

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1886.

NUMBER 5.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Supreme Court of the United States has reversed a decision of the Illinois Supreme Court that railroads must not charge more for shorter hauls than for long ones.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has sent \$10 to the pastor of the Emmanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Charleston, S. C., damaged by the late earthquake.

The Government has informed Spain that it will not withdraw the proclamation re-establishing ten per cent. duty on Spanish imports from October 25.

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. Both were charged with interfering too much in politics.

The President has presented a handsome silver cup of nautical design to Captain Frank M. Wakar, of the British bark *Monetta*, for humane service in rescuing the crew of the American schooner *Barnet Jones* in March last.

The Secretary of War has directed that Chief Mangus and the two bucks that were captured with him be sent to Fort Pickens, Fla., with Geronimo and his band, and that the squaws and children in Mangus' band be sent to Fort Marion, Fla.

The Treasury Department has sustained the action of the Collector of Customs of New York, in assessing duty on tomatoes as "vegetables." The importer claimed them to be exempt from duty as "fruit."

The President has appointed Daniel J. Campan, of Detroit, to be collector of customs for the district of Detroit, Mich., vice William Livingston, Jr., resigned.

The President has issued a second proclamation over the Cuban discriminations on American products. The retaliation threatened was revoked, satisfactory proofs being given by the Spanish Government that discrimination would not be practiced.

THE EAST.

The barkentine, *John Sherwood*, went to pieces on the New Jersey coast recently.

The woods between Whiteside and Bay side, L. I., were burning fiercely lately and the village fire department was out all night working to prevent the flames from reaching dwellings. A large quantity of timber had been destroyed, and the fire was still burning.

The live oak house at Watkins, N. Y., with a large amount of barley and malt, was destroyed by fire the other night. The loss was about \$100,000.

EXTENSIVE forest fires have broken out near Great Barrington, N. H. It is estimated that 1,500 acres have been burned over. No estimate of the amount of loss could be made.

At Hamerburg, N. J., Edward Vaughn was fatally injured by James Pitney in a duel the other day.

FOURTY EIGHT writs have been issued against the Riverside Woolen Company for importing labor from England under contract in violation of law.

An increase of ten per cent. has just been granted to the employees of the Reading (Pa.) iron works. Under the new scale, puddlers who formerly received \$3.50 will now be paid \$3.85; helpers, \$1.30; rollers, \$2.40; and laborers \$1.25.

The old rolling mill of the Old Colony Iron Works at East Taunton, Mass., burned the other morning, causing a loss of \$150,000; partially covered by insurance.

JOHN DELAPANTI, who a few weeks ago married Fortynanti's \$10,000 prize beauty, committed suicide at Easton, Pa., by placing his head in front of a train. His body was terribly mangled.

The officers of the National Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers were re-elected at New York as follows: Grand chief engineer, P. M. Arthur, of Cleveland; second grand engineer, J. R. Sprague, of Toronto, Ont.; first grand assistant engineer, Harry C. Hays, of Cleveland; second grand assistant engineer, A. B. Glavner, of San Francisco. The term of the grand chief is three years, and the others one year.

NATHAN FINKELSTEIN, a Boston dry goods dealer, has assigned. Liabilities, \$25,000; assets, \$22,000.

The New York creditors of A. S. Gage & Co., of Chicago, agree to settle on the basis of forty cents on the dollar.

FATHER ANTHONY MACYOROSI, of Boston, a prominent priest of the Francis order, has married Miss Edith Clare, of Newark, N. J. Father Macyorosi was formerly professor of theology in St. Bonaventure College at Allegheny, N. Y.

The remains of the widow of A. T. Stewart were interred at Lower Manhattan on the 25th, Bishop Littlejohn officiating.

The Bartholdi statue of Liberty Enlightening the World was unveiled on the 25th in the presence of the President, the Cabinet and the French visitors. Immense numbers participated in the procession in New York, and it was calculated 1,000,000 sightseers were present.

The ore bank owned by D. W. Cox at Millsburg, York County, Pa., caved in the other morning, killing two men and injuring several others.

The grand jury at Plymouth, Mass., has indicted Knights of Labor officers who ordered out the men at Emory's shoe factory for using boycotted leather.

A SERIOUS smash up occurred recently at Gasset's station, on the Central Vermont railroad. No. 4, a mixed freight and passenger train, was run into in the rear by an extra freight train following it. No. 6, another freight train, then ran into the rear of the extra on a bridge, wrecking all three trains. No one was seriously injured, but the damage to rolling stock was large.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed in New York City by which all the electrical companies have agreed to take stock in the subway company and put their wires under ground.

THE WEST.

A Bold Express Robbery.

A bold express robbery took place on the Frisco road, about twenty-three miles west of St. Louis, on the night of the 25th. A well-dressed man giving the name of Cummings, presented a forged letter to Express Messenger Frothingham stating that he was to learn the details of the express business. By this means he obtained admission into the car, when, seizing his opportunity, he leveled his revolver and compelled the manager to open the treasure chest. The robber took \$50,000, and after binding the messenger escaped.

Five the other night at Osceola, Mich., destroyed W. V. and W. C. Penney's lumber mill, causing a loss of \$40,000.

The large building owned and occupied by the Case School of Allied Sciences at Cleveland, O., was destroyed by fire the other morning. Loss estimated at \$200,000; insurance, \$75,000.

A POISONED well caused the death of Mrs. G. Winters and the serious sickness of three children at Battle Creek, Mich., recently. A neighboring family named Riddle was also poisoned and was dangerously sick.

There is a prospect of a printers' strike at St. Paul, an advance from thirty-eight to forty cents being asked.

At a meeting of the board of managers of the Western Export Association (whisky pool) at Cincinnati, the November assessment was fixed at 2½ cents per gallon. The price will remain at \$1.13.

SUPLEY, DORSEY & Co., a Cincinnati dry goods firm, have asked for an extension. Liabilities, \$220,000; assets, \$201,000.

On the arrest of J. F. Bradley in Chicago, for defalcation, by the Pullman Palace Car Company, an expert accountant was sent to Detroit, and an investigation of the books revealed a shortage of \$75,000. The investigation has resulted in the discharge of Chief Accountant David Wilson as being cognizant of Bradley's crookedness.

On the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, near Portage, Wis., a terrible accident occurred recently, the train being derailed in a stone quarry. The day sleeper immediately caught fire, when thirteen passengers were burned to death.

J. L. BARRETT, a township treasurer in Clermont County, O., was robbed of \$4,000 and beaten brutally at Cincinnati.

The attorneys for the condemned anarchists have filed a motion for a new trial. The Episcopal convention, after being in session in Chicago for several weeks, adjourned on the 25th.

This banking house of William M. Dustin & Co., Lincoln, Ill., closed its doors on the 25th. Liabilities, \$20,000.

On the 25th first-class tickets to Washington and Baltimore sold openly at St. Louis by the Vandalia, and perhaps by other roads, for \$14.50, which was a reduction of \$5.75 from the regular rate. Tickets to Philadelphia were also sold at \$16, which was a reduction of \$4.75.

CAPTAIN W. W. SAUNDERS, formerly editor of the *Courier* (Mrs. J. Leahr), has been sentenced to be hanged December 23, for a murder last June.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association ended its session at Topeka, Kan., on the 25th, after adopting a platform and electing officers as follows: Hon. William Dudley Foulke, president; Lucy Stone, chairman; Julia Ward Howe, Secretary.

The Dustin bank failure at Lincoln, Ill., was greater than at first report. Dustin's Montana liabilities foot up \$200,000 with only \$60,000 assets. The loss to the depositors is \$140,000. It is barely possible Dustin will pay twenty-five cents on the dollar.

It was thought that at least seventeen lives were lost in the burning wreck of the passenger train near Portage, Wis.

At Forest Green, Mo., the other night, four children of a colored woman named Green were burned to death. She had locked the children in the house while she went visiting.

A new post-office in Doka has just been named Bartholdi by the Post-office Department.

THE SOUTH.

A son of Charley Sarrell, living near Owingsville, Ky., accidentally discharged a rifle and fatally shot his sixteen-year-old sister through the head.

A TERRIBLE fight with a crazy negro occurred on a train at Van Buren, Ark., recently. When the north bound train reached town the conductor informed the city marshal that there was an insane negro on board. The marshal entered the coach, when the negro sprang at him, stabbing him in the shoulder. The crazy man then began cutting among the passengers, wounding many. An old man finally succeeded in blowing the negro's brains out.

The Jordan block at Murfreesboro, Tenn., has been burned. Loss, \$100,000; insured.

COMMISSIONER BLACK has received information that W. E. Seyppert, of Nashville, Tenn., had pleaded guilty to forging affidavits, in the case of Alvin James, a claimant for a pension. There are many fraudulent pension applications in that section, which are being prosecuted.

A FIRE at Pochontas, Va., on the 27th destroyed sixteen houses, including two hotels and several business houses. George Barber, of Lynchburg, perished in the flames. Several other persons were reported missing. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Heavy rains saved the town. Loss, \$50,000; insurance unknown.

CUTTING is reported in El Paso concerting a scheme to enlist 10,000 men to invade Mexico for the purpose of conquering the three States of Chihuahua, Sonora and Durango and erecting a republic.

The municipal election held in Baltimore, Md., on the 27th resulted in the Democrats carrying every ward and sending the entire twenty councilmen to the city hall.

The residence of William Poe, near Flatlick, Ky., was burned on the night of the 25th. The family, consisting of eight persons, were burned to death.

SEVENTEEN stores at Franklin, N. C., were destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$50,000.

GENERAL.

It has just come to light in Paris that the recent Workingmen's Congress at Lyons, France, was subsidized by the Government.

The French Senate has passed the bill authorizing the sale of the crown jewels. The Poudos invading Xesbeland, South Africa, have been dispersed.

THREE hundred and seven Mormon converts from Europe landed at Philadelphia on the 27th en route for Salt Lake.

EMPEROR WILLIAM on the 27th seemed to be in good health. He received several military reports worked three hours, received Count Herbert Bismarck at four o'clock and gave a large dinner party at five. He proposed to attend a hunt at Humberston and the King of Saxony, the Duke of Saxe-Altenberg and other Princes will accompany him.

The *Republique Francaise* says that General Boulanger, French Secretary of War, will ask a credit for the army of 395,000,000 francs.

The striking dock laborers at Ghent, Belgium, while parading the streets recently, carrying red flags, came into collision with the police and several were wounded.

THREE Egyptian fusiliers were killed recently by the bursting of a shell which they found in the desert. Several others of the party were badly wounded by the explosion.

A PROFOUND sensation has been created throughout Spain by the dismissal of 1,300 first class sergeants from the Spanish army and other changes in the organization of the military services. Among the changes is the promotion of 1,300 sub-lieutenants to the rank of lieutenant.

The London *News* does not think the Bartholdi statue will increase the friendship between France and America.

MATTHEW BURNHARDT, son of Sarah Burnhardt, has fought a duel with M. Langlois, an exhibitor of paintings, for ridiculing his mother. M. Langlois was wounded.

ANOTHER revolution is looked for in Sonora, Mexico.

ADVICES received in London state that the natives at Enhambane, a town at the entrance of Mozambique channel, revolted and defeated the Portuguese garrison stationed at that place. The natives surrounded the fort at the time the information was sent.

The steamer *Lake Huron* of the Canada Shipping Company grounded at Belle Classe, below Quebec, the other day. The passengers landed safely.

A LEADING Liverpool grain circular says: "The market has been fairly steady without activity. Sellers are not offering freely. Values have scarcely changed. English wheat in the provincial markets is 6d to 1s lower."

THREE millers were killed by a single stroke of lightning at Pouille, France, recently.

R. S. SPROULE, who was convicted of killing Thomas Hammill at Victoria, B. C., in June, 1885, was hanged on the 29th. He protested his innocence. Sproule was an American and strenuous efforts had been made to save his life without avail.

The Canadian steam barge *Isaac May* has been seized at Chicago for towing another Canadian vessel between that city and South Chicago, contrary to law.

THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Lieutenant General Sheridan has reviewed the proceedings of the court-martial in the case of W. S. Johnson, retired, and has set aside the verdict. The Lieutenant General says: "The accused admitted the execution of two sets of vouchers for his pay for the same month. The evidence showed that he allowed these vouchers to pass beyond his control, so that both were presented and paid. The Government was thereby exposed to fraud, for which Captain Johnson can not be held responsible." The release of the accused from arrest has been ordered, and the court-martial dissolved. This action is said to be almost with precedent in the administration of military justice. The accused stands almost in the same position he occupied before the trial, although he can not be tried again for the same offense.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 29.—United States Master in Chancery Wilson, under decree of court, sold the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern railway yesterday for \$100,000, to satisfy the demands of the creditors. This road runs from New Albany, Ind., to Lerou, Ill., and is seventy-six miles long. It was purchased, it is said, for a new company, who will widen the gauge and operate the line as a local road.

KEYTSEVILLE, Mo., Oct. 30.—Last night at Forest Green, fifteen miles southeast of this place, Frances Green, a colored widow, went to church, leaving three of her own children and two of a neighbor's in her house. She left a kerosene lamp burning and locked the door on leaving the house. About 9:30 o'clock the house was discovered to be on fire, but the flames had made such headway that all efforts to save either house or contents were useless. The children ranged in ages from five to eight years and four of them were burned to death in the flames. The fifth jumped from a window but was so badly burned that he will probably die. The charred remains of the other four victims were taken from the ashes to-day and interred in a neighboring cemetery.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Lieutenant John L. Sehon, Fourth Infantry, who was engaged to Miss Mary Allen, of Louisville, Ky., secured a leave of absence last week and started east to perfect arrangements for his marriage, which was set for November 17, but arrived in Louisville last night just in time to witness the marriage of his affianced to Samuel Bush of that city.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., Oct. 30.—This morning at Casset's station, on the Central Vermont railroad, a mixed freight and passenger train, leaving here at 4:40, was run into in the rear by an extra freight train following it. Another freight train, which left here at six a. m., ran into the rear of these trains on a bridge, wrecking all three trains and entirely blocking the track, which will not be cleared before to-morrow. No one was seriously injured.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Population of Kansas.

The following table, giving the order of the counties in reference to population, has been compiled from statistics in the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, collected for the forthcoming report of that department:

Counties	1883	1881	Inc.
Leavenworth	12,709	14,247	1,448
Shawnee	16,270	22,638	2,659
Sedgewick	36,225	30,960	3,479
Sumner	22,289	24,741	2,432
Wyandotte	28,960	27,478	3,239
Cowley	29,555	31,860	2,314
Labette	29,144	29,010	1,943
Barton	27,018	26,620	2,249
Atchison	25,436	27,436	1,612
Bourbon	24,108	26,811	2,643
Montgomery	23,965	23,212	3,571
Crawford	23,878	23,181	3,577
Cheerokee	23,043	23,487	1,054
Ottawa	22,188	22,520	1,061
Doyle	22,092	22,079	1,020
Lyon	22,222	23,079	857
Iowa	20,274	23,330	3,061
Marshall	20,249	21,658	2,409
Franklin	22,284	22,774	489
McPherson	20,274	21,700	481
Washington	20,289	21,076	379
Dickinson	20,390	20,729	351
Cloud	20,174	20,590	315
Rawlins	19,960	21,282	2,367
Jewell	18,969	20,067	1,228
Neosho	18,936	19,201	264
Marion	17,969	18,144	1,275
Pottawatomie	18,139	18,529	394
Harvey	16,787	18,228	1,531
Ellis	14,743	15,201	458
Nebraska	18,747	18,299	452
Republic	17,540	18,077	470
Clay	17,261	17,070	424
Saline	15,281	16,998	1,617
Lincoln	17,157	16,940	2,281
Dodge	16,033	16,540	507
Mitchell	14,596	16,297	2,011
Wilson	15,491	16,104	613
Osborne	14,743	15,201	458
Jackson	13,213	15,123	2,385
Osborne	12,228	13,253	2,382
Allen	14,743	14,708	35
Ottawa	12,740	14,127	1,387
Jefferson	14,743	14,127	616
Anderson	13,192	13,955	763
Finney	14,871	13,076	1,215
Dunham	11,939	12,250	351
Rice	10,023	12,250	2,227
Kingman	10,023	12,250	2,227
Phelps	10,122	12,181	2,059
Phelps	10,329	12,181	1,798
Riley	12,142	12,142	0
Morrison	10,013	11,388	675
Wabasha	10,970	11,045	75
Ellisworth	10,009	10,824	415
Barber	7,924	10,465	2,549
Lincoln	8,209	10,465	2,256
Norton	6,268	9,057	2,510
Woodson	8,912	9,246	334
Davis	8,672	9,246	574
Stafford	5,969	7,790	1,820
Chase	7,947	7,487	458
Wagoner	6,960	7,487	527
Pratt	5,961	6,811	855
Decatur	4,067	6,396	2,324
Ellis	5,418	6,396	978
Ellis	5,046	5,841	794
Ford	6,178	5,532	2,244
Hamilton	3,773	5,532	1,759
Rush	3,973	4,873	902
Hawkins	2,043	4,598	2,529
Edwards	3,096	4,282	1,233
Yes	3,096	4,282	1,233
Graham	2,579	4,277	1,398
Holtzman	1,799	4,022	2,223
Wesley	1,920	3,882	1,962
Toole	7,796	3,882	3,914
Thomas	3,411	3,411	1,730
Scott	2,675	3,204	529
Wagoner	2,675	3,204	529
Choctaw	2,675	3,204	529
Seward	2,351	2,351	1,107
Wagoner	2,351	2,351	1,107
Trigg	1,886	2,179	243
Hamilton	1,248	2,148	248
Unorganized	3,322	3,322	3,012

The total population is 1,469,748, an increase during the year of 250,000. The ratio of increase would give a population of 2,000,000 in the year 1890 when the census is taken for apportionment.

Miscellaneous.

At the reunion held at Camp Asa Kinney, in Russell County, two babies were born on the camp ground, one on Thursday and the other on Friday night. One of the new born babies was christened Asa Kinney.

W. M. FREEMAN, a printer, recently died or was knocked from a bridge near Sedan and had his neck broken.

EARLY the other morning a stonemason, while crossing the Kansas river bridge at Topeka, saw a peculiar looking bundle just outside the railing near the center of the bridge. To his surprise, when opening the bundle, he discovered a baby boy, apparently about six weeks old. Some person had placed the baby in such a position that had it even stirred it would have fallen into the water. The child was properly cared for, and the matter placed in the hands of the police.

The Chicago, Kansas & Western ran the first passenger coach to Fredonia on the 27th and took their first freight of five stock cars to Kansas City.

TOPEKA registered 5,900 voters for the fall election.

The other night about eleven o'clock two men entered a Chinese laundry in Emporia and attacked the proprietor, who was up late ironing. They struck him on the head twice with the sharp edge of a hatchet, felling him senseless to the floor. Then they proceeded to rifle the building, taking about \$100 in cash and escaped.

Upon regaining his senses a few minutes later the Chinaman, Wong Lee, managed to drag himself across the street and give the alarm. It was thought his injuries would prove fatal.

C. C. NAY a colored barber of Topeka, has got himself into trouble by marrying too many women. Some time ago he wrote to his wife in Illinois that he had got into trouble and wished a man and was compelled to leave. The wife wrote to his employer and learned that the trouble he had gotten into was marrying another woman and that he had gone to Junction City. The wife immediately went to Topeka and had him indicted by the grand jury. Nay was taken back to Topeka and lodged in jail.

WHEN the late National Woman's Suffrage convention was called to order at Topeka there were twenty-three delegates present, representing Kansas, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri and Washington Territory. Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell read the reports of the Ohio and New York associations, while Rev. Louis Banks reported that in Virginia the sentiment in favor of granting women the ballot was growing.

ELECTIONS over. Now for business.

TRAIN ROBBERY.

Another Big Haul by Railroad Express Robbers.

An Express Messenger Bound and His Car Robbed of Fifty Thousand Dollars—Jim Cummings Makes a Successful Appearance.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—News reached this city at four o'clock this morning of one of the boldest express robberies on record. The train to which the express car was attached was the regular passenger on the San Francisco road, which left this city at 8:25 last evening. Accounts differ slightly as to method of procedure and as to the number of robbers involved. One account says: The robbery was committed at or near Mencke's lime kiln, a siding about three miles west of St. Louis. It seems that night men got on the express car at the Union Depot, having letters purporting to be signed by Superintendent Damsel, of the Adams Express Company, and Route Agent Barrett, instructing the messenger to take the bearer, who gave the name of Jim Cummings, out with him and teach him the road. The train on the way out tied the messenger's arms and legs and tied him to the safe by the neck and got about \$50,000 in paper money in packages. He is supposed to have left the train at or near Pacific, the first stopping place on the way out. He is supposed to have had a partner on the train but they took no part in the robbery. Cummings cut open a lot of bags of silver but apparently took none of it. The robbery was not discovered until a long time after the train had passed Pacific, when the express car was forced open and the messenger's baggage tied. The train dispatcher of the Frisco was notified and he in turn notified the Fifth district and Holy Station and Mr. Damsel, the local agent of the Adams Express Company. The only description which the messenger could give of his assailant was that he was about six feet high, well dressed and had large feet and hands. Another account says two men participated in the robbery and that every thing went all right until the train was near Meramec. About that point the stranger suddenly seized the messenger, bound him hand and foot, and tied him to the safe. They then derailed the car, taking it to a siding, where it was stopped on account of an obstruction of the track and the men quietly took their departure.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

ROTFONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

ARLETTE.

The day is spent, and fields, new-shorn, Are bright with fading sheen;

I met her when this life of mine Had turned from sweet to sour;

The glimmer of the "sunny south" About her beauty lies;

With half her charms some girls might win A fashionable name;

How ends the tale? To your surprise There is no end to tell;

But, when the harvest-field appears As bare as it can be,

IN DEAD EARNEST.

A Sea Captain Tells Some "Serpent" 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.

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.

"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."

"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."

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 facing up and down and across with great swiftness.

"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."

"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."

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 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.

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 weary 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."

"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."

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

"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!"

"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 mentioned 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."

"You make your living by stealing. Now don't you?" "For the last three years, sir."

Johnny's Ambition.

"Do you go to school, Johnny?" inquired a lady. "Yes, m."

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.

ECONOMY OF LABOR.

How Thoughtful Farmers Can Without Much Trouble Increase Their Income. Labor is now the most valuable marketable commodity, and must be expensively and used with the greatest economy.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

From here they went to Mowee and were first boarded by Isaac Davis, who, with John Young, comprised all the white 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 Tamahmah, 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.

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.

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 egrettes. 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.

Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1906

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;
A maiden fair was 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 Nile the Sistine chant
Like seraph music falls.

Across fair Naples' azure bay,
Where Capri's smiling shores,
Whoose those 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 lived the richest draught,
And lived as in a dream.

Was this indeed our wedding trip?
No, O'er our last good-byes;
We went from mother's house to John's,
And John and I both walked.

—*Farmer, in Century.*

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 American 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.

"Mlle. Valrey has the gift of instruction," said Mme. Kenyon, promptly. "I have been watching her closely since she came, and I am convinced that as she grows older she will develop into a teacher whose services will be very valuable. Moreover, Monsieur, she has such charming manners that she seduces my wild Western girls by sheer gentleness, and I hope they will take pattern by her. It is quite useless, you know, to preach manners; it is only by example that a boyden can be trained. And my teachers must be able to do something more than correct exercises and hear recitations; they must help me to refine, Monsieur. I do not claim to send out learned women as Vassar or Girton do, but when a young lady has been with me three or four years, I expect her to conduct herself properly in a drawing room or at a dinner table, to speak low and use good English, to dress suitably and word a note neatly. It is harder to teach all this than to teach Greek or astronomy."

M. Valrey bowed; he had heard these remarks many times before, and he only murmured.

"It is indeed, madame, far more difficult."

He had drunk the tea, which he abhorred, and he looked at the fragile, painted cup in silence for a minute; then he said:

"I hope you will be a friend to my daughter always. She may need a friend any day, and you may need a new painting teacher."

Pauline joined her father after this interview with the mistress of the fashionable school, and as she helped him into his great coat she brushed a speck off his shoulder; she gave him his hat and stick, and they went out together toward the park. She was like him, tall and slight; it was from her mother that she had inherited delicate features, a fine-grained, white skin and bright brown hair and eyes. She could have sat to the most fastidious of painters for a portrait of a lady, but no painter

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 grey 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, 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.

"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 permit 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 ghostly 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

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 next with a newspaper, the little group looked pleasant and homelike to the loneness of a 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."

"Hate teaching? I never thought of hating or enjoying it particularly. It is my medium, 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 care that 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 employed him, and who 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.

"Goodby," 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 house with his latchkey. No one saw or heard him, and he stole softly up to 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 Berryan 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 laying 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 me walk towards the school-house. After going a short distance he looked back, and seeing that Will had not moved, he exclaimed:

"You'd better be comin' along; you'll be late!" and then he walked slowly back, and bending down took Will's arm, saying, more gently, for he had become somewhat alarmed at his friend's silence: "Get up and come along to school. I didn't mean to hurt you."

"Oh, my back!" said Will, as if recovering from unconsciousness, and moving slightly, turned a white face towards Jerre. "It feels so bad!" He tried to rise. "I can't! I can't!" he moaned, and sank back.

Jerre was thoroughly alarmed now, and tried to assist him, but Will only groaned with pain at each effort.

A neighbor's team came along at that moment, and the driver, seeing that something was wrong, lifted Will into his wagon, and told Jerre to go and call the doctor.

For long, painful weeks and months poor Will lay on his bed helpless; then he began to sit in a chair, and at last to walk with the aid of crutches. It was not long after the sorrowful decision was given: "Will can never walk without his crutches," poor Jerre was perhaps the most unhappy one of all concerned. Gladly would he have exchanged his own sound body for his friend's crippled one, for he felt that he was the cause of his misfortune.

Had the two lads been the bitterest enemies they could have wished no worse fate for each other, the one a pitiful cripple, the other life-long regret—and all for a moment's anger.—*Youth's Companion.*

—Frank B. Graham and Lottie Pellegrini, of Atlanta, wanted to marry, but her parents said "No." So Frank and Lottie went to the park and sat down and waited till a friend brought a clergyman. Then, not rising, for fear of attracting the attention of the many passing pedestrians, they joined hands, the ceremony was performed, the minister gave them some good advice and walked away, and the bride went to her home and the groom to his. Three or four days later Lottie's parents heard of all this and told her to bring her husband home and be just as happy as she could be.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—By order of the Georgia courts (battered prisoners are hereafter to be whipped on the bare back.

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 unprejudiced 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, as 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 its 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 as 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 a delicate organ upon which to play 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 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 four 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 on into every organ of the body, 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, and the result is increased weakness 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 not 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. 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, and I had 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, our Health and long life can not be expected when so vital an organ is impaired. No wonder some writers say we are degenerating, don't 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 examinations show, its origin in the breaking down of these secreting tubules in the interior of the kidney.

You value health, as you desire long life free from sickness and suffering, give these organs some attention. Keep them in good condition and thus prevent (as is easily done) all diseases.

Warner's Safe Cure, as it becomes year after year better known for its wonderful cures and its power over the kidneys, has done and is doing more to increase the average duration of life than all the physicians and medicines known. Warner's Safe Cure is a true specific, mild but certain, harmless but energetic and agreeable to the taste.

Take it when sick as a cure, and never let a month go by if you need it, without taking a few bottles as a preventive. That the kidneys may be kept in proper order, the blood pure, that health and long life may be your blessing.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

A charitable construction—The poor house.—Puck.



Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANS and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

Mr. J. N. BAKER, Avila, Kan., says: "My blood was in such a bad condition that every little scratch or bruise of the skin caused a very painful sore. He found Brown's Iron Bitters the best of restoratives."

Miss BEATRICE RYDER, Wagon, Kan., says: "We have used Brown's Iron Bitters for blood poisoning with much benefit."

Miss ALICE M. TRISSEL, Gallatin, Mo., says: "Three years ago I suffered terribly from blood poisoning, being confined to my bed for five months. Brown's Iron Bitters greatly benefited me, and I cheerfully recommend it."

Mrs. M. WELLS, 208 N. Jefferson Ave. St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for the blood, and also for congestion of the kidneys with great benefit."

Genine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no imitations. Made only at BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ACME BANJO METHOD.

By N. P. B. CURTISS. Price, \$1.25.

Mr. Curtiss, whose Guitar Method has long been a standard authority on the subject of good music at home, by this thoroughly good and enterprising work, has shown that the position of the fingers, simple explanations of the various positions, and the position of the hand, which is destined to make the elegant modern BANJO still more appreciated and popular.

THE ROYAL SINGER
Holds the field against all comers as the chief book for singing classes in 1887. Good music, sacred and secular, in full and instructive directions. 100 pages, 10c. \$2.00 per dozen.

Long greeting (90 cts.) for High Schools. Song Books of Songs, Readers, etc. (Book 11, 90 cts.) for Common Schools, and Glee Books for Little Singers (60 cts., 80 cts., 90 cts.) for complete sets for music teaching in schools.

SONGS OF PROMISE.
(32 cts.) Tenney and Hoffman, is the newest book for Sunday Schools. Superior collection.

In press and nearly ready—*Anthems of Trinity.*
PIANO CLASSICS.
(81.00) is a great favorite with good pianists.

BOOKS MAILED FOR RETAIL PRICE.
LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

TO HAVE HEALTHY LIVER MUST BE IN ORDER.
DR. SANFORD'S



LIVER INVIGORATOR

In a British Remedy for Liver Complaints and Biliousness by a German or French origin of the Liver, as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bilelessness, Jaundice, Headache, Scurvy, Rheumatism, etc. It regulates the liver, purifies the blood, strengthens the system, restores digestion. Price, 25c. per bottle. Wholesale, \$2.00 per dozen. Thousands of testimonials prove its merit. An analysis will tell you its ingredients.

GOOD ENOUGH FAMILY OIL CAN.

The most practical, large sized Oil Can in the market. Lampcase filled directly by the pump without lifting can. No dripping on floor or Table. No Flashes to leak and waste contents. No explosion. Close perfectly air tight. No Leakage. No Spraying. No Spilling. No Mess. Don't be lured by worthless imitations. Buy the best. Good Enough Family Oil Can. Sold by First-Class Dealers. Everywhere. SUPPLIED BY JOHNS.

ASK FOR THE
W. L. DOUGLAS

Best quality perfect fit, equals any shoe every pair warranted. Take none unless stamped with "W. L. Douglas" on the bottom. (Book 11, 90 cts.) for Common Schools, and Glee Books for Little Singers (60 cts., 80 cts., 90 cts.) for complete sets for music teaching in schools.

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. 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

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 for which she 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. THE LEAVENWORTH DAILY TIMES. 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.

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

Table with columns for Candidates, Votes, and various election categories. Includes names like W. M. Winters, 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.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE. 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 the said county of Chase in payment therefor, 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 therefor 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.

That 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 shall be built of standard gauge and completed, and in operation by lease 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, 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 shall be built of standard gauge 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 therefor, on the conditions contained in said petition, shall be adopted or rejected. The special election shall be held and returns made 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, J. W. GRIFFITH, 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.

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. mh29-11

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 mh29-11

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 mh29-11

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, STEEL GOODS!

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 30 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

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. 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 it is your best daily and weekly paper in the State, for \$5.00 per year. Sample copies will be mailed you by addressing The Times, Leavenworth, Kan. The LEAVENWORTH DAILY TIMES and the COURANT, for \$5.00 per annum.

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN., 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., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 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, 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 4 months, 5 months, 6 months, 7 months, 8 months, 9 months, 10 months, 1 year).

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; Attorney General, T. B. Bradford; Auditor, E. P. McCabe; Treasurer, Sam T. Howe; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Lawrence; Chief Justice Sup. Court, J. H. Brown; Congressman, 3d Dist., Thomas Ryan.

COUNTY OFFICERS. County Commissioners, J. M. Tuttle, A. E. Hume, E. R. Baker; County Treasurer, W. P. Martin; Probate Judge, C. G. Whitson; County Clerk, J. C. Massey; Register of Deeds, A. P. Gandy; County Attorney, T. H. Grisham; Clerk District Court, E. A. Kinne; County Surveyor, John Freese; Sheriff, J. C. Davis; Superintendent, J. C. Davis; Coroner, C. E. Hatt.

CITY OFFICERS. Mayor, J. W. Stone; Police Judge, J. K. Crawford; City Attorney, C. O. Kelley; City Marshal, John Johnson; Street Commissioner, Jas. A. Smith; Councilmen, J. E. Harper, John Madden, J. S. Doolittle, L. P. Jensen, H. S. Fritz; Clerk, E. A. Kinne; Treasurer, S. A. Breece.

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

ASSOCIATIONS. Knights of Honor—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; W. A. Morgan, Dictator; F. R. Hunt, Reporter. Masonic—Zerodath Lodge No. 80 A F & A M, meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J. P. Kuhl, Master; W. H. Holsinger, Secretary. Odd Fellows—Angels Lodge No. 58 I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening; Geo. W. Hill, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary. G. A. R.—Gary Post No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, Saturday of each month, at 1 o'clock, P. M. I. O. G. T.—Star of Chase Lodge No. 122, meets on Tuesday of each week, in their Hall in the Pence Block, Cottonwood Falls. J. E. Harper, W. C. T.; L. S. Hackett, W. S. Women's Relief Corps—meets second and fourth Saturday of each month, Mrs. W. A. Morgan, President; Mrs. F. P. Cochran, Secretary. I. O. O. Cook Camp, S. of V., meets first and third Friday evening of each month, J. E. Harper, Captain; E. D. Forney, Orderly Sergeant.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for each subsequent insertion. Warm and windy, this week. Underwear, at E. F. Holmes's. Quiet election, but a warm contest. Mrs. J. G. Winne, of Toledo, is quite sick. Mr. E. F. Holmes went to Michigan, last week. Underwear at the right prices, at E. F. Holmes's. Mrs. Ralph Denn arrived here from Idaho, last week. Mr. H. P. Brackett was down to Emporia, Tuesday. Mrs. H. P. Brackett has been quite sick for the past week. Mr. Ira B. Walker, of Wichita, left for his home, last Monday. Largest line of Underwear in the county, at E. F. Holmes's. Mr. J. M. Kerr has purchased the L. A. Loomis store building.

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 Misses 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 Emporia, on 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 Buck 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 ORDERS. 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. Winter will soon be upon us, and now is the time to begin to prepare to keep warm when it has come; therefore, you should go to Campbell & Gillett's and get a heating stove that will be an ornament to your room as well as a comfort to your body. Teeth extracted without pain, at Central Hotel, November 11 to 13, three days only, by Dr. C. F. Gray. Duplicates 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. je10-1f 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. je22-1f The photograph gallery in this city is re-opened and they are doing some fine work in their line. Call and see samples. nov4-2f 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 \$500 to \$1,000 or more on each \$100 invested. I buy and sell, Stocks, Grain and Oil on commission, in any amount, on margins to suit customers. Stock Privileges a specialty. Address for circulars, WILLIAM E. 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. South Side of Main Street, East of Broadway COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. feb5-1f 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. feb1-1f MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, northwest corner of Friend and Fearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. feb5-1f JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. dec8-1f M. LAWRENCE, MERCHANT TA ILOR, Satisfaction Guaranteed, and Charges Reasonable, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. nov26-1f 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. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. apr17-1f W. H. HINOTE, Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies shampooing and hair cutting. JOHN B. SHIPMAN Has MONEY TO LOAN In any amount, from \$500.00 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands, call and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. apr28-1f NEW DRUGS, THE OLD 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. feb15-1f 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 4 inches, \$2.50; 8 to 15 inches, \$5.00. Twenty-five other varieties of EVERGREENS, all sizes, and all of the most desirable varieties of TREES, TREES, SEEDLINGS and larger trees, at very LOW PRICES. Of forty varieties of Evergreens and Timber Trees, all fresh gathered expressly for my trade, and sold at lowest living rates. FLOWERING SHRUBS AND PLANTS In good assortment and at low rates. Especially favorable rates given on fall orders. Full catalogue free. Address Geo. Finney, Evergreen Nurseries, Door C-5, Wis. A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either 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.

Abandon, O Father, Thy sheep,
Hear the lamb that bleats behind!
Secure the track I stumbled on; keep!
Sore I shiver in the wind.

Turn and see me, Son of Man;
Thou and thy Father, both,
Secure I walk where once I ran;
Carry me—the wind is wild.

Thou hast strength enough to share;
My poor weight Thou wilt not bear;
Weakness made Thee strong to bear,
Suffering made Thee strong to heal.

I were still a wandering sheep
But for Thee, oh, Shepherd man!
Following now, I faint, I weep,
Yet know as I lean.

Master, if I fall, and lie
Moulding in the dust, wind,
Yet know I shall not die;
Thou wilt miss me, and wilt find!
—George M. Leonard, in Boston Herald.

Sunday-School Lessons.

FOURTH QUARTER.
Oct. 31—Jesus risen. John 20:1-18
Nov. 7—Thomas convinced. John 20:26-31
Nov. 14—Peter restored. John 21:6-19
Nov. 21—Walking in the Light.

TIDINGS FROM COREA.

This land of the "Morning Calm"
until recently, almost a terra incognita,
because of its exclusiveness, through
treaty stipulations with Western nations,
is being awakened from its sleep
of centuries, and is opening up before
the Christian churches an important
field of missionary operations.

Original Mission.

The Church of Rome is making
vigorous efforts to gain a footing.
They are doing a great deal of commendable
work. They feed the poor, care for
the widows and fatherless and preach
to the poor. They spend much money
for philanthropic purposes, and by so
doing are gaining a favorable reputation,
especially among the poorer
classes. They own ground on the
principal street of Seoul, and only
await a favorable time to build a cathedral
there. They, however, are not in
favor of the freedom-of-worship act,
and fight its introduction with all their
powers.

WISER SAYINGS.

—Set the rule invariably be this,
where you can not pray as you would,
pray as you can.—Goulbourn.
—We never graduate in religion; be-
cause the nearer we are to God the
more we see there is to be learned.—
M. H. Seeley.

—Salvation is a real having; not an
escape without any thing, as people
run for their lives from fire or flood.—
Mrs. A. D. T. Whitman.
—He who decides in any case, with-
out hearing the other side of the ques-
tion, though he may determine justly,
is not therefore just.—Seneca.

—Every man is his own ancestor,
and every man is his own heir. He
devises his own future, and he inherits
his own past.—Dr. H. F. Lodge.
—I can not conceive of a true Chris-
tian being a coward. He has battles to
fight, before which Waterloo and the
Wilderness pale into insignificance.—
Rev. C. W. Bradlee.

—If pastors would find something
for every man to do, and arouse an
individual interest in specific Christian
work, they would have no trouble in
finding interested hearers.
—The religious sentiment will and
must be expressed. Here it resembles
not the fire in the flint, which is struck
out by concussion, but the light of a
lamp, which is itself radiant.—Dr. E.
A. Park.

—The style of the Gospels is admir-
able in many respects, and, among
others, in this—that there is not a single
investive against the murderers and
murderers of Jesus Christ.—Fascia's
"Thoughts."
—The soul that can not entirely
trust God, whether man be pleased or
displeased, can never long be true to
Him; for while you are eyeing man
you are losing God and stabling reli-
gion at the very heart.—Manton.

—When consolation is taken from
thee, do not immediately despair; but
with humility and patience wait for
the Heavenly visitation, for God is
able to give thee back again more
ample consolation.—Thomas a Kempis.

—The power of one of the Lord's Prayers,
concluding the Emancipation Proclamation
he said, with equal majesty
and humility of words: "On this act I
invoke the considerate judgment of
mankind and the gracious favor of Al-
mighty God." There is left no room
to doubt his Christian faith. In the
darkest hour of the war he said to
Bishop Simpson: "There are times
when I go upon my knees to God as
the only refuge and hope of relief."
A President of the United States, with
the power of one of the Lord's Prayers,
governments of the earth in his hand, and
a million armed men in the field at his
command, turning from it all to find a
larger strength and a greater security
in appealing to the God of all govern-
ments and all armies on his knees, had
nothing of infidelity in his heart.—
Iowa State Register.

The End Crowns the Whole Work.
God is building our home hereafter.
We are but clay, and are going through
the several processes by which we
are being fashioned for the "House
not made with hands, eternal in
the Heavens." And as we can see,
in the transmission of bank leaf
through all the stages of preparation,
that to that which it must seem oppres-
sive, cruel, harsh, hard, rough,
there is a final end which will redeem
the whole of it; so the Apostle seemed
to think, looking at the whole creation
groaning and travailing in pain until
now, that it was made so, not by the
will of man, but by God's will, "be-
cause of hope"—that is, because of the
future. He saw what was to be the
outcome of it. "Life is but the begin-
ning of things, and has not been so far
untold as yet that we can see from
the things in us and around us what
sorrow does, nor what repentance
does, nor what stumbling does, nor
what oppressions and wrongs do.
There is to be a time of disclosure,
when the end shall have come, and the
experiment of unnumbered centuries
shall have been wrought out, and we
shall all have gone from hence, and
become airy specters of the closing
work in the other life. God knows
that then the whole interior history of
man and providence and experience
will declare: "God is good, and the
end crowns the beginning and the
whole work."—Christian Union.

Bathed in Christian Truths.
Humboldt tells us that, after bath-
ing among the neotlaxca in the phos-
phorescent water of the Pacific, his
skin was luminous for hours after. In
a spiritual sense, is it not true that
when we bathe mind and heart in the
truths and influences of Christianity,
and allow their appropriate effect upon
us, the whole character shines with a
heaven-given light and beauty, which
we bear about with us amid the com-
mon scenes and daily duties of life?
But the means need to be repeatedly
used if we would have the effect contin-
ued. Let then our devotions be habi-
tual. Let thought and love find their
home in the "truth as it is in Jesus,"
and our profiting will appear unto all.—
Congregational Magazine.

VINEGAR-MAKING.

Three Simple Methods Which Have Stood
Successful Tests.

Vinegar-making is a very simple pro-
cess. Almost any sweet liquid, if left
exposed to the action of the atmosphere
for a few weeks, will change to acetic
acid. An old recipe is as follows: "Ex-
pose a mixture of one part of brown
sugar by weight with seven parts of
water and some yeast, in a cask whose
bung-hole is only slightly covered over,
as by a piece of gauze pasted down to
keep out insects, for some weeks to the
action of the atmosphere and sun. The
addition of a few grape vine leaves will
hasten fermentation and improve the
quality of the vinegar." Vinegar makes
much faster in summer than in winter
unless kept in a heated room.

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.
Drain off the water carefully, straining
if necessary in order to remove every
particle of the potato. Put this clean
potato water in a clean cask, which
should be kept in a warm place, and
add one pound of sugar to each ten
quarts of water, and some hop yeast.
In three or four weeks an excellent
quality of vinegar may be expected.
If potatoes are scarce the water from
each day's boiling for table use may be
saved.

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. Let
it stand on the back of a warm stove
all night. In the morning, when the
stove is hot, set the dish with the corn
over the fire and let it boil several
times, at least till the grains burst open,
keeping the corn constantly covered
with water. Then strain off the water
and add to it till you have three gallons.
To each gallon add three-quarters of a
pound of brown sugar. If you have a
little "mother" that has formed on
other vinegar add a little of that and
set in a warm place in open vessels or
casks with the bungs out. In a few
weeks you will have good vinegar at a
low cost.—N. E. Farmer.

CRUSHING A DUDE.

How Uncle Phil Armour Sailed a Two-
Legged Hog.

Millionaire Phil Armour has a pleas-
ant custom of buying a suit of clothes
once a year for each of his office em-
ployees. This year all but one of the
boys visited a certain tailor on the South
side and were measured for suits rang-
ing in price from \$50 to \$35. The excep-
tion was a dude, who scorned the
selections made by his colleagues. He
wanted something gorgeous and tight-
fitting. After paying over the fashion
plates of the tailor he finally selected
a piece of goods which would cost \$125
to build into garments. When the
tailor, a few weeks later, sent his item-
ized bill into the big pork packer the
latter made inquiries for the purpose of
finding out whether this young man
with such aesthetic taste was really so
unfortunate as to have to work.

"Is he at work in any of our depart-
ments?" Mr. Armour asked, turning to
one of his lieutenants.
"Y'es; 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 mil-
lionaire the latter cleared his throat and
said:

"Young man, I like to have my clerks
consider themselves on an equality with
one another. In looking over the
tailor's bill I find that you rate yourself
\$30 higher than the figures your col-
leagues place upon themselves. As I
see no tangible proof of your great
worth in this establishment, it gives me
much satisfaction to present to you your
month's salary together with my esti-
mate of your value—your dismissal
from my service. Remember, I'm an
expert on hogs and know how to salt
them."—Chicago Herald.

A GREAT PUZZLE.

The Arithmetical Problem Which a Sara-
toga Magazine Failed to Solve.

There is one summer boarder at Sara-
toga 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 appar-
ently 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-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.
"Sh-l-l-l-l-l-r' erint, P-o-p-o-r-n nice
p-o-p-o-r-n" he bawled.
"Now, Jim," continued the swell,
"how much does a pint of pop-corn
come to at a shilling a quart?"
"Lo-o-ck in y-o-u-r own joggaffy!
P-o-p-o-r-n, nice p-o-p-o-r-n" yelled
the old man.

One day he appeared at the door of
the Union Hotel just as a lady of severe
social distinction was coming out:
"Miss-i's B-r-o-w-n, oh Miss-i's B-r-o-w-n,"
he stammered, "kin yer 'rithmetic?"
Then he showed her a piece of
single on which a long sum was done
in chalk.
"I ko-a-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-t cents a pound!"
—Detroit Free Press.

At Merced, Cal., a harvester driv-
ing-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 broadcloth velvets 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. Artists in cutting, in combining
of colors and materials, those who have
studied the art of draping, with its odd
little turns and twists and constant
changes which convey so much and yet
seem so little; all such people have been
imported from leading European houses
and set their feet upon American soil
for the first time this fall, according to
contract made with our leading mer-
chants, to establish dressmaking parlors
in our midst equal to any in the world.

Among the handsome wraps is one in
a rich olive silk covered with an
embroidery of fine silk braid, gold and
steel beads. The narrow center backs
and tabs are of plush almost covered
with passanterie ornaments of the
beads, the ends of the tabs finished with
rich fringe, while the sleeves and sides
of the tabs are trimmed with a band of
natural lynx. The lining is yellow
quilted satin.

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 baret,
sleeves, as they are sometimes called,
the whole bordered with silver fox fur.
Judging from the number of pinsh
sweaters that have been manufactured
during the summer for the winter one
might easily imagine that every woman
in the land would be clothed in one of
these garments. A very excellent gar-
ment, seal-skin finished, can be had for
twenty-five dollars, and in nothing else
can that amount of money be placed
more judiciously. The sweaters are
gentle-looking and dressy upon all
occasions, and warm enough for the
coldest weather.

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 gentle-
man'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 col-
lar.—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 cat-
tle, 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 indus-
tries 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 discov-
eries of the age—that it is more profit-
able to feed cattle for meat production
from early calftood up to the period
when they are at long 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 mar-
ketable steers at the age named, un-
less they are bred from thoroughbred,
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 im-
mature, is a very palpable error. After
the calf ceases to suckle its dam, de-
pending 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 nutri-
tious. 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 ha-
bitual, 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 adulter-
ation 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 Mo-
hurram, 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 fea-
tures of his subject in chapters bearing
such suggestive titles as "The Light-
ning Harnessed," "The Locomotive in
Slippers," "The Luxuries of Travel,"
and "A Handful of Curiosities." The
average reader who has not made rail-
way building a special study, will per-
haps 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 loco-
motive on sled-runners was constructed
in Scotland, and employed for drawing
passengers and freight over the ice be-
tween 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 con-
nection 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 sur-
face 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 re-
sisted 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 in-
stance a rough road-bed was first level-
ed in the ice; then crossbeams were
fitted in, and upon these were placed
longitudinal beams which were them-
selves 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 level-
ed, 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 Rail-
road 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 prov-
ince 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. Ken-
nedy 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 en-
gine 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 rail-
road, has also been built in the United
States, and was in operation at Phenix-
ville, Pa., in 1876. Since that date a
two-wheeled locomotive has been made
in Gloucester, N. J., for an elevated rail-
road 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 per-
sons that in 1876, at Paris, one Dr. La
Combe exhibited the model of a sub-
marine railway which he proposed to
lay on the bottom of the channel be-
tween 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 de-
railed 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 cir-
cumference.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—At least 1,300,000 persons in Lon-
don 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 maj-
esty on the street. The school is a pub-
lic one, receiving a Government grant.

—Adolph Sutro, a rich citizen of San
Francisco, Cal., has donated to the pub-
lic 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 Aus-
tralia there are surplice choirs in which
there are young women who are habited
in surplices 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 schoolmas-
ters 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 in
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 gen-
eral 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 in-
struction of 231 professors, 7,695 students,
natives of Europe, Asia and Africa.
The instruction has always been free,
and lodgings and bread have been al-
ways 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" prob-
ably means the first of the month, for
that is when the bills come in.—Tid-
bits.
—The bootblack and the college pro-
fessor work for the same object—that
of polishing the understanding.—Dan-
ville Beece.

—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.

—A man to be safe nowadays must
have not only a cyclone pit but a ham-
mock in it, into which he can creep and
keep the earthquake from shaking the
pillings out of his back teeth.—Macon
Telegraph.
—Gerónimo is not pronounced Ger-
ronimo, but Hersonimo, says a morn-
ing paper. Hood braconos, what is he
br'ving us? What a hay and hiddy
style of talk this gentleman would get
us into. By hosh we won't have it. Ho
to! Ho to!—Washington Critic.

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

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

BOYS. A Recitation. "A boy in the house is a nuisance..."

HOW TO TREAT FERRETS.

"Do to Them as You Would Be Done by" - Hold, Useful Little Hunters. One of the oldest Dutch engravings...

THE COLD FACTS.

Actual Statistics as to Changes in the Civil Service - The Department of State Under Mr. Blaine and Mr. Bayard. The Civil Service Record has rendered the public a great service...

GIRLISH DELUSIONS.

Fond Hopes Which Are Destined to Be Most Rudely Disappointed. There is something very pitiful in the way clever American girls of limited means persist in a belief that they can do something or other to earn a living abroad...

AS BAD NOW AS THEN.

Mr. Blaine Could Not Carry His Party Through in 1884, How Can He in 1887? - What a Republican Paper Thinks. The tone of the Blaine Republican press since the Maine election shows that Mr. Blaine will be probably strongly pushed for the Republican nomination in 1887...

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various goods such as CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, etc., with prices in cents and dollars.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES. The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies...

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

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

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury. Contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents - MEYER BROS. & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

PENSION CLAIMS

EXPERIENCE CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITORS. MILO B. STEVENS & CO. CHICAGO, ILL. DETROIT, MICH.

100 Doses One Dollar

So thoroughly identified with Hood's Sarsaparilla, is not a catch line only, but is absolutely true...

Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar. A LIMITED OFFER. GREAT CHANCE! 65 Cents Pay for a Year's subscription to the Weekly...

WANTED GOOD MAN

energetic worker; business in his section. Salary \$75. References. An Manufacturer's House, 14 Barclay St., N.Y.

FREE PATENTS

Obtained for \$25 by H. B. MERRILL. Kansas Detective Bureau, Wichita, Kan. want members everywhere. Particulars, etc. apply.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup. FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and ACUE. Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES. Includes advertisement for PRICKLY ASH BITTERS, COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, PENSION CLAIMS, 100 Doses One Dollar, Hood's Sarsaparilla, and WANTED GOOD MAN.

LIBERTY'S LIGHT.



Unveiling of Bartholdi's Colossal Statue at New York.

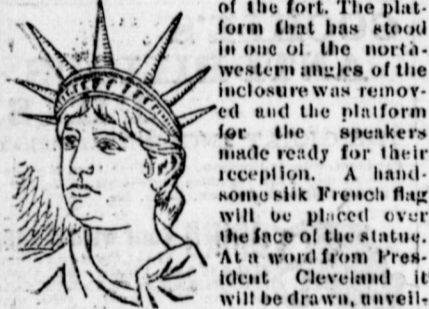
A Gala Day in the Metropolis—A Parade With 30,000 Soldiers and Civilians in Line.

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 flags will be placed over the face of the statue. At a word from President Cleveland it will be drawn, unveiling the head of the



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.

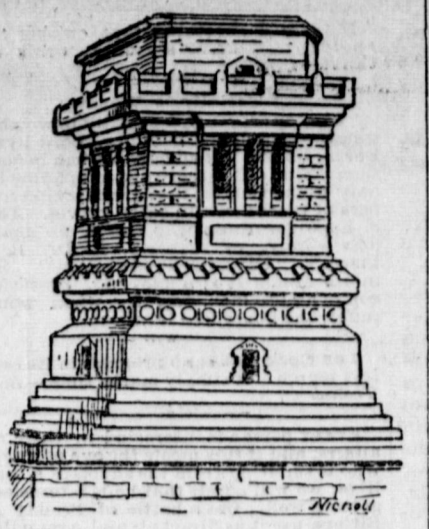
The third division was headed by Sheriff Grant as marshal, and was composed of mayors of cities; a battalion of Philadelphia police; Brooklyn police; veterans of the war of 1812; veterans of the Mexican war, and the military order of the Loyal Legion.

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.

four 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.

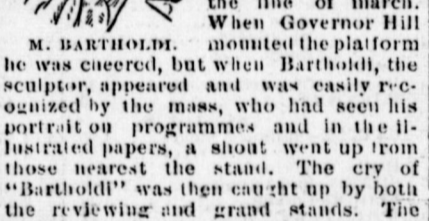
President Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary Bayard, drove to the reviewing stand at Madison square. He was followed by Secretaries Whitney, Vilas and Lamar and Colonel Lamont.

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 wending its way past the United Press office, 187 Broadway, having been over an hour in progress.

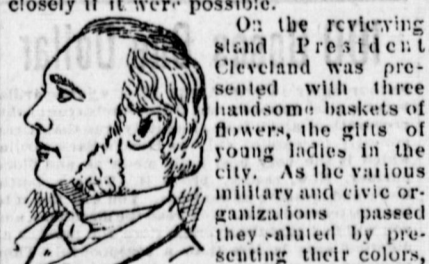
All the vessels in North river are gaily decorated with flags, the Great Atlantic liners being particularly noticeable as they lay at their docks, one mass of color aloft.

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. BARTHOLOME.

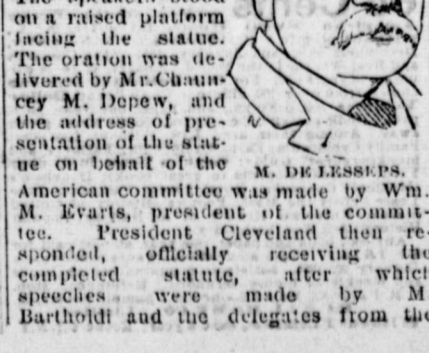
The crowd in Madison Square when the President reached the reviewing stand was vast; the streets were choked up and Broadway was clogged with vehicles and cars above and below the intersection of the line of march. When Governor Hill mounted the platform he was cheered, but when Bartholdi, the sculptor, 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 if it were possible.



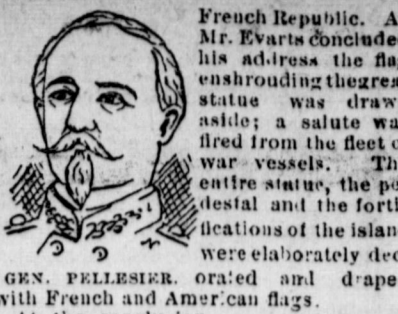
ALBERT GREVY.

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.

A grand stand was erected in front of the pedestal of the statue, which, with the surrounding ramparts, 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 was made by M. De Lesseps.



M. DE LESSEPS.



GEN. PELLESSIER.

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.

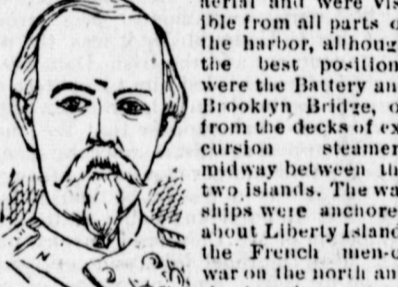
During the firing the guests embarked on the flotilla again formed in line and returned in double column to the city, headed by the United States steamer Dispatch.

THE EVENING'S PROGRAMME. The closing ceremonies in 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, William H. Webb and Thurber, Weyland 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 Mr. Pavn, 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 William as they were on Governor's Island, where 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 north and the American squadron on the south side.

The yards and rigging were manned by sailors, and the marines 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 STATUE. 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, had sailed from Havre 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 the 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

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.

Let us inscribe, "4th of July, 1776." 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:

THE TABLET.

Height from base to torch	151	0
Foundation of pedestal to torch	235	6
Head to top of pedestal	111	6
Head to top of crown	19	5
Index finger from ear to tip	8	0
Circumference of crown	1 x 9 1/2	0
Head from chin to occiput	17	3
Thickness from ear to ear	10	6
Distance across the eyes	4	6
Length of nose	4	4
Ear from eye to ear	4	4
Ear from eye to ear	12	4
Thickness of wrist	33	1
Width of mouth	23	1
Tablet, length	23	1
Tablet, thickness	3	7
Tablet, thickness	2	0

Dimensions of the pedestal:

Height of pedestal	89	0
Square sides at base, each side	62	0
Square sides at top, each side	57	8
Diagonal across the base	72	8
Diagonal across the top	67	7

Dimensions of the foundation:

Height of foundation	65	0
Square sides at bottom	91	0
Square sides at top	69	7

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 Exposition, Paris	1878
Face and head completed	1878
Entire statue finished	1880
Arrived at New York	June 29, 1885
Foundation completed	April, 1885
Statue placed on pedestal	June 29, 1885
First river drive on statue	July 12, 1885
Statue completed	October 28, 1885
The statue weighs	450,000 pounds or 237 tons.

The bronze alone weighs 200,000 pounds. Forty 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 327. From the base of the pedestal to the top of the torch 156 steps. 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, sr."

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

"Yes, your honor."

The justice, after a few moments' reflection, said: "It is the opinion of the 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 Traveller.

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 Ellenbrown. 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, it is said, of a wealthy and aristocratic family. —N. Y. Tribune.

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 54 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 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 officer 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 cheater's tongue.' And the wonder was that the public is not gorged with the forty years of Kate Chase's intemperance upon them. 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 set a pair of lips to Governor Sprague to further her father's political interests, thus martyrizing herself on the altar of Mammon. A recent article in the Philadelphia Times 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 whatever, but 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 review the rate figures that will put all the lines on an equality.

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