will be completed by June 1st, through this city and Cottontowns 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 bad for Em poria.

The Santa Fe is There. county has just voted \$80.00 in bonds to aid in the construction of road from a connection with the Elinor Court-house, the fireing off of muskets north line of Chase county via: Diato erect and maintain passenger and frieght depots at Cottonwood Falls, and also a division terminus between the Falls and Strong City. It is well Western is the A. T. & S. F. The object of the movement is undoubtedly to keep the Kansas, Colorado and Tex-Western builds first and takes up the will be felly realized in the near fu-80,000, the limit under the law may be reached and thus the K. C. & T. be cut ture, as we have a climate here that out, as the limit applies to the amount | can not be excelled on the American issued, not the amount voted. That continent: a town site with a natural Kansas, Colorado and Texas road, if really an independent enterprise, will never get through the state alive. it on which the mind, as well as the might as well write "busted" on its body, can dwell with pleasure; water charter and make an assignment. - Em- power sufficient to keep thousands of poria Republican.

# CHASE COUNTY,

Correspondencee Emporta Republican. COTTONWOOD FALLS, Nov 16 .- In ticle, "The Santa Fe is There," the that the C., K. and W., is the Santa Fe; ea hands over the bloody chasm, of \$2,600, 000, this will allow us to facilities and these many natural advote (or is-ue) bonds to the ammount vantages, soon be united into one hoand \$80,000 to the S. F., making a toroad in our county, which with a round- fruit on the tree of this people's high any competing line. If Emporia needs appetite of our ambition thereon, and our assistance we can help them to get a road of that kind, or if some more of | bor: "You did it." your best business men would prefer to move up we have a few choice bus-iness lots left. The Kansas, Colorado & Texas railroad will not go "busted" for lack of our \$140,000, remember that. Yours, W. P. M.

Subscribe for the COURANT, the largest newspaper in Chase county | J. E. HARPER, Secretary.

Let the thirty Democratic members ea 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 Shorthorns 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 retalliation, and who understands the Irish temperament and appreciates Ireland's aspirations more than any Ireland's aspirations more than any other man in the United Kingdom. He is to be dismissed because of those very sympathies that, without discrediting his own loyalty, have made him an invaluable intermediary between 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 the Governor of Kansas, for the Fis- described are selected with discrimifind in it a word about the politics of the inmates of that institution; but we do find that 743 The work is designed to be comof them are readers, 48 of them pleted in 15 volumes. The publishers could but did not read, and 56 could not read, making a total of 847, or 88 the nominal price of 35 cents on con-STRONG CITY, KAS., Nov. 17-The less than our distinguihed contempo- dition that within three days after rewestern railroad from this county was that is the right word) of containing mainder of the price or return the publicans.

Last Saturday night there was a jol- Pearl st., New York. ification in this town over the voting of bonds to the three sevearal railroads that contemplate building into and through this county in the immediate one of the most progressive and thorfuture, and the occasion was the seene the Chicago, Kansas & Western rail- of a large bon fire in front of the extension in the valley of the South and anvils, and speech making in the stock raiser, it never loses an opportu-Fork of the Cottonwood river to the District Court room, over which meetmond creek valley. The company is re- ing Mr. W. P. Martin, our popular quired to complete the road as above County Treasurer, was elected to prespecified by the first of June next, and side, and at which most appropriate and eloquent speeches were made by County Attorney Thos. H. Grisham, Mayor J. W. Stone, Representativeknown that the Chicago, Kansas and elect M. A. Campbell and Mr. F. P. Cochran. These gentlemen told of the many benefits to be derived from these from getting the \$110,000 of bonds new railroads coming into and going of that county recently voted to the lat- through our county; and we have no drainage most levely to behold and produces of the country into a strong 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 your issue of to-day I notice an ar- shipped into almost every State west of the Mississippi river; plenty of the writer of which is certainly not very best of water for both man and beast; well posted as to the wealth of Chase a soil that can not be surpassed any. county. Our people were well aware where for stock raising purposes, and last, but not least, a well regulated sobut I am pleased to inform you that ciety, such as would do honor to any there is no longer a fight between that Eastern community, in fact, we have road and our people. We have shak- church edifices and school-houses here that would be looked on with pride in buried the hatchet and in the future much larger places; then, pray tell us will work in harmony. At our low why should not Cottonwood Falls and rate of assessment we have a valuation Strong City, with these new railroad of \$230,000. We voted \$140,000 to the mogeneous and prosperous people, K., C. and T., which road will be built, with thousands of happy homes on our now rolling hillsides, and a busy tal of \$220,000. When our bonds are trafic greeting the occupants of our earned we will have 78 miles of new commercial streets. Yes, there is house and division headquarters of est hopes, and if we but reach forth the Santa Fe, will increase our valua- the hand of proper enterprise and ention so that we will be able to assist ergy we can pluck it and satiate the

> ATTENTION, ODD FELLOWS. The election of officers of Angola place, Monday night, November 29th, 1886. All members should be in at-H. S. FRITZ, N. G. tendance.

A POPULAR LITERARY WORK.

The third volume of Alden's "Cyclopedia of Universal Literature." now ready (cloth binding 60 cents, half Morroeco 75 cents), contains 496 the most famous authors of the world of all nations and languages, including among others: Bossuet, Bosswell, Bronte, Brougham, Browning, Bryant, Buckle, Burke, Burns, Buffon, Burroughs, closing with Byron. 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, present-

aged generously. He places within lips and hyacintus worth \$1,00. For Commissioners appointed the following the reach of all who read, a good particulars write to the Housekeeper, named persons, viz: L. Becker, A. Veknowledge of the world's literature Minneapolis, Minn. Mand Meredith, instructions to meetin conjunction with the first difficulty of the self instructor. This cyclopedia tells him with list free. 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 excross, Cleveland, Ohio.

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The Western Rural, of Chicago, is oughly practical farm papers of this country. Constantly alert as to whatever is of interest to the farmer and nity to advance his interests or advocate his cause under any and all circumstances.

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The American Agriculturist issues another in the series of engravings illustrating the "Homes of our Farmea Paesidents," sivteen 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 Agriculturalist for balance of this year. The Nov. No. with 170 illustrated articles by fifty well-known writers, together with a proof of one each of us will then sa to his neigh- of these engravings, showing what STATE OF KANSAS. they are, sent to any address on receipt of six cents for mailing. Address American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, New York. Price, \$1.50 Lodge No. 58, I. O. O F., will take 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 UNPUBLISED

The third in the series of 'original engravings, which the American Agriculturist is presenting to its subscribpages, and represents eighty-six of ers, appears with the December number. It is 18x25 inches in size, illustrating Mount Vernon, Washington's birth-place, farm, toomb, 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 engravins and sample copy of the American Agriculture.

Sample copy of the American Agriculture of the Engravine of the Engravin turist. The next engraving in the series illustrates the early home, farm at Mentor, stock, etc., etc., of President Garfield, together with description by a prominent writer.

We will club the American Agriculturist with the Courant for \$2.55 per yer, every person who immediate-

and of those who have made it, and the brilliant authoress and poetess, is the county surveyor, at the point of comhelps them to form a good literary engaged as editress, beginning with the taste, and to desire literary culture. November number. Employment at 18th day of December, A. D. 1886, and Taknow what is for him to read is good select to one lady in ever county. To know what is for him to read, is good salary to one lady in ever county. parties a hearing. Specimen copies and grand premium

#### PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Nov. 16, 1886, reporte I expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Scheiter of American and Foreign Patente, Pacific Building Washington, D.C.: of the Kansas State Penitentiary, to tracts from the writings of the authors S. G. Pillsbury, Long Island, hammer; J. W. Fashing, Garnett, box or showcal Years 1885 and 1886, and we fail to nating taste. We are much pleased case for plug tobacco; R. F. Deering, with the work."-Standard of the Washington, fence machine; J. C. Mc-Chandless and Orson King, Randolph, cultivator: W. P. Sisson, Garnett, ruler: N. H. Vogt, Goff 's, cultivator.

A SUPPRISE FOR CHRISTMAS. The publishers of that bright and interesting Magazine, known as The that is the right word) of containing; mainder of the price or return the Home Journal, will actually send it for and, judging from these figures, we book, in which case your money will three months, on trial, free, as a Holiwould say 56 of these prisoners are be refunded—half Morocco binding day Gift, to every one sending them at persons viz: C. s Ford, J. H. MakemDemocrats, 48 Mugwumps or Indepen50 cents, on the same conditions. Deonce their address and three 2-cent wood Falls, which will unite the two Democrats, 48 Mugwumps or Indepen- 50 cents, on the same conditions. De- once their address and three 2-cent dents, and the rest, if you please, Re- scriptive catalogue of the publisher's stamps for postage, etc. As the reguvery large list of standard books, sent lar price of this popular publication is free. John B. Alden, publisher, 393 \$1.00, every reader should grasp this ledo township, on Monday, the 20th day Pearl st., New York. golden opportunity, and address imview said road, and give all parties a mediately, THE HOME JOURNAL, Buffalo, N. Y.

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90 acres, best bottom, in meadow; Two houses and a great plenty of water and timber.

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NOTICE. All parties indebted to Rockwood & Co. over 30 days must settle by the 1st of December, 1886. A word to the

Nov. 22, 1886 hov25-2t The Heskett farm, on Diamond creek, for rent for cash, price \$550 per annum; 800 acres in ali; 125 acres in cultivation; 75 acres in bottom mead

nov25-tf Elmdale, Kans. 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.

County of Chase Office of County Cierk, 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. sented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid.

praying for the ioestion and vacation of a certain road, described as follows. viz:

Commensing at the southeast corner of section one (1) township twenty-one (21) range six (6) east; thence north on the east side of Coyne branch 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 line, or as near as practicable, to intersect the H. C. Varnum road, established July 6th, 1886. Also to vacate the said H. C. Varnum road from the southeast corner of a ctron one (1) township twenty-one (21) range six (6) 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, Siz: L. Becker, A. Veburg and C. Mu ndy as viewers, with instructions to me et in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement, of said road, in Cottonwood township, on Wednes day, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1886, and a proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. Massey.

[L. 8]

missioners. J. J. MASSEY. [L. S 1

#### County Clerk ROAD NOTICE.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 12, 1886 Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of Oct. 1886, a petition, signed by th. W. Brecok and 20 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State storesaid, praying for the location and vacal on of a certain road described as tollows. 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 (%) of section thir-

cight (8) east; naking it a section line road Also to vacate a postton of a county road known as the A.T. Fent road, commoncing at a point of southeas: corace of section four (4) towaship tweaty two (22), rangengbt (8) cast; the ce north to a poin, where said road crosses or intersects the Wm Williams road in southeast quarter (4) of section thirty three (33), towaship tweaty-me (21), "range"

Whereupon, said Barrei at County Care-

### ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS. | 88

Chise County Clerk, Oct. 11 1866
Notice is hereby given, East on the 11th
day of Oct. 1886, a position signed by JoLibbrer and Doubers, Was presented to the box ! of coun v commissioners

oftenwood township, on Thursday, the By o'der of the Board of County Com-County Clerk

#### ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 11, 1886 Notice is here by given, that on the 11th day of Oct., 1886, a petition signed by 3. Burniey and 27 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State stores and praying for the location and vacation of a certain coad described as follows, viz.

the location and vacation of a certain coad described as follows, viz:

1st to vacate the Joshua Stout road from the southwest corner of section ten (10), township nineteen (19), range who (9) east, for three-fourths of a m.le, to the center of the south line of the south east quatter (3) of section ten (10), township nineteen (19), range nine (9) east; thence south to where said Stout road interseers the A., T. & S. F. R. R. Said viewers also to begin at the southwest corner of said section ten (10), above described, and establish a road as a public highway from that point south on the east side of the section line or twenty (20) feet on each side of the section line or twenty (20) free wide, running the same from the southwest quarter (3) of section ten (10), township nineteen (19), range nine (9) east; due 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 Com tions to meet, is conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of com-mencement of said proposed road, in To-

By order of the Board of County Com J. J. MASSRY, County Clerk missioners



passed.

Dissed.

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courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly romitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge mch29-ti JOSEPH G. WATERS.

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

W. E. TIMMONS. - Ed. and Prop

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| Items unde                                       | rthe                                 | head o                                       | f "Lo                                | cal Sh                                 | ort St   | ops.                     |

# TIME TABLE.

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| clements  | 10. 14 | 10 20 | 9 11  | 331   | 7 00  | 11  |
| Elmdala   | 10 21  | 0 36  | 9 39  | 4 31  | 7 35  | 12  |
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| Safford   | 11 04  | 11 10 | 10 88 | 5 42  | 8 32  | 3   |
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 a m</t The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:18 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

# DIRECTORY.

| Q | T | A | T | E | 0 | F  | F | ١ | C | E | R   | 8 |
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| STATE OFFICERS.                        |
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| GovernorJohn A. Marti                  |
| Clantanant Gavernor A I Blod           |
| Boorstary of State                     |
| Anditor EP McCal                       |
| Treasurer                              |
| oup to Luc. Luc. I D J Brewer.         |
| Chief Justices Sup. Court, A H Horton. |
| Congressman, 3d Dist Thomas Rya        |
| COUNTY OFFICERS.                       |

| COUNTY OFFICERS.                               |
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| ( J M Tuttle,                                  |
| County Commissioner M.E. Hunt.                 |
| W.P. Martin                                    |
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| Sheriff J. C. Davi                             |
| Superintendent J. C. Davi.<br>Coroner C E Hait |
| Coroner  |
| CITY OFFICERS.                                 |

|                     | C. I         |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Superintendent      |              |
| Coroner             | 22           |
| CITY OFFI           | CEDS.        |
| CITY OFFI           | CENG.        |
| Mayor               | d. W. B      |
| Daless Indee        | J. K. Craw   |
| Police Judge        | TOR          |
|                     |              |
|                     |              |
| Street Commissioner | Jas. A. SI   |
| Street Commissioner | (J. E. Harpe |
|                     | J. E. Haipe  |
|                     | John Madd    |
| Compailmen          | J.S. Doolitt |
| Councilmen          | L P. Jenso   |
|                     | L. F. Jeuso  |
|                     | H. S. Fritz. |
| Clerk               | EAK          |
| Clerk               | S. A. Br     |
|                     | S. A. DI     |

CHURCHES. Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev.

Davis. Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath, class meeting, at 12. m.; service every Sabbath school at 10 o'clock, or the purpose of electing officers for the ensuig year and transfer of the days ago it were found, morning, under and around house, at the school-house.

Just a few days ago it were found, morning, under and around house, at the school-house.

M. E. Courch South.—Rev. & M Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's senool-house on Foxcreek, at 11 o'clock, s. m.; second Sunday, at Covne branch, at 11, a. m; third Sunday, at the Harris school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11, a. m; tourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11, a. m.

Catholic—At Strong City—Rev. Boniface Neihaus, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holyday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, a M.

Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Wareham, Pastor; Covenant and business meet-

ham, Pastor; Covenant and business meet-ing on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a m. and 7:39 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. B. Hunt, Reporter.

Masonic.—Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A. F.

month, at I colock, p. m.

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

Womens Relief corps—meets second and fourth Saturday of each month, Mrs W A Morgan, President: Mrs F P Cochran,

# LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a

tine, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Underwear, at E. F. Holmes's. There was a dense fog Sunday

Underwear at the right prices, at E. F. Holmes's.

in town, last I'riday.

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 sich, with dropsy.

badly, recently, while felling timber.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Shaft, of

Eorn, on Monday night, November ford, of this city, a son. Mrs. S. V. Manley, of Wallace, Kau-

sas, formerly of this city, has gone to Lansing, Mich., on a visit. Mr. Jesse Gray is building the foun-

dation 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 \$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 Wasburn November 21, 1886, of consumption,

who has been very low with typhoid uncle, Mr. John Emslie, His fever, we are pleased to note, is im- romains were interred in the cemetery

Mr. Charles Holsinger, of Kansas City, formerly of this county, who was izen, and he leaves a wife and family 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 com-

pleted, in excellent style, an addition to the residence of Mr. John Madden, in the south part of town.

Race, all of Chase county. for Newton to visit his brother, Tom, be properly eppreciated. We can corand from there he will go to Chicago, dially recommend this show as being

on a visit to his brother, James. It was Mr. George Stubenhofer who; fun without fulgarity. was elected Road Overseer of District No. 6, Diamond Creek township, and City Opera House, Saturday and Monnot Geo. Stephenson, as the type made day evenings, November 27 and 29.

us say. Misses Ferry Watson and Lillie parents.

Mr. Jas. O'Byrne, who is now railroading in Missouri, was at Strong City, last week, visiting his mother, brother, sisters and other relatives and

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.

officers for the ensuig year and trans- the editor of this paper that "the peo-M. E. Caurch South.—Roy & M Benton, acting other important business.

day night, for the benefit of the Rev. gentlemen, did you eyer think of it elsewhere to get this class of goods; W. B. Fisher, was very largely attended, and was, we are pleased to note, a papers is a boom for that town? and people of this county. financial success, as well as a most en- then again, look at the Courant, one joyable affair.

Mr. J. W. Hurst, of Springfield, Illinois, who has been visiting his sister, brother at Yates Center.

There is now an engineering corps'

munion. It will be concluded, to-day,

with Thanksgiving services. The oldest son of Mr. W. J. C. Hanlimb, and reports the young man on and community in which it exists, bethe road to a speedy recovery.

At the recent examination of applicants for teachers' certificats awards lings, and without them it is dead. were made as follows: First Grade, John Stanley and Miss Cleo. C. Ice: Second Grade, Misses. Mary L. Auld, Rose Moore, Callie Schimpff and Jos. Newby; Third Grade. J. A. Stephen-

Died, in Strong City, on Monday, Largest line of Underwear in the Esq., of comsumption, 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 followingnamed gentlemen were elected Trustees of the M. E. church in this city: A. P. Gandy, A. D. Findley: H. P. Mr. Harry Clifford cut his rigth knee Brockett, C. C. Watson, G. W. Weed, melons, cigars, tobacco, candies, etc, Geo. George and Robert Cuthbert.

R. L. Ford, son of the yeteran watch Clements, are the happy parents of maker at this place, who has been sojourning at Florence for some time, having returned and taken charge of 15, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Craw his father's store here while his father takes charge of the Florence store, and who has many freinds here who are glad to welcome him back, can now be seen any day busy at work in

The Chicago Mail and the COURANT will be sent regularly to any address for one year on receipt of \$3.75. The Chicagh Mail is a DAILY newspaper. not a weekly, and every yearly sub scriber is entitled to 313 copies. This is the most remarkable offer ever made overcoats. Look at the line, from by a newspaper in this country, and subscriber should not be slow in taking advantage of it.

Died, in Strong City, on Sunday, Mr. Wm. G. Emslie, while sitting in a Mr. J. H. Mayville, of Strong City, chair at the residence of his west of this city, Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Emslie was a highly respecten cit-

of little children to mourn his death. Aberdeen (Dak.) News: At the National Rink, Monday and Tuesday evenings, Sulivan'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, Married, in Strong City, on Monday, whose eccentric songs, dances and November 22, 1886, by 'Squire Geo. W. comicalities are irresistibly funny, and Hill, Mr. Frank Miller and Miss Nettie keep the audience in good humor from the opening to the close. Maurioe Sul-Mr. Frank Murphy left, yesterday' livan is immense, and must be seen to

This show will be at the Strong

worthy of patronage to all who love

The drug store of Mr. Edwin Pratt was burglarized, on Tuesday night, by Hildebrand, who are attending Beth- boring a hole through the front door any College at Topeka, are home and then knocking the lock off with a spending Thanksgiving with their 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 you want work done or not. opened and rifled of its contents. A pocket-book belonging to Mr. John D. Minick, containing all of his pramis- the babies. ory notes, was taken; also a gold watch ory 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 be- samples, longing to Mr. Pratt, for which he had been offered five hundred dollars a implements at Campbell & Gillett's. few months ago; also Mr. Pratt's bank book, valuable papers, etc. The money bargains; and don't you forget it. drawer, most of the old coins and Mr. Minick's notes were found, yesterday The Burns Club will meet in Pratt's morning, under and around the coal- that you may want.

ple fail to find in either of our home The festival at Music Hall, Tuespapers any boom for our town." Why,
and well assorted stock of silverware, so
that parties need not go to I mporia or of the second largest papers published in the State of Kansas, each issue of must call and settle before that date. Mrs. T. J. Turner, for the past two it is published, and ask yourselves if weeks, will leave, to-morrow, accompa- you do not think we are doing a great nied by his sister, for a visit to a deal of unappreciated booming for the City, whose goods are always new, has town. All we ask is that the business just received a large stock of staple men go and do likewise; that is, spend of eighteen men, at work setting the as much, in proportion, of their income grade stakes on the C., K. & W. railroad, and the contracts have been let would, and they, too, be more happy Masonic.—Zeredath 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 F, meets every Monday evening; Geo W Hill. N.G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary.

G A. R.—Geary Post No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, saturday of each month at locker, p. meets the 3rd, saturday of each month at locker, p. meets the 3rd, saturday of each month at locker, p. meets the 3rd, saturday of each month at locker, p. meets the 3rd, saturday of each month at locker, p. meets the 3rd, saturday of each month at locker, p. meets the 3rd, saturday of each month at locker, p. meets the 3rd, saturday of each month at locker, p. meets the 3rd, saturday of each month at locker, p. meets the 3rd, saturday of each month at locker p. meets the 3rd, saturday of each month at locker p. meets the 3rd, saturday of each month at locker p. meets the first and third Friday 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 Strong City, since last Friday, has tion into our county, while there is been very successful, there having not a week passes that we do not send avoid the rush. Come when you are 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 sen, residing just east of Strong City, men of this place wake up to their du-Dan McCook Camp, S. of V., meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, J. E. Harper, Captain; E. D. Forney, Orderly Sergeant.

fell from a horse, on Wednesday of last week, and broke his left leg below the knee. Dr. J. W. Stone set the in its endeavors to build 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 men of this place wake up to their duty. the knee. Dr. J. W. Stone set the in its endeavors to build up the town

cause its life depends on the vitality and energy of its immediate surround-

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

We make a specialty of babies' pictures and get them quick'rn a wink.

O. M. Ellis.

Ferry & Watson are now giving a Waterbury watch to whoever buys fif-Mr. G. R. Mokel, of Atchison, was Nov. 22, 1886, at 11 o'clock, a. m., Mrs. teen dollars worth of clothing from them; and they guarantee their prices Belle Winen, consort of Chas. Winen, to be ten per cent. less than anywhere else in Southwestern Kansas, Cottonwood Falls not lexcepted.

Here! Ye men who owe J. F. Ol and all his work is guaranteed. Here linger and W. H. Hinote will please to you will find a veritable art gallery; call at Central Barber Shop and pay up, and much oblige, yours, truly, oct21-tf W. H. HINOTE.

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

Go to W. T. Birdsall's for your Do not order your nursery stock unBAUERLE'S



CONFECTIONARY BAKERY.

I thank you for your kind advice. It is Bauerle.

worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

# SETH J. EVANS.

OF THE Feed Exchange EASTSIDE OF

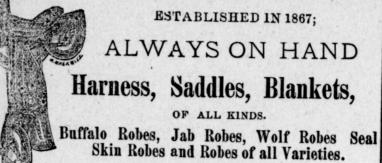
PROPRIETOR



LOW PRICES. PROMPT STENTION Paid to ALL RDERS. Good Rigs at

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

# **KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP**



TRUNKS AND VALISES

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

# COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - - KANSAS

Waite, 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 The "lightning" process is used in

making all photographs at the Cotton-wood Falls gallery, It is sure to eatch je10-tf

nov4-2t You can get anything in the way Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for

Campbell & Gillett, can furinsh

Have some pictures made at the Just a few days ago it was said to gallery in this city. All work is guaranteed to be satisfactory.

David Ford has just put in a large

The term of partnership between graphic work ever seen in the west Drs. Stone & Zane will expire Dec. 1, you should go to Waite's, West Sixth which is a boom for the town in which or their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of a collector.

Oct. 12, '86. STONE & ZANE. and fancy groceries, and he invites the trade of the farmers of Chase county,

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

avoid the rush. Come when you are ready, rain or shine, and we will war- at the Cottonwood Falls gallery.

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 a venue, 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 extention 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 photo graphic work made in the best possi-ble manner, and finished in the very highest style of the photographer's art, and an examination of its treasures will emply reward you for the time required. You will see there the photo graphs of Col. P.B. Plumb, Maj. H. C. Cross, Capt. C. N. Sterry, Hon. W. W. Scott, Rev. Dr. Hendy, Revs. Messrs. Mackay, Ingalls and Barnes, in fact, the faces of nearly all the leading cit. izens of Emporia.

Having secured the services of a practical photographer, I can guarantee the people of this county first class work.

O. M. ELLIS. Winter will soon be upon us, and

now is the time to begin to prepare to keep warm when it has come; therefore, you should go to Campbell & Gillett's and get a heating stove that will be an ornament to your room as well as a comfort to your body. Duplicates of any pictures

made at the photograph gallery in this city can be obtained at any time; also duplicates of the views made in the county, last summer.

The largest display of fine photo

graphs ever seen in Emporia is at S H. Waite's on Sixth avenue. Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh meats as follows: Steaks cents; roasts at 6 to 8 cents; for boiling, at 5 to 6 cents.

Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at his drug store. The choicest assortment of candies

and confections at L. I. Billings' bakery, Main street, west of Broadway. If you want to see the finest photo-

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

Son's. Washing done for gentlemen, by Mrs. Sallie U. Kellogg.

Waite, Sixth avenue, Emporia, Kansas, never allows any poor work to leave his rooms. Remember the name, Sixth avenue, west of Commercial street.

Four span of work horses for sale.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their In order to introduce the work of Mr. shelves filled with good goods that A. B. Caudle we will make our best they are selling at bottom prices. cabinet photoes for \$3.00 per dozen.
until December 1st. Come early and clothing. Give them a call.

# PUBLICATION NOTICE.

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

Florence E. Simmons, Plaintiff,

Geo. W. Simmons, residing at South Haven, State of Michigan, will take notice that, on the six h (6th) day of November, A. D. 1886, Florence E. Simmons filed her petition in the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, praying for a divorce from the said Geo. W. Simmons, on the ground of gross neglect of duty; and that unless said George W. Simmons answers said petition on or before the 23rd, day of December, A. D. 1886, Jubgment will be rendered against him, divorcing the said Florence B Simmons from him.

FLORECE E. SIMMONS, Plaintiff.

By her Atty's. HARPER & JOHNSTON.

# Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS. 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, at Cottonwood Falls, on Dec., 18, 1886, viz: John A. Murphy H. E. No. 7255, for the SMNE Mand NMSEM section tweive, township twenty-one, south of range seven, east. range seven, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence ...pon, and cultivation of, said land, viz; Z. Partridge, of Birley, J. M. Beilman, of Birley, B. McCabe, of Bazaar and Geo. Crum, Strong City, all of Chase county. Kansas.

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Frank Dale, Register.

Mr. F. V. Alford, of Rock creek, was at Ottawa, this week, visiting his mother.

Mr. Gandy was elected President of the Board, Mr. Brockett as Secretary, and Mr. Findley as Treasurer.

Mr. Geo. George and Robert Cuthbert. It you see George W. Hill, as he represents the Stark Nurseries, of Louwatch and clock repairing in a work-watch and clock repairing in a work-watch and lock repairing in a work-watch and lock repairing in a work-watch and Mr. Findley as Treasurer.

Mr. Gandy was elected President of the Board, Mr. Brockett as Secretary, and Mr. Findley as Treasurer.

D. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a work-watch and clock repairing in a work-watch and lock repairing in a wo HALLET BOOK Co., Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS. JULIUS REMY. Tonsorial Artist,

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAN. Shop east side of Broadway, north of Drs. cone & Zane's office, where you can get a nee shave, shampos, or hair cut.

R.M.RYAN TRAINER AND BREEDER

ROADSTERS & TROTTING HORSES! Feed and Training Stable;

Will Feed Boarding Horses CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND OATS.

outh Side of Main Street, East of Broadway COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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

STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

Office, and residence near the Catholic church pays special attention to chronic diseases, ex-pecially those of females. He carries and dispenses his own medicines. feb4-tf MARTIN HEINTZ,

Carpenter & Builder

JOHN FREW, SURVEYOR, LAND CIVIL ENGINEER,

STRONG CITY; . . . M. LAWRENCE,

MERCHANTTAILOR. Satifaction Guaranteed, and Charges Reasonable.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call en oraddress J. W. Mc Williams, at

COTTONWOO D FALLS, KANSAS W. H HINOTE, Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

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

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, If you want money.



THE OLD STONE STORE DR. F. JOHNSON,

ELMDALE, KANSAS, HAS ACAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE DEC OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM.

TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

EVERGREEN HEDGES! Millions of Arbor Vitae, the best evergreen hedge plant known. One thousand plants by mail, post paid, 3 to 8 inches, \$1 00:4 to 8 inches, \$2.50: 8 to 15 inches, \$5.00. Twenty-five other varieties of EVER GREENS, all sizes, and all of the most desirable varietie of TIMBER TREES. SEEDLINGS and larger trees, at very

TREE SEEDS.

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 give on fall orders. Full catatogue free. Address GEO. PINNET.

Evergreen Nurseries, Door Co., Wis.

A PRIZE Sand six cents for postage and receive free, a costly you to more money right away than saything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad read to fortune opens before the workers, abecutely sure lutely sure. At once address TRUE & co.

Broadway

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 Thanksgiv

Tell me, pray?" cried the King, in his ire; and the Minister: "This is the reason— That things are no worse, O, my Sire!"

There has nothing come down in the story Of the answer returned by the King; But I think on his throne he sat silent, And confessed it a sensible thing.

For there's never a burden so heavy
That it might not be heavier still; There is never so bitter a sorrow That the cup could not fuller fill.

And whatever of care or of sadness

Our life and our duties may bring, There is always the cause for Thanksgiving Which the Minister told to the King. "Tis a lesson to sing and remember It can comfort and warm like a fire, Can cheer us when days are the darkest—

"That things are no worse, O, my Sire!"

-Helen Jackson (H. H.), in Wide Awake. [Original.]

# A ROMANTIC EPISODE.

One Flirtation, One Thanksgiving, One Wedding.

BY 6-5-20. 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 the days have grown so short, with 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, am not prepared to do; the latter, I can not so there the days go by-frittered at both ends, wasted in the middle. And thenand then-dear Mr. Editor, lend me your most sympathetic ear, if you have got such a thing-I have a little romantic episode of Hoping not to strain your kind temper

too far, I remain, Yours Resp. SKY PARLOR, CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Editor Criterion.—Dear Sir: I send you the promised sheets, and hope to be "on hand" with

Aha! So you really have a "sentimental ear" and want to know about my "romantic ep." 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 soul 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 enthusi-asm for that rare combination, "light hair and dark eyes," that Dick, whose unre-lieved ravenness has never been able to score a hit closer to the center of my heart than "friendship," was somewhat startled, word led to another, each one making me but the more loyal to what, true as fate, pression left by the controversy that sleep ways which woke me; indeed, followed me peremptorily "dropped."

hin 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 huddle 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, port-ly, handsome gentleman, of the type only 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 my eyes, of my ideal beautiful in man, recalling, as it did, the ridiculous quarrel of the night before, demureness, all my theories on the subject of street-conduct, all my self-control; I



FACE TO FACE.

smiled-one of my very best-straight into the middle of the brown eyes, which, I meed not assure you, were not at all behind hand in a genuine response—with interest.

A momentary hesitation of expectancy, refusal, regret, a polite raising of the be-coming Ferby, and we had parted—my ideal and I—for aye, and aye, and aye.

You think I did right, ne c'est pas ?

"TIGER." BRY 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, last night was utterly worthless, could do nothing rational in the way of work-I am so disturbed and un-

What do you think happened Thursday?

Just about the same piace and same time,
whom should I meet again, but my nice old gentleman. Oh, but he is handsome! with such a look—more than a look—that makes me want so much to know him. I know he would be such a good, true friend—and oh, ways lets me have to hold my sachel and parcels. I went to writing as usual—most ones. But not a rule.

He was carrying an umbrella, so was I, and of "Coming Events" was begotten between 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 halt in his 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, mayhap wherein he might turn on the avever 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 rival restaurant across the way. No, I am face! Oh, why will people do that which sure he did not see; and I did not prolong 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 doubter towards regret? This apple of Sodom came way at my weakest, bidding me halt-just a moment-look at the pictures.



and-peek! I halted-just a moment looked at the pictures, 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 prim little aunt, way back in the prim little churchyard, of the primest town in all of prim old Connecticut, sav, could she know that I, to whom her last words were of caution and advice on account of my "looks," should here, in the nobbiest city of the whole wild West, be 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 did me good. So it did. I have since frequently met "my nice old gentleman." He seems to understand that I am no common and I could see not a little nettled. One firt. He passes in respectful and unexpectant manner, that is not indifference, but which increases my interest in him tenedear mole, has never been more than an ideal in my mind. So strong was the imof intrusion or familiarity, after he saw it pression left by the controversy that sleep was contrary to my conscience, would have was not able to banish it. A hero of "light settled the matter. All interest in him hair and dark eyes" wandered with me through dreamland, appeared in the sunlit old slop! He is all that is manly, self-controlled and gentlemanly-I do believe, my clear into the office, where every thing, not business and clothes, are supposed to be than half in love with light hair, dark eyes, fifty years and two hundred pounds!

"TIGER." SEY PARLOR, Nov. 3 .- Editor Criterion .-Dear Sir: I send you the next four chapters. You will say I must be going to die, Lam 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 would with my neat shoes. I must have looked mad, I felt so—not daring to go on, Co., whose wan face and pleasant smile not daring to wait, lest the rain should increase; when, with a great throb, that sent delight to every vein in my body, my heart It was late when I reached "down town," 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 new tones-how much he would like 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, and 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--I could your-thinking-I-would - and" 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 bail-room floor of some elegant home. The rain drops which splashed on the hard aligator side of my little sachel must have been cold on one side and warm on the other; cold for re gret at the happiness I had thrown, willfully, over my shoulder, warm with the in-tense thrills of delight which any woman always feels at receiving the well-carned 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, or something, is 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 yes-terday, as it always is Saturdays. I had a

'orders"-and so interested was I in Chap ter 13, inclosed, that I did not notice the a merry twinkle in his eye, and a halt in his gait that told me, well as I wanted to know, that I need not walk alone to lunch that and placed the newcomer therein. So abday, unless I wished. But I saw well sorbed 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 scrollbound 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 denounc-ing that mosquito in petticoats, the "female enue, that would give me some clue to his reporter!" But he did not seem as if he business, which desire was fed, as desires had. His shapely, well-kept hands were nonchalently joined at the tips, over the white cloth, and the wonderful brown eves indifferently fixed on the awning over the 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 a la pompadour over the broad forehead, the whole set off by a nobby 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 to serve him had I 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" gobblers, 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

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 gravy dish, 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 much better. The most 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 past 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 mollusks, and sponges, and corals of the great deep, who knew no cause. I had worked harder, enjoyed less, and suffered more than any one similarly situated, whom chanced to know. Well, anyway, I decided



THE DEAR LITTLE DAISY.

and arrange my own small bill of fare as nearly as possible in accord with the day. I had once taken home some cranberries, just because they were so pretty and din ner-like, and, as an experiment, had stewed them over my little gas-heater, and made most delicious sauce. I could do so again. This, with some turkey taken from the restaurant, rolls from my favorite bakery, and a box of candy, would furnish me a meal fit for a queen—if she were a happy one—at one-half the cost of a similar one prepared by "stranger hands." ance I would inclose in an envelope to the little errand-boy who was accustomed to had touched my heart, and who was the only person I knew that I felt justified in

and after getting my few errands, I was weak and trembling, and I sat in G-Co.'s to wait for the car. While I , jotted down a notion" the car-bell startled me and I jumped up hastily, gathering my effects—rolls, chicken, cranberries and the paper which I crumpled back in my hand as ran. I had almost reached the step, when by some mis-sight, the conductor rang the bell. The next I knew I was rolling over and over, and over, in the doubtful snow and slush, skirts in mid-air, bat rolling under the wheels and the unfortunate cranberries dripping through a hole in their bag, proclaiming in balls of crimson guilt my mortifying story to conductor, pas-sengers, passers-by, and, horror of horrors! my dear old gentleman!!! For he it was whose strong arm righted me, as though I had slipped in the most simple and graceful manner possible, leading me to a seat in the car, as though we were returning from a picnic-brushing down the mud and snow-striped "rough suit," as though brushing a butterfly from a lawn-tennis costume, and seating himself beside me, as though he had been my escort since the morning. I did not need to look for my bundles, there they all were, close beside him, minus the luckless cranberries.

"You must allow me to see you safely to your home," he said. "You are too weakly to be trusted alone." Whatever more he said was neither heard nor replied to; could neither hear nor see, nor understand.
After seeing me safely deposited in the
musty fittle parlor, he added: "Now"—
but I never heard the rest, for a senseless heap was all that was left of me, ten sec onds after I touched the little lounge. And the next voice I heard was the doctor's, and a very strictly professional voice it was, after the dear tender tones that had

sent me to sleep! CONTINUATION FROM PRIVATE DIARY. And so I spent Thanksgiving Day in bed, and four days after. The fifth day a second form followed the doctor's into the parlor-which I had, for the first time, reached again-and shed its "light hair and dark eyes" upon the face of the little mirror which had reflected Dick's angry glances. the evening of our discussion of that fate

ful subject. The doctor staid only long enough to fee my pulse, change my medicine and introduce me to his old friend and fellow-citizen.

Verne, editor-in-chief Criterion, city, who for the last eight weeks had been receiving, in the private box of his editor-inchiefship, the twin romances of "Coming Events" and my own dearly-bought story of self-proclaimed love and devotion for the "dear old mole, who would not disclose," and with whom my identification dated from that day when the brown eyes rested in-differently on the awning of the rival restaurant across the way after they had de liciously twinkled over their owner's name tastefully scroll-bound on the left-hand corner of the Criterion note-head, so accommodatingly displayed to his gaze.

for the doctor introduced me to-M. L. De-

"My dear old gentleman," indeed! "Se handsome, so stylish and so clean." "Hov I longed to know him!" "How I longed to serve with hands of love, the dainty dinner brought by stranger hands!" Oh, you bad little daisy, what made you tell!

The scalding tears of shame burst from

my eyes. I made a dash for the door, but a gentle, firm hold was on my wrist, gentle firm tones in my ear, and the "whitest of white handkerchiefs" wiping the tears from my eyes!

Before going, I promised to let him come and dine with me that evening; he sending in the dinner which should be served i that same little parlor, which was secured from intrusion, by a charm more poten than any possessed by the "Sky parlor" tenant.

What all happened that day need not be

Next day brought me a little package, which my weak happy hands could scarce-ly open, for joy at the dear familiar handwriting, not on official business. It contained a tiny box from Peacock's and the daintiest little volume bound in red moroc co. entitled: "One Flirtation-One Thanksgiving-One Wedding-inscribed to my dear little wife," in which was reproduced, in daintiest type, on the most delicate paper, word for word of my letters to the "dear old mole," relating to a certain "romantic episode" which I felt sure he "would not disclose"-while clear, fullfaced type impressively conveyed the more touching passages of love and admiration, which, like boomerangs from my heart,

had returned, after, lo, these many days.

The tiny box held a jewel the like of which is not to be met with in any jeweler's shop in the city, for was not Love caught in its diamond flashes, captured by the delicate circlet, inside which was inscribed the simple record: "Thanksgiving, 1885." A few days later was added the follow

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 .- To the Officers of the Criterion Publishing Company—Gentlemen: Inclosed please find concluding chapters of

"Coming Events." I beg to add that in view of a coming event which did not cast its shadow at their commencement, I herewith, by order of your editor-in-chief, tender you release from your part in the contract binding us in literary relations through the year '86. With ever-living hopes for the success of your excellent magazine, I remain,

Yours very resp., A STUDY IN HICKORY.

Something About the Best Nut Produce by the North American Forests. (Popular Science Monthly.)

It is a favorite pastime of our country population during the long winter evenings to gather round the fire and crack and eat hickory-nuts. It is an amusement too, peculiarly American, and for the simple reason that in this country alone are the nuts to be had in any abundance. Perhaps, where almonds or English walnuts are equally common, cracking hickorynuts is superseded by a resort to these other fruits. They, however, are much easier to open than the hickory-nut, and with thinner shells are readily cracked at the table. But in America, in those dis tricts where the peanut does not take the place of other nuts, the cracking of the nickory still continues. Whether it 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 have hundreds and thousands of bushels of the shell-barks, the hickory-nuts par excellence, been gathered n various parts of the country. Among these few can have failed to notice th 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 first stages of the onward march must be sought far back in prehistoric times, for it boasts an ancient if not an honorod lineage. Before the hairy mammoth roamed the forests of the Ohio val ley; 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.

[Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.] 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 per son isn't liable to scare the same bo oftener than once in a century.

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

[Cor. N. O. Picayune.] The maja 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 esidence as pets a whole family of majas -the father, mother and eighteen young ones. But this is a Cuban eccentricity,

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 farm that no man can think and study and adorn their worthy little persons. No spot, no atom of dust or any thing else uncleanly will they tolerate on bank account. If the farmer has the their bodies. They get rid of the dirt proper appreciation of the nature of with the brushy tufts on their feet or manure on the farm, he will value early with their tongue. They act, for all winter for its admirable adaptability to the world, like domestic cats when they clean and lick themselves; and they as- farm. sist 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 clean-

ly. 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 itsects 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 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 dangers 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 merel 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 challenge 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

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 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 antennæ are thrown back and the jaws widely opened. Amid biting and stabbing the desperate scufile 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 antsgonists. 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 obsti-. nately fought and bloody in the extreme Differences with regard to territorial boundaries, thievish forays and invasions for the purpose of procuring slaves are generally the cacus belli. the battle is in progress, columns of troops are constantly coming and going, transporting prisoners or bring 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 n 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 his 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.

-A current advertisement in a Seattle paper reads as follows: "Whereas, I have left my wife and her board; whereas, I have become attached to another and more attractive woman, I hereby give warning to the public that I will in future pay my own bills without any assistance from her whatever." THE MANURE PILE.

Finely 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 over too much. Some one has wisely said that the manure pile is the farmer's securing this valuable article for the

The dairyman is usually so much better provided with manure than the ordinary farmer that be 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 s 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 cisterns or cemented basement, or manure cellars, with more or less elaborate conduits leading from under these cows to these receptacles, and very often the collection of such a mass of fluid 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 out much better in every way to save this liquid manure with some dry substance used as bedding for the cows, such as leaves, dry weeds, 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 it 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 be-fore 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 Lairyman.

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 lack 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 onefoot plank, and that holds up the string-The stringers are notched at the ers. 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.

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 outlaynever 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

-A curiosity in nest building was found by Mrs. Stephen Murray, of Henrietta, 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 FRIEND OF THE POOR.

What the Democracy, During Its Short Lease of Power, Has Done to Reclaim Been Unjustly Donated to Corporations by the Republican Party.

John G. Carlisle, Speaker of the House of Representatives and one of the most prominent and eloquent of American statesmen, lately delivered a powerful address to his fellow citizens of Covington, Ky., from which the following extract is taken:

The policy of the Government of the United States in relation to the disposition of the public lands is of very great importance to kine great masses of the people, especially to khose who work for wages, much more important, gentlemen, than is generally supposed. The possession by the Government of a large area of arabie lands has contributed perhaps more than any one other fact to keep up the wages of American labor in this country. So long as the citizen might acquire a home for himself and his family it was impossible to reduce his wages below a certain point. Prior to 1862 there never had been granted by the Government a single nore of your public lands to any private corporation. During all the years preceding the war when the Democratic party generally held a majority in both branches of Congress, I repeat, there was not an acro of your public lands granted to any private corporation. It is true that Mr. Sherman has frequently of late made the statement that the policy of making land grants to railroad corporations was inaugurated by the Democratic party by a grant of land, as he states it, to the lilinois Central Railroad Company. In making this statement, gentlemen, Mr. Sherman does himself very gross injustice, because he knows very well that the Democratic party never made any land grant to the Illinois Central Railroad Company or any other railroad company. In 1850 Congress passed an act granting about 2,500,000 acres of land, not to the railroad company, but to the State of Illinois—to all the people of Illinois have already received about \$10,000,000, and are received in having constructed 1,323 miles of railroad within the Central Illinois Railroad Company by which the company was to pay into the treasury of the State every year a certain percentage on net earnings, and under this contract the people of Illinois have already received about \$10,000,000, and are received in having constructed on this country, the policy was inaugurated by a Republican Congress of land, and they succeeded in having

has been paving interest every six months from that time to this, so that to-day these six great corporations are indebted to the people of the United States more than \$100,000.000. So that the Government gave to them in its own bonds at par'to sav nothing of the interest. \$25,469 for every mile of road constructed. Therefore, they have received from the Government \$35,900 in lands for each mile of road constructed; so that they have received altogether in bonds and lands \$64,260 for every mile of road constructed. And yet our Republican friends profess to be the friends of the working people of this country—profess to be in favor of restoring this land to the public domain, and preserving these lands for homes for the people. Gentlemen, I speak by the record when I tell you up to the beginning of the Forty-eighth Congress, over whose deliberations it was my fortune to pressie, not one acre of the public land had been restored to the people. (Applause.) In addition to the nine railroad companies about which I have spoken, there was a large number of others claiming grants under various acts of Congress, passed by our Republican friends, claiming about 110,000,000 acres of lands, besides those to which I have referred, making an area five times as large as the whole State of Kentucky. These companies claiming those 110,000,000 acres had not constructed their roads within the time, required by

an area five times as large as the whole State of Kentucky. These companies claiming those 10,000,000 acres had not constructed the construction of the Birst Monday of December, 128, not one solitary acre of these one hundred and ten millions had been restored to the people to whom they belonged.

A Committee on Public Lands was appointed, which at once began a thorough investigation of these subjects, and the result is that up to the present time we have succeeded in forfeiting and restoring to the public domain, by acts which have passed both houses of Congress, 50,482,000 acres, or 78.878 square miles of territory, twice as large a tract as the whole State of Kentucky. (Applause) This amount of your public lands, which was wrongfully claimed by these railroad companies, we have now succeeded in restoring to the people, on whom they belong, during the domain area of 60,128 square miles. And there are now on the calendar of the House of Representatives bills forfeiting and restoring to the public domain 38, 431,941 acres, which the Senate has not yet agreed to, making an area of 60,128 square miles. And there are now on the calendar of the House of Representatives, in the exception of this policy of justice and right to the people until every acre of iand improperly kend to the people until every acre of iand improperly granted away and improperly held by private corporations shall be restored to the people until every acre of iand improperly granted away and improperly held by private corporations shall be restored to the people until every acre of iand improperly granted away and improperly held by private corporations shall be restored to the people until every acre of iand improperly from the content of the House of Representatives, in the exception of this policy of justice and right to the committee on the people until every acre of iand improperly held by private corporations shall be restored to the people until every developed and the means to be president from the proper of the form of the form of th

"IT OUGHT TO LANGUISH." Thus Mr. Blaine Reason's About the Country's Prosperity, and He Therefore Refuses to Face the Facts.

The American Grocer contains some "nuts for croakers to crack' in the form of an array of facts illustrating the movement of trade during the present year. It is not likely that the mouths of all the croakers will be stopped, but the indications of a continuance of con-

but the indications of a continuance of conditions promising indefinite business prosperity will leave the people with little inclination to listen to their dismal predictions. Send the croakers to the rear, and make the best of our business chances, is likely to be the watchword.—Troy Times (Rep.)

I was especially requested to state that while the Democratic party was in power National prosperity continued, and that the warnings of Republican orators of danger to the industrial system of the country because of Democratic supremacy had been falsified. I have in my life heard many 'definitions of what constituted the height of impudence, but here is a practical exemplification of it. Fortunately for the Republican party it is not possible, however, to obliterate current history.

What a contrast is here presented

What a contrast is here presented between the frank acknowledgment of a fact apparent to every business man throughout the land by a representative Republican organ and the pitiful quibbling and misrepresentation by a representative Republican leader. Mr. Blaine, according to the Times must be classed. reasoning of the Times, must be classed with the croakers whose dismal predictions it very properly rebukes. The trouble with Mr. Blaine is that like the regarded with a certain coldness by a fect of the dismal predictions of him-self and his brother croakers on the public mind. Then he endeavored to particular condidate.—N. Y. Herald

convey the impression that the eleca Democratic President meant financial ruin to the Nation. Business interests would be paralyzed; enter-prise a thing of the past, and univer-sal bankruptcy an inevitable result. Time, which sets all things right, has proved the utter falsity of those predictions. The Democratic Administration has been in existence but a year and a half and what is the result? A flowing tide of business prosperity such as has not been seen for years; prospects still brighter in every channel of trade; confidence restored, en-terprise unchecked and launching forth into great ventures which it would not have dreamed of before the present Administration went into power, and joy and cheerful expectation visible on the face of every business man.

But Mr. Blaine shuts his eyes to this fair prospect and insists that the Democratic party will ruin the country. What cares he for the unassailable statistics of business prosperity which every Republican paper in the country is compelled to publish? He forgets that the Democratic Administration has been tried and found admirably adapted to the interests of trade. He ignores the fact that honest, economical government, under Democratic auspices, constitutes no unimportant factor in the present business revival, being a beacon of hope and encouragement to capital and labor. No such an acknowledgment would suit his purpose. He has made the assertion on the stump and by letter that Democratic rule and business prosperity were incompatible, and he means to stick to it, no matter how ridiculous he may appear. It is an unpleasant position, almost as much as when he was confronted with the "My dear Fisher" letters. It is hard to fight facts, and Mr. Blaine can not be expected to escape the penalty of those who engage in such a foolish bus-

Mr. Blaine's besetting weakness is in seeing things, not as they are, but as he would like them to be. He can not realize that what he so confidently predicted in the campaign of 1884, has not come to pass. In this he is like the man who unexpectedly met a friend in the street and greeted him with the following: "How is this? I read an account of your death in the paper." "Well," returned his friend, paper." 'you see I am still alive." "But," persisted the other, "the account was very circumstantial and the paper is wholly reliable." Mr. Blaine has declared that business would die if the Democrats came into power. Therefore, business is dead. It is an opinion as is an opinion. Bunsby could say no more. - Albany Argus.

MR. CLEVELAND'S SINCERITY. A Characteristic Indorsement on the Record of a Federal Official Who Thought the President's Order Amount-

ed to Nothing. The suspensions of District Attorneys in one day for flagrant violations of the President's order forbidding officials to take an active part in political campaigns are the best possible proofs of the sincere purpose behind that order. Upon the record of M. E. Benton's contumacy President Cleveland in-dorsed 'Let this officer be suspended Benton is a Democrat, and at once." the United States District Attorney for the Western district of Missouri. mindful of the President's order he was making a regular stumping tour of his State, with appointments advertised for nearly every evening up to the eve of election. He can keep his

pathize with the spirit of his famous order, forbidding Federal office-holders from taking part in political campaigns or not, for himself he does not propose that it shall fall into a state of innocuous desuetude. Two United States District Attorneys, who thought themselves bigger men than "old man Cleveland," have achieved National fame contemporaneously with finding their official heads in the basket of the executioner. The President means what he says, and whether one approves or not, the great bulk of the country will admire him the more for the honesty with which he follows his words with actions.—Raleigh (N. C.)

—The Democratic party is the friend of labor. It is the party of the common people. While it has its share of rich men, it has more than its share of those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. The bulk of the Nation's toilers are in its ranks, and from it that immense and powerful organization, the Knights of Labor, has drawn its membership. It

Bourbons, experience is lost upon him. He pinned his faith, in 1884, to the ef-

-Senator Edmunds is only fifty eight years old. He began his public life as a town representative from Bur-lington in the Vermont Legislature in 1855. He has been a public man for thirty-one years, and if he completes

the Senatorial term for which he has just been chosen he will have served the people about thirty-eight years and will be only sixty-five years old .- N. Y.

DR. R. BUTLER, Master of Arts, Cambridge University, England, says: "St. Jacobs Oil acts like magic."

A TURN-STYLE—The fashion of wearing cuffs among impecunious dudes.—Merchant

Bartholdi's Statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World'

ening the World"
will be a reminder of personal liberty for
ages to come. On just as sure a foundation has Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" been placed, and it will stand
through the cycles of time as a monument
to the physical emancipation of thousands,
who by its use have been relieved from
consumption, consumptive, night-sweats. consumption, consumptive night-sweats, bronchitis, coughs, spitting of blood, weak lungs, and other throat and lung affections.

WHEN a man falls down kis temper generally gets up before he does.

Among the people of to-day, there are few indeed, who have not heard of the merits of Prickly Ash Bark and Berries, as a household remedy. Teas and drinks have been made of them for centuries, and in hundreds of families have formed the sole reliance in rheumatic and kidney diseases. Prickly Ash Bitters now takes the place of the old system and is more heneficial in all the old system and is more beneficial in all troubles of this nature.

MUSH ROOMS-Cheap restaurants. - New Haven News.

"That Miss Jones is a nice-looking girl, isn't she?"
"Yes, and she'd be the belle of the town
if it wasn't for one thing."
"What's that?"

"She has catarrh so bad it is unpleasant to be near her. She has tried a dozen things and nothing helps her. I am sorry, for I like her, but that doesn't make it any less disagreeable for one to be around her." Now if she had used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, there would have been nothing of the kind said, for it will cure catarrh every time.

THE ocean is like a good housewife-very

. . . Nervous debility, premature decline of power in either sex, speedily and permanently cured. Large book, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE buzz saw has an off hand way with new acquaintances. - Commercial Bu AH, THAT TWINGE! Why, you're rheumatic. Seek relief from Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

STUCK up—The bent pin you sat on.-Danville Breeze. SUFFERERS FROM COUGHS, SORE THROAT,

etc., should try "Brown's Bronchial Troches, a simple but sure remedy. The idea of Boston being the hub tires us. We have spoke. -Puck.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

AFTER all it is a bad child that gets the

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

THE old chaps who wore armor were the first mail carriers.—Boston Bulletin.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 19.

CATTLE—Shipping steers... \$3 80 62 4 45
Native cows..... 2 10 62 2 75
Butchers' steers... 2 75 63 350
HOGS—Good to choice heavy 3 80 63 395
Light......... 3 25 63 345 

PORK. 9 87½6 9 93
COTTON—Middlings 8½6 8½6
COTTON—Middlings 8½6 8½
CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping steers 3 40 © 50
HOGS—Packing and shipping 3 80 © 4 05
SHEEP—Far to choice 22 5 © 4 06
FLOUR—Winter wheat 3 90 © 4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red 74 © 74½
CORN—No. 2 97 0 74 © 74½
CORN—No. 2 98 © 26½
RYE—No. 2 52½6 52
BARLEY 51½0 52
BUTTER—Creamery 18 © 28
PORK NEW YORK
CATTLE—Texas and Colorado 3 90 © 4 50

| NEW YORK. | CATTLE—Texas and Colorado | 3 00 @ 4 50 | HOGS—Good to choice | 4 40 @ 4 00 | SHEEP—Common to good | 3 25 @ 4 70 | FLOUR—Good to choice | 3 15 @ 4 75 | WHEAT—No. 2 red | 844@ 55 | CORN—No. 2 red | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45 26 | 45

Common Sense

Should be exercised in taking a remedy for catarrh. It is caused by impurity in the blood; hence the proper method of cure is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and has had wonderful success in curing catarrh. Give it a trial. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I suffered severely from chronic catarrh, arising, I believe, from impure blood. It became very bad, causing much soreness of the bronchial tubes, and a troublesome cough, which gave great anxiety to my friends and myself, as two brothers died from bronchial consumption. I tried many advertised medicines for catarrh, both inhaling and internal; but it was simply moves through a way a I received. but it was simply money thrown away, as I received no benefit. I was at last induced to try Hood's Sar-saparilla, and I am not the same man in health or feelings. My catarrh is cured, my throat is entire well, and a dyspeptic trouble accompanied by sick teadache have all disappeared." E. M. LINCOLN,

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and Cures

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CATARRH
HAY FEVER.
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or Powder. Free from
Injurious Drugs and
Offensive oders.

Offensive odors.

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many "letters of thanks" as Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. Mrs. B—— of Enfield, N. H., says: "I will simply say that your Vegetable Compound is all you recommend it to be. It has done me Worlds of good." Another lady writes from Ottawa as follows: "I have just to-day bought the seventh bottle of your Vegetable Compound, have used two boxes of Pills and sev eral packages of your Sanative Wash, and think it but right to tell you how much good I derived from your medi cines. They are a regular God-send. All the pains and aches have almost disappeared, my stomach is much stronger too and I feel myself improved every way."

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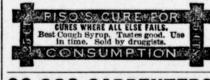
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WE WART YOU all vechergetic man profitable employment to represent us in every county. Salary \$75 per month and expenses, or a large commission on sales if preferred. Goods staple Every one buys. Outfit and particulars Free.

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\$700 CASH Will buy an established office in Southern Kansas, three years old. For further particulars, address J. S. C., care A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., Kansas City, Mo. PIUM HABIT ABSOLUTELY CURED.

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Sudden Death of the Ex-President From Cerebral Apoplexy.

Brief Sketch of the Life and Public Services, Civil and Military, of the Deseased 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. Knevals, law partner of the dead statesman, who said:

"On Tuesday last the ex-President felt well, 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 halfpast 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 hand gently on his shoulder, 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, as the cause of his condition was a stroke of apoplexy caused 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 arrived before his death. Mr. Arthur remained in an unconscious condition all day yesterday. His breathing became more and more lab-ored, but dissolution was very slow, and it could not be told to any degree of certainty when he would breath his last. His mediate 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 beside, and at the time death occurred it was not ex-, pected.

Nellie knew 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-liresident lay, when the young orphan's tears fell copiously, and she was led away unconsolable

"Young Mr. Arthur took his father's agath 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 civil courts now in session took appropriate action today in regard to the death of the ex-Presi-

SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CAREER OF CHES TER A. ARTHUR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Chester Allen Ar

Mur, twenty-first President of the United States, was born in Franklin County, Vt., October 5, 1830. 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 Enginneer-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, where he was removed by President Hayes. When the dissensions arose in the Repub lican 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 nomina-tion of Mr. Garfield. In order to unite the two factions, Mr. Arthur was then nominated Vice-President. In the en-suing 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 adminis-tration of the affairs of his high office was generally regarded as consevative. He was a candidate for renomination before the Chicago convention of 1884, but was unsuccessful, and retired from office March 4, 1885, on the inaugura-tion 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 re-sumed 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 re-

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 match makers of Washington official circles did their best to marry him to some one durng his term of office, but without success.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 .- The President

to-day issued the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, NOV. 18, 1886.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES: If s my painful duty to announce the death of hester A. Arthur, lately the President of the United States, which occurred after an illness of long duration at an early hour this morning, at his residence in the city of New York.

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 sensof his responsibilities and an earnest de sire 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 graciousness 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. By the President. THOMAS F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

EXPRESSIONS 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 or-

Secretary Lamar said that Mr. Arthur's death will touch the hearts of many people with grief. Called to the Presidency under most painful and trying circum-stances, he bore his honors with dignity, and administered the Executive depart ment 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 success ful. No instance in which a Vice-Presiden 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 knew and esteemed President Arthur very highly long before he became President. I man than was his repute when he was placed on the ticket. I regret his death personally, for he was the most genial of gentlemen, and eaves 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 Havana, his native town. He will deliver an address there on Saturday at the unreiling of a bronze bust of Hon. Chas. Cook. The Governor, before his departure, issued the following proclamation: STATE OF NEW YORK, ALBANY, Nov. 18.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR: By the death of a distinguished citizen the people of he State are again called to mourn. Chester Allen Arthur entered into rest at his residence in New York City early this morning. He has 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 bore, without abuse, the name of 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 show 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-DAVID B. HILL Governor.

By WM. B. RICE. Private Secretary.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

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

To CHESTER A. ARTHUR, JR.: You have my profound sympathy. WALTER L. GRESHAM. STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, NOV. 18.
ALLAN ARTHUR: In the great sorrow which

your bereavement brings I desire to express my sincere sympathy. DAVID B. HILL COLUUMBUS, O., Nov. 18. C. A. ARTHUR, JR.: The people of Ohio learn with profound sorrow of the death of your illustrious father, and on their behalf I tender

the sincerest sympathy in this hour of your becavement J. B. FORAKER. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. C. A. ARTHUR, JR.: Accept my prosympathy with you in the death of your father and my appreciation of his distinguished char-acter 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 sym pathy in this hour of sorrow.

W. J. FLORENCE. CHICAGO, Nov. 18. C. A. ARTHUR, JR.: Mrs. Lincoln and myself hear with great sorrow of the death of your father, and tender you and your sister and aunts our sincere condolence.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1886, MRS, J. E. MCELROY: Mrs. Sheridan an myself send our sincere sympathy in the pereavement you and the family of President Arthur have sustained in his death to-day. We offer our condolence and respect at this sad P. H. SHERIDAN. Lieutenant-General.

CALLED TO PLEAD.

Express Messenger Fotheringham Arraigned in Court to Plead to Indictments Charging Him With Complicity in the Recent Robbery on the 'Frisco Road— "Not Guilty"—The Question of Ball—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 de tectives 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 move 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

plied. "You are charged in indictment No. 7, as follows:" The clerk then proceeded to read the indictment charging Fotheringham conjointly with Jim Cummings and Richard Roe with stealing \$60,000 from the Adams Express Company, on the 25th ult. At the conclusion of the indictment, 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 read, and the same arraignment question asked. Fotheringham again replied:

'I'm not guilty." "Have you an attorney?" asked the

"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 Raines were then taken back to the rear of the bar. former did not appear to appreciate the prominence the proceeding gave him. Circuit Attorney Clover was asked what

action the State would take, and said: "The State will resist an attempt to se cure the prisoner's release on a low bond. I shall suggest a \$20,000 bond. You see this offense is not an extraditable one, and this alone is a good reason why a high bond should be required. A man who 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 of guilt in the eyes of 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 unguilty. This is a fact un-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 the 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 cir-

cumstances of the case.

A SIGNIFICANT CIRCUMSTANCE. "I have no doubt of Fotheringham's inocence," said ex-Governer Charles P. Johnson, speaking of the Adams Express "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 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 pump for over two weeks. is the best evidence, to my mind of Fotheringham's innocence.

# THE BUTCHERS' STRIKE.

The Men Dissatisfied With the Condition and Another General Strike Probable.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 .- The butchers former y employed by Nelson Morris notified him this morning that they were not quite ready to go to work. They said that they did not like the plan proposed under which they are requested to work, which is to pay them so much per hour. Some of Swift's men also refused to go back and the facts among the Democratic leaders to retired for consideration.

The contract which the stock-yards to sign is leading to fresh complications, and possibly another general strike. Many of the men who are not yet radical of the strikers are in fleart is very partial to washington as a favor of renewing the fight, claiming that place of residence during the social season, favor of renewing the men back upon the and that she fully appreciated the advantage of the season of the s supposition that no conditions would be

In Quest of a Fortune.

WABASH, Ind., Nov. 16 .- Samuel Grube, aged eighty-three, residing in Chester ownship, this county, has gone to Berne, Switzerland, to secure a fortune of about \$300,000. Mr. Grube's grandfather came to this country in 1782 and settled in Laucaster County, Pa. Two bachelor brothers, since then been awaiting a claimant, all day in a Swiss newspaper an advertise-ment asking for information concerning the heirs of his grandfather. When he secures his fortune he will return to dress at the afternoon assembly.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

A Young Fellow Betrays a Wife and Murders Half a Dozen of the Family and

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 intimat friends. Living in the same family wit 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 house he found his wife in 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 stiff of store. duced to a pulp with a heavy stick of stove-wood. Two of the three 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 paramour four times about the region of the heart, and left her for dead. He 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 statement of the affair to the authorities, then expired. The officers of the law were 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 mountain towns, and very high and cold impeded, but unless the storm abates fears are entertained that there may be a block-

SIOUX CITY, Nov. 17 .- A severe blizzard prevails in this locality, the snow being driven in blinding sheets by a fierce gale. A passenger train on the Illinois Central due here at 9:40 p. m. is stuck in a drift near Storm Lake. Specials from Southerz

LINCOLN, Nov. 17 .- A snow storm which began at ten o'clock Monday night turned into a blizzard last night. The Burlington & Missouri main line train which left here for the West at noon is laid up as Hastings, and the train due here at 3:25 is stopped at Oxford. The train from the East will be stopped here. Railroad mer say this is the worst storm known in Ne braska.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

A National Congress of Fraternal Societie Organized. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- Delegates rep

resenting seventeen fraternal societies with a membership of 330,000 met at the Riggs House in this city yesterday and organized the National Congress of Fraternal Beneficiary Societies. Permanent organization was effected by the election of the follow-ing officers: Leroy Andrus, of New York, president; W. H. Barnes, of California, president of the Pacific Coast Association, first vice president; S. A. Butler, of Mass chusetts, second vice president; R. C. Hill editor of the Buffalo Sunday Truth, record-ing secretary; O. M. Shedd, of New York, corresponding secretary, and Balvor Ne son, of Washington, treasurer. A constituprovision was that none but legitimate fraternal beneficiary societies working under a ritual ledge system should be eligible to membership in the national congress. The main object of the congress is to organize among the various beneficial orders a system of mutual information, benefit and protection. It is said that a number of business and speculative companies are organized under titles which would lead many persons to believe them fraternal beneficial societies. Protection is desired against these companies. Among the fraternities represented by delegates are the Ancient Order of United Workmen with members, Knights of Honor with 130,000, Royal Arcanum with 70,000, Order of United American Mechanics with 40,000 ad the order of Odd Fellows. The California Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- The Evening Star has the following: "Senator Hearst, of California, telegraphs to a friend in this city that the Democrats have 13 majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of that State. Anfante-election agreement was made

the effect that if Hearst could make the fight to carry the Legislature, he should packers are requiring for the ex-strikers have the Senatorship in the event of succes. It appears that the brief experience Mr. Hearst has had in the Senate agreeable enough to inspire him with a deemployed say that they will never sign any such agreement. The more his ewn inclinations, it is said that Mrs. tages which attach to a Senatorship.'

The Patrons of Husbandry

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 16,-Atvestor day's session of the National Grange Putrons 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. Resolu the last of the family in Switzerland, died itions were passed providing for the in 1800, leaving the fortune which has holding of the next annual secsion at Lan holding of the next annual session at Lansing, Mich., and at Elmira, N. Y. A reso trace of the American brothers having lution was defeated making provision for been lost. Mr. Grube read last Wednes- obtaining legislation from Congress in favor of the farmers of the country. Norman Colman, Commissioner of the United States Agricultural Department, delivered an ad

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Points in the Report of the Commissioner

of Internal Rever WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .-- The Commis sioner 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 recelpts for the last fiscal year were \$116. 902,869 as compared with \$112,421,121 for the year 1885, \$121,590,039 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

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 specia 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 presence of a new source of revenuemargarine-and the entire absence of any statistical information as to the quantity manufactured, the number of factories en gaged in its production and the number of wholesale and retail dealers. It was esti-mated that the receipts of the last fiscal year would be not less than \$115,000,000, while the actual receipts exceeded that sum \$1,902,869.

The number of stamps issued during the ear was 550,961,029 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 imported manufactured tobacco and snuff, and on eigars and cigarettes. The increase of collections for the last fiscal year over those for the previous year was: From manufactured tobacco, \$365,025; cigars and cigar-ettes, \$581,550; special taxes, \$53,698. The production accounts show an increase in senger train of the Denver, Texas & Gull got stuck ten miles from Denver. A heavy fall of snow is reported in some of the number of cigars in the number of cigars and cigarettes, and cigaret 73,139,078. The value of the manufactured tobacco imported was \$468, winds are said to have prevaled on the ufactured tobacco imported was \$468, plains. Travel has not yet been seriously 939. The amount of direct tax still due is \$25,558,929, apportioned among the States as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Fiorida, Georgia, Missisippi, 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 Dakota report the worst snow storm for a decade. Unsheltered stock will suffer so molasses distilleries in operation September 1 last was 188,747 gallons per day. The producing capacity of similar distilleries operated September 1, 1880, was 282,928 gallons a day. The number of grain distilleries registered during the year was 1,132, 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 (19,195,182: bushels) is an increase of 1,340,129 bushels over the amount used in the preceding fiscal year, and is 2,003,361 bushels less than the average for the last nine years. The num-ber of gailons of spirits produced from grain during the year—80,344,320—shows an increase of 7,310,182 gailons over the productions of the year ended June 30, 1885, and is 873,605 gallons less than the average

The report shows the following aggregate collections from the various sources of internal revenue in Missouri and Kansas for souri, under Isaac H. Sturgeon, \$2,215,528,22, under Eteeman Barnum, \$3,420, 964.35; Fourth Missouri, under Cornelius-Voorhis, \$351,560.87; Sixth Missouri, Charles E. Hasbrook, \$1,072,598.55. Dis-trict of Kansas, under Nelson F. Acers, \$204,145.48. It moreover shows that du ing the same period in the seventy-four factories of Missouri, 39.443,745, pounds of material were used in the manufacture of obacco, in the sales of which stamps to the value of \$2,546,828 were used. Cigars to the number of 57,440,754 were likewisemanufactured.

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 isconstrued to levy a tax only upon the article manufactured and sold or removed: for consumption or sale as supposititious butter, the law can be so amended, as while imposing a tax upon oleomargarine, oil, neutral and such like substances without which the supposititious 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 rectifiers 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 on so much as is used for lubricating purposes at otherwise in the arts andisciences. In my spinion, the advantage in seening the tax from the manufacturer who derives his material from the stanghtoped animals can not be overestimated. 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 can be followed to the dealers, and through the dealers to the consumers.

A Train Buried.

PARIS, New. 15 .- Furthes particulars have been received of the railway accident at Sisterton in the department of Basse Alpa, It appears that about 30,000 cubic meters of rocky earth fell from Mount Gerves, overwhelming the train, which was proceeding at full speed from Mar-seilles. One of the first class carriages was crushed to axems and the engine overurned. The driver, a 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 Me-em loyed-A Deposit for Good Behavio CHEAGO, Nov. 16.—Early yesterday morning the late striking employes of the packing houses assembled at their respective headquarters, indicated in the sheriff's der, 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 houses were in full running shape again. The number of the old men

re-employed is between 1,200 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 de sired by the employers.

All the strikers taken back were compelled to sign a paper in which they agree not to leave work without giving their em-ployers 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 farther 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 Missionary and Telling Awful Stories.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16 .- The "Rev." William Smith (colored) was yesterday committed to prison without ball 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 missionery field of South Africa, and he invariably was invited to address the con-gregation. 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 unfortunates 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 \$25. 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 Shotrat:

by Thieving Redskins. FORD KEOGH, 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 peighbor, 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 am-munition, leaving him afoot, and he had to make a desperate run for his life but maned to escape. The Indians then drove gun: and nimeteen horses, and escaped with all their plunder, crossing the Missouri near: the Great Falls. The raiding party are either Canadian bloods or American Pie gans.

General Crook. Et. Paso, Tex., Nov. 16.-March 28 last: General Crook telegraphed General Sheridan from near San Bernardino, Mex., that: the fiscal year ended June 30: First Mis- 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 surcender upon the first proposition and telegraphed for instructions. General Sheridan replied that the President could not assect to the forms, and instructed General Grook. to nenew the negotiations for an uncouditional surrender. In reply, General Grook answered that he believed his plan was the most likely to succeed in the end. He-con-cluded: "It may be, however, that I am too gauch 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 L may be relieved from its command. These facts have been received from an authorita-

Cur Navy.

NEW YORK, Now. 16.-It is somopen saeret at the navy, yard that the big battle ship Tennessee, the largest vessel in the American navy and one of the last known. at present the fing ship of the Forth Abthustie squadron, has made her lest voyage. An effort with be made to keep her in semmission until Mag 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 Naxy Yard in 1856, and commissioned as the Madawasha in 1864, but has name was soon, changed to the Toenessee. 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 pride of the navy.

He Smiled. NEW YORK, NOW 16. - Ex-Alderman J. McQuade, of the "boodle" board of 1884, was arraigned for trial yesterday morning in the Court of General Sessions. There was an immense crowd in the court room. A few minutes, before eleven he entered with Lawyer Newcombe and seated him-self at a table in front of the bar. He was perfectly calm and nodded to his friends with a smile on his face. The work of securing a jury commenced about noon. The work proceeded until six jurors had bean secured, when an adjournment was taken until to-morrow. Francis McCabe, the "boodle" alderman who was last week adjudged insane, secured his release on ball. The required bond was \$20,000.