

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

ROTFONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

ARLETTE.

The day is spent, and fields, new-shorn,
Are bright with fading sheen;
Like blossoms left behind the corn,
The meadows bloom and gleam;
Blue eyes and floating locks of gold
Have caught you in their net;
You smile, and call me strange and cold—
You never knew Arlette.

I met her when this life of mine
Had turned from sweet to sour;
There was no sparkle in the wine,
No bloom upon the flower,
I trembled away to hear Arlette,
The stings of vain regret.

The glimmer of the "sunny south"
About her beauty lies;
A mellow cheek, a scarlet mouth,
And dark, beseeching eyes;
A daughter of the soil, as sweet
As summer buds dew-wet;
No faint of our town-bred deceit
Has ever touched Arlette.

With half her charms some girls might win
A fashionable name;
How came she with her southern skin,
And soft old Norman name?
We talked, I questioned, she replied,
"Bill I forgot my fret;
For bitter thoughts and angry pride
All feet were set Arlette."

How ends the tale? To your surprise
There is no end to tell;
I left no tears in those dark eyes,
Although I loved them well;
Her picture hangs within my brain
Fresh and unsullied yet;
No empty vows of mine shall pain
The heart of true Arlette.

But, when the harvest-field appears
As bare as it can be,
She comes and finds some golden ears
Of life's good grain for me;
My old belief, I think, she met
She brings back, sometimes yet;
You smile again—ah, well, you must;
You never knew Arlette.

—Good Words.

IN DEAD EARNEST.

A Sea Captain Tells Some "Serpents" Stories.

"Why is it that any statement from sea-faring men in regard to sea serpents is received with such incredulity I can not understand," said Captain Samuel Gray, of the brig Hoster. "The common sense of the public at large should teach them that there can be overgrown serpents as well as overgrown bears, lions, tigers or elephants. When an explorer or traveler in tropical countries tells of meeting and killing a serpent thirty or forty feet long and as large as a man's body, the statement is taken as solemn truth. When a sea captain tells of seeing a serpent of the same size on the waters off the same coast, people try to make out that he is either a knave or a liar. That serpents of all sizes take to the water in the warm seas and often voyage from island to island is a fact no intelligent person ever disputes. Why, then, should the fact that some sailor caught sight of one of these serpents en route be disputed?"

Some twenty years ago I made a voyage in an English ship called the Lord Gray, from Liverpool to the Sandwich Islands, which are situated in the Indian Ocean to the west of Australia. We called at several of the smaller islands before reaching Java, and it was while lying in a roadstead between the islands of Baly and Lombok that I saw a sight to open the eyes of even a sailor. It had been a terribly dry season among the islands, and some of them had suffered great damage from forest fires. As we worked up to the passage from the south a heavy smoke hung in the heavens, killing off the breeze and turning noonday into twilight. It was easy to see from the set of the smoke cloud that there was an extensive fire raging on the island of Baly. Our captain at first suspected that a volcano was at work, but when we came to examine the ashes which fell on our decks we concluded it was a bush fire. We had to come to anchor in the passage, which is not over ten miles wide, and after the first twenty-four hours the smoke drove down upon us so heavily that our throats and eyes were greatly irritated, while the heat was so great that the men stripped off most of their clothing. If there had been a breath of wind we should have got out of the uncomfortable situation by running back to the south, but as it was not a breath of air came to give us a moment's relief. At night there was such a glare on the western sky as made us conclude that the whole island of Baly was ablaze and being destroyed.

"After the first day we noticed that the fish began to feel the effects of the smoke. They jumped up all around us as if suffocating, and some of them drove about on the surface as if they were wounded and in pain. A big bull whale nearly as long as the ship drove through the passage one forenoon from the north, spouting like a fire engine and swishing his flukes about as if to strike a pursuing enemy; and he ran so near us that the swell he kicked up made the Lord Gray dance a jig long after he had passed. The sharks were the only inhabitants of the deep not affected. They came about us as thick as flies, and could be seen rushing in every direction after the frightened fish. About midforenoon of the third day, while all the crew, except what might be called an anchor watch, were below to seek relief from the smoke, there was a sudden roar raised by the men on deck. We heard them shouting and clattering across the deck, and directly one of them came down into the fore-castle, while the other made for the cabin. We in the fore-castle then sprung up, believing the ship to have been attacked by pirates, but our mate soon gave us to understand that we had a different enemy to deal with. We had been boarded by serpents. He explained that the first he knew of their presence was a great commotion in the waters evidently made by the sharks attacking the serpents. The latter had been driven off Baly by the fire, and were crossing to Lombok, which was still safe. They had boarded the ship at every point, and more than a dozen were on deck when the men rushed for shelter.

"The carpenter ascended the ladder

and raised the scuttle a few inches to take a good look, and he yelled right out in his fright. He said the decks seemed alive with serpents, which were racing up and down and across with great swiftness. You will admit that it was a singular position to be placed in. We had a broom, harpoon or any other trustworthy weapon among us, and as for trusting ourselves on deck with iron bolts, belaying pins or weapons of that sort, was a matter not to be thought of. After we had counted noses we found that the captain, two mates, cook, steward and two forward hands must be aft. The ship had a few muskets, and cutlasses, and the officers had revolvers. If the serpents were to be driven off the first move must be made by the officers. We took turns going up the ladder to get a view of the deck, and the sight was one to affect every man. There were serpents from three to twenty feet long, racing about the deck, and there was one with a body fully as large as a common nail keg. None of them was still for a moment, and the noise of their movements was plainly heard in the fore-castle.

"It was fully an hour before the men aft made a move, and then we heard the report of firearms. This was followed, as the man on the ladder reported, by the discharge of half a dozen skyrockets, which had been aimed to fly along the decks. Soon after that we heard men astir on the decks, and we opened the scuttle and rushed up. The serpents had apparently disappeared, being frightened by the noise and flames, and as we looked over the starboard side we saw a score of them making off. The monster of whom I told you had been hit by a bullet from the Captain's revolver, and he was swimming about in a circle, head held four or five feet from the surface, and making a terrible splashing. He did not seek to come aboard, nor did he swim away. We had watched him for three or four minutes, when a shark dashed in upon him and seized him about midway of his length. The row which followed was the wildest thing you ever saw. The snake twisted himself about the shark, and struck at him again and again, and the water was churned up until the foam sometimes hid both from our sight. I think the shark got the better of the big snake, as after a while they worked astern and out of our sight. We were still looking after them when a shout from one of the men drew our attention inboard. He had discovered a snake ten feet long curled away in one of the small boats. The officers began firing at him, and he ran the whole length of the ship and took to the water at her bows. We then began a hunt for others. There was a chap four feet long in a coil of rope amidships, a second on the cable chains, and a third on the roof of the cook's galley. They were spiteful creatures, and were not despatched without danger.

"When we had carefully examined the decks we supposed that we were clear of our unwelcome visitors, but in a few minutes a serpent fully ten feet long was discovered on the main yard. As a matter of fact, seven of the reptiles had gone aloft, and we did not succeed in hunting out the last one until the next day, by which time the smoke began to lift, the fires on Baly began to die out, and we got a puff of wind to carry us through the passage.

"Our experience was identical with that of an American ship lying in the east end of the passage. She was boarded by a legion of serpents, and was diving the last one overboard when we hailed her. She had one man bitten when they first came aboard, and he died in less than three hours, swelling up to great size, and suffering the most terrible agonies. These incidents were published in and discussed by many English newspapers, and perhaps by American papers as well, and I never heard the fact disputed. Why is it, then, that the person seeing a sea serpent, or a serpent at sea, in these days, is held up to the world as a fool or a liar? If serpents did not pass from island to island in the tropics, some would be overrun and others entirely clear of them. That this is not the case any sailor will tell you. I have seen, in the island of Java, a serpent thirty-four feet long, and as large around his middle as an average man. Let that snake be seen at sea, swimming along with his head well up, which is the way they carry themselves, and it would be a novel and startling sight to people on shipboard. I have talked with sailors who have seen plenty of these serpents off the tropical coasts, and the facts in the story of my own experience are a matter of record in England, having been debated by eminent naturalists."—N. Y. Sun.

Old-Fashioned Beds.

Two hundred years and more ago the beds in England were bags filled with straw or leaves, but not upholstered or squared with modern neatness. The bag could be opened and the litter re-made daily. There were few bed-rooms in the houses of ancient England. The master and mistress of the Anglo-Saxon house had a chamber or shed built against the wall that enclosed the mansion and its dependencies; their daughters had the same. Young men and guests slept in the great hall, which was the only noticeable room in the house, on tables or benches. Woolen coverlets were provided for warmth; poles or hooks on which they could hang their clothes projected from the wall; perches were provided for their hawks. Attendants and servants slept on the floor.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

—The Governor of Arkansas is an habitual reader of the Bible. We are quite sure that he and many other of our Governors can stand a large amount of literary occupation of that kind. There wouldn't be nearly so many inquiries about what "the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina," if the Governors read the Good Book more frequently.—Pittsburgh Herald.

A correspondent writes to inquire whether it is good form to call upon a young lady upon the strength of a chance introduction in the street. If the writer will inform us as to the disposition of the dog kept on the premises or the size of the old gentleman's brogans, we shall be better able to give him a satisfactory answer.—Boston Transcript.

BABYLONIAN CHESTNUTS.

How Hippo, Nebuchadnezzar's Chamberlain, Entertained His August Masters. It came to pass on a certain night that the great King Nebuchadnezzar, having attended lodge, was aweary when he returned to the palace, and his mind was disquieted within him.

He lay down upon his bed; but sleep fled from his eyes and slumber from his eyelids.

He, therefore, called unto his chamberlain, and said unto him: "My sleep goeth from me. Wherefore, I pray thee, tell me what to do that I may sleep, ere I lie down into mine chamber, and make thy father's house a byword in this great city of Babylon."

Now the chamberlain's name was Hippo.

And Hippo was sore affrighted, and his knees smote together, and he said within himself: "What shall I do? For I am in sore plight. My master taketh in the town with the boys, and straitway expecteth me to reduce the abnormal exaggeration of his cranium."

This he said to himself. Then he speaketh aloud: "O, King, live forever! I will bring unto thee the daily Babylon *Blossoms*, and read aloud the funny column thereof. So shalt thou be soothed, and thy sleep shall return unto thee again."

Then spake Nebuchadnezzar: "Thou sayest well, O Hippo! As I never read the papers, it will be amusing to me, doubtless."

Then Hippo, the chamberlain, having brought the file, began to read, saying: "A horseman magnificently arrayed passed through this city this morning. He was clothed in a suit of armor of solid gold, and his helmet of burnished gold was set with precious stones exceeding rare. His horse was a priceless Arab of the purest blood. On inquiry he was found to be a plumber of Damascus, come hither on his way home from his vacation."

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Nebuchadnezzar: "how oft have I been charmed by these plumb jokes. When yet a little lad, my nurse did tell them to me—my nurse, Susabee Anthonee. But read the next, O Hippo!"

And Hippo read: "An aged man crawled slowly into the office of a Tigris street merchant yesterday, and handed a letter to the chief clerk, and the chief clerk carried it to his master."

"Yes," said the master, in astonishment: "this is a reply to a letter I sent by a messenger boy fifty year since."

"Yes," remarked the man who brought it; I have now brought you the answer."

"What!" exclaimed Nebuchadnezzar, in glee: "doth the messenger boy joke still live? How well I remember reading it in the 'Annals of the Ark.' I believe Noah told it first. But read some more!"

And Hippo read: "A damsel residing near the Sheep Gate was seen emerging from the front door a few mornings since. She carried a tablespoon, which she laid carefully on the curbstone."

"What do ye with the spoon?" asked her father.

"Sir!" she replied: "it is that the ice-man may have where to place our supply of ice."

"Good!" exclaimed the King; "my grandfather was addicted to just such pleasures with the ice-man. Let us have some more!" Hippo saw that his master was getting somewhat sleepy. So he said:

"The next, O King, is in regard to a goat, and depicteth him in the act of making a meal from circus posters."

"Ah!" said Nebuchadnezzar; "the goat survives, too, does he? I used to read just such things when I was a boy, in an almanac a thousand years old, preserved in my cabinet of curiosities. What is the next one about?"

"Read it not, for the possible jests on the mule and his hinder hoofs are engraved on the obelisks of ancient Egypt. What are the others about?"

"The next treateth of ice-cream: the one following mentioneth base-ball umpires in a trifling manner, and the last speaketh flippantly of a mother-in-law."

But Hippo read none of them aloud, for, even as he spoke, Nebuchadnezzar fell into a deep sleep, from which he did not awake until next day at eleven o'clock, railroad time.—Wm. H. Sicler, in Puck.

He Lived by Stealing.

Bluff Lawyer—Were you ever in jail?
Witness—No, sir.
"You were never arrested for theft?"
"Never, Sir."
"Come now, you can't say that you never stole any thing?"
"Well, no, I can't."
"Ah, I thought so! In fact you have stolen a good deal."
"Yes."
"You make your living by stealing. Now don't you?"
"For the last three years, sir."
"Do you hear that, gentlemen of the jury? A creditable witness, indeed! Quite frank, however. You admit that you make your living by stealing?"
"Yes, sir. I belong to the 'Orions,' I steal bases."—Philadelphia Call.

Johnny's Ambition.

"Do you go to school, Johnny?" inquired a lady.
"Yes, m."
"And do you study hard?"
"Yes, m."
"I suppose you want to be a great man when you grow up?"
"Yes, m."
"And what do you think you'll be?"
"I know what I'm goin' to be."
"What is it, Johnny? Tell me."
"I'm goin' to be the man that wears the big fur hat and throws the stick around in front of the band."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

—The Elyton Land Company of Alabama is a profitable concern. In the last nine months it has paid \$290,000 in dividends to the stockholders. This is \$90,000 more than the original investment. The par value of the stock is \$100, but \$1,200 per share has been refused for it.

ECONOMY OF LABOR.

How Thoughtful Farmers Can Without Much Trouble Increase Their Income.

Labor is now the most valuable marketable commodity, and must be expended and used with the greatest economy. Material is cheaper than ever before as compared with the quantity of labor required to produce it, and economy of material is a secondary consideration in farm work. The use of machinery has greatly cheapened the products of labor and at the same time has made labor worth more, because it is made more productive. For instance, by the use of machines a farmer may now plant and finish six acres of potatoes in a day. He can keep the soil quite free from weeds if he has only the promptness and skill to use the machines made for this purpose. He can harvest the six acres of potatoes with a potato digger, clear the ground and have it sown with wheat in one week, and by the use of boxes holding one bushel each, and large wagons holding sixty-six bushels or two tons, can draw the loads to market and get the whole work ended in the week.

Let us contrast this with the common way of doing this work and note the difference. At planting time the farmer cuts his seed, furrows out the land, drops the seed, covers it with the plow, or in the majority of cases with the hoe and then fights the weeds with the hoe and cultivator through the season. The crop is taken out with the plow or the hoe; picked up and thrown in heaps on the ground and buried in pits perhaps for the winter; when the spring comes the sound ones are picked out from the rotten ones into a half bushel, put into bags, and taken away for sale.

The potatoes are sorted out of the heaps, the larger ones are put in bags and carted to the cellar or root house, where they are again handled and picked over before they are disposed of. A good many rotten ones are thrown out, and finally they are put into bags once more. When they are sold they are measured through a half bushel and once more handled.

By this method the potatoes are sold at a large loss all the labor is counted up at one dollar a day. By the other method there is a very good profit at even twenty-five cents a bushel. The same facts will apply to other work on the farm as well as to the disposal of the products. We do not refer to the loss and waste of material by feeding poor stock or by neglect of work at the proper season, but merely to the loss of time and labor for want of the best arrangements for conducting the business of the farm. The small grain crops, for instance, which farmers complain of as being unprofitable may be grown, harvested and disposed of with much less labor than is usually expended upon them. Thrashing in the ordinary manner and the storing of grain in granaries, where it suffers from vermin and waste, and the frequent handling before it is marketed, all cost as much in extra and unnecessary labor as would make a considerable proportion of the price received for it. A farmer who thrashes out his grain from the field when it is dry and bags it and keeps it in the bags instead of pouring it out into a bin and measuring it into bags again, saves time and labor enough to pay for the bags, and by disposing of it at ones will mostly save more labor and money as well. Some say the bags will be torn and the wheat damaged by rats and mice. This is a most lame and impotent excuse, for no farmer should suffer himself to be made a prey by these insignificant vermin, which damage him and not his bags or grain. And this affords another instance of how and where labor can be saved by having his buildings vermin proof so that he can leave bags of grain safely without being compelled to build costly bins and handle the grain over and over again.

There is no other crop over which so much labor is wasted as the corn crop. It is necessarily a laborious work to harvest corn, but if the principle is applied to it of doing no more than is absolutely necessary, and of handling it as little as possible, one-half the labor can be saved. A few points may be given in this respect. First, as to the cutting. This should be done with a heavy, sharp knife, one blow of which will cut off the whole hill, and the stalks should be cut close to the ground. This is where the fodder is saved for in-door feeding. A shocking horse is then used for building the shocks. This is a pole about ten feet long, having a pin three feet long put loosely through it two feet from the end, and a pair of legs to raise the end about four feet from the ground, placed five feet from the end. This being set up, the stalks are placed in the four corners thus made so as to stand firmly until the shock is bound. The binding is done with twine bands, as follows: A wooden pin, like a long skewer—the cross-piece of the shocking horse may be used if one end is pointed—is pushed through the shock and the loop of one end of a piece of light rope is slipped over it; the free end of the rope is carried around the shock and passed through the loop and is drawn tight. The cord band is then put on and one end drawn through a noose, and a slip knot is made. This all takes less time to do than to read it. Second, as to the husking. A husking tool should be used having a board set on each side, so that two huskers can work at the shock at the same time, while it rests on the stool. As the ears are husked they should be thrown in boxes made for this purpose and for harvesting potatoes and roots, and each holding a heaped bushel level with the edge. These boxes are the most convenient things about the farm and save their cost every year. They are made of three-quarter-inch strips three inches wide, and are eighteen inches long, thirteen inches wide and twelve inches deep, thus having a capacity of 2,800 cubic inches, and holding a full bushel, when filled level on the top so that one box will sit upon another firmly. As these boxes are filled and shaken down they can be lifted in a wagon box, which should hold two tiers, and drawn to the crib. Here they are emptied with ease, and at least half the time spent in the common manner is saved by the use of these boxes alone. Third, as to the crib. More corn is wasted in the crib than would be if it were covered with a tarpaulin and the straw on all the farms in the United

States. The rain spoils a large quantity, and vermin consume and damage more. To save the corn from vermin it may be lined with one-quarter-inch galvanized wire netting of a strong kind, and to keep out rain it should have a wide, tight roof. It may be argued that all this costs money, but the most of the cost is the labor of providing these things, and if the farmer were to work for one year on the principle of encouraging labor in these and other ways which will occur to him, the money to procure these things will not be wanting.—Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.

HORSES AS NOVELTIES.

The First That Were Seen by the Astonished Sandwich Islanders. In 1803 Captain Richard Cleveland, of Salem, took to the Sandwich Islands several horses, an event thus recorded in his life by his son:

Touching at Cape St. Lucas, where they purchased "another pretty mare with foal," for which they paid in goods which cost in Europe one and a-half dollars, they took their departure on the 20th of May and arrived at Karakara bay, Sandwich Islands, on the 21st of June.

They found it was the season of a periodical taboo, during which no canoes were allowed to stir; but the next day John Young came on board and told them that the King was at Mowee.

Young was very desirous of having one of the horses, and, thinking that the probability of their increase would be better secured by leaving them in different places, they next day moved to Toogah bay, near Young's residence, and landed the mare, of which he took charge. This was the first horse ever seen in Owyhee, and naturally excited great astonishment among the natives.

From here they went to Mowee and were first boarded by Isaac Davis, who, with John Young, comprised at the time the European population of the islands.

Soon after a large double canoe came off, from which a powerfully-built, athletic man, nearly naked, came on board and was introduced by Davis as Tamamah, the great King. His reception of them was not such as they had anticipated, nor could they account for his apparent coolness and lack of interest, except on the supposition that it was mere affectation. He took only a careless look at the horses, and returned to the shore without expressing any curiosity about them. His subjects, however, were not restrained by any desire to appear unconcerned.

The news of the arrival of the wonderful animals spread rapidly, the decks were crowded with visitors, and next day, when they were landed, a great multitude had assembled, evidently with no definite conception of any use that could be made of them. As might be expected from people who had never seen a larger animal than a pig, they were at first afraid to approach them, and their amazement reached its climax when one of the sailors mounted the back of one of them and galloped up and down upon the beach. They were greatly alarmed at first, for the safety of the rider, but when they saw how completely he controlled the animal, and how submissively and quietly the latter exerted his powers in obedience to his will, they seemed to have a dawning conception of the value of such a possession, and rent the air with shouts of admiration.

The King, however, could not be betrayed into any expression of wonder or surprise, and, although he expressed his thanks when told they were intended as a present to himself, he only remarked that he could not perceive that their ability to carry a man quickly from one place to another would be a sufficient compensation for the great amount of food they would necessarily require.—Harper's Magazine.

FEMININE DUPLICITY.

A Wealthy Woman Who Stole a Poor Girl's Talent and Money. The meanest example of deceit and cupidity that ever came under my notice was that of the wife of a very wealthy man in a city that shall be nameless. He was an ignorant man, who had done nothing but make money until middle age, when he married a woman who was well educated and possessed of no accomplishments.

Her husband had set his heart on having an artist wife, and she set to work to please him.

Within two years Mrs. S. had on public exhibition some wonderfully beautiful oil paintings, which found ready sale at from five hundred dollars upward.

Her marvelous ability in mastering inside of two years an art that required other persons a life-time to become skilled in, made Mrs. S. the pride, not only of her husband, but of the city in which she lived. How could she have done it in so short a time? was asked by everybody, and it was generally attributed to a positive inspiration of genius. Her fame grew as a devoted wife, as well as that of an artist, because merely to please her husband she had developed an unsuspected talent.

Like many another wealthy and childless couple, they lived in a hotel. It happened that one window of my room was situated so that I could see into her studio, the light falling on her as she sat at her easel—not in front of it, but at the side. Another lady sat in front painting the pictures—a young girl, teacher of drawing and painting, whose talents were not recognized until Mrs. S. put her own name to her teacher's works. The young girl had lived in the most terrible poverty and obscurity until Mrs. S. hunted her up and offered her the magnificent sum of five dollars a lesson. That Mrs. S. was to have credit of the work done under the name of instruction was never even alluded to between teacher and pupil, and certain it is the wife of the rich man from first to last never drew one line or painted any of the pictures that made her famous in her own city. She did not even divide the money the pictures brought with her teacher.—N. Y. Graphic.

—A California farmer who owns separate water right recently refused \$1,500 per inch for all he will sell from his canyon.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Keep no more animals than can be comfortably accommodated, otherwise they prove an expense rather than profitable.—N. Y. Tribune.

—The currant worm should be destroyed while small, with dust of heliobore or pyrethrum. The latter, being perfectly harmless, is to be more highly recommended.—N. Y. Telegram.

—Every farmer should prevent the killing of birds on his place. Boys with cheap shot-guns pepper away at everything with wings; and when the birds are dead the insects eat up the farmer's produce.—Troy Times.

—Plow the heavy land and leave it in the rough condition so that the frost can penetrate and render it fine. There is no better agency for pulverizing tough soils than frost. It will also at the same time destroy the cutworm.—Chicago Herald.

—Farmers are learning that at no season is it profitable to underfeed cows. Their product in milk, butter or cheese is worth more than the extra food required to produce it above what is needed merely to maintain life.—Cleveland Leader.

—Those who have tried it say that string beans can be had the year round, as a rarity, by picking them and salting them, just as you do cucumbers. When to be used, take them from the brine and freshen them; then cut and cook just as you do in warm weather. They report them as very toothsome, and a nice change of diet.—Boston Budget.

—If your hogs lack material to build up their bony and muscular tissues, suppose you try an experiment and feed them lime, powdered bones, grass and oats for muscle. When you feed, see that every hog is present at roll-call, and always seek the absent one, as there is generally something wrong with him, and that is the one to watch.—Albany Journal.

—An excellent practical farmer remarked a year or two ago that he considered a good clover seeding worth from \$10 to \$15 an acre. This is more than the profit on any grain crop, and it can be had when grain is sown by the outlay of \$1.25 to \$1.50 for clover seed. Here is a profit of 1,000 per cent. in six months, without interfering with other crops.—Western Rural.

—All China that has any gliding upon it may on no account be rubbed with a cloth of any kind, but merely rinsed, first in hot and afterward in cold water, and then left to drain till dry. If the gliding is very dirty and requires washing it may now and then be rubbed with a soft piece of wash leather and a little dry whiting, but this operation must not be repeated more than once a year, otherwise the gold will most certainly be rubbed off and the china spoiled.—Boston Post.

—Clean napkins should be laid away in a chest or drawer, with some pleasant clean herb, as lavender or sweet grass, or the old-fashioned clover, or bags of oriental orris root, put between them, that these may come to the table smelling of these deliciously fresh substances. Nothing takes away the appetite of a nervous dyspeptic so certainly as to have a napkin come to him smelling of greasy soap. There is a laundry soap now in use which leaves a very unpleasant odor, and a napkin often smells so strongly of it as to take away the appetite.—The Household.

FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

Timely Gossip About Various Matters of Domestic Interest. Skirts are worn very short, and shorter behind than before.

Feather bands are the preferred trimmings for new wraps.

White lace is to supersede the cream tint so long in fashion.

Yokes of velvet are a feature of silk dresses for autumn and winter wear.

That rough woolen stuff called Sangleier (boar's) cloth is more in fashion than ever.

Bronze is combined with pale blue, pale pink, light green, salmon and poppy color.

English gowns are made in severely simple styles, but are exquisitely fitted and well sewed.

Gray watered silk is combined with black cashmere and black camel's-hair in gowns for elderly ladies.

Under-petticoats of silk in dark and light colors, white and black, are made with gathered pinked flounces.

Hair ornaments are combinations of ribbon loops thickly massed and surmounted by heron's aigrettes.

Sashes of woolen material, corresponding to the dress with which they are worn, are trimmed with embroidery or fringe.

Rough camel's-hair fabrics, plain, striped, plain and cross-barred, are among the favorite dress-goods for tailor-made frocks.

The most elegant Parisian women refuse to wear very prominent bustles, but, for all that, there is a threatened revival of crinolines.

Waists are long, but postillions and pointed fronts are short, but accurately peaked, while the corsage is cut very short over the hip lines.

White lace jabots are worn with high bodices and are fastened with gold or jeweled pins arranged according to the dictates of the wearer.

Bright yellow in small quantities bids fair to take the place or share the favor with vivid red, so long popular as a brightener of dark violets.

White elder-down jackets will be worn as driving wraps over light dresses the autumn through. These jackets are becoming stylish and extremely comfortable on a cool day.

The new fall wrappings challenge admiration, and the styles are of the most varied and mixed description, showing an indescribable blending of visits, corsage, jacket, mantle and perle.

A capote of bronze felt has the brim bound with pale pink velvet. A cluster of nodding ostrich feathers massed in front and an aigrette form the trimming. The short strings are of pink velvet ribbon.

Buttons are in great variety. Those of metal either have etchings and raised designs or are of filigree work. The old-fashioned way of covering button molds with the material of the dress is again revived.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CHATEAUXWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

OUR WEDDING TRIP.

Our wedding day, dear John's and mine,
At last, at last had come;
When we as two should cease to be,
And love and live as one.

How eagerly we talked about
The places where we'd go,
And maiden fears were lulled to rest,
We loved each other so.

The words were said that made us one—
We went our last good-byes,
O'er summer seas we sailed and sailed
To lands with bluer skies.

Where Arno's waters swiftly slip
"North Point Vecchio's stones,"
Where Santa Croce's marble saints
Watch o'er her honored bones;

Where gleam the gems of art divine
On church and palace walls;
Where on the sea the Sistine chant
Like seraph music falls.

Across fair Naples' azure bay,
Where Capri's smiling shores,
Whoose who love to feast for aye,
Never to wander more—

Through all that land of art and song,
Where love holds sway supreme,
We roamed and roamed the richest draught,
And lived as in a dream.

Was this indeed our wedding trip?
No, O'nter our wedding trip,
We went from mother's house to John's,
And John and I both walked.

HER "STEP ASIDE."

Pauline, However, Got Back Into
the True Path.

M. Valrey gave painting lessons in a fashionable New York boarding school. He was a tall, spare man, whose eyebrows were just touched with gray, although his hair had grown quite white. His face was shaved clean, so that the deep lines showed plainly, but failure and sorrow had aged him more than years, for in spite of his wrinkles and white hair he was not yet 60. At 30 he had married and brought his wife to New York, hoping to win the fame and fortune denied him in France, and he won neither. Still, he struggled along gallantly for awhile, believing that the rich Amer cans must sooner or later buy his pictures, give him orders, heap wealth and honor upon him; but the rich Americans ignored his very existence, and poor Paul Valrey drank the cup of disappointment to the dregs before the cup of poverty was forced to his lips. Finally, when his little stock of money had dwindled down to a handful of dollars, his wife bore him a child, and the doctor who attended her let Valrey paint his portrait in payment for professional services. The portrait was excellent and brought him a few orders, and he managed to keep a loaf in the cupboard, but at last he was glad to take out a living by teaching. He had neither reputation nor influential friends to back him, and for a long time it was a hard struggle to get pupils, but in the course of ten or twelve years he achieved some measure of fame as a teacher of drawing and painting.

His daughter, when his wife dies, becomes the one object of his existence. He taught her how to draw and paint, he had her read and speak French with him, he educated her as well as he could, and Pauline Valrey grew up in the belief that all there was for her to do in life was to teach, and accepted her calling without dreaming of adopting any other. When she was almost twenty he succeeded in getting her a position in Mme. Kenyon's famous school for young ladies, where he had given lessons for several years, and she began with teaching the rudiments of French and taking charge of the youngest drawing pupils. It was of her that he wished to speak to Mme. Kenyon, and when the note had been written and the tea brought in, he broached the subject delicately. Pauline had been two months in the school, and he wanted to know whether she gave satisfaction. He knew Mme. Kenyon too well to think that she would keep a teacher for any sentimental reason.

"Mind you," she said, "if I smell whisky about him, out he goes. I won't have any cigarette-smoking, beer-drinking boys in my house."

It may be added just here that the late Mr. Terry had not been sober for a month before death cut him down in the bloom of manhood.

In the same car with the Valreys is a young man whose dress indicates he has no mother, nor wife, nor sister to perform those little services of fastening a button hanging by the eyelids, or mending a shabby coat.

When the car stopped to let her and her father alight, the young man alighted too, and followed them up the street to Harlow row, even to the widow Terry's door. There M. Valrey turned to look sharply at him, and taking off his hat, the young man said, his face reddening again:

"This is Mrs. Terry's house, unless I have made a mistake in the number. I am coming here to board. You may have heard Mr. Kane speak of me—Langmuir is my name, Hugh Langmuir."

His eyes met Pauline's with a wistful entreaty, and she smiled a little. So she and he came face to face for the first time, and in the minute that they stood on the doorstep their hearts went out to each other in sympathy. They were both poor, both young, and to both the beckoning future held forth vague promises.

And this is the prologue of "A Step Aside." Hugh Langmuir says at the Terry dinner table after honestly ingratiating himself with his fellow boarders, that the first week he was in New York he was mortally afraid that somebody might suspect how "green country" he was. But in fact he is a good sort of lad, "tough the son of a clergyman," and bright and chatty, and he soon wins favor even with Mrs. Terry, and does not go up to his room directly after dinner as he had been wont to do; and he lingered awhile in the parlor where Mrs. Terry and the Valreys spent the evenings. It was a hideous little room, with a green and red carpet and staring white walls. The pictures were mostly photographs of the Terry family, enclosed in shiny black frames. There was some artistic waxwork—a cross with a wreath of flowers, standing on a bracket in the corner, and beneath it a little marble-topped table held glistly water lilies, which were protected from the dust by a glass shade. What saved the room from being a nightmare was the large table in the middle, covered with a cheerful crimson cloth. The green rep armchairs had a well worn, comfortable look, too; and when Mrs. Terry and

could catch the charm of her smile, accompanied as it often was by a faint flush in her cheeks that faded while one was wondering what had lit up the pale face. She looked somewhat older than her years; she had been trained in a school that makes a girl of twenty a woman. Her mother had taught her to use a needle deftly, and she could fashion a dress or trim a bonnet to accord well with her face or figure; she had a true Frenchwoman's knack of putting a roll of lace around her neck or tying a ribbon at her throat. For her father, she cared in a sort of natural way, looking after his clothes and scolding him gently about his collars, and she honored him as she loved him, and since her mother's death she had hardly had a companion save him. He was always undemonstrative, sometimes severe toward her, but she knew that he was all that kept his heart beating in his bosom.

She and her father talked but little as they made their way to the avenue, for it was a raw, blustering November day, and the wind blew the dust hither and thither in clouds, seeming to take a mischievous delight in whirling a handful against a girl's face. When they reached the park they got into a belt line car, which, in its rounds on the edge of the town, would carry them to that unfashionable quarter of New York that lies near the East river. They had boarded for several years with the Widow Terry, whose house was one of a score called Harlow row, in a street not far from Beckman place. It is a quiet spot, given over to modest dwellings, and in the river just beyond lies Blackwell's island, with its great gray buildings. The avenue about here is lined with vulgar little shops, and the owners, not a few of whom are Germans, lounge in the doorways, lightly clad in only shirt and trousers when the weather is warm, while their wives sit by the opened windows above, and are the alert to speak harsh words to the children playing on the sidewalk, or a groggery, with a group of idlers about it, or a butcher-shop with carcasses of calves and pigs suspended in the windows to tempt a feeble appetite, or an every corner. Up and down jingle the eternal horse-cars, and great drays rumble over the stone pavement from daybreak to dark. The very policemen have caught something of the bedraggled look of the neighborhood, and seem far-away cousins to the neat, white-gloved wearers of the uniform who pilot ladies through the throng of carriages below Madison square, and Madison square is nearly as foreign to the people of the First avenue as Mayfair or the Faubourg St. Germain.

In Harlow row, just around the corner, noise and squalor give way to peace and decency, and the people who dwell in the neat brick houses hold their heads high when they cross the avenue. Mrs. Terry, with whom the Valreys boarded, was a widow, who, if she had not seen better days, had at least never seen any worse ones, and prided herself somewhat on her gentility, which to the outward eye consisted chiefly in going to church dressed in black silk. Her house was too small to accommodate many boarders, and she was very particular about those whom she fed and lodged. She could go to bed soothed by a sense of perfect security and unimpeachable decorum, sure that no roistering clerk would stumble up her narrow staircase after midnight. The Valreys occupied three tiny rooms on the third floor, and on the second were the Kanes, a sedate elderly floor-walker and his bed-ridden wife. There was room for one more boarder, and Mr. Kane had spoken about a young man of his acquaintance who would be glad to become a member of the family; but Mrs. Terry did not like the idea of a young man, although she finally consented to receive this one on trial for a fortnight.

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Pauline sat sewing by the drop light, and Papa Valrey, who always turned his back to them so that the light came over his left shoulder, and always explained and apologized, sat near with a newspaper, the little group looked pleasant and homelike to the loneness of the boy.

In this shabby boarding-house Pauline looks like a creature from some other sphere to Hugh, and it seemed when he brought her a few Christmas roses for her dress as though she had a right to all the roses in the world. He could not see a fat old woman lolling back in a carriage without a fierce impulse rising up in his heart to pull her off those satin cushions and put Pauline in her place. He hardly knew that he loved her, yet she had taken root in his dreams; he pictured her the heiress of a beautiful home, sitting at the head of a table, a liveried servant behind her chair, he saw her dispensing gracious hospitality, driven out in her carriage, walking about a conservatory, wearing fine laces and rare jewels. If he could give her all this! The thought intoxicated him, and as he watches her fasten the roses on her breast, he nearly spoke his thought aloud.

"Do you ever wish you were rich?" he asked. She reflected for a minute before she answered slowly, in a way that showed how little she had thought of the infinite possibilities of the future.

"I don't know. Being rich seems like being somebody else. I can't imagine it. Sometimes I wish I had money enough to buy long gloves. It annoys me to shop about, trying to find cheap things."

"Oh, I mean more than that," he exclaimed. "I mean going shopping in a carriage and buying whatever strikes your fancy."

She laughed. "Yes, that would be pleasant, but a school teacher does not go shopping in a carriage and buy whatever strikes her fancy."

"And so Hugh falls deeply down, or up, in love, as he pictures the girl, not a school teacher always, but rich and sheltered by his love, forever lifted from this plodding rut of school teaching. He tells Papa Valrey all that is in his heart after this conversation, which ends by his saying abruptly:

"I hate to think of your teaching a lot of stupid girls."

"Ah, but they are not all stupid." "Don't you hate it?" he asked. "Hate teaching? I never thought of hating or enjoying it particularly. It is my means, my trade. I suppose I shall always teach."

"You shall not," said Hugh, fiercely. They were alone for those few minutes, and the gas had been turned low. Pauline reached her hand up to the burner, but Hugh caught her by the wrist.

"Pauline," he said, and his voice trembled a little. "Hush, Hugh," she whispered softly. Then he kissed her hand.

M. Valrey came in with his spectacles and newspaper. "It is very dark here," he said. He turned on the gas, and when the light flooded the room he did not seem to notice the two flushed, excited faces that it revealed, but seated himself deliberately by the table and unfolded his paper.

Hugh's breath came thick and hard. His eyes sought Pauline's and she lifted hers with a smile that answered him. Love needs no words; love can beg and yield in silence.

The "step aside" is Pauline's, when, after the death of her father, she is left to struggle on as governess and companion at the house of poor Hugh's employer, who has even then learned to love her. Brought in contact with wealth, her future with Hugh seems very small and lacking in all these essential things a sensitive woman loves and craves. The story of her temptation, this thoroughly natural struggle which goes on unknown to her young lover, is keenly analyzed and well worked out. There are few, if any, incidents in this course of true love, but many clever bits of character, and evidences of human nature, and that gradual lowering of moral tone, until Hugh, at last, yields to the necessity of providing a home for Pauline, and takes money which does not belong to him, with which he speculates and loses. In his repentance he confesses to Prosper, the man who employs him, and who is only too glad to have him err, that he has embezzled. Prosper glances at his watch, hardly seeing the hands. He was thinking of Pauline Valrey, not of his lawyer, with whom he had an engagement that afternoon. What would she do, now that her lover was disgraced? He pitied the man before him, and he could not bear to look again at Hugh's white face.

"I am sorry, Langmuir," he said, "but there is nothing to be done. To punish you would not bring back the money, even if you had taken twenty times a thousand dollars. These things are best hushed up. Of course the men in the office will know, or suspect at any rate, but it can be kept quiet. Perhaps you had better go."

"If you want me," said Hugh, "you can find me. Anyway, I have told you." He drew a deep sigh. "I'd like to pay the money back," he added. "I was crazy when I took it." He laid his hand on the door knob, and then turned and looked Prosper full in the face.

"Good-by," he said. His tone startled Prosper. "Don't lose your head, Langmuir," he exclaimed. "Don't!"

He was speaking to the empty air, for Hugh had passed out of the office. He took his hat and coat and went into the street, making his way home mechanically, and let himself into his room. He felt such great relief that the worst was over, that he was conscious of a sensation akin to happiness. He sat down by the table and wrote a letter to Pauline, telling her the whole story in a few words as he could, and then he stopped to think. At last, he simply signed his name to the confession, addressed the letter, and carried it out to the letter-box on the corner. He saw the postman coming up the street, saw him unlock the box and slip his letter along with rest into the bag. She would get it that evening. He smiled. He believed that she would cling to him in spite of everything. Slowly he walked to the house, past it, on toward

the East river, strolling about aimlessly until twilight. Mrs. Terry heard him come in, and she met him in the hall. "Hugh," she said, "do you know this is Pauline's birthday?"

"Why, I had forgotten it, but she is coming here, isn't she?" Mr. Kane told me. O, it was a secret, I was to be surprised. Well, no matter, I'll make believe he surprised."

Mrs. Terry thrust a note into his hand. "Read it," she said, and he read it. "You see what she says," cried Mrs. Terry in anger, "and she promised she'd be here, and I went and made a cake and got candles to stick around it, the more fool me! I might have known she didn't care any thing about us. She's deceiving you and me and every body."

"She promised to be here," he said. "Yes, and she was so pleased, and you wasn't to know; and there Mr. Kane has gone and got some flowers for her. O, I could shake her, Hugh!"

No, Pauline is with Miss Berryman and Prosper at the Academy, Delmonico's, anywhere but in the grimy boarding-house celebrating her birthday. And Hugh goes to seek her, to look once more at her flower-like face before doing—what? Fate, however, ordains it otherwise, for Hugh meets with an accident as he leaves the open-house, and is taken almost lifeless to Mrs. Terry's, where Pauline is summoned as she finishes reading Hugh's despairing letter. The awakening, the repentance, the reviving love which has never really died, bring Pauline swiftly to her senses, and it is at Hugh's bedside that the truth of it all dawns on them both.

"Yes!" he said, "we must keep together, come what may."

They looked at each other as they stood there. It was here that they had first come face to face; here that they had first exchanged a glance and a smile. It seemed so long ago; they had grown so old and careworn since. Then, the future had held forth promises, and now those promises had changed to regrets. They went into the house, up the stairs, and in the dusky hall where they had so often paused for a fond good-night. Hugh took her hand in both of his.

"Shall it be to-morrow?" he said. She put her arms around his neck and laid her face upon his breast. "Yes, but it might have been so different for me."—Boston Sunday Herald.

A MOMENT'S ANGER.
How It Embittered the Entire After-Life of Two School-Mates.

In a moment of anger a man may do what he will regret during all his after-life. The following is an illustration of this fact. Two boys, Jerre Blunt and Will Hamlin, had been playfellows from babyhood, going to school together, and studied from the same books. They rarely disagreed.

One morning the two boys started off to school as usual. On the way a dispute arose about a jack-knife. Will had, the previous day, borrowed Jerre's knife; and when he returned it the rivet was loose. Jerre said little at the time, but this unfortunate morning it was alluded to with considerable bitterness.

"You tried to spoil my knife 'cause you haint got one yourself," said Jerre, angrily. "I didn't!" said Will; "an' you lie if you say so!"

More angry words followed; then blows. Neither of the boys could tell who struck the first blow; but they fought like wild beasts. Will was thrown to the ground, and before he could rise Jerre's copper-toed boot hit him twice in the back. He cried out sharply with pain and then lay very still. He was lying partly on his face, his back towards Jerre, and as he did not move Jerre cried out, with boyish scorn:

"Want to make believe I've hurt ye awful! I hope I have, so't you'll let my jack-knife alone!" and he turned and walked towards the school-house. After going a short distance he looked back, and seeing that Will had not moved, he exclaimed:

SCIENTIFIC TRUTH

Regarding the Functions of an Important Organ, of Which the Public Knows But Little—Worthy Careful Consideration. To the Editor of the Scientific American: Will you permit us to make known to the public the facts we have learned during the past 3 years, concerning disorders of the human Kidneys and the organs which diseased Kidneys so easily break down? You are conducting a Scientific paper, and are unprepared except in favor of Truth. It is needless to say, no medical Journal of "Code" standing would admit these facts, for very obvious reasons.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Proprietors of "Warner's Safe Cure."

That we may emphasize and clearly explain the relation the kidneys sustain to the general health, and how much is dependent upon them, we propose, metaphorically speaking, to take one from the human body, place in the wash-bowl before us, and examine it for the public benefit. You will imagine that we have before us a body shaped like a bean, smooth and glistening, about four inches in length, two in width, and one in thickness, a ordinarily weighs in the adult male, about five ounces, but is somewhat lighter in the female. A small organ you say. But underneath the body of an average sized man contains about ten quarts of blood, of which every drop passes through these filters or sewers, as they may be called, many times a day, as they filter through the heart, making a complete revolution in three minutes. From the body they separate the waste material, working away steadily night and day, sleeping or waking, tireless as the heart itself, and fully of such much vital importance; removing impurities from sixty-five gallons of blood each hour, or about forty-nine barrels a day, or 125 hogheads a year! What a wonder that the kidneys can last any length of time under this prodigious strain, treated and neglected as they are!

What is this delicate organ upon which we live with our knife, and will roughly describe its interior. We find it to be of a reddish-brown color, and easily torn, filled with hundreds of little tubes, short and thread-like, starting from the arteries, ending in a little tuft about midway from the outside opening into a cavity of considerable size, which is called the pelvis, or rough speaking, a sac, which is for the purpose of holding the water to further undergo purification, before it passes down from here into the ureters, and so on to the outside of the body. These little tubes are the filters, which do the work automatically, and right here is where the disease of the kidney first begins.

Doing the vast amount of work which they are obliged to, from the slightest irregularity in our habits, from cold, from high living, from stimulants or a thousand and one other causes which occur every day, they become somewhat weakened in their filtering forces.

What is the result? Congestion or stoppage of the current of blood in the small blood vessels surrounding them, which become blocked; these delicate membranes are irritated; inflammation is set up, then pus is formed, which collects in the pelvis and the tubes are at first partially, and soon are totally, unable to do their work. The pelvic sac goes on distending with this corruption, pressing upon the blood vessels, and thus, in this time, remember, the blood, which is entering the kidneys to be filtered, is passing through this terrible, disgusting pus, for it can not take any other route! Now, think of it for a moment. Do you realize the importance, nay the vital necessity, of having the kidneys in order! Can you expect when they are diseased or obstructed, no matter how little, that you can have pure blood and escape disease? It would be just as reasonable to expect, if a post-house were set across Broadway and five thousand wagons were compelled to go through its pestilential doors, an escape from contagion and disease, as for one to expect the blood to escape pollution when the filter is running through a diseased kidney.

Now, what is the result? Why, that the blood takes up and deposits this poison as it goes into every organ, into every inch of muscle, tissue, flesh and bone, from your head to your feet. And whenever, from hereditary influences or otherwise, any part of the body is weaker than another, a countless train of diseases is established, such as consumption in weak lungs, dyspepsia, where there is a delicate stomach, nervousness, insanity, paralysis, or heart disease in those who have weak nerves.

As a matter of fact, the effects of the poison, as it requires pure blood to keep it in right action. It increases its stroke in number and force to compensate for the natural weakness of the heart, in its endeavor to crowd the impure blood through this obstruction, causing pain, palpitation, or an out-of-breath feeling. Unnatural as this forced action of the heart must soon alter, becoming weaker and weaker until one day it suddenly stops, and death from apparent "heart disease" is the verdict.

But the medical profession, learned and dignified, call these diseases by high-sounding names, treat them alone, and patients die. For the arteries are carrying slow death to the organs, and the disease is being brought from these supporting, pus-laden kidneys which here in our wash-bowl are very purification itself, and which should have been cured first.

But this is not all the kidneys have to do for you must remember that each adult takes about seven pounds of nourishment every twenty-four hours to supply the waste of the body which is constantly going on, a waste equal to the quantity taken in. In this, too, the kidneys have to separate from the blood, with all other decomposing matter.

But you say: "My kidneys are all right. I have no pain in the back." Mistaken! Many people die of kidney disease, yet have a character that the organs are rotten, and yet they have never there had a pain nor an ache.

Because the disease begins, as we have shown in the interior of the kidney, where there are few nerves of feeling to convey the sensation of pain. Why this is so we do not know.

When you consider their great work, the delicacy of the structure, the ease with which they are deranged, can you wonder that the health of our men and women, Health and long life can not be expected when so vital an organ is impaired. No wonder some writers say we are degenerate, and that you see the great, the extreme importance of keeping this machinery in working order! Could the finest engine do even a fractional part of this work without attention from the engineer! Don't you see how dangerous this hidden disease is! It is lurking about us constantly, without giving any indication of its presence.

The most skillful physicians can not detect it at times for the kidneys themselves can not be examined by any means, as which we have at our command. Even an analysis of the water, chemically and microscopically, reveals nothing definite in many cases, even when the kidneys are fairly broken down.

Then look out for them, as disease, no matter where situated, to 93 per cent., as the filter after death examination shows, its origin in the breaking down of these secreting tubules in the interior of the kidney.



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SONGS OF PROMISE. (32.) Tenney and Hoffman, is the newest book for Sunday Schools. Superior collection. In press and nearly ready—Anthems of Primitives. PIANO CLASSICS. (31.) is a great favorite with good pianists. LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR. A Reliable Remedy for Liver Complaints and Biliousness, or a deranged or impure condition of the Liver, as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bilemness, Jaundice, Headache, Stomach Troubles, etc. It regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the system, restores digestion, and gives a healthy complexion. Thousands of testimonials prove its merit. An authentic WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS REFERENCE.

GOOD ENOUGH FAMILY OIL CAN. The most practical, large sized Oil Can in the market. Lampsize filled directly by the pump without lifting can. No dipping of tin or Tube. No Friction to leak and waste contents. No explosion. Close perfectly air-tight. No Leakage—No Spillage—No Evaporation. Don't be lured by worthless imitations. Buy the best. Good Enough Family Oil Can. WINFIELD MANF'G. CO., Warren, Ohio. Sold by First-Class Dealers Everywhere. SUPPLIED BY JOHNS.

ASK FOR THE W. L. DOUGLAS. Best material, perfect fit, equal to any made every pair warranted. Take none unless stamped with the name of W. L. Douglas, Boston and Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. For the W. L. Douglas, send address on postal card to W. L. Douglas, Boston, Mass.

UNRAVLED ORGANS. On the EAST HINE system, payments at the rate of \$3.25 per month, up, 100 notes, \$2 to \$300. Sent on 10 days' trial. UPRIGHT PIANOS. Constructed on the new method of stringing, on similar terms. Send for descriptive Catalogue.

MASON & HAMLIN. NOW SELL THEIR UPRIGHT PIANOS. Constructed on the new method of stringing, on similar terms. Send for descriptive Catalogue.

JONES. PAYS THE FREIGHT. 5 Ton Wagon Scale, 10 Ton Wagon Scale, 20 Ton Wagon Scale, 30 Ton Wagon Scale. BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

A Druggist's Story. Mr. Isaac C. Chapman, druggist, Newburg, N.Y., writes us: "I have for the past year sold Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I can say of it that I can not say of any other medicine. I have never heard a customer speak of it but to praise its virtues in the highest manner. I have recommended it in a great many cases of whooping cough with the happiest effects."

THE NEW DEPARTURE DRUMS. Are made with patent double bottom rods and folding knee rest. Light, substantial and handsome. Used in the best Bands and Orchestras. Unequaled for tone, surpass all other in finish and appearance. If nearest Music dealer does not keep them, write to us for Illustrated catalogue.

BOYS and GIRLS PAPER. Such men as Dr. A. J. Gordon, and S. P. Smith, author of "My Country," and others declare it "the best paper yet seen." Brightest and best, etc. Do you want it? Send for the Little Christian, or write to H. L. HASTINGS, 40 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

A CHARITABLE construction—The poor house.—Puck.

Chase County Courant, Official Paper of Chase County, Kansas.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher. The long felt want is filled. An electrical machine that indicates the name of the next station on a railroad has been invented.

Mr. Pullman says: "Some way has got to be devised for dividing the Pullman company's immense and increasing surplus." Why not charge the public a reasonable price for berths and pay the porters a living salary and relieve the traveling public from supporting them by contributions?

Exchange: There is nothing speculative in well-established newspaper property. A newspaper is hard to build up and proportionately hard to pull down. It is an aggregation of atoms, and its segregation, under the most favorable circumstances, takes years and years.

Bureau Messenger: A gentleman dropped into the office the other day and after reading exchanges for a few minutes he suddenly remarked: "Why I thought somebody said that Burlington was a dead town." "Well, perhaps it is," he remarked. "Not much," he replied, and looking up we noticed that he had the Independent and the Republican-Patriot spread out before him.

Since the year 1860 our government has given away 172,000,000 acres of the public and to aid the building of railroads. Of this vast amount of land, Commissioner Sparks estimates that 100,000,000 are now subject to forfeiture for non-fulfillment of condition.

A quarrel between the workmen and their employers in a single mill in Frankford, Philadelphia, has led to the shutting down of all the mills in that suburb, throwing nine hundred men out of work. If the Knights of Labor undertake to render assistance to the locked out men in Frankford the Manufacturers' Association propose to summarily close all the mills in Philadelphia, thus throwing 75,000 people out of employment.

A CARD FROM COL. WOOD. W. E. TIMMONS:—Permit me to thank those who stood by me so nobly in the late political fight; as I had to be defeated, I am glad it was by the regular Republican nominee and not by a bushwacker.

COME HUMAN NATURE. Another story from the school room may not be out of place here. A boy brought his teacher some very beautiful and sweet smelling spring flowers the other morning for which she thanked him very kindly and placed them in a tumbler of water upon her desk. In the course of the morning the youthful giver held up his hand and said: "Please, ma'am, can I wet my sponge?" "No," said the teacher, "not just now."

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

LANDLORDISM.

The American citizen would do well to consider a few facts in the case. There are now 20,647,000 acres of land in the United States owned by foreign landlords and syndicates. The amount of land thus owned is as large as Ireland. Indeed one Irish landlord is said to draw \$400,000 annual income in rack rents from his estates in Illinois. One Englishman in London owns 700,000 acres in American land. The census of 1880 showed that there were 1,024,601 tenant farmers in the United States. That number must have increased considerably in six years, and at the present time our American "peasantry" probably outnumbered that of Great Britain and Ireland combined.

THE SANTA FE QUESTION. Chicago Times: For the past three months parties have been at work surveying and doing other work toward locating the site for a bridge across the Missouri river at Sibley, Mo. A few days ago the men finished their labors and departed. The gentlemen having charge of the work stated that the location had been selected, and that inside of a year the construction of the bridge would commence but refused to divulge the name of the road that would build it.

CONSPIRACY LAWS. Within the last year it has been demonstrated in New York and Pennsylvania that the statutes are ample for the punishment of laboring men who combine lawlessly to advance wages by injuring the business or property of employers; preventing other men from working by violence or intimidation, or performing acts opposed to the public welfare.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS RAILWAY. Double Daily Passenger Service. Memphis, Vicksburg & New Orleans. Through the prehistoric Indian mound country, with its many limpid streams and lakes, and the

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND. Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1888, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit:

THE LEAVENWORTH DAILY TIMES. THAT IS AN OFFER! D. R. ANTHONY'S PAPER.

COURANT FOR ONLY \$5.00. for a whole year. We have made such arrangements with THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES, that enables us to offer that leading paper with the COURANT, for five dollars only.

THE LEAVENWORTH DAILY TIMES and the COURANT, for \$5.00 per annum.

Election Returns of Chase County, Kansas, Nov. 2, 1888.

Table with columns for Candidates, Votes, and various election categories. Includes names like W. M. Waples, J. W. Hinton, and others.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Oct. 26, 1888, reported expressly for this paper by J. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents.

A DIRT-ARMOR.

A writer in Bingham says: "I would like to describe something which I have found very useful in keeping my little boy clean. It is a gingham blouse with large full sleeves and gathered into a waist-band to which buttons a pair of gingham drawers, made so large and wide as to take in his skirts. The sleeve is gathered into a waist-band. He is dressed for the afternoon, and then protected by his 'armor,' so that he can play as he likes, being easily made ready for the parlor in two minutes."

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their paper, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers refuse to take or neglect to take their paper from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered their paper discontinued.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

Double Daily Passenger Service. Memphis, Vicksburg & New Orleans. Through the prehistoric Indian mound country, with its many limpid streams and lakes, and the

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1888, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit:

Proclamation and Notice of Special Election.

WHEREAS, On the 15th day of October, 1888, the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Chase, State of Kansas, made an order of which the following is a copy:

ORDER. WHEREAS, A petition signed by D. L. Berry and 456 other persons, the same being more than two-fifths of the resident tax-payers of the county of Chase, State of Kansas, having been presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Chase, asking that a special election be called and ordered in said county of Chase, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to subscribe to the capital stock of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company, and issue the bonds of said county of Chase in payment thereof, which petition, exclusive of the signatures is in words and figures as follows, to-wit:

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS: We, the undersigned, your petitioners, being resident tax-payers and legal voters of the said county and state, respectfully petition your honorable body to submit to the qualified electors of said Chase county for their acceptance or rejection, at a special election to be ordered by your honorable body, under and in pursuance of the laws of the State of Kansas, and an act entitled, "An act to enable counties, townships and cities to aid in the construction of railroads, and to request section 8 of chapter 39 of the laws of 1874, which took effect February 27, 1875, and amendments thereto, the following proposition, with the terms and conditions herein specified, to-wit:

That the county of Chase, in the State of Kansas, subscribe for eight hundred shares of one hundred dollars each of the capital stock of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Kansas, and in payment thereof issue to said railroad company eighty bonds of said county of Chase of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, said bonds to be payable at the behest of the fiscal agency of the State of Kansas, New York City, thirty years after the date thereof, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually for which interest coupons shall be attached, payable at the fiscal agency aforesaid.

The subscription of stock and issue of bonds to be upon the following conditions: As soon as said proposition shall be determined in the affirmative, by a majority of the votes cast at said election, the Board of County Commissioners of said county of Chase, for and in behalf of said Chase county, shall order the County Clerk to make, and the County Clerk shall make said subscription in the name of said county of Chase, for said eight hundred shares of capital stock of said railroad company; and when the railroad of said county of Chase is completed, and in operation by or otherwise, from a connection with the Illinois extension of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company, at some favorable point in the valley of the South Fork of the Cottonwood river, in the county of Chase in the State of Kansas, to the north line of said county, via Diamond creek valley in Chase county, the said Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company shall receive eighty thousand dollars of said bonds, and issue eight hundred shares of stock therefor.

The said Board of County Commissioners shall cause such bonds, with interest coupons attached as aforesaid, to be issued in the name of said county of Chase, and shall deliver the said railroad company on delivery of tender to the County Treasurer of said county by said railroad company, of certificates for its shares of fully paid up capital stock of said railroad company, equal in amount to said bonds, dollar for dollar; Provided, said railroad shall be built and completed and in operation by lease or otherwise as aforesaid, with freight and passenger depots or stations at Cottonwood falls, within one third of a mile of the county court house, ready for business, on or before the first day of June, 1887.

Provided, also, that the said railroad company shall establish and maintain a division terminus, with such division facilities as may be necessary for the operation of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad, at a point situated between the cities of Strong City and Cottonwood Falls City, Chase county, Kansas. Provided, further, that if the said Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company should be hindered or delayed in the construction of the said line of railroad by "labor strikes, legal proceedings or extraordinary action of the elements," the length of time so hindered shall be added to the time herein taken to complete said railroad.

The form of ballots to be used at said election shall be: "For the subscription of stock and issue of bonds to the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company," and "Against the subscription of stock and issue of bonds to the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company."

It is therefore, by the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Chase, State of Kansas, ordered said directed that a special election be held in the county of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 16th day of November, 1888, to determine whether the proposition to subscribe for the stock of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company, and issue the bonds of the county of Chase in payment thereof, on the conditions contained in said petition, shall be adopted or rejected. The special election shall be held and returns made and the result ascertained and declared in the same manner as provided by law for general elections. The ballots to be used in said election for and against said proposition shall be of the form and contain the words stated in said petition. Thirty days notice of said election shall first be given, according to law, and the Sheriff of said county of Chase is hereby ordered and directed to give said notice and make due proclamation of said election.

Done at Cottonwood Falls, this 12th day of October, 1888.

M. E. HUNT, E. F. BAKER, J. M. TUTTLE, Board of County Commissioners.

Attest: J. J. Massey, County Clerk. Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, sheriff of Chase county, State of Kansas, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, and in obedience to the aforesaid order of said Board of County Commissioners, do hereby proclaim and give notice that an election will be held in said county of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1888, at the usual voting places therein, to vote in accordance with the aforesaid order of said Board of County Commissioners upon the questions therein submitted.

Witness my hand this 12th day of October, A. D. 1888.

J. W. GRIFFITH, Sheriff Chase County, Kansas.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND. Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1888, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit:

Sw 1/4 of ne 1/4 of ... 19 22 9 8 50 Sw 1/4 of ne 1/4 of ... 19 22 9 8 50 Ne 1/4 of ne 1/4 of ... 39 22 9 5 00 Ne 1/4 of ne 1/4 of ... 39 22 9 5 00 Sw 1/4 of ne 1/4 of ... 39 22 9 12 00 Sw 1/4 of ne 1/4 of ... 39 22 9 4 00 Ne 1/4 of sw 1/4 of ... 39 22 9 4 50 Sw 1/4 of sw 1/4 of ... 39 22 9 4 50 Se 1/4 of sw 1/4 of ... 39 22 9 5 00 Improvements ... 39 22 9 3 00 W 1/2 of sw 1/4 of ... 39 22 9 4 00 situated in Chase county, Kansas. Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, Nov. 6th, 1888, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas, as aforesaid, as may be seen by P. M. ASKIN, Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas, October 5, 1888.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS. Will do a general law business, buy and sell real estate and loan money. Abstracts of title furnished free to persons making loans through us. Office on Broadway, opposite the Chase County National Bank. me29-11

THOS. H. GRISHAM, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

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

EMPORIA, KANSAS. Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Grant counties in the State of Kansas; and in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. 1913

CHAS. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS. Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge. me29-11

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton me23-11

5 N WOOD, A M MACKAY, J A SMITH, WOOD, MACKAY & SMITH, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in all state and Federal courts. Office 145 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. A. CAMPBELL, H. F. GILLETT, Dealers in

Campbell & Gillett, HARDWARE!

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

STEEL GOODS! FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carry an excellent stock of Agricultural Implements,

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

Wood Mowing Machine and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire. Sole agents for this celebrated wire, the best now in use.

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand. A COMPLETE TINSHOP.

Have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC Veterinary Specifics. Cure Diseases of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY. In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R., &c.

Used by U. S. Government. STABLE CHART Mounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free. Humphrey's Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

AN OFFER THAT IS AN OFFER! D. R. ANTHONY'S PAPER.

THE LEAVENWORTH DAILY TIMES. ANY THE COURANT FOR ONLY \$5.00.

for a whole year. We have made such arrangements with THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES, that enables us to offer that leading paper with the COURANT, for five dollars only.

The Times is essentially the stage paper, being a fearless, outspoken, independent Republican journal. It believes in the enforcement of all laws and that the statutes should be strictly enforced.

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

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

The LEAVENWORTH DAILY TIMES and the COURANT, for \$5.00 per annum.

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

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1886.

W. E. TIMMONS, Ed. and Prop.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad size (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 5 in., 7 in., 10 in.) and duration (1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 11 weeks, 12 weeks, 13 weeks, 14 weeks, 15 weeks, 16 weeks, 17 weeks, 18 weeks, 19 weeks, 20 weeks).

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

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for direction (East, West) and time (a.m., p.m.) for various routes including Cedar Pt., Elmdale, and Strong.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS. Governor—John A. Martin. Lieutenant Governor—A. P. Ritchie. Secretary of State—E. R. Allen.

COUNTY OFFICERS. County Commissioners—J. M. Tuttle, J. E. Baker, W. P. Martin. County Treasurer—C. W. Whitson.

CITY OFFICERS. Mayor—J. W. Stone. Police Judge—J. K. Crawford. City Attorney—J. S. Doolittle.

CHURCHES. Methodist Episcopal—Rev. S. Davis. Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Wareham.

ASSOCIATIONS. Knights of Honor—Falls Lodge No. 747. Masonic—Zereth Lodge No. 80 A F & A M.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS. Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Warm and windy, this week. Underwear, at E. F. Holmes's. Quiet election, but a warm contest.

Mr. E. F. Holmes went to Michigan, last week. Underwear at the right prices, at E. F. Holmes's.

Mrs. Ralph Benn arrived here from Idaho, last week. Mr. H. P. Brackett was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. H. P. Brackett has been quite sick for the past week. Mr. Ira B. Walker, of Wichita, left for his home, last Monday.

Union Hotel has been re-papered throughout and put in good repairs. Mr. Wm. Harris was elected County Commissioner in the Third District.

Mr. W. M. Gilmore was elected Trustee of Diamond Creek township. Mrs. Mary Gingrich, nee McClure, died near Emporia, October 25, 1886.

Mr. D. B. Berry received thirty car loads of cattle at Strong City, last Friday. Mr. C. C. Sharp, of Cowland, Hodgeman county, arrived here, last Thursday.

Mr. A. R. Palmer shipped six car loads of cattle to Kansas City, last week. The little daughter of City Marshall G. L. Skinner, of Strong City, is sick with fever.

Mr. R. Ed. Oldberry, of Lexington, Clark county, came in, last week, on a visit at his old home. The Rev. Mr. Sommers, of the U. P. Church, has made a very neat pulpit for his church, in this city.

Mr. T. H. Smith, of Back creek, has our thanks for some very excellent, large potatoes. Mr. F. H. Bartlett is enjoying a visit from his sister, Miss Matilda Bartlett, of Green Springs, Ohio.

The wages of section men on the Santa Fe were reduced from \$1.20 per day to \$1.10, on October 20. Rev. H. F. Eggert, of Strong City, has returned from St. Louis where he was attending a conference.

Through the efforts of Messrs. B. Lantry & Sons a switch engine has been stationed at Strong City. This weather makes one think of overcoats. Look at the line, from \$3.00 upwards, at E. F. Holmes's.

Mr. Bigelow has rented the room recently occupied by Mr. G. W. Hotchkiss, in which to start a feed store. Mrs. Eva Hart, of Decatur, Indiana, who was visiting the family of Mr. A. F. Fritze, of Strong City, has returned home.

Charles Fritze, who was visiting his mother and brother, at Strong City, returned to his home in Indiana, last week. Dr. Davenport, Dentist, will be at Central Hotel, Cottonwood Falls, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 10 and 11.

Miss Isaac Harper, daughter of Mr. J. E. Harper, broke her arm, to-day, while riding on an old wagon at the school house. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hildebrand and Miss Lizzie and Nellie Lantry, of Strong City, were at Emporia, on Wednesday of last week.

The Irish Land League of this county will meet in this city, at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., Nov. 10, 1886, and will be addressed by Mrs. Leis, of Wichita. 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.

T. B. Johnston, we understand, has resigned as postmaster at this place in favor of J. L. Cochran. Mr. Cochran will make a good postmaster.—Strong City Independent.

So say we. The following persons were elected Road Overseers in Falls township: District 2, Jesse Mann; 3, Jas. Austin; 4, Robt. Cuthbert; 6, John Hardley; 7, John Madden; 9, Sol. Varner; 11, P. Yelling; 13, Henry Schnavley; 19, J. North.

The following persons were elected in Falls township: Trustee, Geo. W. Crum; Treasurer, George W. Estes; Clerk, Matt. McDonald; Justices of the Peace, F. B. Hunt and G. W. Hill; Constables, W. H. Winters and A. B. Watson.

While our election returns are very incomplete, still we can safely say that Mr. M. A. Campbell was elected Representative, and Mr. E. W. Ellis was elected District Court Clerk, while Republicans were elected for the rest of the county officers.

Married, on Thursday afternoon, October 21, 1886, at the Congregational church in Strong City, by the Rev. T. J. Pearson, Mr. John Few, of Strong City, and Miss Brownlie, who arrived from Scotland, that morning, in company with her father.

Mr. E. F. Holmes, of this city, was married at Howell, Michigan, Monday, November 1, 1886, to Miss Berta L. Jones. They will be at home, in this city, after November 10. Mr. Holmes is our popular clothier, and he and his happy bride have our best wishes.

The following persons were elected at the regular meeting of the I.O.G.T., held Oct. 26, 1886: C. T. J. W. Stone, V. T., Mrs. T. O. Kelley; Sec'y, L. S. Hackett; F. S. Miss Flora Gandy; Treas., Miss Bertha Gray; Chaplain, R. C. Johnston; Marshall, E. D. Forney; Guard, Miss Stella Kerr; Sentinel, M. L. Hackett.

Col. A. Baekner, agent for, and the Rev. Goben, D. D., President of Baker University, at Baldwin City, Kansas, will be here, November 12th, looking after the interests of education. Dr. Goben will favor the people of this city and vicinity with one of

his most interesting lectures, at 7:30, p. m., at the M. E. church, free to all. The Doctor is an eloquent speaker, and, no doubt, there will be a large turnout to hear him.

Mr. Isaac Alexander is putting up a store room on Broadway, south of the National Bank, which, when completed, is to be occupied by Mrs. Simmons' millinery store. Mr. Geo. W. Hotchkiss having rented the store room occupied by Mrs. Simmons who has temporarily rented the Central Hotel sample room. Mr. Hotchkiss is now at work fixing up his new quarter.

Mr. Geo. Balch and family, of Middle creek, having disposed of their property in this county, have gone to Fresno City, California, to make that their future home. Mr. Balch was one of the pioneers of Chase county, served a term as Sheriff of the county, making a good officer. He has many friends here who wish him and his family well in their new home; and the COURANT joins them in these good wishes.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, was at Topeka, last week, and he informs us that the Santa Fe authorities told him if the bonds for their road were carried in this county, on the 16th instant, that, inside of thirty days from that date, they would have thirty miles of track laid in this county; that they intended to let no man have more than eight miles of road contract, so as to get through in a hurry.

Mr. Ed. Jeffrey, of St. Joseph, Mo., who was here in attendance at the funeral of his son-in-law, Mr. Adolph Noyes, which took place, Sunday afternoon, gave this office a pleasant call on Monday. His daughter, Mrs. May Monfort, of St. Joseph, was also in attendance at the funeral. Mr. Jeffrey informs us that as soon as Mrs. Noyes gets things settled up here she will go to St. Joseph to live.

Rev. H. A. Goben will lecture at Elmdale, in the Congregational church, at 7:30, p. m., Thursday 11th. Dr. Goben has, for years, been one of the instructors at DePauw University, Green Castle, Ind., and is now President of Baker University, of this State. He has already taken rank as one of the foremost among the able men of the West, and an opportunity to hear him should not be lost.

E. M. RANDALL. Died, at his home, in Strong City, on Saturday morning, October 30th, 1886, of consumption, Mr. Adolph Noyes, in the 31st year of his age. Although Mr. Noyes had been sick for a long time his death was somewhat sudden, as he died while sitting in his chair. He was one of the pioneers of the county, having come here with his parents, from Indiana, when yet quite young. His remains were interred in the cemetery west of this city, Sunday afternoon. He leaves a wife and a six-year-old son to mourn his death. He was a good and moral citizen, and highly respected by all who knew him.

BUCK CREEK SCHOOL. Monthly report of the Back creek school ending Oct. 29. Number enrolled 20. Average daily attendance, 17. Those not absent for the month are: Arthur Smith, Anna Crawford, Willie Upton, Mertie Crawford, Harry Upton, Effie Crawford. Those averaging 90 per cent. or above in the monthly examinations are: Mattie Upton, Charles Duckett, Anna Crawford, Tilda Harder, Jennie Upton, Effie Crawford, Willie Upton, Willie Duckett, HATTIEM, GILMAN, Teacher.

ADVERTISED LETTERS. Unclaimed letters remaining in the Cottonwood Falls postoffice Nov. 1st, 1886: Joseph Amauk, Edward Burdick, Harry Bonewell, Sarah Barney, J. G. Crawford, G. M. Clevenger, Geo. Drummond, Andrew Drummond, Eliza Drummond, E. T. Hahner, A. M. Hooger, A. G. Hartman, John Henry Judd, Annie McRae, (2) Mrs. J. S. Michell, Ellen O'Brien, A. Rhodes, W. M. Shumabe, Eugene Sampwell, M. Vanderpilt, E. Williams.

Those calling for any of the letters will please say "Advertised." Those letters still unclaimed Dec. 1, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. L. P. PUGH, P. M.

STRAYED. From the range, southwest of Cottonwood Falls, a white cow and calf, cow branded on left hip with a combined 76. A liberal reward is offered for information as to her whereabouts. HENRY BONEWELL.

GEN. McLELLAN'S MEMOIRS. Are now in press—one volume of about 700 pages. It bears the title, "McClellan's Own Story." The book is exactly what the title indicates. McClellan, dead, lifts the veil which has concealed the true history of 1861 and 1862. For more than twenty years every intelligent American has been saying, "I wish I could hear McClellan's own story." THIS BOOK CONTAINS IT. It is sold by subscription. Anyone wanting a good paying agency, should address at once. S. F. JUNKIN & Co., General Agents, Kansas City, Mo. oct 14-4w

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

SETH J. EVANS. PROPRIETOR OF THE FEED EXCHANGE EASTSIDE OF BROADWAY COTTONWOOD FALLS. LOW PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION. Paid to ALL RIDERS. Good Rigs at ALL HOURS. BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP, ESTABLISHED IN 1867; ALWAYS ON HAND Harness, Saddles, Blankets, Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRUNKS AND VALISES ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE, Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.

BUSINESS BREVITIES. We make a specialty of babies' pictures and get them quick 'n' a wink. O. M. ELLIS. Having secured the services of a practical photographer, I can guarantee the people of this county first-class work. O. M. ELLIS.

Teeth extracted without pain, at Central Hotel, November 11 to 13, three days only, by Dr. C. F. Gray. Duplicate of any pictures ever made at the photograph gallery in this city can be obtained at any time; and duplicate of the views made in the county, last summer. The largest display of fine photographs ever seen in Emporia is at S. H. Waite's on Sixth avenue. Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 cents; roasts at 6 to 8 cents; for boiling, at 5 to 6 cents.

Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store. D. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a workmanlike manner, without any humbuggery whatever. Remember, the finest photographic work is made at Waite's on Sixth avenue, Emporia, Kansas. If you want to see the finest photographic work ever seen in the west you should go to Waite's, West Sixth avenue, Emporia, Kansas. Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

Waite, Sixth avenue, Emporia, Kansas, never allows any poor work to leave his rooms. Remember the name, Sixth avenue, west of Commercial street. J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call. 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 you want work done or not. The "lightning" process is used in making all photographs at the Cottonwood Falls gallery. It is sure to catch the babies. Do not order your nursery stock until you see George W. Hill, as he represents the Stark Nurseries, of Louisiana, Mo., the oldest and best in the West. The photograph gallery in this city is re-opened and they are doing some fine work in their line. Call and see samples. You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements at Campbell & Gillett's.

STOCKS, GRAIN, OIL. For ones are daily made by successful operators in ST. LOUIS, ST. CINCINNATI AND OIL. These investments frequently pay from \$200 to \$500 or more on each \$100 invested. I buy and sell, Stocks, Grain and Oil on commission, in any amount, on margins to suit customers. Stock Privileges a specialty. Address for circulars, WILLIAMS RICHARDS, Banker and Broker, 38, 40 & 42 Broadway, New York. WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling booklet. Beginners succeed readily. None fail. Terms free. HALL'S BOOK CO., Augusta, Maine.

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

R. M. RYAN, TRAINER AND BREEDER OF ROADSTERS & TROTTING HORSES; ALSO Feed and Training Stable; Will Feed Boarding Horses CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND OATS.

MCQ. GREEN, M. D., ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office and residence near the Catholic church pays special attention to chronic diseases, especially those of females. He carries and dispenses his own medicines. feb-17

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Fearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. feb-17

JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. dec-17

M. LAWRENCE, MERCHANT TA ILOR, Satisfaction Guaranteed, and Charges Reasonable, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. nov-26-17

J. W. MCWILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869. Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Land for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. apr-17-17

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

JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEY TO LOAN In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, call and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. apr-17-17

NEW DRUGS, THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS, HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb-15-17

EVERGREEN HEDGES! Millions of Arbor Vitae, the best evergreen hedge plant known. One thousand plants by mail, post paid, 1 to 8 inches, \$1.00 to \$1.50; \$2.50; 8 to 15 inches, \$3.00. Twenty-five other varieties of EVERGREENS, all sizes, and all of the most desirable varieties of TREES, SEEDLINGS and larger trees, at very LOW PRICES.

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 given on fall orders. Full catalogue free. Address Geo. Finney, Evergreen Nurseries, Door C-5, Wis.

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

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

FOR ONE IN SORE DISTRESS.

Behold, on Lot's Thresh,
Hear the tramp that beats behind!
Scarcely the track I stumbled keep!

Sunday-School Lessons.

FOURTH QUARTER.
Oct. 31—Jesus Risen. John 20:1-18
Nov. 7—Thomas Convicted. John 20:26-31

THINGS FROM COREA.

The Work of the Christian Churches in
This Eastern Land—Material and Political Progress.

Original Article

This land of the "Morning Calm"
until recently, almost a terra incognita,
because of its exclusiveness, through
treaty stipulations with Western nations,

time nearly an infidel. It is exceedingly
doubtful, even in his most callow
days, if he held such views. If he
ever did it is beyond question that
later in life he discarded all such notions.

VINEGAR-MAKING.

Three Simple Methods Which Have Stood
Successful Tests.

Vinegar-making is a very simple process.
Almost any sweet liquid, if left
exposed to the action of the atmosphere
for a few weeks, will change to acetic acid.

Another method is to use potato
water. "Take a quantity of potatoes,
wash them till thoroughly clean, then
place in a large kettle and boil till done.

Another recipe which was tested in
the editor's family last winter and
found good, is to take one quart of
common field corn, picked over and
washed clean, then put in a pan or
pail and cover with warm water.

CRUSHING A DUDE.

How Uncle Phil Armour Salted a Two-
Legged Hog.

Millionaire Phil Armour has a pleasant
custom of buying a suit of office
clothes once a year for each of his office
employees. This year all but one of the
boys visited a certain tailor on the South
side and were measured for suits ranging
in price from \$50 to \$35.

"Is he at work in any of our departments?"
Mr. Armour asked, turning to one of his lieutenants.

"Yes; he works in the — room,"
was the reply.
"Ah, eh; has he drawn his money for this month?"

"No, sir; not yet."
"Well, then, go get his salary and
give it to me, and tell him I want to see
him at once."
When the dude tripped up to the millionaire
the latter cleared his throat and said:

A GREAT PUZZLE.

The Arithmetical Problem Which a
Saratoga Magazine Failed to Solve.

There is one summer boarder at Saratoga
who, if not of the social swim, is
in it, and has never failed to be present
during the season for the past thirty
years. He is known as the old pop-corn
man. Men may come and men
may go, and women too, but he apparently
goes on forever. He is lopsided and
lame, talks with a drawl, and is as
homely as a hedge-fence, but clean and
neat in his appearance. His voice is a
cross between a sick cat and a fog-horn,
as it begins with tremendous volumes,
but sinks into a crescendo-diminuendo,
then dies in an expiring silence. His
refrain is always the same:

"Pop-c-o-r-n,
P-o-p-o-r-n,
P-o-p-o-r-n,
P-o-p-o-r-n."
"Jim, how much is your pop-corn?"
said a swell one day.

"I ko-r-r-n-t m-a-a-ke it-out!" he
said in a troubled voice. "I ko-r-r-n-t
m-a-a-ke out heow much a p-pound of
p-pork comes to at t-t cents a pound!"
—Detroit Free Press.

At Merced, Cal., a harvester driving-
wheel struck a boulder, producing
sparks which set fire to the standing
grain, and 240 acres of wheat, 550 acres
of grass, and 150 acres of stubble were
burned.

WINTER WRAPS.

Some of the Handsome Shapes and Shades
of the Present Season.

Plain and broad velvet will be
combined and fashioned into the most
artistic shapes in wraps and costumes,
and never before in the history of
America's dry goods business has there
been such a magnificent system in dress-
making carried on as at the present time.

Another lovely garment is in black
plush and a celienne, the latter covered
with jet and cashmere beads in Oriental
designs. It is cut in the back, with
long sleeves in front and muff, or barrel,
sleeves, as they are sometimes called,
the whole bordered with silver fox fur.

A rich, black velvet mantle is almost
covered with frise embroidery, the
leaves outlined with and all the
veinings of very fine cut jet. The shape
is short at the back, but the fronts are
long and broad, covering the entire
front of the dress until they begin to
taper, as they are finished at the ends
in points. The whole is bordered with
black silk lace, beaded with large
beads and jet ornaments. It is
lined with plain black satin.

The new blouses are very pretty. Some
of them show a variety of colors or
mixture plaids, and those with the jaunty
coachman's cape are very stylish for
young ladies. The cloth garments are
principally in what are known as tailor
styles. The Newmarket and pelisse
shapes remain popular for ladies who
prefer long garments, and many of
these are made precisely like a gentleman's
light overcoat, being lined and
finished with satin and braid or stitched
with raw edges, on fine goods. The
fancy for manish fashions has reached
such a height that there is a demand for
garments made to order by men tailors,
who are now employed at first-class
dry goods houses for the purpose. The
coats are trimmed with braid, serge
buttons of men's overcoat size and the
same finish of pockets, lapels and collar.
—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE BEST BEEF.

The Class of Steers Which Always Sells
at Good Figures.

Farmers in general hardly realize the
extent to which their future success with
cattle depends upon grading up to a
high point. I refer now to feeding cattle,
that is, such as are bred mainly for
meat production. Stock growing and
general farming are by many said not
to be as remunerative as formerly.
Over-production is said to be the cause
of this. If this applied to cattle, it is
certainly not to the higher grades, but
to the lower, for no matter how hard
the times, or how depressed the industries
in general are, the higher classes
of steers always sell quickly at good
figures. Since the discovery—for it
should take rank as one of the discoveries
of the age—that it is more profitable
to feed cattle for meat production
from early calthood up to the period
when they are two yearlings, or at
most as two-year-olds or a little past,
it is indispensable that high grading-up
be practiced, as we can not have marketable
steers at the higher grades, but
less than the age named here, or
at least high grade stock.

The notion entertained by many that
young beef (that is, of the age named)
is to such a degree immature—called,
derisively, "baby beef"—as to be immature,
is a very palpable error. After the
calf ceases to suckle its dam, depending
thereafter upon food like that given
to grown-up cattle, the meat ceases
to be veal, and, in every sense of
the word, is beef, as nutritious from a
long yearling as from a four-year old.
It contains just as much fibre and
meat juices as the same, though, of
course, the fibre is more tender than
that of the ox, without being less nutritious.
In fact, it is a question not yet
settled at just what age meat of any
kind begins to lose ground, in point
of nutritiousness, by reason of having
too much age, becoming, as it is quite
liable to, too hard in its fiber to be easily
acted upon by the human stomach.
—Cincinnati Times.

Bogus Butter in Bengal.

The native community throughout
Bengal has been greatly excited lately
by the discovery that extensive adulteration
is carried on in the manufacture
of ghee, or clarified butter, an article
in daily use in every native household.
The intensity of the popular feeling on
the subject is accounted for by the fact
that the adulteration is effected
either with beef and mutton fat, the
eating of which is a deadly sin in the
eyes of the Hindus, or with lard, which
the Mohammedans consider unclean
food. Both Hindus and Mohammedans
have called on the Government to
protect them by legislation, and have urged
the necessity for immediate action, so
that the measures might come into
force before the Durga Puja and Mohurram,
the great festivals of the two
religions. —N. Y. Post.

CURIOS RAILWAYS.

Tracks Laid on Tree-Tops, Over Ice, in the
Air and Underground.

In a small book entitled "Wonders
and Curiosities of the Railway," the
author, Mr. W. S. Kennedy, touches
on the anomalous and entertaining
features of his subject in chapters bearing
such suggestive titles as "The Lightning
Harnessed," "The Locomotive in
Slippers," "The Luxuries of Travel,"
and "A Handful of Curiosities." The
average reader who has not made railway
building a special study, will perhaps
be astonished to learn that there
have been railroads, not only under
the ground and in the air, but among
the tree-tops and on the ice, while
the model of even a submarine railway
has been exhibited.

It appears that some time ago a locomotive
on sled-runners was constructed
in Scotland, and employed for drawing
passengers and freight over the ice
between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt.
The two driving wheels in the rear were
studded with sharp spikes, whereas the
front part of the engine rested on a sled
which was swiveled, and turned to the
right or left by wheels working in connection
with an endless screw and a
segment rack. From this locomotive,
which is said to have run eighteen miles
an hour in any direction, the transition
is natural to railroads whose ties and
track have been laid on the frozen surface
of rivers. Mr. Kennedy tells us that
in 1879, when the mercury stood
twenty degrees below zero, a train of
the Northern Pacific railroad passed
over the Missouri river on ice three feet
thick. The pressure which the ice resisted
may be estimated from the fact that
the track was laid on twelve foot
ties, and that the cars carried over a
quantity of railroad iron as well as a
number of visitors. About a year after
a similar road was built across the river
St. Lawrence at Hochelaga. In this
instance a rough road-bed was first levelled
in the ice; then crossbeams were
fitted in, and upon these were placed
longitudinal beams which were themselves
crossed by the ties that held the
rails, water being then pumped over the
whole structure to freeze it down.

Even more novel is the idea of grading
for a railroad through a forest with a
cross-cut saw, and laying the ties on
the stumps. This has actually been
done in Sonoma County in this State.
Here the trees were sawed off and levelled,
and the ties fastened on the
stumps, two of which were huge red-
woods, standing side by side, and sawed
off seventy-five feet from the ground.
So firm is this support that cars loaded
with heavy logs can pass over with
perfect security. It is not generally known
that in 1839 no less than fifty-two miles
of the projected road of the Ohio Railroad
Company was laid on wooden piles,
which were from seven to twenty-eight
feet long, and driven ten feet apart in
four rows. No train, however, was ever
run over this track. Several wooden-track
railways, on the other hand, are
actually operated in the United States
and Canada. One of these, in the province
of Quebec, is thirty miles long, and
is used in the transportation of timber.
The rails are of maple, and trains are
said to run over them with remarkable
smoothness, at the rate of twenty-five
miles an hour. Another wooden-track
railway, more than fifteen miles long,
has been constructed on the grading of
the abandoned South Carolina Central
railroad, in order to carry the products
of turpentine distilleries to a market.

Still more curious are what Mr. Kennedy
would call the bicycle railways,
where the car wheels run on a single
rail. One called the "steam caravan"
was begun in Syria, between Aleppo
and Alexandretta, but apparently never
finished. In the case of this experiment
the rail was raised on a wall of masonry
twenty-eight inches high, and seventeen
and one-half inches broad. On this one
rail were to travel the wheels of the
locomotive and the carriages attached,
but it was intended to brace the engine
and the last car in the train by obliquely
placed leather-covered wheels, running
along the sides of the wall, which wheels
were further to serve as brakes. A single
rail, or bicycle-railroad, has also been
built in the United States, and was in
operation at Phoenixville, Pa., in 1876.
Since that date a two-wheeled locomotive
has been made in Gloucester, N. J., for
an elevated railroad in Atlanta, Ga. With
these bicycle engines may be compared
the railway velocipedes, many of which,
we learn, are used on Western railroads.
These, which have a wheel on each track,
can be propelled by the feet and hands
of the rider at the rate of twenty miles
an hour.

It will probably be news to most persons
that in 1876, at Paris, one Dr. La
Combe exhibited the model of a submarine
railway which he proposed to
lay on the bottom of the channel between
Dover and Calais. On a road-bed
of concrete, three galvanized iron
engines may be placed, two on the track
and one in the center. To the central
rail the car was to be attached by
rollers, in order to prevent it being
derailed by the waves. The boat-car
was to be air-tight, and driven by a propeller
screw worked by compressed air.
Fresh air was to be supplied to the
occupants of the car by a tube running
up to the surface of the water, where
it would be affixed to a buoy. Finally,
a series of buoys on the surface would
mark out the track of the car, which,
in case of any accident could be cut
loose below, whereupon it would rise
to the surface. —San Francisco Argonaut.

Following Instructions.

Mamie—Now, Tommy, don't be a pig!
You've got my cake and yours, too. I'll
just run and tell ma.

Tommy—Go on, tattle-tale! Ma won't
do nothin'.

Mamie—You just bet she will when I
tell her.

Tommy—She won't neither. Only this
mornin' she told me I always must
take your part. So, smarty! —Rambler.

The Visalia (Cal.) Delta says: There
is an exhibition at Nanscaven's drug-
store a mammoth turnip, which was
grown in Tulare County at an altitude
of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea.
It weighs ten pounds, and measures
thirty-four inches around its largest
circumference.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—At least 1,300,000 persons in London
utterly neglect public worship.

—Spokane (W. T.) schools are over-
crowded with pupils, and rooms have
been rented to accommodate the scholars.

—The senior Bishop of the Church of
England, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Pelham,
Bishop of Norwich, has just completed
the thirtieth year of his episcopate.

—An English rector expelled a boy
from school because he did not make
obedience by bowing to his clerical majesty
on the street. The school is a public
one, receiving a Government grant.

—Adolph Sutro, a rich citizen of San
Francisco, Cal., has donated to the public
school children of that city forty-five
thousand seedling pine trees, to be
planted on the grounds adjoining the
schools.

—Half a century ago in Turkey it
was considered a shame for a woman
to read. To-day two schools for girls
in Constantinople have been established
by the Sultan himself.

—Congressman Rockwell told some
Massachusetts farmers the other day
that agricultural colleges were proper
enough, "only they have a tendency to
wean the young men away from the
farm."

—Mr. McMasters, of Toronto, who
erected the building for the Baptist in-
stitute at Woodstock, Can., and endow-
ed seven of its professors, has recently
added \$250,000 to his gifts for the
purpose of making it a full college.

—In some English churches in Australia
there are surplined choirs in which
there are young women who are habited
in surplises, and mortar-board caps.
They are said to look very "stunning,"
and the young men come to the services
in great forces to see them.

—The German-Austrian schoolmasters
believe that the Austrian children
have spoiled since logging in the schools
was abolished, and petition the Govern-
ment for the restoration of the rod.
But the Government believes that both
children and soldiers are better than
the flogging days, and will not grant the
pedagogues' petition.

—Here's a real reform at last. When
the two hundredth anniversary of a
church was celebrated in Hackensack
recently, reviving a good old custom,
all the women worshippers removed
their hats. The Syracuse Standard
suggests that the reform be made general
and permanent. Sisters, in the
name of reverence, let it be so.

—In the year 986 the University of
Cairo, Egypt, is said to have numbered
more than four thousand students.
In the year 1876 it had under the instruction
of 231 professors, 7,595 students,
natives of Europe, Asia and Africa.
The instruction has always been free,
and lodgings and bread have been
always furnished to foreign students un-
able to pay for them.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Pride is the summer of character,
because it goeth before a fall. —White-
hall Times.

—Knowledge is that which next to
virtue truly and essentially raises one
man above another.

—Never attempt to telegraph an offer
of marriage. It should be sent by mail.
—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

—It is as great a point of wisdom to
hide ignorance as to discover knowledge.
—Selden.

—The phrase "in due time" probably
means the first of the month, for
that is when the bills come in. —Tid-
bits.

—The bootblack and the college profes-
sor work for the same object—that
of polishing the understanding. —Dan-
ville Beecher.

—A wise man's heart is like a broad
hearth that keeps the coals (his pas-
sions) from burning the house. Good
deeds in this life are coals raked up in
embers, to make a fire next day. —Sir
T. Overbury.

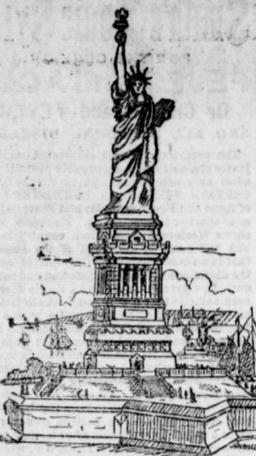
—Tramp—Please help me; I am a
Charleston sufferer. Old gentleman—
Ah, indeed; a sufferer by that awful
earthquake! What did you lose?
Tramp—I lost a bet how many shocks
there was. —Life.

MR. LINCOLN'S RELIGION.

With a Million Armed Men at His Com-
mand He Always Turned to God as the
Country's Savior.

A letter in a St. Louis paper lately,
in giving some interesting incidents of
President Lincoln's early life, repeats
the persistent story that he was at one

LIBERTY'S LIGHT.



Unveiling of Bartholdi's Colossal Statue at New York.

A Gala Day in the Metropolis—A Parade With 30,000 Soldiers and Civilians in Line.

Reviewed by the President, Members of His Cabinet and Our French Visitors.

The Naval Parade, Ceremonies of the Island and Final Winding Up With a Grand Pyrotechnic Display—The Statue and Its Dimensions.

New York, Oct. 28.—The rain, which fell almost continuously for thirty-six hours, did not cease until about daylight this morning. The sky did not clear, however, and the thousands of anxious sightseers who began to pour into the streets at an early hour met a damp, foggy atmosphere, which threatened a renewal of rain at any moment.

The storm greatly interfered with the work on Bedloe's Island yesterday, but as little was left to do, it did not matter very much whether it rained or not. The workmen tore down the old, narrow steps that led up the embankment and replaced them with a wider and more substantial stairway. They also laid a broad wooden walk leading to the ground entrance to the front of the fort. The platform that has stood in one of the northwestern angles of the inclosure was removed and the platform for the speakers made ready for their reception. A hand-some six French flag will be placed over the face of the statue.



THE FACE.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock all thoroughfares showed signs of unusual activity. All trains were crowded to their utmost capacity with people hurrying to advantageous points to view the grand procession. In the vicinity of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, the point at which the procession was to form, all was bustle and commotion as early as eight o'clock. Civic and military companies arrived faster than they could be assigned to their proper places.

At a few minutes past ten o'clock the head of the column began to move down Fifth avenue, led by the Fifth United States Artillery and Military Band. Then followed the United States Naval brigade, United States Army brigade, Second regiment New Jersey National Guard and a detachment of Massachusetts volunteer militia. These composed the first division.

The second division was led by Gilmore's famous band. Then followed the First Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., acting as escort to the French column. The French column contained the Societe Colmarienne; Union Alsacienne; Societe Alsaco-Lorraine; Mardi Gras Association; Societe De Philanthropie; Union Chorale De Newark; Union Francaise; of Elizabeth; Le Freyenne; of Boston; L'Autie; of New York; Le Societe Cosmopolite; L'Helvetienne; L' Alliance and L' Union Fraternelle.

Then came another fine band of music, which was followed by nearly a dozen more French societies. Behind the Frenchmen came the United States Judges and other high officials of the United States in carriages, and Governors of States and Territories and other high dignitaries, also in carriages, who brought up the rear of the second division.

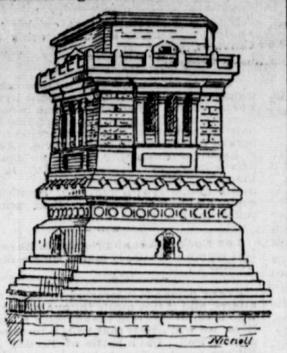
The third division was headed by Sheriff Grant as marshal, and was composed of mayors of cities; a battalion of Philadelphia police; Brooklyn police; veterans of the war of 1812; veterans of the Mexican war, and the military order of the Loyal Legion.

The fourth, fifth and sixth divisions were composed of military organizations. Then came the educational division; then more military; Washington's carriage, drawn by blue horses, escorted by the Continental Guard of Washington, and the old Washington Continental Guard, mounted. Firemen, Knights of Pythias and other organizations all helped to make up the other four divisions.

As this brilliant column passed down Fifth avenue it was received by the enormous crowds, which flanked it on either side with mighty cheers. As the procession approached the reviewing stand at Madison square, where President Cleveland and members of his cabinet were waiting, a slight drizzle of rain began falling, not enough, however, to disturb the crowd or spoil the spectacle.

After passing through Madison square the column moved on down Fifth avenue to Washington square, where it turned into Broadway, thence down Broadway to the open space behind the post-office, called Mall street, into Park Row under the triumphal arch in front of the World office, and back into Broadway. This de-

tour was more in order to pay a compliment to the enterprise of the World, in raising the sum necessary for raising Bartholdi's great work.



AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION—THE PEDESTAL.

From Park Row the route was again down Broadway to Courtland street and Maiden Lane, where most of the military, turning to right or left, made their way to the river.

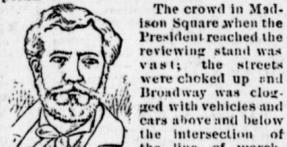
The head of the procession reached the City Hall at noon. At the same time, whenever the music of the bands ceased, the chiming of Trinity Church could be heard playing National airs of France and America.

President Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary Bayard, drove to the reviewing stand at Madison square. He was followed by Secretaries Whitney, Vilas and Lamar and Colonel Lamont.

After leaving Broadway at Courtland street and Maiden Lane, nearly all the military and civic companies made their way homeward.

At this hour (1:15 p. m.), the procession is still winding its way past the United Press office, 187 Broadway, having been over an hour in progress. All the vessels in North river are gaily decorated with flags, the Great Atlantic liners being particularly noticeable as they lay at their docks, one mass of color aloft.

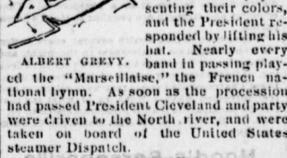
The naval parade, which forms another marked feature of the day, was set for one o'clock. The sound of the preparatory gun, which should have been fired at 12:45 p. m., was not heard until one o'clock, and there was considerable delay in getting the vessels which were to take part into line. Twenty minutes later the signal for the start was given, and the vessels moved slowly in double line from Forty-fifth street down North river, past a fleet of war vessels, toward Liberty Island. This procession was in charge of Lieutenant-commander Rich, and consisted of two divisions. The first division was headed by the United States coast survey steamer Gedney, and consisted of all the larger vessels. The second division consisted of tugs and miscellaneous craft of all descriptions. The vessels presented a beautiful sight as they steamed down the Hudson. On reaching Liberty Island, they passed astern of the man-of-war anchored below the island, then up between them and the island, till they came to abreast of the statue head on tide, where they remained at anchor until the end of the ceremonies at that point.



M. BARTHOLDI.

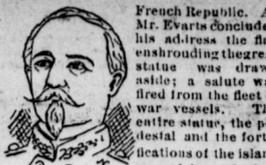
The crowd in Madison square when the President reached the reviewing stand was vast; the streets were choked up and Broadway was clogged with vehicles and cars above and below the intersection of the line of march. When Governor Hill mounted the platform he was cheered, but when Bartholdi, the sculptor, appeared, he was easily recognized by the mass, who had seen his portrait on programmes and in the illustrated papers, a shout went up from those nearest the stand. The cry of "Bartholdi" was then caught up by both the reviewing and grand stands. The crowds on the avenue curbed up and down heard the name and passed it to the people in the park and side streets until the heavy air was shaken with a roar of cheering that must have gladdened the heart of the Alsatian, who bowed his acknowledgments. And then, in carriages driven to the rear of the stand, came Mr. Cleveland and his party. Instantly he was recognized, and the crowds shook the welkin with their shouts, and from the housetops and windows of hotels came shouts and sounds of clapping hands to swell the sound that like a wave broke over the park and flowed down the streets and along the avenue, where, in the misty distance, the trapping and pomp of the head of the column was seen moving. The Signal Service operator at the Twenty-eighth Street station made known the fact to the throngs by a waving flag, and the pressure increased toward the avenue and the people became packed more closely till it were possible.

On the reviewing stand President Cleveland was presented with three handsome baskets of flowers, the gifts of young ladies in the city. As the various military and civic organizations passed they saluted by presenting their colors, and the President responded by lifting his hat. Nearly every band in passing played the "Marseillaise," the French national hymn. As soon as the procession had passed President Cleveland and party were driven to the North river, and were taken on board of the United States steamer Dispatch.



ALBERT GREVY.

A grand stand was erected in front of the pedestal of the statue, which, with the surrounding ramps, was crowded with invited guests. The speakers stood on a raised platform facing the statue. The oration was delivered by Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, and the address of presentation of the statue on behalf of the American committee was made by Wm. M. Everts, president of the committee. President Cleveland then responded, officially receiving the completed statue, after which speeches were made by M. Bartholdi and the delegates from the



GEN. PLESSEIER.

French Republic. As Mr. Everts concluded his address the flag enshrouding the statue was drawn aside; a salute was fired from the fleet of war vessels. The entire statue, the pedestal and the fortifications of the island were elaborately decorated with French and American flags.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies of unveiling at the base, Wm. Rockefeller of the statue a National salute was fired from the men-of-war and from all the forts in the harbor. A battery of six guns was fired from the Battery of the front of the pedestal, and the whole harbor resounded with reports of cannon.

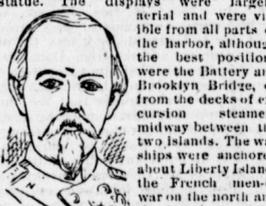
During the firing the guests embarked on the flotilla again formed in line and returned in double column to the city, headed by the United States steamer Dispatch.

THE EVENING'S PROGRAMME.

The closing ceremonies of the evening were a magnificent display of fireworks by James Pavn, given on Liberty and Governor's Islands, together with a grand illumination of French and American men-of-war. The pyrotechnic displays were the most wonderful and elaborate that have ever been witnessed in this country. The funds for the fireworks had been generously provided through the patriotic efforts of Mr. Henry Clews and E. B. Harper, Roswell P. Flower, Cooper & Hewitt, D. Willis James, Cash, Levi P. Morton, W. E. Conner & Co., S. V. White, Cyrus W. Field, Tiffany & Co., Joseph W. Drexel, C. M. Binch, J. M. McKim, Wm. H. Webb and Thurber, Wyland & Co. The failure of Congress to provide money for a fitting display of fireworks on the occasion of the unveiling of the great statue led Mr. Clews and the other gentlemen named to agree to furnish the necessary money provided the displays be given by the aid of the French Republic, under the direction of the New York World. When Mr. Pavn was spoken to in regard to the matter he generously offered to double whatever sum was raised by the patriotic friends of the statue and realize their expectations. The ground had been bought by an agent of Mr. Pavn, and no trouble or expense was spared to make the displays the grandest ever witnessed in this country. The vast materials for the fireworks had been specially prepared for this occasion by Mr. Pavn, and several new effects in pyrotechnics were introduced. The displays were begun with the lighting of the great torch for the first time, and were given simultaneously on Liberty and Governor's Islands, including some sixty separate pyrotechnic pieces. With slight variations the fireworks were the same on Liberty Island and in front of old Castle Clinton, which were the same on Governor's Island. The displays were set off by maroon signals from the statue. The displays were largely aerial and were visible from all parts of the harbor, although the best positions were occupied by the Battery and Brooklyn Bridges, or from the decks of excursion steamers midway between the two islands. The war ships were anchored about Liberty Island, the French vessels being anchored in the Hudson, and the American squadron on the south side.

The yards and rigging were manned by sailors, and the muzzles were drawn up on the decks along the bulwarks. Brilliant colored lights burned from the extremities of the yards and fore and aft on deck, while the men stationed in the rigging and along the decks were supplied with colored fire. The displays on the men-of-war took place at intervals.

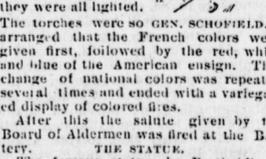
General Schofield had given orders for a file of one hundred soldiers to be drawn up at intervals of a few yards along the water front facing the Battery. They were supplied with torches filled with colored lights, and a signal from the statue on Liberty Island they were all lighted. The torches were so arranged that the French colors were given first, followed by the red, white and blue of the American ensign. This change of national colors was repeated several times and ended with a variegated display of colored fires.



GEN. CHAS. F. STONE.

After this the salute given by the Board of Aldermen was fired at the Battery. The famous statue, by Bartholdi, of "Liberty Enlightening the World" was received at New York, June 29, 1885. The French vessel Isere, with the statue on board, sailed from Havre, France, to Bedloe's Island by a number of United States men-of-war and other vessels. The statue stands on Bedloe's Island—hereafter to be known as Liberty Island. At the entrance to New York harbor, Bartholdi, it is said, conceived the idea of creating a colossal statue to symbolize America's message of liberty to the world while sailing up New York bay on his visit to this country in 1871, with heart depressed at the ruin and wretchedness in his native land after her defeat by Germany.

On his return to France he suggested to his friends his idea of such a statue to be presented by the French nation to the United States. The idea was received with great favor, and so rapidly did subscriptions come in that in 1876 the sculptor began work upon his great statue. M. Bartholdi supervised every step of the work which was not only a labor of many years, but one full of difficulty and detail. The first steps toward its construction were made in 1874, when the French-American union was established. A banquet given and an appeal made to the people of France. In 1876 the sculptor began actual work. First the artist made his model in clay, and when this was approved a plaster statue was made; in dimensions it was one-sixteenth the size



M. DE LESSEPS.

of the intended statue. Another plaster statue four times as large as the first, and a third one, of the full dimensions of the finished work were made. The last model had to be made in sections, and a wooden frame-work was constructed on which the plaster was spread. When these sections were completed, wooden models were used, exact copies of the plaster in size and modeling. These were carefully cut out by hand, and in them were shaped the hammered brass work which forms the outside of the statue. Eighty-eight tons of brass were used in the structure, and the entire weight of the statue is 450,000 pounds.

In 1876 M. Bartholdi, with the extended right arm of the statue—the first part that was completed—came to America and placed the arm and torch in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, whence it was subsequently removed to Madison Square, New York. In February, 1877, Congress set apart Liberty Island for the statue, and a committee was chosen with William M. Everts at its head. The face and head of the statue was completed in 1878, when it was placed in the French Exposition, and on July 7, 1880, the great figure was completed in Paris, where it was temporarily put together the following year in the presence of the United States Minister and a gathering of prominent French people. This statue is a free gift of respect and good will from the people of France to those of America. French Exposition, and on July 7, 1880, the great figure was completed in Paris, where it was temporarily put together the following year in the presence of the United States Minister and a gathering of prominent French people. This statue is a free gift of respect and good will from the people of France to those of America.

It may well rank with the wonders of the world, for in design and achievement it is a model of sublime conception nobly wrought out. The pedestal on which the statue stands was built with funds raised in this country by private subscription. The following are the dimensions of the statue:

Table with dimensions of the statue: Height from base to torch, 151 feet; Foundation of pedestal to torch, 235 feet; Head to top of pedestal, 111 feet; Head to top of torch, 145 feet; Index finger, 8 feet; Circumference of hand, 1 x 9 1/2 feet; Head from chin to cranium, 17 feet; Thickness from ear to ear, 10 feet; Distance across the eye, 4 feet; Length of nose, 4 feet; Right arm, greatest thickness, 12 feet; Thickness of waist, 33 feet; Width of mouth, 23 feet; Tablet, length, 23 feet; Tablet, width, 13 feet; Tablet, thickness, 2 feet.

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Dimensions of the pedestal: Height of pedestal, 89 feet; Square sides at base, each, 62 feet; Square sides at top, each, 52 feet; Grecian columns, above base, 72 feet.

Dimensions of the foundation: Height of foundation, 65 feet; Square sides at bottom, 91 feet; Square sides at top, 69 feet.

Dates in the history of the statue: French-American Union, 1874; Work on arm begun, 1874; Arm and torch finished, 1878; Placed on exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876; French vessel Isere, with statue on board, sailed from Havre, France, to Bedloe's Island, 1885; Face and head completed, 1878; Entire statue finished, July 7, 1880; Statue placed on pedestal, April 22, 1885; Statue unveiled, October 28, 1886; First river driven on statue, July 12, 1888; Statue completed, October 28, 1888; Statue weighs 450,000 pounds or 237 tons.

The bronze alone weighs 200,000 pounds. Four persons can stand comfortably in the head, and the torch will hold twelve people. The total number of steps in the temporary staircase, when laid from the base of the foundation to the top of the torch is 102. From the base of the pedestal to the top of the torch the number of steps in the statue from the pedestal to the head is 154, and the total number of steps through the extended right arm has 51 rounds.

A PECULIAR CASE. An interesting law point which excites the people of Arkansas. An appeal in a rather peculiar case has just gone before the Supreme Court of Arkansas. John Bogworth, who for many years lived in the village of Ripville, Washington County, Ark., came to Little Rock some time ago and entered into business. Recently he went back to his native village, having replaced his slouch hat for a rather high-crowned derby. When the companions of his youth saw him wearing the hat they professed themselves with him and began to shoot holes through it. Finally, one buck-shot, ranging a trifle too low, plowed a furrow across the top of John's head. Bogworth had the folk arraigned before a justice of the peace.

"Is this the hat you wore?" the justice asked.

"Yes, sir."

"And the buck-shot that made this hole in the one that p owed you, eh?"

"Yes, your honor."

The justice, after a few moments' reflection, said: "It is the opinion of this court that the plaintiff in this case laid himself liable, and that if he had not pulled his hat down so far, the buck-shot would have simply gone through the hat without hitting him."

An appeal to the Circuit Court resulted in a confirmation of the decision of the court below, and then an appeal to the Supreme Court was taken. The final result is awaited with much interest.—Arkansas Traveler.

Work on the Broadway underground railway will be commenced in the fall and completed in two or three years. A new road will be constructed under Broadway, from curb to curb. A brick wall, with iron pillars on each side, will be the only wall of separation between the front cellars and the new road, and a correspondent thinks it will not take long for the owner of a corner store at one of the underground stations to see that a store there will pay him better than a coal cellar.—N. Y. Tribune.

The first marriage ever performed at police headquarters in New York was solemnized recently, when Rev. Henry James Hamilton, of Mullica Hill, N. J., was married to Miss Catherine Ellen Brown. The young couple became acquainted with each other on the steamer from Europe. The bridegroom's mother acted as witness to the marriage. The bride is but twenty-one years old, and arrived from Scotland recently. She was born in India, and is a member, as said of a wealthy and aristocratic family.—N. Y. Tribune.

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FOREIGN MAILS.

The Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Office makes his annual report. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Hon. Nicholas B. Hall, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, has submitted his annual report to the Postmaster General, showing the operations of that office during the last fiscal year, which he says has been characterized by a great deal of discussion relative to compensating American steamship companies for the conveyance of the United States mails to foreign countries. The American steamship companies declined to convey the mails after August 1, 1885, for the whole amount of sea and inland postage upon the grounds of inadequate compensation, but Congress having failed to increase the rate of pay, the companies have all tendered their ships, and such of them as can be used to advantage for expediting the mails have been accepted. The total weight of letters dispatched to foreign countries by sea was 500,197 pounds and of papers 2,307,583 pounds. The estimated total number of letters sent to foreign countries was 37,000,893 and 30,400,847 were received, while 17,049,064 newspapers were sent and 26,700,020 were received. The cost of the sea transportation service during the year was \$357,443, as against \$331,903 last year. The estimates for the service next year are as follows: For transportation of mails, calculated on the basis of paying the full sea and inland postage for conveyance of United States mails transported by United States vessels, \$405,000; balances due foreign countries, \$100,000; total, \$505,000. During the year the Kingdom of Siam, the independent state of Congo and the Republic of Bolivia were admitted to the Universal Postal Union. The report presents statistics of the postal service of the different countries included in the union. Comparing the area of the country with the number of post-offices it appears that Switzerland stands first with one post-office to every 5.4 square miles, while the United States takes twelfth place with one office to every 70.2 miles. On the basis of population Canada heads the list with one office to every 633 inhabitants, Switzerland second with one to every 964, and the United States third with one to every 1,902 inhabitants. The United States ranks first in the length of railway service with 117,846 miles and Germany second with 22,111 miles. The United States heads the list of countries in length of postal routes other than over railroads, the percentage of railway routes as compared with other routes, the number of miles of annual railway transportation and the number of miles of transportation on all other routes. The United States spent more for salaries of post-office employees than any other country, but exhibits a large deficiency in revenue as compared with expenditure. A careful estimate of the mail matter of all kinds exchanged throughout the world in one day places the total at 11,040,000 pieces. The total number of packages and articles of value conveyed throughout the globe in 1884 was about 40,000,000 and the total value of money orders and other postal articles of value was \$1,000,000,000. Superintendent Bell recommends that the compensation to mail carrying steamers to Great Britain be regulated in accordance with their speed.

"OFFENSIVE PARTISANS."

Two United States Attorneys Despatched to the President's Order. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The President has directed the suspension of M. E. Benton, United States attorney for the Western district of Missouri, and of William A. Stone, United States attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania. This action in the case of District Attorney Benton was based on information that he is now and has been for some time past addressing a series of political meetings throughout Missouri, with appointments given for nearly every evening up to the time of the election. The President indorsed the paper setting forth the above statements, "let this office be suspended at once," and returned it to the Attorney General for an enforcement of the order. The suspension of District Attorney Stone was made for similar reasons. Of the suspended officers, Mr. Benton is a Democrat and Mr. Stone a Republican. It seems that quite a number of anonymous communications have been received both at the White House and at the Department of Justice, inciting copies of advertisements and extracts from speeches, showing that Benton and Stone had been making political speeches for the past month or more. It is said that Colonel Lamont called the attention of the President to the cases and that an opportunity was given each of the district attorneys to keep within the limit of the order, and it is possible official hints were sent from Washington, but they went ahead and seemingly paid no attention to what was told them concerning the displeasure of the President as to the course they were pursuing.

THE SECOND MRS. SPRAGUE.

She Publishes a Sarcastic Letter Affecting Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague. New York, Oct. 26.—The present wife of ex-Governor Sprague sends the following card to the World:

"Methinks I hear you say, on receipt of this, 'Oh, for a chestnut going.' And the wonder was the public is not gorged with the sort of letters of Kate Chase's intension upon you. She has said and written for twenty years what she proceeds about Governor Sprague with apparent impunity, but when she or her satellites put words into his mouth it is incumbent on me to put a put-down on Governor Sprague to further her father's political interests, thus martyring herself on the altar of Mammon. A recent article in the Philadelphia Item which has been extensively quoted, purporting to have been an interview with Governor Sprague, but which in reality emanated from the same source as the rest, has demanded in justice to truth and decency, a denial in detail. I have felt ever kindly toward her, for her actions have given me the love of the noblest and greatest of men, and would only ask of her to have her eyes brought into connection with her name that belongs wholly or entirely to another, I demand that she does not refer to my husband in any form whatsoever, to extend to her our united pity, which she ever and will always command."

A Quiet Call.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The statement is made that it has been discovered that the Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Fort Wayne roads have entered into contracts with all the principal butter and egg shippers of the Northwest and West to carry their freight to New York until January 1, at 10 cents per 100 below the regular tariff rate. In consequence, the Chicago & Grand Trunk, which has no contracts, is shut out from the traffic and has 200 cars lying idle. The commissioner of the Central Traffic Association, it is reported, has been called upon to reduce the rate to figures that will put all the lines on an equality.

The Great Emporium. J. W. FERRY

Desires everybody to know that he has one of the

BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS

Of goods ever brought to this market, consisting of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

COFFINS, FURNITURE,

Boots and Shoes,

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

Classware, Tinware

HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc.,

And, in fact, anything needed by man during his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO

J. W. FERRY'S,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

And you will be pleased with his Bargains.

PHYSICIANS.

STONE & ZANE, Physicians and Surgeons, Office, East Side of Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, 1885-1886.

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

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

DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST, STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches, Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls, Office at Union Hotel. References: W. P. Martin, R. E. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. 1885-1886.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Osage Mills, J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CUSTOM WORK SOLICITED.

MARKET PRICES —PAID FOR—

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MANUFACTURES

"GILT EDGE" —AND—

"The Choice of that Wife of Mine."

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop

ALWAYS ON HAND.

OSAGE MILLS,

Near Elm Dale, Chase Co., Kan. 1885-1886.