

Worcester County

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XII.

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NUMBER 20

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 8th many petitions were presented asking for the opening of Oklahoma. Senator Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably a bill fixing the time for the meeting of Congress in 1877 and every second year on the first Monday in October, and in 1886 and every second year thereafter on the second Monday of November. Senator Ingalls, from the Committee on Rules, reported adversely on Senator Platt's resolution, providing for the consideration of executive nominations in open session. He also offered a bill to amend the act relating to the appointment of the committee on Finance to inquire into the propriety of making such amendment to the revised statutes as may be necessary to require the issue of United States notes of the denomination of one and two dollars. The Senate finally deferred until a long debate on the right of the Senate to call for information in regard to removals, and after a recess the Senate adjourned. Under the call of States in the House bills and resolutions were introduced. Mr. Cross, of Texas, from the Committee on Labor, reported a bill constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers employed by the United States Government. The Half-gallon Tax bill was then discussed until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 9th Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill to increase the efficiency of the army, and it was placed on the calendar. Among bills introduced and appropriately referred was one by Mr. Allison to make full legal tender money interchangeable at the Treasury or at the sub-treasury in the city of New York, and by Mr. Rock to provide for the issue of coin certificates and for other purposes. The Senate then took up and after a short debate passed the bill to extend the laws of the United States over the unorganized territory south of the State of Kansas and known as the "Public Land Strip." Adjourned. In the House, after the report of committees, the bill to prevent the claim of war taxes as a set-off against the Government was taken up. The bill was reported and the House went into committee on the Half-gallon Tax bill and the debate continued until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 10th Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requiring the Committee on Library to report at an early day upon the expediency of erecting a library building in the city of Washington. General Hancock. The Senate then took up Senator East's recent resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the refusal of the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans to receive shipments of silver and to issue certificates thereon. A long debate followed, and the matter finally went over. After an executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House resolutions of respect to the memory of General Hancock were offered by Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana, which were adopted, and the House adjourned.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate on the 11th was one by Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, providing for the repeal of all treaties permitting Chinese to come to the United States and prohibiting their coming except in the case of diplomatic or official persons. The bill to regulate the practice of the United States Point graduates was passed after considerable debate. At two o'clock the Education bill was laid before the Senate and Mr. Logan took the floor, which he occupied until executive session. In the House committees reported, when Mr. Allison, on behalf of the Committee on Banking and Currency, called up the bill to enable National banking associations to issue national capital stock and change their names or location. The bill passed; Yeas, 235; nays, 139. At two o'clock the Senate and Mr. Logan, of the Whole on the Fitz John Porter bill, and after a long discussion the House adjourned.

The Senate was not in session on the 12th. In the House, after the reference of a large number of Senate bills to appropriate committees, the Speaker proceeded to call the committee on the report of a private nature. At the conclusion of the call the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private bill. At its evening session the House passed seventy-one pension bills, and adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has ordered favorable reports upon bills providing for the construction of public buildings as follows: Houston, Tex., \$75,000; Newport, Ky., \$100,000; Opelousas, La., \$50,000; Fort Scott, Kan., (for completion) \$50,000; Wichita, Kan., (for completion) \$50,000.

The statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Post-office Department for the quarter ended September 30, 1885, shows that the ordinary revenue has fallen off over \$500,000, the ounce rate for letters and the reduction in second-class postage having gone into effect July 1, 1885. The expenditures were \$12,421,101; the revenue \$10,027,300; the deficiency \$2,393,740.

Secretary Manning has prepared a reply to the resolution of the Senate calling for the papers relating to the administration of Internal Revenue Collector McCormick of West Virginia. He will forward copies of all the official papers in the files. They show no reason for McCormick's removal and none will be given.

Commissioner Black told the House Committee on Invalid Pensions recently that \$222,000,000 was probably a liberal estimate of the cost of extending the Arrears of Pensions act to 1888.

The President has nominated Stephen A. Walker to the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Dr. Walker's old place, Mr. Walker is President of the Board of Education, New York City; at one time he was the candidate of the County Democracy for the office of Surrogate, but was defeated.

The Military Committee of the National House of Representatives has decided to recommend the construction of a \$100,000 soldiers' home west of the Rocky mountains.

A DISPATCH from Washington of the 12th says: Mrs. General Sheridan has been dangerously ill for nearly two weeks, and her life has been despaired of, although the facts have not been made known to her friends.

THE EAST.
The New York Assembly Committee on General Laws gave a hearing recently on the bill allowing women to vote at municipal elections. Addresses were made in favor of the measure by Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell, Mrs. Matilda J. Gage, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and Mrs. Annie G. Miller. The committee took no action.

It being discovered that the widow of the late General Hancock was in somewhat embarrassed circumstances, a subscription has been started for her benefit.

Seven young girls were taken out of a skating rink at Boston, recently, charged with immorality. It was claimed they had been ruined by frequenting the place.

GENERAL HANCOCK died somewhat suddenly at Governor's Island, N. Y., on the afternoon of the 9th. His disease was diabetes accompanied by a malignant carbuncle, which developed itself some few days previous to his death. He was born in Pennsylvania February 14, 1824.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, of New York, expired at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Roscoe Conkling, Utica, on the night of the 12th. The beginning of his ailment dated from the time he received a sunstroke in 1876, finally producing cerebral effusion. His widow was reported in a critical condition of health.

A MAN named John Colekey, formerly an employe at Roach's ship yard, recently confessed that he murdered John Sharpless, the Quaker farmer, near Chester, Pa., November 22 last. He said he made the confession because he did not wish to see the negro Johnson, under arrest, punished for a crime he did not commit.

FIRE burned the house of E. T. Kainor, in Jamestown, near Buffalo, N. Y., the other morning. Kainor and wife were burned to death. They were each about sixty years of age.

The scarlet fever epidemic which began at Shenandoah, Pa., in December, continues to rage and is aggravated by unseasonable weather. Upwards of 200 children have been carried off by the disease within two weeks and there are over 100 cases in town.

THE WEST.
Two men were killed and several others seriously injured by the explosion of a boiler in a steam saw mill at Oshkosh, Wis., recently.

HON. JOHN G. THOMPSON, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of Representatives, died at Seattle, W. T., on the 10th. Colonel Thompson held the position of Land Claim Agent in Washington Territory by appointment of President Cleveland and had been engaged there since last summer. He was fifty-two years of age, and a native of Ohio.

KANSAS CITY was admitted to the eighth place in the National Base Ball League by the committee sitting at Chicago on the 9th.

THE A. O. U. W. convention at St. Louis, has decided that every lodge consisting of 100 members, should be entitled to one delegate in the annual convention, and every fifty over 100 should be represented by one delegate.

DALTON, the county clerk of Hamilton County, O., has been arrested for contempt of the lower house of the Legislature for refusing to take his books to Columbus.

HENRY COONS, a freight engineer, was killed and three ladies badly injured by a collision between a dummy and a train at Mount Lookout, a suburb of Cincinnati, the other night.

MARTIN O. VAN FLEET, treasurer of Huron County, O., has been arrested in Bradford, Ont., charged with having embezzled \$50,000 of Huron County bonds.

JAMES STEERS, an agent of the California Mutual Accident Association, was caught in a snowslide among the mountains near Butte City, Mont., recently. Steers was an Englishman who had but lately arrived at Butte.

STATE SENATOR T. R. HUDD, of Green Bay, was nominated for Congress in the Democratic Congressional convention of the Fifth District of Wisconsin, on the eighty-third ballot, to succeed Congressman Rankin, deceased.

An extra freight train on the Cincinnati, Hocking Valley & Toledo railroad caught three section hands running a truck loaded with rock on a double-decked trestle, near Vinton, O., the other day. The men deserted the truck and clung to the trestle, but two of them were forced by the scattering rock to lose their holds, when they fell to the ground, forty-five feet, and were fatally injured.

A violent form of hog cholera is raging near Hillsboro, Ill. A farmer has lost over eighty hogs out of a drove of 150 within a short time. A large number of other farmers are also losing hogs rapidly.

GENERAL CROOK left Fort Bowie, A. T., on the 12th to meet Chief Geronimo at the Mexican line, as had been arranged by Lieutenant Maus a month ago.

THE SOUTH.
The United States steamer Brooklyn has sailed from Key West, Fla., to Aspinwall to assist in protecting American interests in the event of an uprising on the Isthmus.

PRESIDENT DENIGAN, of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, and officials of the St. Louis & Cairo railroad, have signed the necessary papers for closing of the lease of the latter to the former road. The work of changing the gauge of the St. Louis & Cairo to standard will be commenced at once and pushed to a speedy conclusion.

At the Mecklenburg (N. C.) iron works recently John Spring and Will Austin, both colored, were instantly killed by the falling of the elevator, and Jules Brown, also colored, was also injured.

GENERAL.
The Marquis of Lorne has accepted the position of honorary commissioner for Canada at the coming colonial exhibition; also the Presidency of the Canadian Commission.

WILLIAM E. FORSTER, Liberal member of Parliament for Bradford, and ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland, who for some time has been confined to his room by serious illness, suffered a relapse recently, and was reported sinking rapidly.

A LETTER has been received from Venezuela, reporting the presence of Gen. Puidlo at the estate of Senor Barinas, at the head of 2,500 men. He is endeavoring to incite a revolution.

The exports of breadstuffs during the seven months ended January 31 were \$62,400,947, as against \$97,573,920 in the same time last year.

CAPTAIN SARACUÉ was found guilty in Leipzig, Germany, recently, of having furnished plans of German fortifications to the French military authorities and was sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude.

The Earl of Aberdeen, the new Lord Lieutenant, and John Morley, the new Chief Secretary, were sworn in at Dublin on the 10th.

The reports that King Milan, of Servia, had decided to disband his troops have not been confirmed.

MONSIEUR HRAUNGER has been acquitted of all blame for the disaster to the French troops at Lang Son during the Tonquin war.

The thirteenth anniversary of the founding of the Spanish republic was observed in Madrid on the 11th with numerous banquets, which were conducted in an orderly manner.

M. ENOCHARD HOWE, the publicist, and M. Leon Say, the political economist, and M. Comte de Liste, the poet, have been elected members of the French Academy of Sciences.

A NUMBER of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen favorable to Irish home rule met in London the other night and were addressed by Lord Ashburnham, Joseph Cowen and Justin McCarthy. Resolutions were adopted favoring home rule and the establishment of a British home rule association.

It was reported at Liverpool on the 12th that a large firm engaged in the cotton trade had failed.

The Crawford divorce suit in London, involving the scandal affecting Sir C. W. Dilke, ended by the divorce being granted without evidence being offered of the alleged complicity of Dilke in Mrs. Crawford's adultery.

BUSINESS failures for the seven days ended February 11 reported to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered for the United States, 238; Canada, 37. Business casualties continued very numerous in the Western and Southern States and in Canada.

DURING the deep fog of the 11th, the Austrian bark Kraljevka, from Marseilles, France, struck on Barnegat shoals, near Philadelphia. The life-saving crew of Barnegat station went to her assistance, when their boat was swamped and three of the men were drowned. The crew of the bark, fearing that the life-guards would be unable to save them, had left the vessel in their own boat. It capsized and sunk and eight of the crew were lost.

The number of silver dollars in circulation July 31, 1885, was \$1,284,438; December 31, 53,541,571, and February 10, 51,751,316.

THE LATEST.
JEFFERSON, CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Prison Inspectors, held yesterday, the proposition of the Curators of the State University to lease the labor of from fifty to one hundred and fifty convicts for use on the agricultural college farm was rejected, as was also the proposition of Colonel Hicks, representative of the Edison Electric Light Company to put a plant at the penitentiary capable of furnishing four hundred lights, the State to furnish the power for seven thousand dollars. The last General Assembly provided for lighting the prison by electric light and appropriated money therefor, but the board determined to lay the matter over until the next session of the Legislature.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A cable special to the Herald dated London says: The persistent refusal of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Lord Mayor of Dublin, to acquiesce in the candidacy of Mr. O'Shea, who was elected to Parliament for Galway to-day, has given Mr. Parnell considerable concern and it is not likely that Mr. O'Shea's election has convinced Mr. Sullivan that his opposition was a mistake. The loyal support which Mr. Michael Davitt has given Mr. Parnell has, however, largely reduced the influence of Mr. Sullivan's defection and greatly steadied the confidence of Mr. Parnell and his friends.

WINSON, Mo., Feb. 13.—A double tragedy occurred at this place yesterday morning, but as one of the principal actors is dead and the other dying it is difficult to obtain the particulars. John Evans, a colored man, had for some time been living with his uncle, Kolia Banks, also colored. The parties had some trouble over certain property which Banks had promised to do so. Last evening Banks gave Evans notice to leave his house. Early this morning Evans' wife was awakened by a loud noise, and found the house in flames and her husband and Uncle Kolia standing at the door. She saw her husband strike Banks with an axe and then run away. The clothing of both parties was then in flames. The neighbors came in and helped put out the fire. One of the men was dead when found and the other dying.

JOPLIN, Mo., Feb. 13.—A terrible giant powder explosion occurred yesterday at Webb City. The miners at the Page & Company mine had put in a heavy charge for the final blast, eighteen sticks of powder being used. It exploded prematurely blowing two men to pieces and injuring another. The largest fragments found of the men were a foot and portion of a leg. The men killed were Peterson and Welch.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., Feb. 13.—The schooner Little Merrill was discovered near the Quezvir river bottom up. All hands are supposed to be lost. It was thought she was hoisted at sea, after she capsized, as several hoes were found out in her bottom.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Kansas Legislature.
In the Senate on the 8th Mr. Barker offered a resolution expunging from the records the Frank Bacon resolution of last session. Referred to the Committee on State Affairs. Senator Kimball introduced a bill making eight hours a legal day's work. The bill providing for the sale of salt lands for location in the Normal School passed; the afternoon the Senate went into consideration of general orders and recommended the passage of seven more bills. Adjourned.

In the House Mr. Cloyes offered a concurrent resolution ordering the Executive Council to report to the practical effect of the bill making the capitol with incandescent light, and to cause estimates to be made for the same, to report to the next Legislature. This was offered in view of the fact that at the regular session of the Legislature the gas bill for 65 cents per cubic foot was passed. The bill was held over the Judiciary Committee bill to make imprisonment the punishment for murder in the first degree. Finally this bill was voted down, and the Capital Punishment bill passed by the Senate was ordered at the next Legislature. Adjourned.

The Senate on the 9th passed the bill amending the act for the regulation and support of the common schools; also a bill relating to hotels and providing for the safety of employes and guests; also a bill authorizing counties and cities to encourage the development of coal, natural gas, etc. The Consolidation bill passed without a dissenting vote, and goes to the Governor. The bill making Wyandotte, Kansas City and Armoreville one city. The remainder of the day was taken up with the consideration of the bill. Adjourned.

In the House a resolution was offered asking Congress to make an appropriation of \$250,000 to be used for the purpose of purchasing the rights of the Union Pacific Railroad to keep the same trimmed to not exceed five feet in height above the ground, and to provide for the enforcement of contracts by railroads; to punish misrepresentation or fraud in the sale of bonds and coupons of the State Normal School; to compel railroads coming into Kansas from other States to be subject to the laws of this State; and to amend State laws, and many local bills. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to investigate the charges against General Hancock, and the House adjourned.

Soaps after meeting on the 10th the Senate went into committee on general orders and reported a number of bills favorably, and among them being local bills. The entire afternoon was devoted to the consideration of the bill amending the act for the regulation and support of the common schools. The bill was passed and the House adjourned.

In the afternoon the Reform School Appropriation bill was passed. The resolution to amend the act for the regulation and support of the common schools in the business cases to be taken to the United States Supreme Court was amended so as to allow and passed. Resolutions were adopted in respect to the memory of General Hancock, and were unanimously adopted. The bill passed and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 11th, Mr. Lowe, from the special committee, offered resolutions of respect on the death of General Hancock, and in doing so delivered a glowing eulogy on the deceased. The House amendment to the bill giving salt lands to the Normal School, was concurred in by the Senate. The bill was passed, among them the bill regulating the duties of officers of State institutions, relating to State officers and agents and defining their duties; permitting railroads to charge an excess of three cents per mile where passengers fail to purchase tickets. The bill was of a local character.

Adjourned. In the House Congress was asked to reimburse on the free list. The bill passed providing that school lands in unorganized counties shall be subject to sale until three years after the opening of such counties; also the bill requiring the recording of a tax deed within six months; also raising the school tax five mills, and several local bills. After some discussion the bill to establish boards of arbitration in each county for the settlement of trouble between employes and employers. An act to prevent the spread of disease amongst swine also passed. Adjourned.

The Senate on the 12th passed a resolution to adjourn on the 18th. In Committee of the Whole the Apportionment bill was considered and the amendments were passed for passage, subject to amendment. Adjourned.

In the House the usual number of resolutions were introduced, among them for women and the county lines question were presented. Two reports were submitted to the Apportionment bill and the matter was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Senate resolution for final adjournment on the 18th was agreed to. The bill passed authorizing the organization of counties having a population of 2,500 and an assessed valuation of at least \$250,000. The Penitentiary Appropriation. The Apportionment bill, as amended, passed, and the House adjourned.

Miscellaneous.
MONROE DAVIS was recently arrested in Southern Kansas and taken to Topeka on a charge of having violated the United States postal laws when a resident of Indiana. He was put in the Shawnee County jail to await an officer from Indiana.

W. S. YOHE claims to be the oldest settler in Leavenworth, having located there November 14, 1840. At that time he was in ill health, and had but little expectation of living, but he still holds out well at the age of sixty-nine.

This other morning the body of an unknown man was found in a vacant house on a farm near Topeka. The man was a German about fifty years old, but no one seemed to know him. He had evidently died of exposure.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Established, Bly, Clark County, James M. Bly postmaster; Duckworth, Comanche County, William Duckworth; Lasker, Ford County, George Inman; Nickel, Comanche County, Emma Coman; Snyder, Ford County, J. M. Snyder; Sordville, Ness County, W. J. Wilson; Templeton, Ness County, Monroe Temple; Vaughn, Rawlins County, A. W. Emersop; Von Comanche County, Burrell S. Von Schritzel.

At Eldorado the other day Thomas Barthwick, foreman of the Water-works Company, fell from the top of the stand-pipe, a distance of 122 feet, and was instantly killed.

A LATE fire at Oswego destroyed Mrs. Keeley's stationery store, the warehouse of Dennis & Robinson, furniture dealers, the billiard hall of William Simpson and the European Restaurant.

L. MAYO, of Leavenworth, who recently failed in business, is treasurer of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Kansas, also of Metropolitan Lodge of Leavenworth. As treasurer of both he held about \$5,000, which was deposited in bank. It is thought neither will lose anything. Mr. Mayo is confined to his house with a serious illness. DUMPTERIA reported at Topeka.

THE LATE RIOTS.

Seattle a Military Camp—Matters at Olym: pia—Damage by the London Mob.
SEATTLE, W. T., Feb. 11.—This city has become a military camp and every corner is guarded by a sentry, and military rule is supreme. There have been no efforts on the part of the rioters to interfere nor even to hold a meeting. They are without recognized leaders and are utterly powerless to do anything so long as the military are under arms. There is, however, an intense feeling of bitterness against the militiamen who did the shooting Monday, and it is openly threatened that they will be hanged as soon as military rule is relaxed. Eight companies of the Fourteenth infantry under the command of Colonel DeLussay arrived yesterday afternoon from Vancouver barracks and at eight o'clock the city was turned over to the regular troops and martial law continues. General Gibbons is expected to-night and Governor Squire will determine upon the future course. The trouble is thought to be practically over.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Feb. 11.—Yesterday 120 responsible citizens organized themselves into a home guard and were sworn in as deputy sheriffs and officers as a regular military company. Every thing was quiet during the day and the prospects are that there will be no renewal of the disturbances. Heitz, Bates and Gooding, three of the ringleaders in Tuesday's demonstrations, had their preliminary examination yesterday before a justice of the peace on the charge of rioting and were bound over in the sum of \$2,000 to await the action of the grand jury.

LODGOX, Feb. 11.—The estimate heretofore made of the losses inflicted by the mob of Monday appears to have been much too small. An official estimate places the amount of damage at \$20,000. The various Socialistic and labor reform societies threaten to have a monster demonstration at Hyde Park next Saturday, to be attended by contingents of laboring men from the country, and shops are being closed and barricaded everywhere throughout the city.

LODGOX, Feb. 11.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of several Socialists believed to have been leading spirits in the riots of Monday. These warrants were placed in the hands of Scotland Yard detectives.

A HAIR FIEND.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 11.—A man giving his name as John N. Henderson, of No. 247 North Ninth street, was arrested at Eighth and Filbert streets to-day while attempting to cut plaits of hair from the heads of two young girls. Numerous complaints have been received of late of children from the parents of children who have been robbed of their tresses. The thief plied his mean vocation in the vicinity of Eighth and Arch streets. Henderson was first noticed acting suspiciously Thursday last, when he was observed following the young girls and invariably cutting the plaits of hair from their backs. On that occasion Henderson saw Officer Dawson watching him and relinquished the attempt. This afternoon he was again observed, and the policeman, seeing a citizen's clothes and following him. Henderson selected two pretty blondes, whose golden locks hung in long plaits down their backs, and was about to rob one of them of her tresses when the officer arrested him. A pair of long shears was found in his pocket when searched at the Central Station this morning. Two young girls had their hair cut off at a fire last week, and another was robbed of her tresses Friday last while upon a car at Eighth and Arch streets.

WRECK ON THE WABASH.
Freight Train Derailed—Six Men Injured.
MEXICO, Mo., Feb. 10.—About one o'clock this morning freight train No. 26 on the Wabash railroad met with a serious accident near Pollock's mill, this city, when six persons in the caboose were injured. There were about fifteen persons in the caboose when the car turned over, all stock men. The cause of the wreck was a broken rail. The train ran 125 yards before it turned over. The following are the names of those injured: W. Edmondson, of this city, wound in the head; Dave Rankin, of Brunswick, severely cut about the head; M. J. Casebolt, of Miami, cut about the head; M. Bergman, of Baltimore, Md., burned and bruised; Garrett Dye, of Richmond, injured on the shoulder and cut on the leg; Sam Northern, of this city, received severe cuts on the head, neck and shoulder, also injury to the spine.

Dead in His Wagon.
LOUISIANA, Mo., Feb. 10.—As some colored farm hands were returning to their homes on Salt river last night, they met a team on the road, apparently without a driver, but on close observation it was discovered that the lifeless body of August Offord, a negro and the owner of the team, was lying on the bottom of the wagon with a terrible wound over the right breast, from which blood was rapidly flowing. From what could be learned here to-day, it appears that two white men were seen in the early evening near the Otter school house in that vicinity, one of whom had a gun on his shoulder, and from the nature of the dead man's wounds it is supposed the stranger is the party who fired the fatal shot. Sheriff Feider, with Prosecuting Attorney Clark and Constable Armstrong, left this afternoon for the scene, where further developments are expected.

The Cherokee Country.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 11.—Excitement is represented as running quite high in the Cherokee Nation over the proposed congressional legislation for opening the Cherokee country to white settlement and dividing the lands in severalty among the Indians. The representative of the Indians writes gloomily from Washington, saying that the attitude of Congress is hostile to the interests of the Indians, that outside of the United States Senate the Indians have few legislative friends and that the opening of the Indian Territory seems to have become a hobby with many Congressmen. The Cherokees are urged to lay aside local differences and unite for self-preservation.

PROHIBITING CHINESE.

Senator Mitchell Wants All Chinese to Stay out of the Country.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, yesterday introduced a new anti-Chinese bill. After reading in a preamble all that treaties which prohibit the United States from absolutely prohibiting the coming of Chinese to the United States are pernicious to the peace, domestic tranquility and general welfare of the United States, it provides as a first section that treaties between the United States and the Chinese empire, in so far as they recognize or permit the coming of Chinese to the United States, and inhibit the Government of the United States from absolutely prohibiting the coming of Chinese to the United States, and all acts of Congress which in any manner or upon any conditions recognize or permit the coming to the United States of Chinese, whether subjects of the Chinese empire or otherwise, are hereby abrogated, set aside and repealed.

The section of the previous Chinese acts providing penalties for violations of their provisions was re-enacted as are also those providing safeguards against Chinese unlawfully entering the country with such slight changes as are necessary by the provisions of the first two sections of the bill.

The provisions of the previous acts relative to the removal of Chinese found to be unlawfully in this country are renewed as is also the provision prohibiting courts from admitting Chinese to citizenship. All the terms, conditions, prohibitions and penalties of the act are made applicable to all the Chinese now in this country who are at any time hereafter leave the United States and also to those who have been in the United States and have already departed.

Section 2 provides that from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any Chinese, whether he be a subject of China or otherwise, as well as those who are now within the limits of the United States, and who may hereafter leave the United States and attempt to return as any part or place within the United States.

The coming of Chinese persons to the United States, excepting those persons exempted in the above paragraph, is absolutely prohibited after the passage of this act.

THE COKE TROUBLES.
The Strikers Still Discussing Their Grievances—A Concession.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 12.—Several meetings were held in the coke region yesterday, two of which were socialistic gatherings at Morgan's station. Nearly 1,000 strikers assembled in the afternoon to determine on a course to effect the release of the men arrested for participating in the Bradford riot. The strikers say that none of the men arrested were there, and they protest against the men being committed to jail without a hearing.

A large meeting was held at Mount Pleasant yesterday morning, composed mostly of Hungarians, from Moorwood. They have been unable to obtain their share of the donations and therefore appointed a committee of their own and established a commissary. The presiding officer made an incendiary speech in the Hungarian language which was loudly cheered and caused several fanatics to display their weapons.

Superintendent Van Dusen, of the Beeson works, an independent company, offered his miners the advance of ten per cent, and it is expected that the men will return to work on Monday.

THE DEAD SOLDIER.
A Subscription in Behalf of General Hancock's Widow.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—As soon as it became known here that General Hancock had no adequate fortune to leave his widow a movement was set on foot to raise a fund for her benefit. This fund has been started by the gift of \$1,000 each by Messrs. A. J. Drexel and George W. Childs, and the gifts have been coupled with the promise of "more if necessary."

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—General Hancock died poor and the fact being known to his friends and comrades a subscription fund has been started for the widow. The plan was originated by General W. F. Smith, General J. B. Fry, Williams Burnes and T. L. Crittenden. J. Pierrepoint Morgan treasurer of the fund. These sums have been signed: Samuel J. Tilden \$1,000
W. H. B. Graves 500
M. B. Brown 500
J. S. Crimmins 250

The circular accompanying the subscription paper says the General was kept poor by the calls upon his official hospitality and the constant charities which he gave to those in distress.

BATTLE IN THE DARK.
A Sheriff and Posse Have a Fight With Outlaws Near Tahlequah, I. T.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 12.—From an Indian Territory special it is learned that a fatal fight occurred on Monday night some miles from Tahlequah, between Sheriff Brown and a posse and a party of outlaws. The officers overtook the desperadoes on the roadside, and upon demanding them to surrender were answered with a volley of bullets. The fire was returned by the sheriff and his men. The combatants fought in the darkness, firing at random. Sheriff Brown had two fingers shot off and one of his posse was wounded. William Cloud, being mortally and another man seriously wounded. Cloud was an ex-Federal soldier from Arkansas. The other men escaped with slight wounds.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANSAS

JESSIE'S VALENTINE.

St. Valentine's Day had come at last! The children hailed it with delight...

At Station D the postmen filled their letter-bags and went their ways...

That afternoon to Jessie's house came valentines for the family...

TWO VALENTINES.

The Rich Girl and the Dress-Maker's Daughter.

Gertrude Lewis had just finished directing a valentine in a common, brown envelope...

"Come here, Mint," called Gertrude, catching sight of her...

"I'm glad I do worry pussen you want," said Mint, coming into the room...

"Well, sit down and listen attentively to what I am going to say to you..."

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"'Can't stop to answer questions now," interrupted Gertrude...

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"'You need not pass them. Go to the basement door and hand the box to whoever answers your ring..."

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"'Miss Gertrude burst out laughing. 'I don't see, Mint, how she could have dragged you by your hair,' she said..."

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"'That's a falsehood—your colored girl brought it and my maid followed her directly to this house..."

"'All the same, I have told no falsehood," said Gertrude...

"'It had no envelope, as you must very well know," retorted Kate with a scornful toss of her head...

"'It came out afterward that Mint had dropped both valentines in the muddy street and had torn the envelope off of one and the paper covering off the other...

"'And I never was so surprised in all my life, though it was just the kind of thing one might have expected from the daughter of a man who keeps a shoe store..."

"'Please say nothing about my father," began Gertrude turning very white...

"'But when she had got thus far in her composing, wishing her all the happiness the world can bring...

"'I've sent Mint out with two valentines, mother," said Gertrude; "two valentines to two girls..."

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"Isn't she daughter of the Widow Archbold?" asked Mrs. Lewis.

"Yes," replied Gertrude, "the only daughter. In fact, the only child."

"And she has been reared carefully and tenderly and has health, wealth and beauty."

"Yes, mamma," said Gertrude, looking at her mother with inquiring eyes.

"Well, under those circumstances," Mrs. Lewis went on, "I should be much surprised if she were not amiable and ladylike."

"O, that was a sort of a comic one. I sent it to Ray Martin. She's the worst tempered girl in our school..."

"And she is the daughter of a widow, too, is she not?" asked Mrs. Lewis.

"Yes, ma'am. Her mother is a dress-maker. But Ray is not the only child."

"No, indeed! She has seven besides Ray—four boys and three girls; but Ray is the oldest..."

"I'm just a little girl, but then, I like him best of all the men."

"Dear little innocent!" he said. "Were better not to make her wise and spoil her baby pleasure..."

"Dear little girl, Valentine is most delighted with your note, and begs that you will always be his Valentine so sweet..."

"Then sealed and sent his answer where were given Jessie's name and street."

"That afternoon to Jessie's house came valentines for the family of little folks; but of them all we Jessie laughed in highest glee..."

"I had spoken to you first. You see I never thought about her in that way. And she won't know from whom it came..."

"If it be as incoherent as your explanation," said her mother smiling, "I'm sure no harm will come of it."

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thing had been so at sixes and sevens this morning that I was just on the point of sitting down for a good cry when it arrived...

"No, no," answered Kate, hastily, "not for the world. And I—I—beg your pardon, Miss Lewis. I have been too hasty, but you see I never received a valentine that wasn't very—very complimentary before. I hope you'll forgive me..."

"Certainly," said Gertrude, a little coldly, it must be admitted. "Good afternoon." And instead of becoming the intimate friend of the rich girl she became the intimate friend of the dress-maker's daughter...

THE GREAT WALL.

China as Seen from One of the Towers of This Ancient Fortification.

Of the ancient Great Wall, only a low rampart remains, with square towers diminishing towards the top. These towers are generally placed on the summits of the mountain across which the wall winds...

"I ought to have known better than to have trusted you," Gertrude began in a severe voice, but seeing the grievous look that came into the cook's big, black eyes, she said no more...

"I never sent it to you," said Gertrude, but before she could say another word Miss Archbold broke in with: "That's a falsehood—your colored girl brought it and my maid followed her directly to this house..."

A MYSTERY.

The Story of the Brig Mary Celeste—What Became of Her Crew.

A writer reviews a mystery of the sea, which, as he says, furnishes a theme suited to the analytical genius of Poe and worthy of it. It is the story of the brig Mary Celeste as told in the archives of the State Department...

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ARMY RETIREMENTS.

A Useless Proposition from a Republican to Further Drain the National Treasury.

The success of the army in procuring a law for the compulsory retirement of officers on reaching the age of sixty-four seems to have overstimulated ingenuity in devising schemes for further swelling the retired list.

One of these projects appears in the bill of Senator Calum, which declares that any officer now on the active list of the army who served in the war of the rebellion, either in the volunteer or regular forces, shall, on his application to the President, be put on the retired list with the rank and retired pay of the grade next above the one which he holds at the time of his application...

It may be said that there would be little anxiety to give up full pay and active service for three-fourths pay and retired service, and that this bill is only designed to open the retired list, now limited by law, for the benefit of a small number of officers. But it really does much more. It offers a premium on applications for retirement. It gives the applicant the pay of the grade above his own...

But even were as little advantage taken of the privileges of the scheme as its projectors seem to expect, it is none the less based on an unsound principle. Why should the most experienced officers in the service be invited to leave it, and be even tempted by the prospect of retiring on higher rank and pay? The knowledge gained by the actual command of large bodies of troops in a long war will disappear from the service fast enough by natural casualties and by the enforced retirement for age...

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HE NEVER BLUSHED.

John Sherman Makes Statements Which Ought to Make a Cucumber Turn Crimson.

Senator John Sherman, when addressing the Ohio Legislature the other day, was kind enough to speak well of the New York election laws as safeguards against fraudulent voting. He held up the New York system as an example for Ohio to imitate. The purity of the ballot, he thinks, is not sufficiently protected in Ohio...

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GOVERNMENT PAY.

A Suggestion That the Remuneration Should Not Be Higher Than if the Employees Were "Private Individuals."

There was force in the suggestion of the printers employed in the Government Printing Office at Washington that they were as well entitled to higher wages than were paid to printers in private employ as the clerks in the departments are to higher salaries than individuals and private corporations pay for the same kind of work...

It is not surprising that honest artisans and workmen in the service not of the United States but of the State and the city, should have their attention called to the fact that Government clerks are better paid than clerks in private life. Nor is it very surprising that they should conclude that they should receive similar consideration. But the true remedy for the irregularity is not in making the workmen employed by Government a favored class...

There is no sound reason why the Government of the Nation, the State, or the city, should pay any more for the service it requires than a private individual would have to pay for the same service. And if it were not for the spoils system any overpayment of public employes would be condemned so strongly and generally that it could not possibly be continued. But for that system, indeed, the notion of such overpayment could never have got itself established in practice...

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USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—Because a crop fails one year we should not abandon it the next, nor even reduce the area, says the Rural Canadian.

—Sick fowls will usually get well when their food is changed. Mix in a little linseed meal and pepper.—N. E. Farmer.

—A Quaker Farms cow, sold to a Waterbury man, is reported suffering from homesickness, refusing to eat, and giving little milk.—Connecticut Farmer.

—Breakfast Cakes: One cup of Indian meal, one tablespoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of sugar. Scald the meal, then add two tablespoonfuls of milk or water, one egg, and one tablespoonful of flour. Stir it well. Butter your griddle, put on large spoonfuls of the batter and fry a light brown.—Boston Budget.

—A correspondent of the Monthly Magazine of Pharmacy, writing from Messina, says: "A bottle of bromine left in a closed room all night with the stopper out destroys all infection and insect life. I have cleared places which were infested with vermin many times. It is far more effectual than the vapor of burning sulphur."

—It is a foolish notion for a farmer to imagine that he can not do odd jobs of carpenter work. Even the most unskilled man can do such simple repairing. The main thing is to get at the work. Its performance is an assured fact if gone about in the spirit of enterprise and determination. One improvement usually leads to another.—Troy Times.

—J. N. Coleman states that he had thirty years' experience in putting up fruit, and he found that if the air is excluded altogether, instead of boring holes, the contents remained more perfect. His barrels were so tight that they would often hold water. He thought hard wood barrels rather better than those of soft wood, because they exclude the air better.

—C. L. Allen, a good authority, writes in the Ladies' Floral Cabinet: "We are asked repeatedly for the best climbing-plant for the living-room, the best plant for a hanging basket, or the most cheerful plant for winter blooming. To all these questions we give the common morning glory (Convolvulus major) the best known of all twining plants and one deserving all the praises heaped upon it. As a window plant for winter blooming it is a success, as it grows freely and produces graceful flowers in abundance."

—Rice Pudding: One-half cupful of rice, three-fourths of a pint of milk, four apples, peeled, cored and stewed, one-third cupful of sugar, four eggs. Boil rice in milk until reduced to pulp, beat well with ample sauce and sugar for ten minutes, then set aside to cool; then carefully mix in the whites of eggs, whipped to a stiff froth; butter the mold, pour in pudding, set in saucepan with boiling water to reach half up its sides; steam slowly for twenty-five minutes; permit it to stand three minutes before turning out.—Boston Globe.

CAKE BAKING.

The Loaf-Cake of the Days Gone By, and How it is Made.

It has become the custom of late to bake almost all cake in a layer, and the delicious loaf-cake of our childhood has almost entirely disappeared. It takes less time and thought to make a layer cake, and there is danger that genuine loaf-cake making will become a lost art. Young cooks are found wondering how it is possible to give to cake the tenderness and lightness it used to have before the days of baking powder. Some experiments were recently made, and it was shown conclusively that stirring and beating are more to be depended on for producing fine-grained and delicate cake than any quantity of butter, or eggs, or powder. A cake was made in this way: One cup of sugar and half a cup of butter were stirred together until light and creamy; one fresh egg was broken and put in without beating. The three ingredients were then rapidly beaten for four minutes, a teaspoonful of sweet milk was added, with flavoring to the taste; nearly two cups of sifted flour were then put in, and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. These were all beaten together for five minutes. The dough was baked in a buttered tin, in one small loaf; the oven was hot, and in a little over half an hour, with a steady heat, the cake was done. When it was cold it was cut in square pieces; it was lemon yellow in color, with a golden-brown crust, and it was then submitted to a committee who did not know of what it was made, nor the process of making, and it was pronounced delicious and of exquisite quality. There is one thing about cake-making that is not generally known. A quantity of flour is given in a recipe, and you follow the recipe closely, and the result is not what you expected, for the reason that there is a vast difference in flour. Some kinds of flour seem to possess almost a fourth more thickening power than other kinds, and it is a wise precaution to bake a spoonful of dough before you bake the cake, as you can then add more flour if it is necessary, or can thin the dough with a little milk if that is needed.—Boston Budget.

Oats as Forage.

Concerning the value of green oats, cut and cured for forage, the Massachusetts Experiment Station has made analyses that are of no little consequence. Hay oats, cut when the grain was in the milk, gave when dried: Moisture, 8.55; Dry matter, 91.45. Total, 100.00. The nutritive ratio was fixed at 1 to 7.91. That of corn meal is given as 3 to 8.76. This goes to show that oats cut when the grain is in the milk, and when the straw is green and tender, affords a valuable and nutritious food—more so than in the case of barley cut green.—American Rural Home.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

ROTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

BABY MINE.

There is no joy in the world like you,
No music sweeter as your "go-ah-go,"
No skies so clear as your eyes of blue—
Baby, oh my baby.
But when you ground on the secret pin,
And open your valve and howl like sin,
No heart can equal your little din,
Baby, oh my baby.

My heart is glad when your face I see,
My joy is full when you come to me,
I laugh with you in romping glee,
Baby, oh my baby.
And oftentimes my midnight wail,
Is broken short by your screaming roar,
And till morning dawns we walk the floor,
Baby, oh my baby.

—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

OLD-FASHIONED GAMES.

How the Boys of Ante-Bellum Times Enjoyed Themselves.

Boys used to be boys in practice as well as in theory some centuries ago, when the writer hereof used to cherish illusions as to what he would be when he grew up. It was an ignorant and unfeeling lot of little savages that gathered in our barn in those times and arranged programmes for the long summer days which used to be full of sunshine, and blue skies, and breezes, and leafy coverts waiting to be explored, and clear pools adapted by nature for being swum in, and long reaches of yellow harvest-field made vocal by the music-compelling mowers. It is a fact which has escaped the attention of the meteorologist that since the war Missouri weather has not been so sunny, but it is true, nevertheless. Life was a joyous thing. There was a zest, a keenness, an intensity which has departed since Mason and Dixon's line became a vanishing cicatrix on the body politic. There were about a dozen of us—enough for a game of town-ball, the remote ancestor of base-ball. There was more fun in town-ball than in base-ball, and less science. We used to make our own bats out of pieces of fence board, and buy a hard rubber ball. There was none of the foppishness or polished hats and comic opera costumes in those days. Town-ball required a uniform, but the uniform was generally bare feet. The rest of the costumes were various. You could not sit in a grand stand and enjoy town-ball as the present generation does base-ball. Of course it is easier to sit around and watch other people taking exercise, but it requires education to enjoy it. In Turkey people never dance themselves—they hire others to do it for them. In 1888 we hire others to play ball for us. We had not developed up to the vicarious idea when Andrew Jackson was President of these United States. Young America will please to understand, then, that there was a pastime, played with a bat like a paddle, in which the striker ran around four bases while the outsider tried to fire the ball between him and the base he was running toward; thus one could be "crossed out," or what was better, he might be struck with the ball while running if the thrower was a good marksman, and the harder he was hit the more fun. First bounce was out, and so was over the fence. The umpire was a thing unknown in town-ball, and hence instead of appealing to a legally constituted tribunal, as now, for judgment, mooted points were settled by thrashing the other side. A decision thus arrived at was always satisfactory, and there never was any appeal. There used to be an almost superstitious reverence for the result of the ordeal combat, which always proved that "cheatin' never thrives."

If the beaten ones were too sulky to resume the game, volunteers would generally be called for to go swimming in the old quarry hole, a proposition that generally went through like a well-oiled water-gate in a house of delegates. Swimming is much the same now as then, only there never was such a shrine for all the delicious coolnesses that lingered in the forest as that old quarry. It was a deep and shady pool connected by a shallow outlet with the creek, and one of its walls rose sheer above the water. On the brink a tree grew that leaned slanting over the crystal mirror below, and out of this tree would drop one by one the whole of our company like so many frogs, and the sunlight that came strained through a thousand leafy branches would dance and play upon the water in sympathy with boyhood.

Our grandchildren now go to the swimming-schools—they might as well go swimming in a bath-tub. How can one root out a muskrat in a swimming-school and hunt it for miles and miles along the creek, wading now in the water neck high, and then racing along the bank naked and not ashamed, for that was the forest primeval, whose sylvan fastnesses was never penetrated except by boys and squirrels and now and then a soft-eyed deer that would flit her snowy tail and gallop down the wind. And how can one pity Christopher Columbus in a swimming-school? That good old game implies a raft made up of logs and a crew of bold Spaniards intent upon discovering a new world. The crew would always mutiny and knock history into a cocked hat by pitching the aforesaid Christopher overboard and making the discovery without him. It is to be presumed that the swimming-school authorities do not even permit hard knots to be tied in one's moistened shirt-sleeves while one is in swimming, and that the spectacle of one boy trying to untie the knot with his hands and teeth while the others encourage him with cries of "chaw beef," is unfamiliar in these institutions.

After sufficient bathing, some of us would cut across the farm and ride on the haycocks or lie around the spring until dinner time, so that we could go home with the men, and claim extra cuts of pie on the ground that we had been working in the harvest field until we were about tuckered out. In the hot afternoons of course there was no sense in anything but swimming again. And

so the happy harvest days would pass, and I will wager that not one of that crowd of boys—one of whom is a learned Judge, another a Congressman, one a preacher and several very staid and respectable merchants—not one, I say, could hear the bell-like tinkling of the whetstone on the scythe without seeing in the shadows, shrouded in a bosky loveliness.

In winter time we used to skate with real skates on real ice throughout the same fairland. The roller-skate and the be-preach-at-think were improvements to come. There never lived a Pharisee, however, who could have seen harm in the booming ice, or sinful possibilities in the glowing cheeks and bright eyes of the boys and girls who lived in the purple island of long ago, and who skated until the lights began to twinkle out from the scattered homes where the famous old time suppers were being prepared for the young revellers.

It is not to be wondered at that wise people see harm in a room full of sophisticated young men and women, who race around upon little wooden wheels, and devote their attention wholly to the art of flirtation. Of course, swimming and skating come by nature, and may with difficulty be classified as games. They simply put one into fun for games. They were a sort of preparatory ceremony which ushered in the real business of boyhood. It is difficult to understand how the boy of to-day amuses himself when he is not at dancing school or in attendance on his young lady friends. What horror would it not occasion in the breast of the boy of 1886, for instance, to be invited to play pony, sometimes called "strong back?"

In this barbarous game two sides were chosen, one of whom were "down," that is, about half a dozen boys, close together and in line. When all were down the other side had to jump on the pony, one by one, the pony being to break the pony down by accumulating more boys on top than the boys underneath could bear up against. This had to be done with judgment, for unless all of the ups could get on, and unless none of the under ones broke while the leader counted twenty-five, the positions were reversed and the others had a shy at the former climbers. It was a rough game in which skinned shins and barked noses generally occurred.

Then there was "prisoner's base" in the good old times which should be played in the woods with the bases a good half mile apart so that surprises could be possible. It was a play which included a tremendous amount of running, and some mathematics, and there were tops, marbles and kites. It always will be a mystery, the hidden law which teaches the young male of the human species when marble time ends and top time begins. You may go along the streets for days and days and see nothing but marbles on every piece of smooth clay near the sidewalks, and then suddenly all the marbles disappear in a night and you see nothing but tops all over town. Do they hold a convention and pass resolutions, or how do they manage it? We used to have a feeling that the sun of marbles had set. It generally occurred when we had lost all of our "chimes," "comman's," "alloys," "potteries," "flints" and "taws" and we would begin gambling for tops with the same zeal and singleheartedness. After all, it was only the accumulative instinct strongly at work in boyhood that gave an interest to these plays. It was always easy to break up any such pastime by a proposal to play "nigger baby," which is probably unknown to the boys of this generation. A number of holes would be dug out in the clay, one for each boy in a long row. Then the two at the end would roll a ball along the line which usually dropped into some of the holes. The proprietor of the hole had to grab the ball and hit somebody with it, and if he missed, a nigger baby was put in his hole—a small piece of stick or stone. Three of these made it requisite for the loser to stand up against a tree and let each of the other players have three "socks" at him with the ball. Thus the happy hours were whiled away with a good deal of roughness, with many appeals to the high arbitrament of arms, but with much jollity and joyousness. So that there never could be any boyhood as full of all that made youth livable as ours.—St. Louis Republican.

NINETY-SEVEN YEARS.

This is the Age of Cincinnati, "The Queen City of the West." Ninety-seven years ago the first "settlement" was made by white folks in Cincinnati. This was then a very nice place. The Ohio river was beautiful. Deer creek was picturesque, with a noble group of sycamore trees and a little harbor for flatboats at the mouth. Mill creek was a romantic stream, abounding in fish, and where the "spotted" deer played. The Licking, putting in opposite, was a river already historic, famous for its waters, its "jicks" and its game, and the stories of bluegrass and buffalo were sufficient to satisfy any reasonable demand of the imagination. This was a good place to begin a city, though everybody did not know it for a time. The finding of driftwood in the forks of trees twenty feet above ground in Columbus disturbed the original proprietors of that tract, and turned attention to this point. The Cincinnati valley was largely above extreme high water. It consisted of the first and second bottoms. The first bottom had been overflowed, but the second had not. There are scientific and other fanciful people who say the great Miami river once ran into the Ohio at this place, and account in this way for the immense beds of beautiful gravel and sharp sand upon which the city stands. But how many people know that beneath our foundation are beds of sand as clean as snow, and of gravel white and pure as smooth as new eggs? This is a memorable day in our history, and we have three years to complete the first century of the city. We should by that time be able to resume with unabated energy and hope the progressive development of our prosperity.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

UNPROFITABLE FARMING.

Farm Methods Which do not Pay Under Any Circumstances.

That farm does not pay where there is no system about work, where matters are always in more or less confusion and things are behindhand the season round. No business can prosper that is based on shifting, haphazard methods. Every month of the year has its proper work; and every effort should be made to have the work on the farm done within its proper limits. It is not difficult to do work well if it is done systematically. But it is not only very hard, but very annoying and discouraging to work without definite plans and aims.

Farming does not pay where the tavern, the corner grocery, or the post-office has a larger share of the time and attention of the farmer than his meadows and grain fields. No crops worth having are planted or harvested in the rendezvous of the village idler and gossip-monger. It does not pay to talk politics or discuss the latest arrival in town when the corn and potatoes need hoeing, the fences repairing, the fallow clearing and preparing, and a hundred other things are wanting to be done. No man can succeed on a farm or anywhere else who takes greater delight in telling what he can do than in actual doing. The farmer's business is on his farm and not on the shady side of a tavern porch or hanging over a road fence interviewing passers-by. Neither is it his business to race up and down the country attending caucuses, or going to vendues to buy up worthless trash because it is cheap. Such business does not pay even where the farmer's place is filled with hired help. A careless, shiftless, idle farmer can seldom get a hired man to stay with him who is any better than himself. A live, energetic and really valuable man will not work long for such an employer, while the lazy and worthless are only too glad to remain with such an easy master. That farm does not pay where there is too much dependence on hired help, no matter how efficient such help may be.

That farm is not profitable where an intelligent and progressive spirit is not manifested in its management. While it is neither necessary nor advisable to adopt all the latest methods in farming, or any of the agricultural vagaries of the day, it will not do to be "behind the times." No industry has made greater progress in the past few years in the way of improved methods than farming. Every year witnesses some marked improvement in agricultural tools and machinery, in breeds of cattle and other stock, in ways of raising and harvesting crops, in new varieties of grain and vegetables, and in many other things that are of prime importance in agriculture. It pays to adopt a conservative course in these matters, keep abreast of the times so far as that means to take advantage of all those improvements that use and experiment have shown to be of real value.

That farm does not pay any better in the end where there is too much work than where there is too little. On the whole, no doubt the idler and the spendthrift get more enjoyment out of life than the miser and the slave. Nothing is lost but much gained in the long run by so commingling work and recreation as to make both conduce to health and happiness. It does not pay to be niggardly and grasping, to labor only for things that perish with the using, and neglect those matters that concern the welfare of the higher and nobler part. It does not pay to neglect the family, and the home in the eager desire to heap up riches.—N. Y. Observer.

THE BARN-YARD.

Feed the Soil and It, in Turn, Will Feed You.

Of all the leaks on the farm, a leaky, sloping barn-yard is the worst. The time-honored fashion of placing the barn on a knoll or the highest spot of land near the house, is a most reprehensible one. More wealth glides away from such a sunny, elevated barn-yard than can be computed. It must reach far up into the millions annually. The number of barns that are so placed that the water that falls from the roof at each rain, and rushes through and washes out the most valuable soluble portions, can be numbered by the hundreds of thousands.

Every level-headed farmer has, or should have, a level or slightly concave barn-yard, much in the form of an inverted watch crystal. If flat, and the bottom is of clay, the outer edge should be raised to a height of at least one foot, so that no water would escape that had fallen in the form of rain.

For the purpose of converting the largest proportion of the wheat straw into valuable manure, the stack should be built in the center of such a yard, and sufficient straw be scattered from time to time to keep the yard in a passable condition. To make the manure heap of the greatest value, the manure of the various kinds of farm animals should be daily or frequently scattered over the straw in the yard, so that each, possessing a distinctive value of its own, would become thoroughly commingled, and thus form a manure in common, that is especially well adapted to growing all kinds of crops. Such daily or weekly deposits in the manure bank enables the thrifty farmer to check out from time to time a reasonable amount of valuable manure made without danger of over-drawing his account. The farmer who has a good bank of well decomposed manure made usually subject to his order, is and can be, the only truly independent one, for the income derived from abundant crops will as surely make him so, as ten times one can ten. Feed the soil, and it will in turn feed, clothe and enrich you.—Colman's Rural World.

—Be sure that your cows have a fair amount of succulent food and all the salt they want, and it will do very much to obviate difficulty in churning. Proper attention to temperatures will also help. Do not freeze and thaw your cream, but keep it at an even temperature of sixty degrees, and churn at that temperature.—Chicago Times.

HARD ON DICKENS.

The Late J. B. Lippincott's Not Very Flattering Opinion of the Great English Novelist.

The late Joshua Ballinger Lippincott was full of anecdotes of the most celebrated authors of the last fifty years. Dropping into the great Market street store one day to have a talk with him about a book I was preparing, he invited me into his private office, and, being in a very chatty humor that morning, he entertained me for an hour or more with a fund of literary reminiscences.

"I have seen most of the English and American authors of my time," said Mr. Lippincott. "Dickens was naturally a genial, good-natured fellow, but his capricious and extraordinary success completely dazzled him, his head was turned by the 'Pickwick Papers,' and it never got entirely straight again. He was not a gentleman, as Bulwer and Thackeray were, but a born snob. No gentleman would have written 'American Notes' after enjoying the boundless hospitality that was showered upon him in this country. There are some things a gentleman can do and that one was one of them. His novels are not so popular as they were during his life-time. A reaction in favor of Thackeray has set in. Thackeray won his way slowly to recognition and he was all the better for it. He was thirty-seven when he wrote 'Vanity Fair,' the novel which established his reputation. After that his course was right onward. Thackeray was more of a gentleman, but he was more genuine. He was delightful at a private dinner party, but not so ready as Dickens as a public speaker. The latter was particularly happy upon such occasions. Once, at a meeting of the Authors' Fund Society, Tom Campbell, the chairman, could not preside and Dickens was called upon at a moment's notice to take his place. He made a brilliant impromptu speech which surprised and delighted all who heard it. Thackeray enjoyed a good dinner. He was particularly fond of American oysters and canvas-back ducks. In fact, he was too much of a club man—he ate too many good dinners. His literary fame, though less splendid than Dickens' during life, will probably be more lasting. People are beginning to think that Dickens' characters were caricatures; that there is too much exaggeration in his wonderful Little Nells, his Micawbers and his Turvydrops. Few read Dickens a third time, and those who enjoyed his novels when they were young find it impossible to read them when past middle age. But in spite of his popy and snobbery Dickens was a fine fellow and did good by drawing attention to the injustice and cruelty practiced upon the poor in public institutions, prisons, almshouses, etc. His novels still sell, but are not so popular as they were. His later works want the hearty animal life and breezy freshness that delighted all classes of readers in 'Pickwick' and 'David Copperfield.'

Mr. Lippincott told me how he once entertained the Duke of Buckingham. "It happened in this way. When Robert Chambers visited the United States some years since I gave a dinner in his honor. The Duke of Buckingham happened to be stopping at the Continental Hotel at the time, and hearing of the affair that was to come off he signified his desire to me to be present at a genuine Philadelphia 'feed.' Of course he was invited and sat down, as he told me afterward, to the most elegant entertainment he had ever enjoyed. There were present at the dinner the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Mayor of Philadelphia, and the most distinguished men of the day to the number of one hundred. When I next visited England the Duke invited Mrs. Lippincott and myself to Stowe, where my wife remained two weeks. Stowe is one of the most magnificent seats in Great Britain, the house two hundred feet long, the grounds an earthly paradise, everything on a scale of royal splendor; in fact, I doubt whether royalty itself has a more sumptuous domain than the princely Duke of Buckingham. I highly appreciated the honor of being invited to the Duke's seat, where an English publisher's horse would as soon be invited as himself."—Philadelphia Times.

KNIFE HANDLES.

A Central-American Wood Used Chiefly for Pocket Cutlery.

"Did you ever wonder what knife-handles are made of?" asked a dealer in fancy woods of a reporter, as he handed out a shapeless block from his store of spoils from many tropical forests. "Outside of bone and tortoise shell and pearl, so-called, which everyone recognizes, the majority of knife-handles are made out of a close, fine-grained wood, about the name and pedigree of which 9,999 out of every 10,000 persons are ignorant. It is known in the trade as cocobola wood, and it comes in large quantities, millions of pounds a year, from Panama. "It is of special value for knife-handles, because of its close texture; freedom from knots and flaws, and consequent disinclination to split. Many well-known kinds of wood require varnishing and polishing and filling up of crevices before they attain the beauty for which they are famous. Of course that sort of thing can't be done in the case of knife-handles, and something must be used which does not require fixing up. Cocobola is rarely used for cabinet-making, because, being a gummy wood, it doesn't glue well. The same qualities that make it of use in the manufacture of knife-handles render it valuable for the making of wind instruments, like the flute. It comes to us in chunks, not in strips and planks, like other woods. Sometimes these pieces weigh five and six hundred pounds, but generally much less than that. It costs 2-2 cents a pound now, but before freights went down and the isthmus was opened up so thoroughly it used to cost double that price."—N. Y. Tribune.

—California has ninety-seven banks in operation, whose resources are \$152,000,000. Twenty-seven of them are savings banks.—Two hundred and two lions have been killed in Algeria during the last twelve years.

NAMES OF STATES.

From What They Are Derived, Their Meaning and Their Nicknames.

Alabama—The name is of Greek origin, signifying "Here We Rest."
Arizona Territory—An Indian word, meaning "Sand Hills."
Arkansas—French and Italian words signifying "Bow of Smoky Waters." The fictitious name of the State is "Bear State," from the number of the animals formerly found there.
California—From Spanish words meaning "Hot Furnace." The fictitious name is "Golden State."
Colorado—Spanish word meaning "Colored."
Connecticut—An Indian name signifying "The Long River." The nicknames are "Freestone State," "Nutmeg State" and "Land of Steady Habits."
Dakota—Indian word meaning "Al-lied."
Delaware—Named in honor of Lord De La Ware. It is called "The Diamond State," from its small size and its intrinsic value; also, "Blue Hen State."
Florida—From the Spanish, meaning "Flowery;" so called from the abundance of flowers and the day (Easter Sunday) upon which it was discovered. From its shape it is sometimes called the "Peninsula State."
Georgia—Named in honor of King George II. of England. The nickname is "Empire State of the South."
Illinois—An Indian word signifying "Tribute of men." The sobriquet is "Prairie State;" also, "Sucker State."
Indiana—Is so called from the Indians. The original meaning of the word Indian is "river." The nickname is "The Hoosier State."
Iowa—An Indian word meaning "The Sleepy ones." The fictitious name is "Hawkeye State."
Kansas—An Indian word; signifying "Smoky water." The sobriquet is "Garden of the West."
Kentucky—An Indian name, signifying "The Dark, and Bloody Ground." The nickname is "The Corn-Cracker State."
Louisiana—Named in honor of King Louis XIV. of France. The sobriquet is "Crescent State."
Maine—So called from Maine in France. The fictitious name is "The Pine Tree State."
Maryland—Named in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria of England.
Massachusetts—An Indian name, signifying "Blue Hills." The fanciful name is "The Bay State."
Michigan—An Indian word, meaning "The Lake Country." It is nicknamed "The Lake State," also "The Wolverine State."
Minnesota—From Indian words meaning "Cloudy Water." It is called "The Gopher State."
Mississippi—An Indian word for "Father of Waters." It is nicknamed "The Bayou State."
Missouri—An Indian word meaning "Muddy Water."
Nebraska—An Indian word meaning "Shallow River."
Nevada—Spanish, signifying "Snow Clad." The fictitious name is "Sage Hen State."
New Hampshire—Named from Hampshire County, England. The sobriquet is "The Granite State."
New Jersey—Named for the Isle of Jersey. The sobriquet is "The Jersey Blue."
New Mexico—Spanish; named from the country of Mexico, meaning "The Place of Aztec—God of War."
New York—Named in honor of the Duke of York and Albany. It is called "The Excelsior State" and "The Empire State."
North Carolina—Named with South Carolina, in honor of Charles I. of England. The fictitious names are "The Old North State," "The Tar State" and "The Turpentine State."
Ohio—An Indian word signifying "Beautiful." It is nicknamed "The Buckeye State."
Oregon—Signifies "The River of the West."
Pennsylvania—Penn's woodland is the signification. The sobriquet is "The Keystone State."
Rhodes Island—Named from the Isle of Rhodes in the Mediterranean. Rhodes signifies "A Rose." It is nicknamed "Little Rhode."
South Carolina—Named in the same manner as North Carolina, which see. The sobriquet is "The Palmetto State."
Tennessee—Derived from Indian words signifying "River of the Big Bend." It is nicknamed "The Big Bend State."
Texas—Spanish, said to signify "Friend." It is nicknamed "The Lone Star State."
Utah—Named from the Utes or Utah Indians.
Vermont—From the French; signifying "Green Mountains." It is called "The Green Mountain State."
Virginia—Named for Elizabeth, Queen of England, the "Virgin Queen." It is nicknamed "The Mother of Presidents;" also, "The Old Dominion."
Washington Territory—Named for President Washington.
West Virginia—See Virginia. It is nicknamed "The Panhandle State."
Wisconsin—Named from its principal river, and that from the French; meaning "Flowing Westward." The fictitious name is "The Badger State."
Wyoming Territory—An Indian term meaning "Large Plains."—Exchange.

THE DIARY.

—A new dairy machine has been invented in England for drying butter. When the butter comes in an ordinary churn to about the size of grains of wheat, it is placed in this whirling machine and all the buttermilk and water flung out. The butter comes from the machine perfectly dry.—Western Rural.

—Profit and loss in dairying depend upon the greater or less amount of skill and judgment manifested by the dairyman. Careless, slipshod management can never make dairying profitable, and even the neglect of any essential must materially injure the product and depreciate its value. From the most general management to the minutest detail, everything must be done in proper time and in a thorough manner.—N. Y. Star.

—As to the weight of milk, says the Dairy World, the Illinois Dairymen's Association has adopted the standard of Mr. Boden, of condensed milk fame, which for quantity is eight and five-eighths pounds per gallon. This is now quite generally accepted, not only in this country but in Europe as well. The quality of milk has also been determined upon by the Illinois State Dairymen's Association after a number of tests, as follows: Water, 87.5; solids, 12.5—in a scale of 100 parts.

—The annual report of New York Dairy Commissioner Josiah K. Brown for 1885 says that there has been paid into the State treasury during the past year an amount of fines for violation of the dairy laws, more particularly those relating to the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, \$2,288. There are now upward of two hundred cases in the courts. Dr. R. D. Clark, of Albany, asserts in the report as his opinion that oleomargarine is dangerous to health for the reasons that it is indigestible, it is insoluble when made from animal fats, it is liable to carry the germs of disease into the human system, and that, in the eagerness of manufacturers to produce the spurious compound cheaply, ingredients enter into it which are detrimental in the last degree to the consumer's health.—N. Y. Post.

POOR SOIL DAIRYING.

Its Success Dependent Upon the Kind of Cows Used.

The uses of the breeds depend upon the soil. Where good pastures can not be secured a large portion of the farm must be devoted to the cows, and they will necessarily travel over quite a distance during the day. Exercise in the shape of work is not desired, yet many cows are compelled to search over the field and select the fertile locations upon which to feed. While such should not be the case, yet we must face the fact that there are farms consisting of inferior soil (so far as fertility is concerned), and yet the owners may possess sufficient enterprise to desire to improve their stock. Such farms are not so well adapted to the large breeds as to the smaller, and the Ayrshires and Jerseys answer for the purpose well, they being active and able to endure constant exercise, though they may not prove as profitable as if serving under more favorable conditions. We must not overlook the Devons, however, which, if not noted for extraordinary yield, yet possess hardness, activity and size, and though not so extensively used, are nevertheless valuable animals on poor pastures.

By adapting the breeds to suit the soil an improvement of the stock is effected in a manner to afford profit and enable the farmer to keep more stock and also improve the soil. The foundation of increased fertility is thereby made, and changes may be made according to the progress of the enterprise. It is best, however, to keep close to the breeds that seem most suitable. Much as has been written in favor of the Holsteins, the Ayrshires possess some advantage in being smaller. In beginning improvement on a dairy farm the Holstein serves best when she is afforded an opportunity of performing all that may be expected of her, but the Ayrshire comes from the hillsides of Scotland, and her ancestors have had hard work to do in the endeavor to give a return to those who could not easily fill her place. There is no reason why cows should not be kept on all farms, but while the farms may probably support a cow, or a number of them, the matter of profit depends more upon the kind of cows used than upon the farm itself.—Farm and Stockman.

COLORING BUTTER.

A Method Which Can Not Be Recommended to Butter-Makers.

Now and then we have the plan commended of coloring butter by having the salt colored and worked into the butter, after the butter is on the worker and measurably free of moisture and buttermilk. We regard the method as one not to be commended. The time and place to salt butter is in the revolving churn and when the butter is in well-washed granules and the butter is still rather wet. Then salt with quite strong brine, using more salt than would be enough if the salt was worked in with the roller after the butter was drained and on the worker. Let the butter, in granular condition, lie in the brine an hour and it will take no harm. No more salt will enter the globules of butter than it needs, and overplus will run off of itself. Too much salt can be ground into butter by mechanical force, but it will not absorb any more than it needs any more than pork will. This method avoids the necessity of working the butter into a salty condition to get it evenly salted. Within four hours after draining off the brine, the butter should be packed, and it needs but little more working than if it takes to compact it. There will be no streaks to work out, if salted in the granular state, and the grain being unbroken, it will keep in good flavor longer than if washed and salted in any other way. Any man can see that such a process requires less hard work, and getting it packed early tends to preserve the aroma.—U. S. Magazine.

THE VINTAGE OF FRANCE.

The vintage returns of France have just been published. They show that the vintage of 1885 was 20 per cent. below that of 1884—namely 28,536,000 hectolitres, against 34,780,000 hectolitres, and nearly twice as much below the average of the 10 years 1875-84—namely, 42,209,000 hectolitres. The quality was generally good. The cider crop, on the other hand, though not equal to that of 1884, the most bountiful since 1830, amounted to 49,950,000 hectolitres, being 8,048,000 hectolitres higher than that of 1884, and 7,433,000 hectolitres higher than the last decennial average. The 1884 crop was 23,487,000 hectolitres.—N. Y. Post.

—There were fifteen hundred roller skating-rinks built during 1884.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for ad type (1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in.) and rows for 1 week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, 4 weeks, 5 weeks, 6 weeks, 7 weeks, 8 weeks, 9 weeks, 10 weeks, 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 letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for direction (EAST, WEST) and station names (Cedar Pt., Elmdale, Strong, etc.) and rows for train numbers and times.

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

The "Thunderbolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 12:15 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:15 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train carries the day mail.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

The carpenters are at work on the U. P. church.

Mr. Chas. H. Carswell went to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. C. C. McMillan returned, last night, from Sterling.

The Hon. J. W. McWilliams was down to Emporia, Monday.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, was down to Topeka, last Saturday.

Mr. R. E. Maloney has moved into the house north of the Hineckley House.

Fine, spring weather again, the fore part of this week, and snow and mud all gone.

Mr. J. R. Blackshere, of Elmdale, who has been on the sick list, was in town, last Saturday.

Mr. E. F. Holmes left, Saturday, for Kansas City and New York, to lay in a new stock of goods.

Miss Mary McGrath, who has been attending school at Topeka, came home, last week, on a visit.

Mr. John McCallum of Strong City, is now enjoying a visit from his sister, who resides in Canada.

Born, on Friday, Feb. 5, 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Grimes, of Thurman, a 13-pound boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns, of Lebo, went home, Tuesday, from a visit to their daughter, Mrs. T. O. Kelley.

Mr. S. J. Evans' livery and feed stable is about completed, and he will open it, this week, for business.

Mr. Chas. S. Thompson, of Leavenworth, was in town, last week, on a visit to his sister, Mrs. J. E. Harper.

We understand that Mr. J. C. Serogin's horse "Hibernia," has won three races since he took her South last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Manson, of Burlington, Kansas, the latter of whom is sister to Mrs. Rev. S. Davis, are visiting at the Rev. Mr. Davis's.

Ex-Mayor N. J. Swayze, now of Kansas City, arrived here, Monday night, on business, and gave this office a pleasant call, on Tuesday.

The Emmet Club committees are at work perfecting arrangement for the celebration of the 106th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet.

Mr. J. K. Crawford and wife went to Paston, Ill., last week, in answer to a telegram saying that a sister of Mrs. Crawford was not expected to live.

Mr. Adam Hann, of Kansas City, brother-in-law of Mr. Robert Gottheim, moved into the latter's house, in the southwest part of town, last week.

A dose of ammonia was given to Mr. H. P. Brockett's baby, one night last week, by mistake, for spalls. For a time the baby's life was despaired of, but it is now well.

Last week Mrs. Wm. Jeffrey, of Diamond creek, met with a severe accident while going from the house to the smoke house, she slipped on the ice, and broke her wrist joint.

We will not have prayer meeting, this (Thursday) evening, on account of the revival now being held at the Congregational church.

S. DAVIS, P. C.

Mr. E. Link, of South Fork, who was caught a short time since between a tree and a saw log and who got badly hurt by the same, is again able to be up and about, and was in town, this week.

John Hookstone, of Prairie Hill, while putting a bridle on a horse, a

short time ago, got his face lacerated somewhat by the bit of the bridle by the horse's giving its head a quick jerk toward his face.

Mr. J. F. Kirker, formerly Principal of the Strong City Public School, has resigned that position, and is now clerking for Messrs. Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Miss Alice Rockwood has taken his position in the school.

Mr. Wm. Hunter who lives about three miles east of Cottonwood Falls, has a heifer that will be two years old in April, that weighs but 200 pounds, is 36 inches high and measures 48 inches from the root of the horns to the root of the tail, that is well proportioned and in good health.

Wm. Clavera while cleaning out a well for Mr. Thos. O'Donnell, Strong City, a few days ago met with a severe accident by the bucket falling on him. He was taken to his home and after an examination it was found his collar bone was broken. He is now doing well and will soon recover as no serious injuries were sustained.

Would it not be a good idea for parties whose cattle have been taken up for trespassing on other parties to be sure they are not seen when they take said cattle out of said corral, that the fellows themselves may not get into trouble; in other words, would it not be a good idea for a man to feed his own cattle and not want them to forage off his neighbors?

The Rev. W. B. Fisher, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Pearson, of Diamond Springs, began a series of meetings at the Congregational church in this city, last Sunday. This item should have been in last week's COURANT, with the verbs in the future, instead of the past, tense, but it was left at the office in the absence of the editor and got on the wrong hook, and was not discovered until yesterday afternoon.

A private letter from Maj. C. Hood, of Emporia, dated Feb. 15, 1886, to a citizen of Cottonwood Falls, reads as follows: "I now understand from a private and reliable source that our proposition in your county (viz: to vote bonds to the C. E. & S. W. R. R.) is to be defeated at any cost; also, that a part of the 'Emporia committee' are to assist. Your people should now stand together and work, as you know what this means."

The "Jolly Voyagers," headed by the celebrated Stirk family, will give an entertainment in Pratt's Music Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening. The performance of the Stirk family, five in number, including two adult males, Mrs. Stirk and two little Stirks, (the youngest four years old) it is said is simply wonderful. They are the acknowledged leaders in trick and fancy bicycle riding, and have traveled with Barnum's and Sell's circuses. Smith's and Harris's juggling act is loudly applauded, while Robzart, the female impersonator and "lyric" artist, brings down the house when he removes his wig. See posters.

The St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Railroad, of which we made mention, last week, the mortgage on which for \$20,000,000 was filed in St. Louis, Mo., on January 30, 1886, one branch of which is to run from the west line of Chase county, Kansas, directly east and into Missouri, there to connect with the main line, will begin on the west line of Seward county, Kansas, and run eastward, through Seward, Ford, Comanche, Barbour, Harper, Sumner, Cowley, Chautauqua, Elk, Wilson, Neosho, Crawford, Bourbon and Linn counties, Kansas, and into Bates county, Mo., from whence it will run across Missouri to St. Louis. Work has already been begun on the St. Louis end of this road, and it is intended to begin work on it at the Colorado line as soon as the weather will permit. Kansas City will be reached by a spur from the main line running out from Benton, Missouri.

B. Lantry has a sample stone taken from his quarries, and designed in a most beautiful manner by Lewis Matter, a stone cutter of this city. It is to be sent to Topeka to be put on exhibition in Mr. J. M. Meade's office, as a sample stone of the Strong City quarries. The work done on the stone shows great skill on the part of the cutter. The stone also is of the finest grade, not a particle of flint in it. Two sides of the stone are polished showing the smooth surface that can be obtained. The other sides being occupied by the names of B. Lantry and J. M. Meade and their addresses. On the top is represented the compass and square in an excellent manner. Mr. Lantry's name is in gothic letter of the most perfect design, while J. M. Meade and address are in raised letters that are so perfect they look as though they had been moulded and set in with superb skill. The ground work has all been laid with gold leaf, which adds to the appearance of the stone very much and causes it to look very picturesque. It is a fine piece of art and we believe it will claim laurels among the many on exhibition from various quarters in the State.—Strong City Independent.

SUMMER PASTURE.

Farmers wanting summer pasture for cows and other stock cattle should correspond with H. R. Hilton, Superintendent of Diamond Rancho, at Strong City, Kansas, he having reserved a large fenced pasture where such a herd can grass undisturbed the entire season. Thorough-bred short-horn bulls will run in the pasture. feb18-2t

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The Board of Home Missions having made provision for preaching one-fourth time at Strong City, in connection with Cottonwood Falls, all interested in this arrangement and in sympathy with us are invited to attend divine service at the school-house, Strong City, Sunday, Feb. 28, at 7 o'clock p.m. Arrangements may be made for preaching in both places every Sabbath. Our church edifice in this city will soon be ready for use and all favorable to Presbyterian doctrine and worship are respectfully invited to help us.

W. C. SOMERS, Pastor in Charge.

THE STOCKMEN'S DANCE.

The Stockmen's Association of Chase county gave their second annual ball and banquet at Central Hotel in this city, last Friday night, the dancing taking place at Pratt's Music Hall, and supper being served at the hotel. Dr. John McCaskill made a very good introductory speech, in which he extolled the good qualities of the weaker vessels of humanity, showing wherein they excel man, in all that ennoble life, makes it endurable, and gives to it all its pleasures, refinement, charity and stability. It was, indeed, a speech worthy of the pulpit, and we are sorry that our space precludes its reproduction, as there was nothing sectarian in it, but simply an enumeration of the excellent qualities of our wives, sisters and mothers. The Doctor was followed by Capt. W. G. Patton and Mr. H. R. Hilton, both of whom made very good and interesting speeches, after which the dance was opened.

The supper was a colation worthy of the occasion, there being on the table oranges, grapes, candies, nuts, meats of all kinds and everything else necessary to set off a table, in the best style, while oysters were served in all manners and modes; and all who partook of the repast went away perfectly satiated.

The Hall was profusely decorated with flags and paintings. Noticeable on the north side of the hall hung a painting of the celebrated Hereford bull, "Success." An oil painting of an elk by Mrs. F. P. Cochran of this city was hung on the east wall and received many well merited praises.

The Association members in Chase county represent 30,000 head of live stock; individual member having from 100 to 3,000 head.

The music was furnished by the Heck Orchestra Band, of Topeka, consisting of Louis Heck, Jr. Fred. Nelson, Henry P. Richardson, Geo. Southwell, Major A. P. Shreve and Wm. Nelson.

The following is a list of the parties in attendance, as near as we could obtain the names:

- From Kansas City: Wm. Elmore, of the Kansas City Stock Yards, Phil D. Miller, of the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator, and his son, Ernest B. Miller, of the same place, and Mrs. McLain. From Newtons: Z. T. Lillard. From Colorado: Mrs. Harry Carter. From Peyton Creek: J. H. Martin and wife. From Emporia: J. M. Griffith, John Gatewood, F. McHardy, Dr. W.P. Parr and wife and Miss Mary Bricker. From Cedar Point: G. W. Blackburn and Miss E. Blackburn. From Matfield Green: C. W. Rogler. C. R. Van Meter, H. S. Lincoln and wife and W. F. Dunlap and wife. From Clements: O. H. Winegar and wife. From Bazaar: A.R. Palmer and wife Wm. Norton and wife, Geo. W. Hays and wife, W. G. Patton and wife, E.T. Baker, Oliver Moore, Dick Wilson, Dr. J. McCaskill, A. Z. Scribner and wife and A. L. Morrison and wife. From Prairie Hill: W. H. Becker, L. Becker, Miss A. M. Becker, Miss K. A. Becker and Miss E. Schilling. From Elmdale: J. R. Holmes and wife, J. C. Farrington, J. A. Holmes, Miss Belle Tucker, E. P. Allen and wife, D. A. Park, Miss Estella Park, E. C. Holmes and wife, Miss Jennie Holmes, Earle Blackshere, Miss Helen Park and Mrs. W. G. Hait. From Strong City: Chas. J. Lantry, David Bigzam, P. J. Norton, A. C. Burton, David Rettiger, H. R. Hilton, Miss Lizzie Lantry, Miss Nellie Lantry, Mrs. J. C. Serogin, Miss Bertha Crum, Miss Kittie Mann and Miss Rosa Harvey. From Wichita: Miss Aggie Lynch. From Cottonwood Falls: N. A. Dobbins and wife, Chas. M. Gregory, Miss Alice Rockwood, E. F. Holmes, Miss Alice Hunt, E. W. Ellis, W.F. Starns, E. Pratt and wife, John Todd and wife, Orlando Romigh, Miss Libbie Carter, Miss Minnie Loomis, Mrs. J. H. Scribner, Jabin Johnson and wife, Miss Katie Mann, W. P. Martin and wife, N. B. Scribner, J. P. Massey, Miss Laura Massey, T.H. Giffsham and wife, J. M. Tuttle and wife, J. R. Stearns and wife, Mrs. J. W. McWilliams, Miss Jennie Jones, J. L. Cochran and wife, J. F. Ollinger, A. B. Watson, Willis Smith, E. A. Kinne, Miss Mae Kinne, Mrs. Wm. Hillert, Miss Mae Bentley, Frank Barr, Miss Dottie Scribner, Lee Swope, F.D. Forney, Miss Carr's Miller, Thos. Hinote and M. H. Pennell and wife.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Mann are hereby notified to call at the office of Cochran & Harper and settle their accounts, in whose hands they are for collection.

STOCK HOGS FOR SALE. 150 head at my farm at Cedar Point; thrifty and healthy. O. H. DRINKWATER.

FOR RENT. A good barn, enquire at the office of COCHRAN & HARPER.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



ESTABLISHED IN 1867; ALWAYS ON HAND Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

OF ALL KINDS. Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties.

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES;

ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - - KANSAS. apr3-tf

BAUERLE'S



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.

Complex block for SETH J. EVANS, PROPRIETOR OF THE FEED EXCHANGE, EASTSIDE BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Includes illustration of a horse and rider.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Complex block for GEORGE W. HOTCHKISS, BROADWAY, OPPOSITE DOOLITTLE & SON'S. Includes illustration of a horse and rider.

GEORGE W. HOTCHKISS,

Broadway, opposite Doolittle & Son's. I MEAN BUSINESS; AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT. oct29

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

As every cultivated family now-days must have some practical art magazine, we have made arrangements with The Art Amateur, the leading publication of its class, whereby we can furnish that periodical, together with the COURANT, including postage, for \$4.50 a year, if paid in advance. The regular price for The Art Amateur alone is \$4.00. 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 M.A. Campbell's and get a heating stove that will be an ornament to your room as well as a comfort to your body. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. I would respectfully ask all persons having accounts with me of longer standing than three months, to call and settle, as I want to settle with all, either debtor or creditor. C. E. HAIT, M. D. Ferry & Watson are going to close out, at cost, their stock of boots, shoes and gloves, at Cottonwood Falls, Clements and Strong City. This is business. And now this is yet. All who know themselves to be indebted to Ferry & Watson, at Clements, Strong City or Cottonwood Falls, must come and pay. We need money to pay our debts. FERRY & WATSON. 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. M. A. Campbell has a corn-sheller that we never saw its likes before. All you have to do is, to fasten the shell, to a tub, put the corn in it (the sheller) and turn the crank, and—well, go and get one, for it is cheap, and you will see for yourself how rapidly it will shell corn. Messrs. M. M. Young and S. J. Evans are now running a sure-enough hack, and orders left at Central Hotel or at Mr. Evan's Livery Stable will be promptly attended to. nov26-tf Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. We are now furnishing the Leavenworth Weekly Times and the COURANT for \$2.00 per annum. See notice. Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle at once. JOHNSON & THOMAS. A responsible man wants to rent a farm. Enquire of Jas. P. McGrath, agent. 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. M. A. Campbell can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. oct5-tf A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's. A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's. M. Lawrence has just received a fine line of samples of some of the best woolen goods in make, which any one ought to see before getting their spring and summer suits. feb18-tf Before buying a heating stove anywhere else, go to M. A. Campbell's, on the west side of Broadway, and see what nice ones he has. Call in and see those elegant goods just received at G. E. Finley's. Gid is always on the look-out for something new. feb4-tf Don't forget that you can get anything in the way of general merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's. Dr. W.P. Fugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at his drug store. M. A. Campbell has just received a large supply of heating and cooking stoves; so if you want anything in that line you should give him a call. A. L. Maynard, wholesale and retail dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, green-house plants, etc., has located in Strong City, with his family. He says he can sell stock cheaper than any other traveling dealer, and desires you to get his prices. You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements at M. A. Campbell's. MC'Q. GREEN, M. D., ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office and residence near the Catholic church; pays special attention to chronic diseases, especially those of females. He carries and dispenses his own medicines. feb4-tf in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage. and by mail you will get a package of good of large value, that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the \$200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted every where, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their homes. Fortune for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLET & Co Portland, Maine. Feb 12 1y GOOD ADVICE. And it was written in the Book of Life, Use SHARP'S BLACK INK as you go through life. Keeping your accounts in black and white, with sharper and friend alike. As years go by memory will fade away BUT SHARP'S BLACK INK, THE OLD RELIABLE, Gets blacker and blacker the older it grows. Sold all the world over by Stationers, and Booksellers, Druggists and Dealers generally. Manufactured only by J. C. SHARP, Rogers Park, CHICAGO, ILL. nov5-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE W. WEED,

TRACHER OF Vocal & Instrumental Music, COTTONWOOD FALLS.

Waukesha Glenn,

QUEEN OF WATERS. Guaranteed Medicinally Superior—containing more natural mineral salts. It is pure. Is the only diuretic water known in the world which acts directly upon the secretions of the Liver, Kidney, Urinary and Generative Organs, and is Nature's Sovereign Remedy for that numerous class of diseases that afflict the human family. Thousands of testimonials can be furnished. As a test we will send you a sample case of ten quart bottles, as bottled for family and club use, on receipt of \$1.50 and this advertisement, or a half barrel for \$3. Address T. H. BRYANT, Box B, WAUKESHA, WIS.

CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD

Has a Large Circulation because it is the Best Family Newspaper published in Chicago for ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. It has Eight Large Pages every week, and is filled with the most entertaining matter prepared especially for weekly readers. The news of the entire week is presented, together with market reports, stories, sketches, and numerous items. Send for free sample. Address CHICAGO WEEKLY HERALD, Chicago, Ill. If you want a daily paper take THE CHICAGO HERALD. The newspaper which has the largest morning circulation in Chicago. For sale by all newsmen. By mail 50 cents per month. Address THE CHICAGO HERALD, 120 & 122 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. JAMES W. SCOTT, Publisher.

Complex block for THE POULTRY RAISON. Only 25c per year for 12 numbers of 16 pages each, \$2.00 in gold for the largest number of subscribers at 25c each by May 1, 1886; \$1.00 for the 2nd, \$1.50 for the 3rd, \$2.00 for the 4th, \$2.50 for the 5th, and the next 10 largest at each. Sample copies 3c. Address L. B. MERRILL, 60 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

Complex block for THE DAISY BROOM-WOLDER! Every good housekeeper should have one. It keeps the broom in shape, making it last twice as long as when stood in a corner or hung on a wall, and is always in one piece. Canvasers can earn from two to three dollars per day. A live prospect wanted in every town. Exciting territory. Samples free. Particulars free. O. LUDWIG, 62 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

Complex block for Private Line Telephones. For use between office and residence or factory. \$3.00 outright. No renting. Takes place of Bell Telephone on all lines under two miles in length. No interference. Patented. 500 in use. Circuit free. Agents wanted. S. HARBERT & CO., Dealers in Telegraph and Electrical Supplies of every description. 142 La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Complex block for WELLS! WELLS! WELLS!!! J. B. BYRNES. Has the Giant Well Drill, nine-inch bore, the largest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reasonable, and wells put down on short notice. Address, COTTONWOOD FALLS, OR STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS. feb11-ly

Complex block for NEW DRUGS, 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. feb18-tf

Complex block for ARKANSAS. Offers superior inducements with its fine climate, soil, magnificent timbers, fertile prairies, and pure waters; with several Railroads recently completed. Farmers, fruit growers, stock dealers and lumbermen should investigate this splendid country. Send three postage stamps for late railroad and township map of state with reliable information of the best locations, and special rates of fare I can obtain. W. HENRY WILLIAMS, 142 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

ALL'S FOR THE BEST.

All's for the best, if we only did know it; sorrow and suffering, anguish and loss; tenderly, kindly, God's hand bestow it, bridging with love the deep chasm across, dark are the shadows foretelling the dawn.

GOD'S CALL.

A Red Sea for All to Pass Through—No Conflict, No Crown. In every man's life there is something of the desert journey. There is something of the bondage and the sea, of the bitter waters and the manna, of the fords of Jordan and the giants of Canaan.

But everywhere and all along, the great obstacle to our progress is in ourselves. We fancy it is the way we are led, but the trouble is we do not follow the leading. We fancy it is want of opportunity, when it is really a failure to seize opportunity. We fancy it is in our stars. Every man has at some time looked over into the Canaan of his life, and might have entered it if he would.

Many a man is in bondage all his life because he failed to go out when the cry was made. The sea would have opened if he had only gone forward. He did not hear the voice of to-day and so did not gain the victory to which it led. When truth spoke he turned his back on her, and his has been a false life ever since.

A young man, in great straits, sees the advertisement of a lottery. "Here is the chance of five thousand dollars for five dollars. It is not much to lose, it is a great deal to gain. May he not risk so little for so much?" Most certainly he may, if that is all. But he stakes and loses his sturdy integrity and his honest purpose.

The pinner of little feet on my office floor, and a glad voice exclaiming: "Papa, I've come to scort you home!" made known to me the presence of my little six-years old darling, who often came at that hour "to take me home," as she said. Soon we were going hand in hand on the homeward way.

"Now, papa, let's play I was a poor little blind girl, and you must let me hold your hand tight, and you lead me along and tell me where to step, and how to go."

"Oh, no, mamma, I had a tight hold on papa's hand, and I knew he would take me safely over the hard places."

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Slippery places may fling up the heels of great giants, and little temptations may overthrow well-grown Christians.—Lee. To judge religion we must have it—not stare at it from the bottom of a seemingly interminable ladder.—G. Macdonald. In all things throughout the world the men who look for the crooked will see the crooked, and the men who look for the straight can see the straight.—Ruskin.

follow Christ unto His kingdom, obey His present voice and follow His present leading. The blind man heard that Jesus was passing, and he cried out at once lest He should be gone beyond his call. Jesus is passing by us whenever our hearts approach Him; He has passed by us whenever our hearts grow indifferent to Him.—Chicago Advance.

BIBLE STATISTICS.

Number of Chapters, Etc., in the Old and New Testament. The following statistics have often been published but we reproduce them here for some who may not have them on hand: Books in the Old Testament, 29. Chapters in the Old Testament, 929. Verses in the Old Testament, 23,241. Words in the Old Testament, 592,430. Letters in the Old Testament, 2,728,100. Books in the New Testament, 27. Chapters in the New Testament, 260. Verses in the New Testament, 7,959. Words in the New Testament, 181,253. Letters in the New Testament, 838,380; The Apocrypha has chapters, 183. Verses, 7,081; words, 152,185. The middle chapter and shortest in the Bible is Psalm cxvii. The middle verse is the 8th of Psalm, cxvii. The word "and" occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times. The word "Jehovah" occurs 6,865 times. The word "and" occurs in the New Testament 10,604 times. The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs. The middle chapter of the Old Testament is Job xxx. The middle verse of the Old Testament is 2 Chronicles, 22d chapter, 17th verse. The shortest verse of the Old Testament is 1 Chronicles, 1st chapter, 25th verse; longest verse, Esther, 8th chapter, 9th verse. The middle book of the New Testament is 2 Thessalonians; middle chapters, Romans xlii and xiv; middle verse, Acts, 17th chapter, 17th verse; shortest verse, John, 11th chapter, 35th verse. Verse 21 of chapter 7 of Ezra has all the letters of the alphabet except "j." Chapter 19 of 2 Kings, and chapter 37 of Isaiah are nearly alike.—N. W. Christian Advocate.

Duty and Devotion.

Bishop Henry C. Potter says, in Church Work: "History has been written in vain, if it has not taught us that nothing is easier than to antagonize the life of devotion and the life of service, and to exalt the former as more sacred and more needful than the latter. The legend of the kneeling monk in his cell, to whom, as he prays, there comes a vision of his Lord flashing out upon the bare, white wall of his chamber and looking down upon him with ineffable tenderness and benignity, was written for all time. He is kneeling, you will recollect, and gazing upon the vision with wrapt devotion, when the harsh clang of the bell at the monastery gate breaks upon his ears. He knows well enough what it means. A stranger, belated, needy and importunate is knocking for admission. Shall he go and let him in, or stay? Shall he miss the vision or the service? And while he hesitates the bell rings again, and regretfully remembering his vow not to be heedless of the cry of any poor man, he hastens to obey the summons, renders the needed service and returns sadly to his cell. The vision, he is sure, will be ended, and the Gracious Presence gone. But no; it shines down upon him in fuller, nearer beauty, and as he looks he hears a voice: "If thou hadst stayed, I had led."

Faith Illustrated.

The pinner of little feet on my office floor, and a glad voice exclaiming: "Papa, I've come to scort you home!" made known to me the presence of my little six-years old darling, who often came at that hour "to take me home," as she said. Soon we were going hand in hand on the homeward way.

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Slippery places may fling up the heels of great giants, and little temptations may overthrow well-grown Christians.—Lee. To judge religion we must have it—not stare at it from the bottom of a seemingly interminable ladder.—G. Macdonald. In all things throughout the world the men who look for the crooked will see the crooked, and the men who look for the straight can see the straight.—Ruskin.

WINTER FASHIONS.

Rich and Elaborate Velvet Costumes With Turquoise Embroidery. Velvet is the material for rich winter costumes used for visits, afternoon receptions and theater parties. Beaded passementerie, watered ribbon sashes and fur are the trimmings for velvet suits. The preference is given this winter to very dark winter shades, both in garnet and copper tints to Havana brown and green for the velvet, while the caprice for the moment is to trim these colors with black, adding very wide sashes of black watered ribbon on the skirt, trimming the basque with passementerie ornaments made of large cut jet beads, and using similar ornaments with black fur in the mantle. For theater toilets there are many dresses of plain velvet trimmed with gold or silver galloon, according to the color of the velvet, or with galloons embroidered to copy plaques of colored stones on a gold ground. Thus there are gold galloons with turquoise embroidery, or emerald, or ruby, or sapphire, or a blending of them. These velvet dresses are opened at the front and slashed at one side, to give a view of a contrasting underskirt of satin beneath. If a lighter shade is desired, the dress is trimmed with one of the flower galloons. These are composed of petals of all sorts of small, fine flowers, daisies, myosotis, violets, jasmine, chrysanthemums, etc.

Fancy the petals of any one of these pressed in a mass and mounted on a band of tulle; this is a flower galloon. They are made in various widths for various positions, and are also used for partially filling in the front of the corsage. In selecting velvet, that with a very short, thick pile is preferred, because it is more durable than that with the long, heavy, nap. It is economy to buy good velvet, putting all the outlay of money into the material, without adding expensive trimming, as new silk velvet is beautiful enough of itself, and any trimming set upon it mars the pile, flattening it in some cases so badly that it is difficult to restore it by steaming. It is the best plan to have the entire dress of plain velvet, instead of combining it with figured velvet as plain velvet is always in fashion. In making the dress, the pile must be turned upward, so that it will look rich when the fleece falls downward and opens naturally, instead of being flattened, as it would if made to point downward, as was formerly the custom. Wide plaits on one side and low draperies on the other are used for velvet skirts to give them an appearance of great fullness. There must first be a silk foundation skirt bordered all around with a three-inch knife plaiting of the velvet, and above this some plain velvet is set on the sides and front, beginning quite narrow at the foot on the left, widening as it crosses the front, and extending half way up the skirt on the right side. Two or three lengthwise side plaits then extend down the left side from belt to foot, being made of a single breadth of velvet. For the front drapery three breadths are taken, being sewed straight next the side plaits, and having a cluster of four plaits at the top sewed to the belt in the space of two inches on the left side. These plaits widen to the foot, where they spread out like a fan, and are simply hemmed. The remainder of these three breadths, after crossing the front, is then caught up in plaits on the right side above the velvet, which is sewed to the silk skirt, and these plaits disappear in a side seam next the back. This gives a long apron effect, and, in order to make it fit smoothly at the top, two or three small darts may be taken if needed. The back is covered by three straight breadths of velvet gathered or plaited to the belt and hemmed at the foot, being long enough to cover even the foot plaiting.—Boston Herald.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

A Valuable Publication—A Combination of Humor and Useful Information. The most interesting and original introduction to a book that we have ever seen, comes to us in a little work just received, in the shape of a humorous article entitled "The Twelve Signs of the Zodiac," illustrated by Thomas Worth, the well-known New York artist. The old and familiar signs with which we are well acquainted through almanacs and otherwise, are given a new and every-day meaning, and we defy any one to look at them or read the text without indulging in a hearty laugh. "Bill Nye's" thrilling experience with a cyclone is also wittily treated by that humorist, and "Wade Whipple," "M. Quad" and others of those writers of to-day, who "shoot folly as it flies," are amongst the contributors, who artists such as Oppen, Cox and Coffin have furnished illustrations. The book, which is the St. Jacob's Oil Family Calendar and Book of Health and Humor for the Million for 1896, is published by the Charles A. Vogeler Company, of Baltimore, Md., and it is only another proof of the well-earned reputation of the remedies manufactured by that house that such literary lights should be ready to assist in spreading the story of the wonderful cures wrought by St. Jacob's Oil. Another specialty now being wrought by this house—Red Star Cough Cure, which costs only twenty-five cents—is shown by analysis to be free from opiates and is of remarkable efficacy. A whole regiment of carriers is now distributing the book in large cities, while in towns and villages it can be had through druggists, and if it can not be obtained in any of these ways a copy will, on receipt of a stamp, be forwarded to any address by the publishers.—Exchange.

"That young man will yet make his mark in this world. His forethought is wonderful." "What is remarkable about him?" "Why the very day he popped the question he first stopped into a lawyer's office to know what a divorce-suit would cost. He is indeed a remarkable man, and never makes a movement of any sort without stopping to consider the cost.—Philadelphia Item. In Ohio there are 761,223 horses, 24,302 mules, 536,439 milch cows; other horned cattle, 1,251,671; sheep, 5,421,165; hogs, 1,923,903.—Cleveland Leader.

NOT TAKING RISKS.

A Youngster Who Proposes to be on the Safe Side. "You say you live with your parents," said a china dealer who was putting a lot of youngsters through an examination for the position of errand boy in his establishment: "Yessir." "And you are quick at figures?" "Yessir." "Now, suppose I had dropped around the corner to get lunch, and a lady should come along who wished to purchase two dozen cups and saucers at a dollar and a half a dozen." "Yessir." "After agreeing to take the goods she hands you a five-dollar note. How much change would you return to her?" "Two dozen cups and saucers?" asked the boy gazing toward the ceiling. "That's what I said." "She must be a boardin'-house keeper to—"

CONCERNING BALDNESS.

A Delightfully Suggestive Legend for Bald People. In the tropics, turkey-buzzards are the scavengers of towns, and are protected both by law and sentiment. A person writing from Port Clarence, in the island of Fernando Po, gives a curious legend in regard to these birds which is quite in the humor of the Spanish fancy. The streets were so clean that the wretched turkey-buzzards could scarcely find enough to supply the wants of life, and were perched about on the tops of the trees and the gables of houses, looking hungry and melancholy. These scavengers, as no doubt the reader knows, are bald-headed, and the Spaniards have invented a little legend to account for it. They say that when the waters subsided after the deluge, and Noah opened the door of the ark to let out the passengers, the ancient mariner thought that he would give a parting word of advice to his fellow-voyagers, and beginning with the birds, he said: "My children, when you see a man stoop down as he is coming towards you, fly away from him as quick as you can, for he is picking up a stone to throw at you." "That's all very well!" exclaimed the turkey-buzzard; "but suppose he has already got one in his sling?" At this, the patriarch, according to the fable, being nonplussed, became angry; and he decreed that from that time the turkey-buzzard should go bald-headed in token of its unnatural sharpness. The legend must prove delightfully suggestive to people with bald heads.—Youth's Companion.

APPROPRIATE POETRY.

A Chicago Maiden's Version of Tennyson's Rhymes. Binks, who has a tendency never to leave, when he makes a call, was down on Indiana avenue the other night, and when every other subject had been talked out, asked the young woman if she liked poetry. She said she did and that Tennyson was her favorite. "Ah," smiled Binks, "and what is your favorite passage?" "Why that one reading— At eleven o'clock the young man's fancy, Slightly turns to thoughts of home. "Um-um" hesitated Binks, looking pale clear down below his knees, and taking out his watch, "I'll go right away and look it up; I don't remember having seen it." "Yes," she said, "it's so appropriate, you know." Binks swears he will never return until he finds that miserable passage.—Merchant Traveler.

Wants an Emblem.

Uncle Abraham, over on Chatham street, was speaking to an acquaintance the other day about putting some sort of an emblem over the door of his store. "I'd put a bee-hive," suggested the man. "Vot does that bee-hive stand for?" "For industry." "Oh, dot vohes dot all nonsense. Dot doan' show vohes dot I sell a fourteen dollar suit for eight dollars." "I know, but the bee is a worker." "Yes, but dot doan' do. Eaferybody vhas a worker. Industry vhas all right, but if somebody comes back mit a pair of pants dot shrink oop eighteen inches, dot pee-hive doan' explain dot dis was a singular climate on pants."—Well Street News.

—Of 137 horses that have a public record of 2:20, fifty-eight are descended from a Rysdyk's Hambletonian in the direct male line, with nearly as many, no doubt, who can trace their blood back to him through dams or grand-dams.

THE ADDING MACHINE.

Contrivance of a Book-Keeper After Twelve Years' Work. C. G. Spalding, who keeps books for Day & Johnson, has perfected a machine that is designed to aid brother book-keepers or accountants in running up long lines of figures. He has been at work on the invention since 1873, and had the thing patented something like a year ago. The machine is encased in a wooden box about eight inches square and three inches deep, and, lifting the cover, the interior is seen to hold an enameled white surface, on which are two dials, and which shows the brass keyboard in the lower left hand corner. The larger dial of the two is on the left of the machine, and is divided into one hundred sections. The rim of the smaller dial is likewise cut into twenty sections. The hand which moves the smaller is called the hundreds, about the first dial is called the unit pointer. A little finger play on the brass keyboard makes the object of the dials and the reason of the pointers' names quickly understood.

The nine keys on the board are numbered from 1 to 9 and are placed in regular order, but also in two rows, 2, 4, 6 and 8 being above and the odd numbers below. The key is a brass spring, and as the finger draws on it, a spring allows it to slip back toward the lower end of the box. The pulling of each key on the board sends the unit dial as many points as there are units in the number of the key. Pull the 9 key and the dial set at 0 goes to 9. Pull the same key again and the unit pointer moves to 18. Pull the 1, 2 and 3 keys now and the pointer goes consecutively with a hop, skip and jump to 24. When the unit pointer, keeping up its agile athletics has reached its starting point again, there is a quick little motion on the right hand dial. The pointer then has "dotted and gone one." The machine's internal clockwork is more accurate than a human hand can hope to be. It isn't troubled with malaria, nor is it ever larger in the morning than it was the night before. All the accountant has to do is to run his eye up and down the columns, pulling each respective key as he reaches the corresponding figure. A day is sufficient in which to learn the key-board, and the motion of the hand quickly becomes almost involuntary. The expert can run the figures in his head and on the key-board simultaneously, thus "proving" his work by one trip up or down the column. Carrying is performed by setting the pointer at the number to be carried. To set the unit pointer all that is necessary is to hold down key 1 and turn the pointer forward to a number one less than the one carried. On releasing key 1 the pointer is on the desired number. The hundred pointer can be moved in either direction. The hand easily operates the nine keys thus: Nos. 1, 2 and 3 with the first finger, 4 and 5 with the second, 6 and 7 with the third, 8 and 9 with the fourth. The inventor claims for the machine unerring accuracy and surprising rapidity. He says an expert can add 240 figures a minute with it.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

THE KENTUCKIAN.

Description of the Typical Inhabitants of the Blue Grass Region. The typical Kentuckian regards himself an American of the Americans, and thinks as little of being like the English as he would of imitating the Jutes. In nothing is he more like his transatlantic ancestry than in strong self-content. He sits on his farm as though it were the pole of the heavens—a manly man with a heart in him. Usually of the blond type, robust, well formed, with clear, fair complexion, that grows ruddier with age and stomachic development, full zeck, and an open, kind, untroubled countenance. He is frank, but not familiar; talkative, but not garrulous; full of the genial humor of local hits and allusions, but without a subtle mien of wit; indulgent toward all purely masculine vices, but intolerant of petty crimes; no reader of books nor master in religious debate, faith coming to him as naturally as his appetite, and growing with what it is fed upon; loving roast pig, but not caring particularly for Lamb's eulogy; loving his grass like a Greek; not because it is beautiful, but because it is fresh and green; a peaceful man with strong passions, and so to be heartily loved and respected, but never despised or trifled with. An occasional barbecue in the woods, where the saddles of South-Down mutton are roasted on spits over the coals of the mighty trench, and the steaming kettles of burgoon lend their savor to the nose of the hungry political orator, so that he becomes all the more impetuous in his invectives; the great agriculture fairs; the race-courses; the monthly county court day, when he meets his neighbors on the public square of the nearest town; the quiet Sunday mornings, when he meets them again for rather more clandestine talks at the front door of the neighborhood church—these and his own fireside are his characteristic and ample pleasures. You will never be under his roof without being deeply touched by the mellowest of all the virtues of his race—simple, unsparring human kindness and hospitality.

The women of Kentucky have long had a reputation for beauty. An average type is a refinement on the English blonde—greater delicacy of form, features, and color. A beautiful Kentucky woman is apt to be exceedingly beautiful. Her voice is almost uniformly low and soft; her hands and feet delicately formed; her skin quite pure and beautiful in tint and shading; her eyes blue or brown; to all which is added a certain unapproachable refinement. It must not be supposed, however, that there are not many genuinely ugly women here, as elsewhere.—James Lane Allen, in Harpers Magazine.

—Of 137 horses that have a public record of 2:20, fifty-eight are descended from a Rysdyk's Hambletonian in the direct male line, with nearly as many, no doubt, who can trace their blood back to him through dams or grand-dams.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—It costs twenty-eight dollars per year to educate a pupil in the Boston schools. —The Evangelist laments that the 600,000 members of the Presbyterian Church are not yet giving a cent a day to the foreign missionary work. —The Lutheran Church in this country and Canada has 862,831 members. They have 56 synods and 3,762 ministers. —There is a demand from China for one hundred and fifty Christian missionaries at once. Converts are multiplying in all parts of the empire. —A department in which girls will be taught household work and duties is to be added to the Tioga County (Pa.) Normal Training School.—Philadelphia Press.

—"If London did not have its 400 city missionaries," said the Earl of Shaftesbury the other day, "it would require 40,000 more police." —Rev. John R. Paxton, of the West Presbyterian Church of New York, recently asked for \$15,000 to establish a new mission. Within ten minutes they collected over \$21,000.—N. Y. Tribune. —James Russell Lowell is at the head of a Boston committee which is soliciting funds with which to erect a building for the American school of classical study at Athens. The Greek Government will give the site, two acres of ground, worth \$13,000.—Boston Journal.

—Yale College has long been receiving \$7,500 a year from the State as a bonus for maintaining an agricultural course in the Scientific School. But as only six students have been graduated from that course in twenty-one years there is a public demand that the sum be transferred to the State Schools of Agriculture where practical instruction is given and a large number of pupils attend.—N. Y. Sun.

—Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, preaching at St. Paul's Cathedral, Eng. last, before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, said that while England had only a population of about 26,000,000 and the United States more than 50,000,000 the Church of England provided sittings in its churches for nearly one-half the population, while in the United States, under the voluntary principle, thirty religious bodies combined have not sittings for one-third of the population.

—If every poor man's child in America could be put to-morrow into an attractive school-house, in charge of a well-dressed, well-managed and high-souled teacher, and treated for five years as if nobody expected anything but a worthy manhood or womanhood in after life, there would be a revival of healthy discontent with low living, and an awakening of aspiration for better things which would tell in every region of society from the trades unions to the White House.—Journal of Education.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—It is a good thing to laugh, at any rate; and if a straw can tickle a man it is an instrument of happiness.—Dryden.

—A trip to Paris is now within the reach of the poorest families. It has been ascertained that the bite of a cat will produce hydrophobia.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

—"Half the books in this library are not worth reading," said a sour-visaged, hypercritical, novel-satiated woman. "Read the other half, then," gratuitously advised a bystander.—N. Y. Independent.

—A Western exchange says: "Pyramid lake, in Nevada, has fallen eight feet and Mud lake has risen twenty feet in the last year." And yet people have the effrontery to claim that Nevada is devoid of excitement and growing dull and uninteresting.—Puck.

—An exchange speaks of the "vitality of frogs." We know something about this. We heard a singer twenty years ago. He had a frog in his throat. We heard him again last week. The frog was still alive. Musicians say this is not at all unusual.—Chicago Tribune.

—Revenge is a momentary triumph, which is almost immediately succeeded by remorse; while forgiveness, which is the noblest of all revenges, entails a perpetual pleasure. It is well said by a Roman emperor that he wished to put an end to all his enemies by converting them into friends.—N. Y. Ledger.

—"Mr. Snaggs, the next time you go to Pittsburgh you must get me a temporary ban for Fido," said Mrs. Snaggs yesterday morning. "A temporary ban!" snorted Snaggs; "what in the name of sense is a temporary ban?" "I don't know, but I see that all the dogs in New York are being put under a temporary ban, and I suppose it's the latest style of dog-blanket for the winter, you know."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

—"The world is the great tempter; but at the same time it is the great monitor. It stimulates our pride by its pomp and show, its fleeting honors and prizes; it goads men to the race, and inspires them with covetousness and rapacity; but, on the other hand, it is the great memento and evidence of its own vanity, and of the emptiness of everything it offers to us. It is the great saddener, the great warner, the great prophet.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

—"Did you interview Judge Benchback last night?" asked the managing editor. "Bless me, no!" said the reporter. "I made a mistake and interviewed General Surface. Shall I change the interview?" "No; it's too good to change. Let it stand as it is. Just change the name to Judge Benchback." "But he'll kick like a steer; I know him." "Never mind; you can interview him for the General to-morrow." —Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

—Aunt Maria was not a great favorite with the children, and an invitation that she brought one morning in person for one of the boys to go back with her and spend the day at the farm did not meet with an overenthusiastic reception from any of those young worthies. "I'm thinking that I'd better go," confided Will, in an undertone, to his younger brothers. "Oh! yes, go on," said Dwight, encouragingly; "perhaps the pig will get loose, and then you'll have a first-rate time."—Harper's Bazar.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

"THE PRETTIEST GIRL."

With the little girls who live over the way!
Teddy and I, and Ned and Joe,
Picked out the prettiest girls, you know,

But Bobby he's queer, and doesn't go
For fun like the rest of us chaps, you know.
Why, do you think he chose to be
His Valentine? Now, if I'd been he,

He wouldn't tell us his Valentine's name
Till the regular day of Valentines came.
And Mamma had heard and Sister, you know
Of course from Papa and Sister's beau,

SNAKES.

How Uncle Ezra Helped George to Break
Himself of a Bad Habit.

George Sturtevant was sitting comfortably
by the parlor fire, and he had just come to the most interesting part
of a new book, when his mother entered.

"George," said she, "I want you to put on your cap and run over to Mrs. Crosby's for me, and ask her if she is through with my sleeve-pattern."

"Oh, dear!" said George, dolefully, "It's awful cold."

"Nonsense, a stout little boy like you, telling about the cold! Put on your cap and mittens and run along."

"I'm kind of afraid of Jack."

"Jack is chained, he won't hurt you a bit; come, get your cap."

"He wasn't chained yesterday. I saw him running around the yard, myself."

"Mr. Crosby was with him. Ran along, and don't talk any more about it."

"I'm real lame, where I tumbled down, yesterday."

"Lame, a boy who was out playing foot-ball an hour ago! Don't think up any more excuses. Get ready and run right over there. I must go downstairs and see to my cake, now."

George sat still after his mother had gone. He looked injured. Uncle Ezra Sturtevant, who was George's grand-uncle and an old man, looked sharply at him over his newspaper.

"Three snakes," he remarked, in a meditative tone.

"They ain't snakes," returned George quickly, his round face turning red.

"Oh! well, I thought they were."

George sat a little while longer; then he rose slowly and left the room. Pretty soon his fur cap bobbed past the window. Uncle Ezra laughed.

"There he goes," said a lady who was sewing on the other side of the room. "You started him pretty quick. How very clever children are in conjuring up bug-bears."

"George always runs when I say 'snakes,'" replied Uncle Ezra. "We have a little bargain about it. I told him a snake story the other day, and he has done a good deal better since then."

"What was it?"

Uncle Ezra laughed and hesitated. "Well, I'll tell you. It isn't very much of a story. Years ago there was a boy whom I knew who had this same habit which George has. Every one of his tasks and duties seemed to be guarded for him by a vigilant scarecrow of some kind. He had a brother who was just the reverse. No braver, more willing and cheerful boy ever lived than this brother, whom we will call Willie. The other was Tom.

"One summer, when Tom was about fourteen and Willie twelve, a friend of their father's came to pay them a little visit. He came on Friday and remained over Sunday. Monday he was to leave for New York, and Tuesday he was to take the steamer for Europe. He was a very wealthy man, and had planned quite an extensive pleasure-trip.

"On Saturday, the day after his arrival, the mother of these boys asked them to take some pails and go up in the pasture and pick some blueberries. Willie started readily enough, but Tom had a thousand objections. He was tired, his head ached, the sun was too hot, there was a vicious cow in one of the fields he had to cross. However, he went, finally, but he lagged behind Willie, and scolded all the way.

"The visitor, whose name was Ames, Mr. Oliver Ames, was present when the boys were sent for berries, and listened attentively to all that passed. He was present, too, when Tom returned in about half an hour, with the bottom of his pails scarcely covered with berries.

quere about his mother's manner, and the first of the week he found out the reason. Willie, who had come home on Saturday with his pail heaped with the most beautiful blueberries, went to New York with Mr. Ames, and the next day sailed with him for Europe. He had no family of his own, and had kindly offered to take one of his friend's sons to Europe with him on his first arrival, and the question which it should be had been a hard one to decide.

"Finally Mr. Ames, who was a shrewd man, had hit upon this plan. 'Give the boys some work to do,' he said, 'and I'll take the one who does it according to my mind.'

"So the plan was tried, and Willie went to Europe. Mr. Ames, who was a quizzical, though a kindly, man, gave Tom a little lecture before starting. 'Why, there would be no sense in taking you, my boy,' said he. 'If we wanted to go to England and see Westminster Abbey we couldn't, because you might see a snake. And if we wanted to go to Switzerland and see the Alps, I don't see how we could, for you would be very likely to come across a black snake on the road, and then back we should have to go. This other boy won't see anything worse than butterflies.'

"When Willie had come home on that Saturday and they asked him what he had seen in the berry pasture, he had stared, and then said he hadn't seen anything but perfect swarms of beautiful butterflies. 'Never saw so many handsome ones together,' he said.

"'No snake?' asked Mr. Ames. 'Willie laughed. 'I told Tom there wasn't any,' he said. 'I went right over and looked in the bush, and there wasn't a sign of any. I mist filled my pail there.'

"Tom was terribly disappointed and mortified, but he was not cured. He lived to be a man, and an old man, but he found many a snake under his bushes, which kept him away from good things."

"Willie's journey to Europe with Mr. Ames proved to be the key to fortune for his whole life. His hopeful, willing disposition won the old gentleman more and more; he did a great deal for him while he lived, and left him his immense fortune at his death."

Uncle Ezra had been telling the story in a precise way, now he spoke out earnestly. "I tell you what," said he, "when I think of what I have missed, during my whole life, of this miserable habit of hesitating and seeing obstacles to duties which I knew ought to be done, I feel as if I couldn't do enough to save George from it. I could tell you of failure, and disappointment, and of disappointment, which I could trace directly to it. I'm going to help George to kill the snakes under his bushes, if I can. I bought him a little bank, and I put in a dollar for every snake he kills, and take one out whenever he is scared away from anything he ought to do. You saw how quickly he went, when I said there were three snakes. He knew that meant losing three dollars, and when there are dollars enough, he is going to have a pony. He has set his heart on a pony, but he'll have to work pretty hard for it. Some of the dollars have gone out, poor little chap, but he has done a good deal better on the whole. Here he is now."

George came in all rosy and panting. He had been running.

"Well," said Uncle Ezra, "ears frozen, George?"

George laughed and blushed, but he turned his handsome eyes frankly to his uncle. "No, sir."

"Didn't get very badly bitten by the dangerous dog?"

"No, sir."

"Got over your lameness?"

"Yes, sir."

Uncle Ezra counted some silver pieces out from his pocket-book. "Well, here's the bounty money for the three snakes," he said.

And George took it and thanked him, and jingled it proudly into his bank.—Mary E. Wilkins, in Congregationalist.

THE WATERPROOF.

A New Garment Which Combines Elegance with Comfort.

That indispensable addition to a lady's wardrobe, the water-proof, has come to be quite a dressy article of wear under the new patent, which produces this protector made of a combination of silk and rubber, the textile showing upon its sheeny surface pretty cheek designs, narrow stripes and shot and plaid effects in many attractive styles. These are cut in long pelisse fashion, the garments fitting the form quite closely, and looking far more graceful than the old style of water-proof—always a shapeless, bulky wrap at its best. Besides these new rain cloaks is a utility costume known as the "papalin" costume, as sober and severe as a nun's dress, and yet withal very chic. This is made of a soft gray material, mohair, vigogne or esmere. The skirt is laid in very wide plait falling straight from the hips. The bodice forms a short, round basque, beneath which is draped an exceedingly short tunic. Upon other suits the waist is round, and a broad sash of a moire ribbon of a pale gray shade is passed around the belt and tied in a broad bow with ends which nearly cover the back of the skirt. To complete this costume is added a short "papalin" mantle of the same fabric as the dress, forming a short cape in the back and trimmed with a monk's hood, lined with silk. The wrap itself is lined throughout with gray plush.—N. Y. Post.

—Mr. Charles F. McKim's new house at Lenox, which attracts some attention as a revival of the old colonial style, has a roof that looks about a hundred years old, the appearance of age being due to the fact that the shingles instead of lying in the usual straight and flat courses, are in partly depressed lines. This device has been successfully tried in several other houses.—Harper's Weekly.

—Thomas Kay urges that bottles containing citrate of silver be stowed away in life-boats. Seven ounces of the citrate will turn enough sea water into drinking water to supply a man for a week.—N. Y. Herald.

LEADING A DOG.

A Painful Experience with an Affectionate, But Unruly, Newfoundland.

Sir Walter Scott was fond of dogs. I am not. This shows that literary men, however similar their genius is, may differ in matters of taste. But it was agreed in our family that we must have a dog, and a Newfoundland dog at that. I shall not enter into the particulars of the discussion, but will merely say, that at last I agreed to buy the animal.

There is a store on Woodward avenue that is a pandemonium. Some very small dogs were caged in the window, and I entered the zoological bazaar.

"Have you a Newfoundland dog?" I shouted in the ear of the proprietor.

"Yes," he replied.

"How old and how much?"

"Three months and eight dollars."

We bargained in capital letters, and finally I became possessed of the dog and a forty-cent collar, while the proprietor threw in a cord with which to lead the animal. The brute showed what little sense it had by refusing to leave this babel of birds. It sat on the floor and the boy had to push it along with a broom while I pulled on the cord in front. When we got out the proprietor followed, and closing the door so that we could talk quietly in the comparative silence of the street traffic, said:

"He doesn't look handsome just now, you know, for he hasn't been fed well by the man that owned him. You'll soon get him into good condition. He's a little frightened, but when you lead him a block he'll be all right."

So I started down Woodward avenue, pulling the dog after me. He persisted in sitting down and sliding along the pavement.

"Here here," said a good-natured stranger, "you'll choke that pup to death in a minute or two."

"Well, I can't stay here all day just because the pup wags his tail."

"Oh, you just turn around and try to lead him up the avenue and he'll go all right in the other direction."

I patted the dog and easily established friendly relations with him. He was a very friendly animal. Then we started off again. He made playful little jumps at people which they generally resented, and so I was kept busy apologizing most of the way to the first crossing. Here he sat down again and we were both nearly run over by an impetuous buggy. The next block we met another dog and instantly I thought I was caught in a whirlwind. I kicked the brute apart and hauled mine away by the string.

"See here," said the owner of the other dog, "what did you kick my dog for?"

"I didn't kick your dog—particularly. I kicked at the heap. To even things up you may kick my dog and welcome. Further, you may kick me if you ever meet me leading a dog down Woodward avenue again." He seemed mollified and went on.

Crossing the Fort street track the dog sat down again. The car was coming, of course, and as the driver put on the brakes he did not disguise what he thought of both of us. There was nothing else for it, so I picked the dog bodily up and carried him to the sidewalk. My thought this was an exhibition of my affection for him, so he pawed me over with his muddy feet till I was a sight to see. In front of the Russell House he gave an exhibition of his playfulness. There were a number of men sitting behind the big plate-glass windows with their feet at the necessary elevation to enable them to enjoy the passing show in comfort. The dog saw some one that struck his fancy, and making a sudden break for him jerked the string out of my hand. I endeavored to coax him back. I tried to get hold of the string again. The miserable brute thought I wanted to have some fun with him. He playfully danced around and barked joyfully. The Russell House people seemed to enjoy the affair very much, which of course was comforting to me. Two or three times I just missed the string and nearly came down on the pavement in my anxiety to grasp it. The dog thought it was a fine sport. He never had met quite as jolly a fellow as I was. It was not every master that would drop in the crowded street and play with his dog. He leaped from side to side and yelped and wagged his tail and thought this was not half so bad a world after all. Meanwhile I had to dissemble and pretend I was his friend, while all the time I would like to have kicked him over the city hall tower. At last I turned away in disgust. He came dancing to me, springing up to me and trying to lick my hand in token of the good time we had had. He was a very affectionate dog. I caught the string once more, and to prevent its recurring so often I tied the end of it to a buttonhole in my overcoat. We went along to the next block in good shape and then met a small dog. This one didn't want to fight, but it was in fun. Round and round me the two dogs ran until my dog brought up tightly against my feet, having wound me up in the string like a mummy. I cut the string at the buttonhole and unwound myself free. I stood back a step and gave that dog one heartfelt kick. He landed near Jefferson avenue, and used the impetus I gave him to make the quickest time ever made by a Detroit dog when he lit on his feet. His long, flying howl of disappointment and reproach still rings in my ears. Anybody finding this dog will confer a favor on me by keeping him.—Luke Sharp, in Detroit Free Press.

"I wonder what Mr. Fogg meant to-day when I told him about our new grand piano?" said Miss Pedalponder.

"I asked him if he would come over and hear me play, and he said, 'No, thank you, I'd like to see your grand father.' Wonder why he is so much interested in grandpapa?"—Boston Courier.

—There was organized in Cincinnati at the beginning of this century a society for protection against horse thieves. This is still in existence, and so flourishing that it has declared a dividend of two hundred per cent.—Cincinnati Times.

EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

Proof that that Physician's Terrible Confession is True.

Cleveland (O.) Herald.

Yesterday and the day before we copied into our columns from the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle, a remarkable statement, made by J. B. Henion, M. D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In that article Dr. Henion recounted a wonderful experience which befell him, and the next day we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the excitement in Rochester, and elsewhere, caused by Dr. Henion's statement. It is doubtful if any two articles were ever published which caused greater commotion both among professionals and laymen.

Since the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also to H. H. Warner & Co., asking if any additional proof could be given, and here it is:

GENTLEMEN: I owe my life and present health wholly to the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which snatched me from the very brink of the grave. It is not surprising that people should question the statement, made (which is true in every respect) that my recovery was as great a marvel to myself, as to my physicians, and friends. * * * J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21.

SIRS: The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are entirely true, and would not literally be true. We are also personally or by reputation well acquainted with H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure, (by which Dr. Henion says he was cured) and whose proprietary and personal standing in this community are of the highest order, and we believe that they would not publish any statements which were not literally and strictly true in every particular.

C. R. PARSONS, (Mayor of Rochester.) W. M. PURCELL, (Editor Union and Advertiser.) D. S. SHURT, (ex-Surrogate Monroe County.) EDWARD A. FROST, (ex-Clerk Monroe County.) E. B. FENNER, (ex-District Attorney Monroe County.) J. M. DAVY, (ex-Member Congress, Rochester.) JOHN S. MORGAN, (County Judge, Monroe County.) HIRSH SIBLEY, (Capitalist and Seesman.) JOHN VAN VOORHIS, (ex-Member of Congress.)

To the Editor of the Living Church, Chicago, Ill.

There was published in the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle of the 31st of December, a statement made by J. B. Henion, M. D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. I was referred to in that statement, as having recommended and urged Dr. Henion to try the remedy, which he did, and was cured. The statement of Dr. Henion is so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. He was a parishioner of mine and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine he was offered, and he agreed to try it, and he was cured. I am glad to say to any one who was troubled with a disease of the kidneys and liver.

ISAHAEL FOOTE, (D. D.), (Late) Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y.

It seems impossible to doubt further in the face of such conclusive proof.

RECOGNIZING VOICES.

Wonderful Acuteness of Hearing Acquired by Telegraph Operators.

"Speaking of recognizing people," said a telephone operator, "I can remember a man longer and recognize him further off by his voice than by any other means. I sit at an operating table all day and know all the regulars on my circuit by their voices. Often in walking along the street I recognize the voice of a person whom I never saw before and know that he belongs to telephone No.—1 and as I know the names of the most of my patrons I thus become familiar with the faces of many men to whom I was never introduced. As an illustration of how I have learned to remember voices I will tell an incident that occurred last week. I was up in Chicago and happened to use the telephone. As soon as an answer came I recognized the voice as that of an operator named Brown, with whom I had worked in Cincinnati three years before. I did not know he was in Chicago, and was glad to see or rather hear him. He was much surprised at my calling him by name, and told me he was in a district station fully three miles from where I was standing. Yes, it is rather hard to distinguish the voices at first, but with a little attention to the business an operator quickly acquires a very acute ear."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The greener puts sand in his sugar, think of me, they put rocks in his pocket.—N. Y. Ledger.

It is the Anglomaniac who thinks that American perfumes are not worth a cent.—Lovell Citron.

The world moves. It probably finds it cheaper to move than pay rent.—Boston Transcript.

It's a noticeable fact that the gas companies never complain of light business.—Oil City Buzzard.

If bank officials seem to be going it pretty fast, depositors have it in their power to draw a check on them.—N. Y. Ledger.

The evil consequences of smoking are illustrated by Mr. Vesuvius, which constantly suffers from eruptions.—N. Y. Examiner.

Never despise a friend because he happens to have grown rich. Go to him, take him aside, tell him gently of his faults and let him to you five dollars.—N. Y. Herald.

"Burr parties" are becoming popular in the West. We don't know whence they derive the name, unless it is because they are always sure to come off.—Philadelphia Call.

"Oh! give me affection, I'll sigh for naught more," sings a poetess, addressing her love. That girl doesn't seem to know that this is the time of the year when the festive black-wheat cake is on deck.—Rochester Post-Express.

PENNSYLVANIA allows a man to marry his mother-in-law, but he doesn't.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Jumbo's widow, Alice, is coming to this country. Her trunk will be admitted free of duty.—Philadelphia Call.

It makes a man feel as mad as a cross-eyed dromedary to come across his last summer's straw hat and linen duster as he is rummaging for his skates in the attic.—Fall River Herald.

—Frank Buckland, the English naturalist who died a few months ago, is much talked about in England now. A schoolmate says that Buckland, when a boy, used to get up in the middle of the night, and, designedly, in half-darkness, carefully bind two fagot sticks together, for the purpose, as he said, of accustoming himself to be called up as a surgeon, half asleep, to do some professional duty under adverse circumstances.

Any Small Boy with a stick, can kill a tiger—if the tiger happens to be found when only a little cub. So consumption, that deadliest and most feared of diseases, in this country, can assuredly be conquered and destroyed if Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" be employed early.

When a girl is being courted she sets a great deal by a young man.—Chicago Tribune.

"The play's the thing, wherein I'll reach the conscience of the king" And equally true is it that Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" (the original Little Liver Pills) are the most effectual means that can be used to reach the seat of disease, cleansing the bowels and system, and assisting nature in her recuperative work. By druggists.

"Such an' wouldn't wan o' thim bear-skinn make a foine buffalo robe?"—N. Y. Independent.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. GERM'S Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GIERMAN'S CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

"It is not always May," sings a poet. You are quite right; it is sometimes must.—Toledo Blade.

"The Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "female weakness" and kindred affections. By druggists.

WOMAN was made after man and she has been after him ever since.—Philadelphia Call.

When the follicles are not destroyed, Hall's Hair Renewer restores hair to bald heads.

Occur a teamster to have a teeming fancy.—National Weekly.

The best cough medicine is Pico's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

COURTSHIP is not run by the rule of three.—Merchant Traveler.

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

It isn't much of a dog that can't make a man go mad by biting him.—The Judge.

For all ailments originating in disorders of the stomach and liver, take Ayer's Pills.

SELECTED miscellany—Miscellaneous.—Danville Breeze.

Why is a dirty man like flannel? Because he shrinks from washing.

"As a Last Resort"

A Little Girl in Albany, N. Y., Terribly Afflicted, Wonderfully Cured.

One of the most remarkable cures of scrofula on record is that of the little daughter of Mr. M. J. Quinn, Saratoga, Albany. She was afflicted with scrofula from birth, and physicians said it would be better for her if she were dead. Her father says: "She had 13 running sores on her body, besides being absolutely blind for months. She lost the use of her limbs and could not walk; in fact, was a mere skeleton wasting away. The smell from the sores was terrible. Seeing in a newspaper some cases of scrofula cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, I said to myself, 'I will try a bottle as a last resort.' When she had taken the first half bottle I could see a change in her, and when the whole bottle was taken the sores almost entirely healed. I was so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. He was a parishioner of mine and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine he was offered, and he agreed to try it, and he was cured. I am glad to say to any one who was troubled with a disease of the kidneys and liver."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

SSS

Relieved at Last! We know a gentleman in this county who, six months ago, was almost a hopeless cripple from an attack of rheumatism. He could scarcely hobble across the room, used crutches, and said himself that he had little hope of ever recovering. We saw him in our town last week, walking about as lively as any other man, and in the finest health and spirits. Upon our inquiry as to what had worked such a wonderful change in his condition, he replied that S. S. had cured him. After using a dozen and a half bottles, he had been transformed from a miserable cripple to a happy, healthy man. He is none other than Mr. E. B. Lambert.—Spokane Telephone.

Treatise of Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Sarsaparilla Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 111 Third Street, N. Y.

FREE

Send Yours a Neighbors address for FREE. H. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use several cases of the worst kind and long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a valuable TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer, free of charge, if I receive a return postal note for the cost of the medicine. Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 121 Pearl St., N. Y.

FOR THE BLOOD BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

COMBINING IRON WITH PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSSES 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 BITTERS DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere, recommend it.

Mr. J. BAKER, Avila, Kan., says: "His blood was in such a bad condition that every little scratch or break of the skin caused very painful eruptions. He used Brown's Iron Bitters with the best of results." Miss FERRIS, Evans, Wagono, Kan., says: "We have used Brown's Iron Bitters for blood poisoning with much benefit." Miss ALICE M. TRIDALE, 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." Miss M. WELLS, N. Jefferson Ave., St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for the blood, and also for constipation of the kidneys with great benefit."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

IS WORTH \$1,000 TO ANY MAN WOMAN or CHILD suffering from CATARRH.

A. E. NEWMAN, Grating, Mich.

A particle applied to each nostril and it is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Oswego, N. Y.

THE SEVEN STAGES OF MAN ALL REQUIRE AT SOME AGE TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF Sweet Gum and Mullein.



A most successful trouble in which the cells of the Bronchial tubes are obstructed. The Sweet Gum stimulates you to throw this off, and the mucilaginous principle in the Mullein, breaks the substance up. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein. The Sweet Gum from a great quantity sold during the past five years amounted to over 32 MILLION bottles. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

LEPAGE'S LIQUID GLUE

MENDS EVERYTHING Wood, Leather, Paper, Ivory, Glass, China, Furniture, Bricks, Stone, Ac. Strong as Iron, Sold as a Secret. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.



Contains no Acid. DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES, the customer keeping the one that suits.

LANDS LANDS

Description and Maps of NORTHERN PACIFIC COUNTRY, the Free Government Land Grants and CHEAP RAILROAD LANDS in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The Best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. SENT FREE. Address, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

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We will furnish duplicate of LIVE STOCK CUTS, or any other cut shown in any Specimen Book, at or below quoted price, or same. A. N. KELLOGG NEWS PAPER CO., 212 Broadway, New York, or 314 West Sixth St., Kansas City.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Colman's "EQUINE" MANE CUTTERS, which cannot be shipped by any horse. Sample list free to any part of the U. S. Sent by mail on receipt of \$1. Sold by Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to Traders. Send for Free Circular. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never fails to give relief in 10 minutes. Cures all cases of Asthma, whether chronic or acute; effects cures where all others fail. Cures the most obstinate cases. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of \$1. Dr. R. SCHULZ, 121 Pearl St., N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

SHORT-HAND

ANOTHER SOLDIER GONE.



Death of Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock.

The Gallant Soldier, Patriotic Citizen and Perfect Man Receives and Answers the Final Summons—How the News Was Received.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The whole country was shocked yesterday afternoon by the brief telegraphic message from Adjutant-General Whipple, on Governor's Island, announcing the death of General Winfield S. Hancock, senior Major-General United States Army, and Commander of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

Within an hour the telegraph wire leading into the headquarters was burdened with messages of condolence and tender sympathy with the bereaved widow, whose grief is overwhelming, and of tributes to the General's private and public virtues as a citizen, as well as to his greatness as a commander.

The news of his death was all the more startling from the fact that few of his intimate friends had any knowledge that his illness was considered to be serious. As late as Saturday last he was in his private office attending to his official duties. When he went to Washington two weeks ago to-day a slight eruption on his neck near the base of the brain gave him some uneasiness, and the inflammation increased so rapidly that on Friday, January 29, he had to be lanced by Dr. O'Reilly, the attending surgeon in Washington. The eruption continued to discharge freely, and the loss of blood was such as to make a very perceptible difference in his usual robust appearance.

Immediately after his return to Governor's Island a week ago, the General sent for Dr. John H. Janeway, attending surgeon of the department, who soon perceived signs of a carbuncle. To his experienced eye the evidence of this was unmistakable. The next day the carbuncle appeared, and it gradually grew worse, although Dr. Janeway did not consider the condition of his illustrious patient past the point of speedy recovery until Sunday night, the 7th inst., when decidedly unfavorable symptoms set in, accompanied by delirium. The malady had then touched the brain and there appeared to be good ground for the opinion that his days were numbered.

Proper nourishment, consisting of concentrated beef tea, milk and stimulants were judiciously administered. Colonel Charles Sutherland, medical director on the island, co-operated with Dr. Janeway in attendance on the patient, and the General cheerfully assisted his physicians by complying strictly with their directions. He recognized their supreme authority under these circumstances, and like a true soldier to the last, he obeyed all orders of his superiors. Although his condition was alarming, his pulse was regular and he rested easily up to Monday evening and during the greater part of the night, so that the hope of ultimate recovery was by no means abandoned.

Oliver Russell, the General's brother-in-law, watched by his bedside, and did not notice any decided change until at an early hour this morning. Between four and five o'clock the General became restless, and was unable to take either medicine or nourishment. The physicians were called immediately, and they sent to this city for Dr. D. M. Stimson, of N. Y. West Seventeenth street, an old friend of the General's, who arrived at ten o'clock.

In the consultation which was held the physicians were unanimous in their diagnosis of what soon after proved to be a fatal illness. This was to the effect that the General was rapidly sinking from exhaustion, caused by the loss of vitality incident to the powerful drain upon his constitution made by the carbuncle, complicated and aggravated by chronic diabetes. The General soon fell into what appeared to be a quiet slumber.

General James B. Frye, who had served on Hancock's staff as an assistant Adjutant-General, having heard that his old commander was ill, arrived during the morning, and, together with Drs. Janeway and Sutherland, Mr. Oliver Russell, hospital steward Robinson, Ward, the General's faithful private messenger, and Daniel, his young colored servant, were in the room watching and waiting, when, at seven minutes before three o'clock, the final summons came, and the great commander passed away to join the noble army of his departed comrades without a murmur.

The sorrowing spectators of this peaceful and impressive scene were still standing there as though transfixed, when the cathedral clock on the mantelpiece in the sitting room below sounded in its three sweet-toned strokes. Then they fully realized that all was over, and the sad intelligence was publicly announced.

A representative of the United Press was dispatched immediately to Governor's Island. He was allowed to look at the General's remains within an hour after his death. General Hancock lay on the bed in the easy natural position in which he died in the simple second-story chamber with its windows facing west and south. The General's head was toward the north, in whose cause of National integrity he had rendered such conspicuous and important service on those famous battlefields of the rebellion, with which the donor of the Union and his own renown must be forever linked. His face was turned toward the South, whose affection he had fairly won after the war was over by his wise, beneficent and supremely just administration of affairs during the reconstruction period, when, though acting under martial law and clothed with all the power which that implies, he kept his sword within its sheath and asserted the supremacy of civil law. As far as could be learned no definite arrangements for the funeral had been agreed upon up to a late hour last night.

It was stated by one of the staff officers that Mrs. Hancock had expressed herself as being opposed to a military funeral; that it was her desire that the funeral arrangements be as simple and unostentatious as possible. The place of interment has not yet been fixed upon, but it is the general belief that Norristown, Pa., where the General's parents and only daughter, Ada, are buried, will be selected. It is also said that Mrs. Hancock is opposed to having the body embalmed and its lying in state.

In conversation with one of the officers last night that gentleman stated that in all probability only the immediate relatives and most intimate friends would be invited to attend the obsequies, and that only eight or ten officers of his immediate staff and a small detachment of soldiers would accompany the remains to the grave.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK was born in Montgomery County, Pa., February 14, 1824. He graduated at West Point in 1846, served mainly on frontier duty till 1856, and afterward in the war with Mexico. He was brevetted as first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. From 1856 to 1858 he was again on frontier duty in various parts, and from 1859 to 1861 was quartermaster of the Southern District of California.

At the breaking out of the civil war he was recalled to Washington, and was made Brigadier-General of volunteers September 24, 1862. During the peninsula campaign he was especially conspicuous at the battles of Williamsburg and Frazer's Farm. He took an active part in the subsequent campaign in Maryland, at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

Having been made Major-General he commanded a division at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. On July 1, 1863, the first day of the battle of Gettysburg, he was sent by General Meade to decide whether a decisive battle should be given there, or whether the army should fall back. He reported that Gettysburg was the place to fight, and took immediate command until the arrival of Meade.

In the decisive action of July 3 he commanded on the left center, which was the main point assailed by the Confederates, and was severely wounded. For his gallant conduct at Gettysburg he received (May 30, 1863) the thanks of Congress. Having been disabled by his wound, he was on sick leave until March, 1864, being meanwhile engaged in recruiting the Second Corps, which was placed under his command. He took the active command of this corps at the opening of the campaign of 1864, and bore a prominent part in the battles of the Wilderness (May 5), Spottsylvania Court House (May 9-20), and North Anna (June 23, 24), and the operations around Petersburg until June 19, when his wound broke out. He was a short time on sick leave. He afterward resumed command, and took part in several actions until November 26, when he was called to Washington to organize the first corps of veterans.

After the close of the war he was placed successively in command of the Middle Department (1865-6), the Department of Missouri (1867-7), of Louisiana and Texas (1867-8), of Dakota (1870-72), and, on the death of General Meade in November, 1872, of the Department of the East. In the Democratic National Convention held at New York in July, 1880, he was a candidate for the Presidential nomination, receiving on the first ballot 33,700 votes out of 317, which number gradually increased to 144,500 on the eighteenth ballot, with the exception of 14,515 cast for Pendleton on the twelfth ballot, the greatest number of votes given to any candidate for the nomination at that time in the history of the party. He received the unanimous vote of the convention.

General Hancock was afterward (June 29, 1880) nominated for President on the second ballot by the National Democratic Convention held in Cincinnati, and was defeated by Grover Cleveland by a majority of fifty-nine electoral votes. The dignified yet sturdy canvass made in this contest by the soldier-candidate and the calm, almost indifferent manner in which he received the news of his defeat are too fresh in the public mind to need repetition here, as are also his many noble utterances and deeds on great occasions; notably the part he took in the Grant obsequies.

General Hancock's death, and the retirement of the General next week, will leave Schofield the only officer with the rank of Major-General in the country. Had the General lived to the 14th of the present month he would have attained his sixtieth year. Messages of condolence have been pouring in from all points since the news of the General's death became known. Among those received up to 11 p. m. are the following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1886. TO MRS. GENERAL HANCOCK, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.—Accept my heartfelt sympathy and condolence in your husband's bereavement. The heroism and worth of your late husband have gathered to your side in this hour of your affliction a nation of mourners. (Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND, President.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8, 1886. TO GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.: General Mizner has been here and says Hancock is dead. Is it possible? I must go to the Barnett House, Cincinnati to-night. Telegraph me there. Can I do anything to manifest my love for him and his widow? (Signed) SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. TO MRS. W. S. HANCOCK: I have this moment heard of the death of General Hancock, and wish to express to you, my dear Madam, my deep sympathy and condolence. The army has lost a very distinguished and faithful officer, and the country one of its best citizens. (Signed) PHIL SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 10. MRS. W. S. HANCOCK—I am pained beyond expression to hear of your husband's death. The loss to yourself is irreparable; to his country and many friends scarcely less. I tender you my heartfelt sympathy. (Signed) W. M. H. ENGLISH.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 9. COMMANDING OFFICER GOVERNOR'S ISLAND: All parties and all classes in Virginia deplore the death of General Hancock. The country mourns the loss of a superb soldier and a noble citizen. I personally grieve that a true friend has gone. Please let me know when General Hancock will be buried. I desire, if possible, to attend the service. (Signed) FITZGUGH LEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. COLONEL WHIPPLE, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND: The Lieutenant-General desires to be advised as to the wishes of Mrs. Hancock relative to her husband's funeral. (Signed) R. C. DREXEL, Adjutant-General.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Norristown, Pa., dated the 9th, says: "The news of the sudden death of General Hancock was received at his old home with profound sorrow. Crowds quickly surrounded the bulletin boards. Scores of the General's old schoolmates reside here. General Hancock was born twelve miles from here, and soon afterward his parents removed to a small stone house, now in ruins, only a stone's throw from the Montgomery cemetery, where he was buried. The remains of the General's parents, of a brother and of his daughter. The General's father later removed to an humble two-story brick house on Swede street, below DeKalb, which is still used as a dwelling-house, and which was nightly illuminated during the Hancock campaign of 1860. A public meeting will be held to-morrow in the court-house to give formal expression to the deep sorrow felt at the calamity."

HONORED BY THE G. A. R.—SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 10.—Five thousand persons attended the G. A. R. encampment last night. Resolutions of sorrow for the death of General Hancock—"The Gallant Leader of the Clover Leaf," the "Superb," the "Noble Son of the Keystone State," were unanimously adopted.

SEYMOUR DEAD.

Hon. Moratio Seymour Passes Away at Utica, N. Y. UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Ex-Governor Seymour died at ten o'clock last night at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Roscoe Conkling. The Governor began to fail visibly at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Shortly afterward he rallied a little, but soon relapsed into total unconsciousness. During his illness he experienced little, if any, physical suffering, and yesterday he was wholly without pain. Mrs. Seymour, who is very ill, sat with her husband during the afternoon. Most of the time the Governor rested peacefully, and his condition could only be distinguished from natural sleep by the ash pallor of his countenance and his labored breathing. At 8:30 Mr. Seymour was sinking rapidly, his pulse could scarcely be counted, and the respiration was more and more difficult. He expired without a struggle and as peacefully as if falling asleep.

THE FEW HOURS PREVIOUS. There was no improvement in the Governor's condition in the morning. He was not as strong as he was Thursday, and the symptoms were not so favorable. Because of increasing weakness the condition was one of uncertainty. He took so little nourishment, only the smallest sips of milk, and there was such a failure of his digestion that his physicians felt less easy about him. His mind was clear, though he was a little delirious now and then, as anyone would be in his condition. Ex-Governor Seymour was thought to be dying at 4:10 o'clock and the members of his family were hastily summoned to his bedside. At 4:10 p. m. it was announced that ex-Governor Seymour was dying, and that he could not survive more than an hour and might die at any moment. Gathered about the death-bed when he passed away were Mrs. Seymour and her sister, Mrs. Nelson, of New Brunswick, N. J.; the Governor's brother, John F. Seymour, of Utica; his sisters, Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Conkling, Dr. W. E. Ford and Judge Bulger were present.

CAUSE OF DEATH. Governor Seymour's physical ailments dated from a stroke which befell him in the summer of 1876 while he was at work on the roads of his town as pathmaster, an office which he was wont to say he had asked for. The immediate cause of his death was cerebral effusion, the usual process of death in old age. As yet no arrangements have been made for the funeral. Mr. Seymour suffered from vertigo after the stroke and never entirely regained his former strength. He disliked to admit the infirmity, and when pressed to labor on behalf of Mr. Tilden, worked beyond his strength and seriously weakened his system. His canvass for Hancock in 1880, made against his physician's orders, nearly completed the wreck of his health and closed his political labors. Mrs. Seymour's illness had of late worried the ex-Governor and hastened his decline. He seemed aware of approaching death for the past ten days, but said little on the subject.

GOLD FIND IN MEXICO.

Excitement in Chihuahua—Rich Veins of Gold Ore. EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 12.—Some very rich ore samples of gold bearing quartz reached this city to-day from Old Placers and Guadalupe, in Alamo County, State of Chihuahua, Mex. The abandoned placers, like those of California gulch, near Leadville, Col., have now become a busy mining camp. Americans as well as Mexicans are flocking thither in search of gold. Great secrecy of water in the locality makes this commodity command a fabulous price. Dr. Roman Guerrero, member of the Mexican Congress, arrived here to-day and says this new discovery is likely to prove of vast importance, on account of the great quantity found. Don Francisco Rutz, of Chihuahua, says that daily many cargoes which are equivalent to three hundred American dollars, reach the city, where gold dust is sold at \$23 per ounce. A number of citizens of the State of Oaxaca were the first to uncover the new fields, and their mine is reported to contain twenty-two threads or pay-streams of gold in one fissure vein. The city making this discovery, excited over the find and has sent General Pacheco, Minister of Public Works, samples of the ore.

The Hancock Funeral.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Feb. 13.—The local committee of arrangements has not announced any programme for the obsequies of the late Major-General Hancock and probably will not. The remains will be taken from the cars at the DeKalb street station of the Pennsylvania & Schuylkill Valley railway, where a hearse and sixteen carriages are waiting to take him to Trinity Church. After the funeral, which will probably accompany the funeral party as far as Philadelphia, Commodore Chandler has detailed Lieutenant Nichols of the navy to proceed to Governor's Island and tender General Whipple the use of a steamer to transport the troops from Governor's Island to New York and afterwards to Jersey City.

Sullivan's Break.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A cable special to the Herald dated London says: The persistent refusal of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Lord Mayor of Dublin, to acquiesce in the candidacy of Mr. O'Shea, who was elected to Parliament for Galway to-day, has given Mr. Parnell considerable concern, and is not likely that Mr. O'Shea's election has convinced Mr. Sullivan that his opposition was a mistake. The loyal support which Mr. Michael Davitt has given Mr. Parnell has, however, largely reduced the influence of Mr. Sullivan's defection and greatly steadied the confidence of Mr. Parnell and his friends.

Stores Burned Out.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Feb. 13.—Bridgeport suffered considerably by fire last night. One brick block is in ruins. J. M. Buchanan's grocery store and contents, L. R. Schmalhausen's drug store and contents, John M. Buchanan & Sons, dry goods store and contents, were entirely destroyed. Schlanke & Co.'s grocery store, L. M. Delaney & Co.'s dry goods store and A. Schmalhausen's grocery were greatly damaged. All the above are partly insured. The loss will probably reach \$30,000.

The Number of Silver Dollars in Circulation July 31, 1885, was 39,351,433.

SHANGHAI.

A City Whose Wonderful Shops Seem a Marvel to the Foreigners.

The conservatism of the Chinese character and the extremist point of provincialism is instanced in the story told of the residents within the walls of the native city of Shanghai. The city has three gates—the north, south and west ones—and many of the people living at the south gate have never been as far as the north gate, and could not understand the dialect of the inhabitants there if they did go. One nation could not differ more from another than the Chinese from the Japanese, if they lived twenty thousand miles apart, instead of only two hundred miles, and one is all wrong if he thinks that having seen Japanese cities he can know what a Chinese one will be like. While the Japanese are the cleanest people on the face of the earth, and far ahead of the English for eternally bathing and scrubbing themselves, the Chinese are the very dirtiest. The trim, exquisite little houses of the Japanese along wide streets are the greatest contrast to the filthy abodes of the Chinese with their dirt floors, mud and bamboo-woven walls, and streets often less than five feet wide from wall to wall. Overhead is a forest of gilt letters, gorgeously colored signs and banners that fairly hide the sky. The narrow streets, with shop fronts all open above a low counter, seem like passages in some fantastic exhibition hall with booths or "spaces" close together. Mere crevices in the walls correspond to alleys, and looking up them or down the tunnel of a street before one it is easy to realize what is meant by "swarms of people" or "masses of human beings." All through old Shanghai the people are packed as if at a mass meeting, and one has to dodge into shops or flatten himself against a wall at the constant cries of the coolies carrying loads by poles or yokes on their shoulders. Buckets of water and garbage, bundles of dried fish, bodies of dressed hogs, coffins of the dead and sedan chairs of the living crowded us into the wall and rubbed against us during a progress through the hand-somest and most important four-foot-wide street of the city. The people were all too busy and too stolidly indifferent to gather and stare at us or follow us in a train, as is the happy Japanese fashion of treating a strange foreigner, and we really felt twinges of wounded vanity at this neglect. No more did the natives throw eggs and refuse at us and twit us with being foreign devils, as had been so freely prophesied in the foreign settlement. And, then, having conjured up such an awful vision of filth and horrors, I was fairly disappointed at finding the city so clean.

We went past bewildering rows of silk, porcelain, ivory, fur, fan, picture, jewelry, hat and clothing stores, and the brain whirled at the gorgeous embroideries, the rolls of silk, brocades and crapes rolled out before us. Everything was cheap, distractingly so to the American mind, even before the grand comedy of bargaining brought the final sum down to half, a third and yet, a fourth of the original demand. The silk shops of Kim Tee Yuen and Kew Chang in the foreign settlement had already half turned my head, and those in the native city completed it. Such colors in silks and such tints and shades in crapes go far to redeem one's estimate of the people that wear and dye them, and, if permitted to buy all the rainbow fabrics that enchant one in a Chinese silk store, a ship could hardly carry my trophies. The embroideries that were shown us completed the mental wreck, and official and theatrical costumes writhing with gold dragons and anight with long-tailed birds, or covered with finely couched gold thread as a ground work and embroidered over that with shaded gold thread and silk, were for sale at such ridiculously low prices that I apostrophized, soliloquized and called upon all the friends across the ocean who share with me the frenzy for fine needlework. In the mechanical part of it, the mere patient and skillful execution of stitches, the Chinese embroiderers quite surpass the Japanese, but in design, coloring and all the artistic part of it they are centuries behind those quick-witted, nimble, artistic, poetic needle-painters of Japan. Chinese silks and embroideries are even cheaper than the Japanese, and many of their dyes unattainable and superior to those of the Nippon people. Cheap and wonderful as are the Soochow embroideries, that they chiefly sell in Shanghai, one is told of amazing things—official costumes, draperies and portieres from the palaces of Peking—that are worth one's journeying to the capital to see, and to have for virtually a song.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Traveling Salesmen.

One of the leading dry-goods salesmen of the United States tells me that there now about 80,000 traveling salesmen on the road in this country, and that their expense account alone will average \$1,500 a year each. This for expenses alone means an outlay of \$120,000,000 a year, and if you will count in an average salary of \$1,000 a year each it will swell the total to \$200,000,000 a year. This immense sum is scattered all over the United States. It keeps up the hotels, and is one of the most important items of railroad passenger receipts. The character of the traveling salesman has changed within a decade past. You will find very few boys and fewer drunks upon the road. The competition is so great and the expenses so heavy that firms have to send out their best men, and salaries of \$3,000 and \$5,000 a year are by no means uncommon.—Cor. Cleveland Leader.

—North Dakota, ten years ago described in the Government reports as "the uninhabitable alkali desert of the Northwest," supports one hundred newspapers, the daily edition not being a rarity.—Chicago Tribune.

—The last gastronomic novelty in Paris is roast monkey, which is said to resemble a cross between hare and pheasant.—London Truth.

ESTIMATING FOOD.

How to Arrive at an Exact Knowledge of the Food Required by Live-Stock.

We have frequently alluded to the practice on the part of scientists of estimating the quantity of food required by an animal by basing such allowance upon the live weight of the animal. Their theory is that an animal weighing one thousand pounds will and must necessarily consume a certain percentage in order to provide for the loss and waste of tissue, heat, etc. It is equivalent to estimating what an animal will receive from the food before it is eaten, which, no doubt, could be easily done if the characteristics of animals were uniform. Food taken into the stomach represents so much fuel. It is burned up in the same manner as is fuel in a stove, though not so rapidly. And as stoves vary in draught or make, so do the animals. In nearly all respects the consumption of food is done in the manner that occurs with fuel in stoves. The mouth is an opening which allows the food (fuel) to be passed to the heater (stomach and digestive organs), and the bronchial tubes are the smoke stacks that allow of the escape of the smoke (carbonic acid gas), while the ashes (refuse) are passed out of the body in another direction. The degree of heat required for an animal depends not so much upon its size as upon its protection. True, a large body is more exposed to the cold than a smaller one, but the smaller one may be better covered, and require less heat proportionately. Then, again, as a small stove will often generate and give off more heat than a larger one from the same quantity of fuel, so will a small animal of fuel less than a larger one and yet gain as rapidly, while at other times it will even give a larger amount of food, and yet give results equally as satisfactory. It is of no use to theorize regarding the probabilities of the requirements of an animal, whether it be large or small, young or old. Only the practical experiment of feeding it and observing the conditions under which it thrives best, will answer. It is in that respect that the farmer has an advantage over the scientist. The latter may conclude, from certain natural laws, that particular results are due to affecting causes, but he can not know the characteristics of animals that he has not seen. The farmer, however, can weigh and measure the food allowed, and by keeping accounts of his expenditures, can arrive at an exact knowledge of the amount of food best adapted for the purposes intended, and the scientist and farmer are therefore more capable of intelligently fulfilling the necessary conditions, than the farmer who does not assist himself.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

VENETIAN WELL-HEADS.

One of the Peculiarities of Italy's Most Wonderful City.

Everybody who has visited Venice must have taken note of the ornamental well-heads which abound on all hands. The famous bronze wells in the courtyard of the ducal palace will, of course, be in every one's recollection; but every piazza, the courtyard of every palace, and almost every house in Venice has its *vera di pozzo* of stone or marble, and the collective series forms in itself a veritable school of ornamental sculpture of all ages from the earliest days of the Republic down to the last century. These well-tops, then, are a notable and distinct feature, and the term *vera di pozzo*, literally the "ring of a well," is probably of local application only; they are in fact rings or perforated cylinders of stone or marble, placed over the mouth of the well to fence it in and protect it, and most of them are furnished with flat-hinged covers of iron. It is a curious fact, that although the ground on which Venice stands is a mere mud-bank intersected on all hands by a net of salt-water canals and surrounded by the sea, there is nevertheless an abundance of fresh water at a short distance beneath the surface. The Venetian authorities have at all times paid great attention to the question of the water supply and innumerable ordinances and regulations have been from age to age formulated respecting these wells.—Christian at Work.

—The river Link, in California, blow dry the other day and boys found live fish on land.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various commodities like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc., across different cities like KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, and NEW YORK.

Large advertisement for 'The Great Emporium' by J. W. FERRY, featuring 'DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, COFFINS, FURNITURE, Boots and Shoes, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, Glassware, Tinware, HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc.' and 'J. W. FERRY'S, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.' with contact information for various professionals and a list of market prices.