NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 26th Mr. Chace, Senator-elect from Rhode Island, was sworn in. Senator Plumb from the Committee Public Lands, reported a substitute for the House bill forfeiting part of the lands granted Iowa in aid of railroad construction. After further morning business Senator Bayard cat.ed up his resolution of Saturday that the Senate of the United States has heard with indignation and profound sorrow of the attempt to destroy the houses of Parliament, and other public buildings of London, and expressing it's horror and detestation of the act, when Senator Riddleberger moved the resolution be postponed until and expressing it's horror and detestation of the act, when Senator Riddleberger moved the resolution be postponed until Wednesday, which led to a long debate. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 83 to 1, Senator Riddleberger voting no. The Senate then went into executive session, after which eulogies were delivered upon the late Representative Duncan, of Pennsylvania, and the Senate adjourned.... In the House several resolutions were offered in regard to the recent explosions in London and calling on the Secretary of State to furnish information, if he possessed any, as to whether any persons in this country were concerned or participated, directly or indirectly, in bringing about the recent explosions in London. Mr. Forney, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill; referred to the Committee of the Whole. It provides an appropriation of \$24,429,633. The estimates amounted to \$26,119,490. The Edmunds bill for the punishment of crimes committed by means of explosive compounds was introduced by Mr. Dorsheimer. After consideration of the District of Columbia bill in Committee of the Whole public business was suspended and the House proceeded to consideration of the

Whole public business was suspended and the House proceeded to consideration of the resolutions on the death of W. A. Duncan, late Representative from Pennsylvania, and the House then adjourned. In the Senate on the 27th the Commit-

tee on Finance reported favorably with failed. amendments the House bill for the retireamendments the House bill for the retirement and recoinage of trade dollars. The bill to authorize the establishment of a retired list of non-commissioned officers and privates of the army who have served thirty years and upwards was also reported favorably. The Senate then went into executive session, after which the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was presented and the Senate adjourned... The House passed the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill. After a brief and general debate the bill was read by paragraphs for amendments. The bill was then reported to the House and passed. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 28th several mes-

In the Senate on the 28th several mes-In the Senate on the 28th several messages from the President were received, transmitting information heretofore called for. In the matter of the Oklahoma lands, the President maintains that they cannot under existing treaties be opened for settlement. The Senate then went into executive session for the consideration of the Nicaraguan treaty, which was debated until a late holv..... In the House Mr. Clay, from the Corumittee on Presidential Laws, reported a corcurrent resolution providing that the two Houses shall assemble in the hall of the House at noon February II, 1885, to count the vote for President and Vice-President. Mr. Slocum, from the Committee on Military Afairs, reported back a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House a copy of the recent appeal of Fitz John Porter, together with accompanying papers. Adopted. The conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to. The House then proceeded to consider the land-grant bills on the calendar, A resolution was adopted which recited that Julius R. Santos, an American citizen, who was long an instructor in the University of Virginia, but recently a merchant in Bahia, had been imprisoned in Ecuador for alleged complicity in rebellion, and his speedy execution is apprehended, and asking the State Department what measures were being taken to ensure him a speedy and fair trial. Adjourned. sages from the President were received,

In the Senate on the 29th the Committee on Military Affairs reported adversely the bill to facilitate promotion throughout the on Military Allairs reported adversely the army by retiring from active service on their own application officers who served in the war of the rebellion. The Committee on Library reported a resolution approving the order of exercisces prepared by the Washington Monument Commission, which was adopted. The Senate then went into executive session. [In executive session the Nicaraguan treaty was debated at great length. A vote was finally reached and it failed of ratification by a vote of 32 yeas to 23 nays—not the necessary two-thirds]... In the House Mr. Cobb, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to donate Short Creek Lake to the State of Missouri. A joint resolution was reported favorably for the free admission of articles from foreign countries for exhibition at the World's Exposition of Arts of the Colored Race at Chicago. The House them went into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, after which the House adjourned.

Iv the Senate on the 30th Senator Hoar, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably on the resolution providing that favorably on the resolution providing that the two Houses of Congress assemble in the hall of the House on February II to count the electoral vote, and it was adopted. The Paeific Railroad bill was then taken up and discussed briefly, when the Inter-State Commerce bill came up for debate. The Senate then went into executive session..... In the House the Post-office Appropriation bill was reported from the committee. The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered a number of private bills which passed when reported to the House. A communication numeer of private oils which passed when reported to the House. A communication was received from the President in regard to the steamer Alert, presented by the Queen of England for the Greely relief expedition, and asking authority to release the same with suitable acknowledgment. At the evening session thirty pension bills passed. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

DURING the examination of Indian Commissioner Price before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs he said he had never received a certain letter alleging that men drawing salaries from the Interior Department were very closely interested in the cattle business as testified to by Berry. a previous witness. He also said no such letter was on file in the department, Next morning Berry produced a letter with the following indorsement of the Indian

Office on its back: "No action taken." THE Post-office Appropriation bill provides for the issue of a special ten-cent said that he did not surrender to the stamp, which will entitle a letter on which troops, but beat a retreat. it is affixed to immediate delivery to the person addressed.

THE National Board of Trade, lately in nominating them as mere political barna- the name of Michael J. Byrne. The members were presented to President Arthur on the 29th.

THE President has appointed J. C. Denis insurance \$100,000. Special Commissioner on the part of the United States at the New Orleans Exposi-

SENATOR ARELTANO arrived at Washington recently. He is at the head of a commission appointed by the Mexican Govern- of chairman. The radicals wanted exment to examine the American Customs abolishing all useless formalities in con- chosen.

nection with the importation and exportation of goods between Mexico and the United States, which now causes so much

trouble to the merchants of both countries. MINISTER WEST, in an interview, stated that Sheldon, the Englishman abducted in Kansas City last year, had really been abducted by his partners of the Blue Springs Mills. Sheldon had been attempting to swindle them. He was, however, now in

THE run on the Savings Bank of New Haven, Com., ended after \$250,000 had been paid out.

THE Gantz well at Washington, Pa., ran fifty barrels of oil on a test in twenty minutes. This is equivalent to 3,600 barrels a day. The greatest excitement prevailed and speculation ran high. THE creditors of Oliver Bros. & Phillips

were very generally agreeing to the extension of time asked for by the firm.

OSBORN D. SEAVY, of Boston, has gone into insolvency. Liabilities unknown. JOHN DENNIS, a reporter for the Daily Democrat and Chronicle, of Rochester, N. Y., was recently committed to jail for contempt in refusing to tell the Grand Jury the name of the person who alleged that certain jurors had been "fixed" in the trial of the Aldermen charged with bribery. Goss, SAWYER & PACKARD, and Goss &

Sawyer, ship builders of Bath, Maine, have AT a fire in the village of Angola, N. Y., recently, William Thompson, aged sixty-

six, got excited and dropped dead.

THE entire family of Philip Schrant, a
German baker of Philadelphia was poisoned by water impregnated in the pipes with oxidized lead. A four-year-old child

JOHN FRANCIS QUARELS, a colored lawver, died at his residence in Flushing, N. Y., the other afternoon, aged thirty-eight. He was educated at Winchester College. Pa., appointed United States Consul at Mahone by President Grant, and afterwards transferred to Malaga, Spain.

In the Pennsylvania Senate a motion to place the Wife-Beaters' bill on the calendar was carried by 32 yeas to 26 nays. The bill authorizes the use of the lash as a punishment for wife-beaters.

HENRY URANN, boots and shoes, Boston failed recently.

A WRECK on the Reading Railroad, near Greenville, N. J., on the 30th, caused serious injuries to twenty-five persons on the

Philadelphia express. A DISPATCH from New York, dated the 30th, stated that nothing had then been heard of the whereabouts of S. S. Conant, the missing assistant editor of Harper's

Weekly. THE insurance journalists of the United States met in New York on the 29th. ORR'S dry goods store, at Wilkesbarre,

Pa., burned. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$10-THE Kearsarge Hotel, at Concord, N. H.

burned the other day.

THE WEST.

N. H. PAAREN, the Illinois veterinarian, ordered the slaughter of six horses at Taylorville, Ill., on account of glanders, and had their mangers and feeding-troughs burned.

MRS. MARY GRIFFITH, aged ninety-two sister of General Grant's mother, died the other morning at Batavia, O.

MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD was sued in the Common Pleas Court at Cleveland, O., recently, by a woman named Thankful Tanner, for \$25,000. Tanner was run over by Mrs. Garfield's carriage December 22, while in the public square, and she alleged that she was seriously injured.

No news has been heard of the "San Pablo" at San Francisco. The vessel was long overdue. There was much excitement in Chinatown, as she had 900 Celestials on beard, returning to America.

An official dispatch from the Albuquerque, N. M., Board of Trade says that it has decided by a vote to resist the collection of the tax for the erection of territorial buildings at Santa Fe, N. M., under legal advice that the act authorizing the tax is illegal.

Ar Chicago on the 28th all East bound trunk lines restored freights to the tariff, which was on the basis of twenty-five cents per hundred pounds for grain, and thirty cents for provisions.

THE St. Louis Cable & Western Railroad Company has filed a mortgage in favor of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, of New York, as trustee, to secure \$600,000 bonds placed upon all their railroad property in the City of St. Louis and St. Louis County. The bonds bear six per cent. in-

terest, and run thirty years. ELIJAH M. HAINES, Independent Democrat, was elected permanent Speaker of the Illinois Assembly on the second ballot on the 29th. This broke the dead-lock which had existed for three weeks.

CAPTAIN COUCH, on the 29th, was reported camped with the Oklahoma boomers, six miles from Arkansas City. He

THE St. Louis Post-Dispatch says that Cunningham, under arrest in London, charged with being concerned in the recent session at Washington, was very severe explosions, was a well-known dynamiter

THE packing house of Schwaka Bros., at

GOVERNOR OGLESBY was inaugurated on but his injuries were not fatal. the 30th at Springfield, Ill., after a month's waiting. His-address was brief.

Senator Tabor and the conservatives ex-

THE rate war between the Nashville & Chattanooga and the Memphis & Charleston Railroad was intensified by an enormous cut in freight rates by the Nashville. They announced all classes from Chattanooga to Memphis reduced to five cents per one hundred pounds. The haul is 360 miles. A NEGRO named Peck committed suicide at Atlanta, Ga., recently, making the third colored suicide in the history of that city.

Peck blew his brains out with a rifle. THE directors of the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange have elected John Gill, of Gill & Fisher, President.

A REPORT comes from down Chattahoochee River, Ga., that Hiram Riles and Bill Furlow, two fishermen, had been murdered for their money and their bodies thrown into the river.

A DISPATCH from Vicksburg, Miss., says: A break is reported in the levee at Desonia, East Carroll Parish, which will likely prove disastrous. Residents were apprehensive. The levee that gave way was a "run around," built of frozen earth, which melted and gave way.

MRS. J.W. REAL, a widow school teacher ae Louisville, Ky., was recently burned to death on account of her clothing catching

A BILL of complaint has been filed Atlanta, Ga., asking for a receiver for the Port Royal & Augusta Railway Company. THE levees were reported in bad shape below Helena, Ark., and the river was very threatening.

THE Texas House of Representatives also denounces dynamiters.

GENERAL.

Monseigneur Julian Benoit, Vicar General of the Fort Wayne diocese and member of the Papal Household, died the other day after a lingering illness of three

FIRE was discovered recently in the Sidney (N. S.) coal mines in the passage leading to the unused room about a mile from the mouth of the pit. It was thought the mine would have to be closed and flooded. THE Arctic explorer Melville has issued an appeal for another Arctic expedition by

way of Franz Josef's Land. THE Duc de Broglie, leader of the Orleanists, was defeated in the recent senatorial election in France. The Monarchists suffered severelv.

THE Paris Française describes Stewart's march as the most adventurous and heroic of modern times.

QUEEN VICTORIA has conferred the Albert medal upon Constable Cole, so severely injured in the discharge of his duty at the time of the explosion at Westminster Hall.

FAILURES for week ended January 29: In the United States, 317; Canada, 37; total, 354. Compared with totals of 411 and 420 the weeks previous, there was a decrease in every section of the country, though failures in the West and South were still very numerous.

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON, son of Prince Napoleon, arrived in Upper Egypt to take art in the campaign JOHN BRIGHT addressed an immense mass

neeting at Birmingham the other night. He called upon Parnell to separate himself from the dynamiters not by silence but by

THE LATEST.

UNITED STATES CONSUL PACKARD has equested the Mayor of Liverpool to publish the act of Congress, forbidding the landing of paupers in the United States, that poor people may not be deluded by ticket agents in spending their last shilling

to pay their passage to America. DYNAMITE was used in New York, early in the morning of the 1st, to blow up Garry Bros.' dry goods store. A strike of the clerks existed at the time, and the police professed to have information that

this was the cause. Damage, \$2,500. THE Ohio Miners' Union issued an address recently for a reduction of ten per cent. all over Ohio in coal mining. This practically ended the Hocking Valley strike, as it brought the rate to 60 cents in that district and 50 cents in most districts of the State.

A DALLAS (Tex.) special says: The jury in the case of the State against Joseph Lohenstein, charged with swindling in cotton, were discharged, being unable to agree after being out two days.

THE recent terrific northwest storms drove the steamships Newfoundland and Miranda over one hundred miles seaward. They arrived on the 31st at St. Johns, N F., two days overdue, coated to their mastheads with ice. Large bodies of St. Lawrence Gulf ice were driving out to the Atlantic north of the 44th parallel.

THE Senate was not in session on the 31st. The House had the River and Harbor bill again under discussion.

SECRETARY LINCOLN has instructed Brigadier-General Augur to turn over to the civil authorities for prosecution such leaders among the Oklahoma boomers as violated section 248 revised statutes, relating to the subject in dispute.

NATURAL gas explosions in Pittsburgh on the 31st, caused the injury of twentyfive persons. Seven were supposed fatally hurt.

ALL the telephone wires on Staten Island, N. Y., were cut the other night. A few days before the salaries of the employes of the company were reduced, and the Superintendent and other employes resigned.

WHILE walking along Pennsylvania bluff, at Pittsburgh, Pa., recently, two boys on United States Consuls, one member de- of St., Louis, where he was known under named Robert Sproal and John McGuigan, lost their foothold and fell to the bottom, a distance of 200 feet. Sproal's skull was Eau Claire, Wis., burned. Loss, \$200,000; fractured and he was injured internally McGuigan was terribly cut and bruised

THE First National Bank building at Marquette, Mich., was on fire on the morn-Almost a fight took place at the Silver ing of the 2d. The loss on the bank and Convention at Denver, over the question other buildings was reported to be \$250,000. FRANCE and England were exchanging notes upon the terms of the foreign enlist Houses at El Paso, Laredo, Eagle Pass and Governor Grant. Untimately an agree- ment act as it is being enforced by England other points on the frontier, with a view to ment was reached and Governor Eaton was at Hong Kong and other free ports of

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

In the Senate on the 24th the Committee on Mines and Mining reported adversely to Senator Ritter's bill regarding the custom of company stores, compelling their employes to purchase their living from them. A bill was introduced to prescribe the duties and fix the salaries of the State Veterinarian; also, relating to domestic animals; also, to establish a Court of Appeals in the State; also to provide for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the advisability of amending the prison system of Kansas; also to create a State and local Boards of Health, and to requiate the practice of medicine....In the House Mr. Stewart offered a concurrent resolution asking Congressional delegation to labor for the passage of a law that will settle the status of all land questions between railway companies and settlers. Among the bills introduced were: Providing for the appointment of a State Land Commissioner; an amendment to the State Veterinary law; an amendatory act referring to the protection of domestic animals; making an appropriation for the Kansas exhibit at New Orleans; to provide for the health and safety of miners, and providing for Mine Inspectors. Adjourned.

The Senate met at four o'clock on the

THE Senate met at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th and committees reported. Among those reported favorably was the bill exempting certain property from sale by taxation or otherwise. The Senate adhered to its Oklahoma resolution, and a conference committee on the part of the Senate, consisting of Senators Lingenfeiter, Reddin and Rush, was appointed to confer with a committee from the House to come to an agreement. Adjourned... In the House reports of committees were heard and bills introduced. Majority and minority reports were made from the Committee on Temperance. The majority recommending that the consideration of the constitutional and resubmission amendments be indefinitely postponed. The reports were finally referred to the Committee of the Whole. A message from Governor Glick, in relation to pardons granted by the latter, was read, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 27th but little afternoon of the 26th and committees re-

In the Senate on the 27th but little In the Senate on the 2.7th but little business was transacted during the morning hour, and at noon the Senate voted for United States Senator when 37 Senators voted for Hon. John J. Ingalls, and one, Senator Lingenfelter, voted for Hon. George W. Glick. Senate bill to prevent fire insurance companies from establishing rates on property and rating boards was then taken up and discussed at length, but finally its passage was recommended. After discussing the bill relating to dentistry and the bill establishing a code of civil procedure, the Senate adjourned..... In the House bills were read a second time and referred. A number of bills, mostly local, were offered. The Speaker presented a petition from the Woman's Suffrage Association of Cowley County, asking that women be granted municipal rights in Kansas. The Committee on Manufacture reported favorably on the passage of a bill to encourage the manufacture of sugar. At moon the House proceeded to vote for United States Senator, when Hon. John J. Ingalls received 106 votes; General C. W. Blair, four votes, and Hon. George W. Glick, three votes. Messrs. Anthony, Beattie, Bolinger, Cook (J. B.) Davenport, Edwards, Kreger, Loofborrow, Mann, Morgan (Osborne) Roberts and Turner were absent. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 28th sanding committees reported and bills were introduced. business was transacted during the morning

In the Senate on the 28th sanding committees reported and bills were introduced Among the latter, to amend an act for the regulation and support of common schools; to encourage the manufacture of sugar from sorghum. A number of bills passed; among others: An act-to prevent fire insurance companies and agents from combining and establishing rates on property; to regulate the practice of dentistry; to authorize proceedings in the district courts against garnishees; to prevent the carrying of consistency. ceedings in the district courts against garnishees; to prevent the carrying of concealed deadly weapons.... In the House the Senate bill making an appropriation for legislative expenses passed. Many petitions were lative expenses passed presented. At the a presented. At the afternoon session the House adopted a concurrent resolution that our Representatives in Congress are hereby requested and Senators instructed to use their best efforts to have an act passed by Congress granting to all soldiers who were confined in any rebel prison during the late war a pension of \$25 per month. Also, a resolution instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress from Kansas to use their best efforts to secure at the earliest day possible, the enactment of such a law as will afford the relief sought by settlers in their disputes with railroads as to title to lands. The House then considered bills in Committee of the Whole and adjourned.

[Norte.—At noon the two Houses met in

[Note.-At noon the two Houses met in Joint Convention and formally declared Hon John J. Ingalls elected United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next.] In the Senate on the 29th the House concurrent resolution asking for a committee to investigate the methods adopted by the concurred in. A resolution requesting Railroad Commissioners to furnish such formation as they may have upon the ject of maximum rates upon the st ject of maximum rates upon car load lead why the rates can not be reduced, we adopted, Among the bills introduced were Relating to the regulation and support common schools; to encourage the grow of timber on school lands, and to exempt is same from taxation: to prevent State office from according passes on railroads. At the from accepting passes on railroads. At the afternoon session the Senate in Committee of the Whole defeated the proposition to change the name of St. John County and defeated the proposition of the Whole defeated the proposition to the change the name of St. John County and defeated the change the name of St. John County and defeated the change the name of St. John County and defeated the change the chang change the name of St. John County and de-bated at length the resolution providing for a Constitutional Convention. Pending discussion the Senate adjourned... In the House many petitions were presented, stand-ing committees reported and bills intro-duced. Mr. Turner then reported from the Conference Committee on Oklahoma favora-bly for netitioning Congress for the opening Conference Committee on Oklahoma favora-bly for petitioning Congress for the opening to settlement of the lands and after an ex-tended debate the question of adopting the report was postponed to the afternoon ses-sion, when it again came up and after a long debate adopted by a vote of 79 to 21. The House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of bills on the calendar after which adjourned.

In the Senate on the 30th an hour was devoted to consideration of the resolution Several bills were introduced and other routine business transacted, when the Senate adjourned until Tuesday, February 3... In the House among the bills introduced were: Respecting the assessment and taxation of winter fed cattle, by which moneys due on such cattle by March 1, is to be deducted from the assessment and taxation; providing for taking the census of 1885. The Committee on Insurance reported favorably on the bill to prevent fire insurance companies and agents from combining to establish rates on propety, and rating boards. A resolution authorizing the assessors taking the census in 1885 to secure a list of the soldiers of the State, was adopted. In Committee of the Whole several bills were considered and favorably reported. Adjourned until Monday. Several bills were introduced and other rou

Miscellaneous.

A. L. ASHMAN, of Nebraska, while re cently counting his money at the depot in Atchison, fell asleep and a negro thief named Bradshaw grabbed his pocket book and got away. There was a considerable sum of money besides a draft for \$500 in the book. The negro was arrest and part of the money recovered.

THE Railroad Commissioners, in response to a complaint from Zeandale, in have ordered the railroad company to build a siding and switch at MILT EWING, a negro with a family of

several grown children, was recently jailed at Atchison for outrageously assault Martha Allison, a young white woman. AT Wichita the other day Charles Snyder

fatally shot his mistress, Lizzie McCormick. Jealousy was the cause.

THE WAR IN ECYPT.

mother Battle With the Forces of E Mahdi-The British Score Another Victory-Two Newspaper Correspondents

Killed-Stewart Badly Wounded. LONDON, January 28.-Intelligence has ast been received at the War office that General Stewart's force is entrenched south of Metemeneh. The dispatch also gives the gratifying information that Stewart is in communication with General Gordon Stewart's force had several fights with the Arab rebels before it reached Metemneh. Stewart himself is badly wounded. Five of the Mahdi's officers were killed in the fight. General Wolseley in a dispatch reports the capture of Metemneh by the British. He also says that Sir Charles Wilson eas gone to Khartoum on board a steamer to confer with Gordon. It is expected he will return as soon as possible and report personally to Wolse-

LATER DISPATCHES.

LONDON, January 29.—The full report of Stewart's advance from Abu Klea wells is now made public. Stewart on December 17th established a strong post at Abu Klea. Those who had been seriously wounded were left with sufficient garrison. On the afternoon of the 18th Stewart began a forward movement. After passing Shebacat wells the British forces moved to the right, in accordance with the instructions of Wolseley, that in case Metemneh was found occupied by the enemy, Stewart should make all efforts to establish himself at some point on the Nile between Metemneh and Khartoum. At seven o'clock in the morning of the 19th, when the British line was only a league from the river, the enemy appeared in force some distance in front. A halt was hereupon made for breakfast in a strong camp established here. The enemy opened fire and Stewart built strong earthworks for protection to the wounded and baggage. The fire was the heaviest that the British had yet been subjected to. While at this point Stewart was vounded, January 21. Two days after the battle in the desert, a reconnoissance of Metemneh was made. This revealed the fact that Metemneh was in a state of defense. The works were in fairly good condition and furnished with loop holes. Sir Charles Wilson reports he could have carried Metemneh, but thought it not worth risking the loss of men which its capture might involve. On the following day a reconnoissance was made along the river to Shendy with three steamers which returned on the same day. Sir Charles deplores the losses the English troops suffered in cross-ing from Korti to Gaubat, but in other respects regards the result of the operations as in the highest degree successful. Lord Wolseley telegraphs that two officers were killed and nine wounded during the passage from Abu Klea to the river. Colonel Bur-leigh was among those slightly hurt.

REUTER'S DISPATCH. A Korti dispatch to Reuter's agency says: General Stewart gained a brilliant victory on the 19th over the rebeis, The enemy numbered 7,000. A large number were cavalrymen armed with rifles. British loss, twenty killed and thirty wounded. Total twenty killed and thirty wounded. Total loss of enemy, 1,300. The firing began in the morning and lasted all day. Colonel Burleigh, special correspondent of the somewhere, having left here for the front London Telegraph, and Lords Airlie and Somerset are among the wounded. DETAILS.

The point where the battle of January 19 occurred is in the desert about five miles south from Metemneh. When Stewart reached that point he found the enemy how ering about his little army on all sides and skirting it often within uncomfortable short range. The rebels had evidently stationed themselves in the vicinity to await his arrival and give him battle. When they began to surround him and press in upon him he determined to abide the event. He ordered his men to dismount and form a zareba. This was made mainly with saddles and baggage, and during the construction the rebel riflemen drew nearer and maintained a hot fire from behind ambuscades and such hiding places as they could find among the high grass. Their fire was very well directed and was most disastrous in its effect upon the British troops. Twelve men were soon shot dead and fifty others were stricken down with ugly wounds. Among the first killed were Mr. Cameron, special correspondent of the London Standurd, and Mr. Herberts, special correspond ent of the London Post. General Stewart was one of the very first to be wounded. He was shot in the thigh. When he was shot the work of making the zareba was about completed and the army had been put in motion to form its battle array. This was a hollow square. The square was formed in the following order: In front the Naval Brigade and Grenadier Guards; on the right flank the Coldstream Guards and Scots Guards; on the left flank mounted infantry, and on the rear the Sussex Regiment and heavy camel corps. As soon as completed the square advanced under a steady ambush fire a distance of two miles. At this point the enemy began to move upon the square in two large echelons. These were directed against the British right front, which stood unmoved. During the rebel charge the English troops, forming, assaulted the front and delivered a terrific fire aimed right at the enemy's middle, mowing down men in such heaps that they formed actual obsta cles and interfered so seriously with the evenness necessary to the success of the onslaught that its center line was brought to a standstill about sixty yards from the British front line. The force of the general move ment threw the unimpeded parts of the line like the ends of broken timber around the corners of a square, and rebels so displaced were simply cut to pieces. From this on the warfare was as disastrous to the rebels as it was irregular on their side. When the enemy's line was broken the Arabs seemed to break up into bands, each of which waged war on its own account. A large command, mostly on horseback, went back to attach the zareba. This was garrisoned by a body of English soldiers, made up of little detachments left behind by each corps which had gone forward in the square Lord Charles Beresford was in command. He sustained the attack for two hours, when the enemy was compelled to retreat. During the general attack upon the square only six men were killed and twenty-six wounded on the English side. Captain Nonton worked the guns during this fight, and his firing did awful execution. OThe total British loss, including the loss at Aba Klea, was 104 killed and 206 wounded. The enemy's loss was 3,000 killed and

RETURNING.

Oklahoma Colonists on Their Return feated But Not Dismayed-What Leader Says

KANSAS CITY, January 30.-A special correspondent of the Times telegraphs from Arkansas City: I arrived here at nine o'clock and found that Captain Couch and party had camped within six miles of this place. There was considerable excitement over the arrival of the returning party and a great meeting of the citizens was in progress. Couch's party is encamped on the State line about six miles below, and will arrive here in the morning about ten o'clock. They reached the line with only provisions enough to do them to-day. The citizens-here are preparing to give the returning boomers a grand reception. Committees were appointed to perfect arrangements-and the defeated but not despondent pioneers of the sturdy race will be received like generals of Rome when they returned to the seat of the empire to be awarded their triumphal arch for the victories they had won. The people here as well as all over the country regard this poble segrifice of the Couch party in this noble sacrifice of the Couch party in sustaining hardships and privations as pro-lific of great good, though they could not retain hold upon the claims as United States citizens in forbidden territory. Citizens will form in the morning and with a brass band will proceed south and escort the boomers into the city with flags waving and banners on the outer wall. Mr. Wor-ral, of the party who came into the city tonight, indignantly denies that Captain Couch surrendered, as reported by General

Hatch. He says they were ordered to surrender, when Couch reto surrender, when Couch re-turned a peremptory refusal. Then Hatch said he would fire on them next morning. The boomers stald in their entrenchments, and finally Couch told the forces that he would quietly leave the camp and go to the Kansas line, more on account of want of provisions than from any demand made by the military. Worrall says that the cavalry had cut off supplies and they saw that they were being starved out and it was discretion on their part to return. In a conversation between Worrall and your correspondent, I learned that the Couch party went into camp on the Stillwater about December 15, laid out the town plat and commenced the construction of log houses and dug outs.

About January 1 a heavy snow fell and the work was interrupted. Supplies came in sufficient to meet the demand. until three weeks ago. When they first heard of the military forces under Hatch, preparations to protect themselves com-menced and a line of defense constructed. Deer and turkey were brought into Couch's camp in abundance. There was no surrender and the disposition on the part of the boomers to evacuate the territory was not so considered. Monday was spent in preparing to leave, and Tuesday morning found them on their way. The meeting of the citizens to-night was largely attended and resolutions were passed indorsing Captain Couch's course. General Hatch is reported as

Wednesday and have not been heard from THE CRANT BILL.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—General Slo-

cum, speaking of the prospects of getting

What General Slocum Has to Say About the Bill to Retire General Grant.

General Grant upon the retired list of the army, said there were pending two bills which had that object in view. The first which mentions General Grant by name passed the Senate with only one dissenting vote. The second, which was so framed as to avoid the difficulty expressed in the veto of the Fitz John Porter bill, passed the Senate while General Slocum, under in-structions from the Military Committee of the House, was awaiting an opportunity to bring the first bill before that body. "Some friends of General Grant," said Representative Slocum, "wanted me to call up the sec-ond bill instead of the first, which, of course, I could not do, as I was acting under instructions from my committee. The House Committee then took up the two bills and discussed them fully, and the question was whether the instructions which already had been given me should be changed, and I should be instructed to bring up the second bill or not. Every Democrat on the committee, and one-half the Republicans present, voted not to change the instructions, but to have me call up the original bill. That I was prepared to do a week ago to-day, and should have called it up, and think it would have passed had it not been for dilatory motions which were made and sustained by both Democrats and Republicans. I am told there is a movement on foot to call up the second bill by Mr. Randall, if he can get the floor. The difficulty is in getting the floor and the suspension of the ting the floor and the suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds vote. The whole question is simply whether Congress shall deviate from its usual course in this bill in order to comply with the Presient's views, or whether it shall pass the ill in the form it has always been in the habit of doing. The question is whether the Democrats are going to deviate from the custom of Congress in order to accommodate themselves to the President's objection or whether they will pass the bill in the usual form. My preference is decidedly for the bill in the usual form, but 1 will support either bill. The good feeling of the House Committee toward General Grant is shown by the fact that it instructed me to oring up the first bill before the second was ever introduced or thought of. This shows the committee to be earnestly in favor of retiring General Grant and that the present muddle is no trick to defeat the measure, as many people seem to think."

Notes From London. London, January 29 .- It is reported

France has decided officially to declare water against China. This decision is said to hake been made in consequence of the action of England in enforcing the terms of the Poreign Enlistment act at Hong Kong and elsewhere. Reinforcements are about to be sent General Warren, who is endeavoring to settle the trouble in Bechuana (and The Thorndale public school closed owing to the prevalence of diptheria. Edward Parks, of North Dorchester, buried las eldest son, making the fifth child that has died of the disease in his family of seven children

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS.

TELL MOTHER.

Do not keep a secret from your mother, Mother-love will understand your need; Go and tell her if a doubt oppress you, While her tender care and love still bless Follow where her guiding hand may lead.

Go and tell your mother, guileless maiden,
Of this love-dream waking in your breast,
Of the quickened heart-beats when one
meets you.
Whose eyes tell love's story when he greets

Mother-love will tell you what is best. Young man, undecided for the future, Tell your mother all your doubts and fears; Tell her of your plans and your ambition, Hopes upon whose failure or fruition Rests the happiness of future years.

Tell her when your heart is light with gladness; Tell her when it bears a weight or pain— When temptations, hard to fight, beset;

Trusting her may save you vain regret, For in you her own youth lives again. When you have a secret that, confiding.
Will make you happier, there is no friend
Who can so wisely help and guide you,
Who'll stand so faithfully beside you, As she whose steadfast love will never end.

-N. N. Ledger.

LASSOING GRIZZLIES.

How the Huge Beasts Test the Tact of the Hunters.

Some Thrilling Details of Exciting Performances by Bears and Men-The Revelations of a Moonlight Night in California.

The old Spanish settlers of California were never celebrated as hunters and few of them hunt even now. But in one respect they were the greatest hunters that the world has ever seen. Such deeds as were done by some of the old Spanish Californians could be done only by men, who played with the riata almost in the cradle, and grew up from boyhood on horseback. Compared with the courage and skill required to handle such a savage monster as the grizzly bear, at the end of a rope only twenty or thirty feet away, all the talk about the bravery of hunting the tiger or the skill of cutting down the bounding game with a single ball seems ridiculous. The Californian had no elephant to fight off the brute for him, no attendant to hand him deadly rifles as fast as he could egapty them, no army of beaters with tin pans and drums to scare the bear out of his senses, nor had he any weapon in which accuracy had been brought to perfection with carefully adjusted sights to tell him when it was rightly held. Nor had he any dogs to nip the game in the rear and distract its attention, nor any big trap and log upon the beast's foot to clog its movements. He had only a horse trained, perhaps, to charge upon anything he was aimed at, from a cactus patch to a locomotive, but more probably crazed with terror at the first scent of the bear and driven on only by the sharpest spur. He had only the riata, a rope of braided rawhide, stiff and clumsy in spite of oiling, liable to twist and kink, and subject to a dozen other causes of error from which the rifle is free. This can not be after the noose has caught and must be ready to cast off in a twinkle if neces-The management of the noose requires all the care of one hand, that the coil and the end of the rope all the care of the other. Yet the reins must be managed with consummate skill and quickness and the frightened horse be kept from wheeling and winding the rider in the rope with the most formidable and savage of all animals at the end of it twenty feet away. The riata, too, must all this time be kept drawn tight, or the bear will east off the noose in an instant, get his paws under it and cut panions. His horse sprang beneath the it with his claws, or pull it out far enough to get it in his mouth where his sharp teeth quickly sever it. Or he may make a rush upon the rider, or with his paws draw him in upon his own rope. There may arise a dozen contingencies in which the horseman has had no previous experience, yet must act with the quickness of thought. If thrown or dragged from his horse, or if the saddle girth should break or slip beneath the tremendous strain of

A person of good sense might well doubt if such things ever were done. Yet nothing is more certain than that they were done frequently; done, too, by moonlight; done often on rough ground, and often on horses that few Americans could stay on a minute.

All things considered, the catching of the big bear of Santa Rosa, some years ago in San Diego County, was probably the greatest performance of the kind ever seen in California. This bear was pronounced by several who had seen "Old Sampson" and other great beasts, far larger than any of His hide was on exhibition for several months at Los Angeles, and was the wonder of all old bear huntwas estimated at eighteen hundred to two thousand pounds.

This bear had been known for many years, and had laughed at all attempts to kill him. But one evening he caught a yearling heifer just outside of San Diego County, and the southern part of Los Angeles County. A vaquero saw him, and as he rode within sight the bear left the heifer and went horses in the country, each man with an extra riata tied behind the saddle, were on the ground. Half a dozen more men as spectators rode along in

Fortunately the moon was nearly get that loose, zip landed another loop News,

full. It was one of those marvelously | right over the paw. In a tainkling Chase County Courant. clear nights such as the countries of dry air alone can show, when the moon seems like a ball of quicksilver hanging in the sky only half a mile away, when every cliff or scar or jutting crag in the mountain stands out or overhangs the mountain's base and the deep shadows of the canyons seem hundred and fifty yards away, upon the leeward side of the dead cow, the party halted and tied their boxes. But two of them were upon the ground, and as only opposite feet had been caught it was not so easy to turn be solid hills of jet trying to overtop the giant mass beside them. About two ome of the men went ahead on foot to reconnoiter. Behind a little knoll, one hundred vards or so from the bait, they stopped. Over the dead animal half a dozen covotes were snarling and feeding, but no bear was there.

Nearly two hours passed away when there was a sudden lull in the noise of the coyotes, and they began to sneak away from the bait. The crack of the brush was heard, too, in the chapparal, and in a minute a huge mass of shaggy blackness emerged. Out it came for some thirty yards from the brush, then stopped and gave a long "woof," much like that of a suspicious hog. Then it struck the ground with one fore paw and gave another "woof." Then it sat down and sat there some thirty minutes, giving an occasional "woof. Then it walked around to the leeward side of the heifer, and stopped upon a little knoll so close to the men that they could hear its breathing, and in the cool night breeze that flowed to-ward them could plainly smell the strong odor of the mighty brute.

Hour after hour passed away, yet the bear still kept his place. The men, who had come in their shirt sleeves and without any supper, began to shiver in the cool air that makes the nights of California so luxurious to wearied humanity. The horses, too, had smelt the bear at once and had been trembling and snorting with fear, so that the men who remained with them could

hardly keep them quiet.

At nearly two o'clock in the morning the bear finally decided to eat, and started toward the carcase. The coyotes scattered in a moment, and the cracking of bones was heard.

Quickly the men went back for the horses. The horses knew as well as their masters what was coming, and each one trembled like a leaf as the great horsehair girth was "cinched" as tightly as the long running strap could draw it. Don Francisco Machado, one of the owners of the ranche, was selected to make the first throw. They rode quietly up to within about one hundred yards, and then, like a flight of arrows, the six horses shot forward beneath the impulse of the spurs. If such a charge be not "into the jaws of hell," it is very much like it. Certain it is that more men can be found to lead a charge like that of the Light Brigade than to lead such a one as Don Francisco led.

At the clatter of the hoofs the bear rose with a savage growl from his supper. Right up to within fifteen feet of the brute rode Don Francisco with his brother, Don Juan Machado, and a friend close behind him. brother, Don Jose Machado, and two other horsemen split off and passed up on the other side of the victim. Wheeeoo, wheeeoo went the noose twice around the rider's head as he approached the bear; whizz went the noose as it flew from his hand. With a faint zip it fell over the bear's head and in a twinkling the other end of the rope was wound around the horn of the saddle and the noose drawn tight with a sudden int. The hear instead in heavy gold setting for one day. which the rifle is free. This can not be made fast to the horn of the saddle, but must be attached with a quick twist must be attached with a quick must be attach the riata tight, and in a moment another noose, from the head of Don necessary but expensive things which Jose, dropped over the bear's head from behind; but it also went under one foot, making the noose catch over the shoulder. Yainly the horse set himself back upon his haunches. No horse could hold such a hold as that,

and Don Jose had to drop his riata.

Don Francisco now tried to jerk the bear sidewise so as to get him off his feet or get him to raise his feet so that thing in the world to women prone to they could be easily noosed by his comspur like a snake from coil, but the riata tightened on a weight no horse could overthrow. Meanwhile noose after noose aimed for the brute's legs whizzed through the air. But he would not keep a foot clear of the ground long enough for a successful throw, and his movements were so irregular that make the little one's first utterances it was impossible to base calculations ungrammatical, Still, when we look upon them so as to cast the loop in back on the holidays, we will admit time. But in a moment more zip came another loop over the bear's head and the riata, slight were the chances of fell full around his neck. As it tightened he rose up on his feet, while both loops were pulling in opposite direc-tions. In a twinkling his paws were beneath them; in a moment he had them both in his mouth. Such strength gold that turns into dead leaves in its surprised and alarmed his persecutors. The air was filled with Spanish ejacuboth fore paws were now so protected that neither one could be lassoed. Amid the carrajo and carambas and que diablo es este, one of the riatas, frayed and cut half in two by teeth and claws, parted beneath the strain, and before another cast could be made the second gave way. The great bear was again free, and two of the best hands were empty.

But the bear was free for but an iners. His head was more than the stant. The very incarnation of fury, strongest man in the party could lift he made a rush at Don Jose, whose clear of the ground, and his weight horse wheeled with a whirl that would have landed an ordinary rider in the claws of the enemy. Just as he rushed | upon him, open mouthed and raging, another noose came with a sudden snap around his head, catching in his mouth and tightening on the instant behind his teeth and behind his ears. the edge of the great sea of chapparal behind his teeth and behind his ears. that covers miles of the northern part As he reared up on his feet another one fell over his head upon top of the first one, and by the two he was jerked over backward, and then there was a wild confusion of horses and men and ropes into the brush. The vaquero made and bear and Spanish interjections and all speed to the ranch house. Word cries of "Agarra un pie," "Pronto," was sent at once to Temecula, and by "De veras es el diablo," etc. Before eight o'clock six men on six of the best one of his feet could be secured he had 112 junks sunk, and 170 persons so cut the second riata around his neck with his claws that it gave way, and he had turned himself over and was again

that paw was outstretched, pulling the bear so that he raised the hind foot upon the other side. Quicker than it can be told that foot was caught up by a dexterous fling from Don Francisco and outstretched. The prize was now quite secure; but the work was anything but done. Every foot must be and by the aid of the two he was pulled backward, while by the riatas on his feet he was swung round. A horse-man stood ready in front and another behind, each with riata in short coil, clear enough from the ground for the noose to pass under; and as this paw his belly the last foot was taken in a

But with such a bear two riatas could | Press and Cincinnati Commercial held by the four horses that held his the army of office-hunters from the paws while one of the other riders South already overrun Washington." undertook the pleasing little task of But those who looked saw that the oftaking the two riatas loose from his head. This was soon done and the two were hitched upon his hind feet in addition to those already there. Then have been crowded with office-hunters, by the four horses behind, he was dragged some hundred yards or more to a tree, the other two horses keeping an party. But the truth is there never the fore paws outstretched enough to was less clamor for office on the evo of hind legs were drawn one upon each side of the tree and tightly lashed with riatas, so that the bear could move around the tree but not get at his feet. consistently beg him for office. In the And there he was left till morning, to second place Mr. Cleveland has stated be then released and tied fast to the largest and wildest bull the hills of the that office-seekers "need not apply." ranche could produce.-Forest and He prefers to make his own selections. Stream.

"ONLY TEN CENTS."

The Woman Who Deliberates at a Bargain Counter is Lost to All Sense of Economy. "Only ten cents!" When you see

ten-cent piece is doomed. The big hole in your pocket is not but by those thousand little things cent. They see the Southern Demothat "cost nothing," and are neither crats commending Mr. Cleveland's useful nor ornamental, but almost Christmas letter, in which he states useful nor ornamental, but almost always absurd, and usually fragile to a degree; "catch-pennies" to which the smiling salesman draws your attention, with the remark: "Only ten Every cents!" or "Only a quarter!" lady who has been in this morning has bought one," he states. And that is a fact which "every lady" who has

bought one regrets. The little portmonnaic made of imitation leather, and frail silk, from which the catch falls in an hour, was dear at Another a quarter. The penwiper was "so cun-and two ning," but when you got it home the chicken that adorned it was in the bottom of your bag, and the stitches that held it together were not. That was ten cents lost. The comb, at five cents, curled up as it lay on the dressing table Francisco, but the quick horse he rode time you go out, will "mount up" to a sprang forward fast enough to keep tremendous sum in time, and are the reason why you can never get those

keep just a little ahead of you forever. You can never get a set of real silver spoons! Can't you? Well, every time you are tempted with a ten-cent gincrack, put that ten-cent piece away, and see if you can't.

I really think I'll try doing that myself some day. It sounds so easy, but it is very, very hard to do-the hardest go into big "establishments" and linger beside shop windows which tempt them.

And there is something pleasant in spending, and taking home bundles of nothings. Who has not boxes of little "bargains," never yet of any usenever to be of any? It is almost as natural for a woman to buy such things as it is to talk baby-talk, and so that a little more thought, and black pencil work in our shopping-book, and less snapping at bright-colored baits displayed in shop windows, and more thought of what would be nice afterwards, would have made our holiday spending-money look less like that fairy owner's cash box than it does now; and we may each and all buy a savings lations; and the worst of it was that box, and so become millionaires before next New Year's, like saving people in story books .- New York Ledger.

-Sir William Thomson, in a recent lecture in Baltimore, held that the theory of the geologists, that the in-terior of the earth is liquid, whether fire or otherwise, is not true; and the other theory, that the earth has been habitable for unknown millions of years, is contrary to known physical The interior of the earth, he laws. thinks, is probably mortared rocks, with limited spaces of liquid matter; and earthquakes are probably due to the falling of the rocks, and their occurrence he regarded as evidence for this theory .- Baltimore Sun.

-Terrible havoc, both to life and property, has been reported from the recent typhoon in Japan, and especially on the west coast. At a place called Kurashiki 500 houses were destroyed and 1,800 persons killed. At Tamashima the sea-walls were carried away, 100 lives lost, and 430 houses blown down; while at Imabari, Matsuyama, and Iyo 151 houses were wrecked.

drowned. After the prairie grass is once upon his feet. The noose in his mouth still held, and as he raised one paw to same grass does not reappear.—Chicage

WHY THEY ARE CAST DOWN. The G. O. P. Suffering from Extreme De-

The Republicans bore their defeat sullenly. Never were people more demoralized than the supporters of Mr. Blaine, who were Republican only that they might get office or profitable Gov- long that they can not clearly underernment contracts. But after the "grand old party" recovered from the surprise, certain organs and leaders took coarage in the thought that a Democratic Administration would soon overleap itself and make the conservative people of the country anxious for a return of Republican rule in 1888. They predicted that the majority of Demo and with a small noose ready to pick up the two loose feet. The front one office, and that the professional politicians would control the Government. But Mr. Cleveland's record as Governor of New York was enough to prove to was outstretched and the bear fell upon fair-minded men that as President he would be firm, honest and able. The twinkling, and the monster lay spread out upon the ground as flat and help- would not be strong enough to withless as a dead frog. stand the pressure of the Democratic It now remained to drag him to a demand for office. Papers like the tree and tie his hind legs around it. New York Tribune, Philadelphia not be trusted. He was, therefore, zette would exclaim: "Look! See them fice-seekers were undemonstrative and comparatively few. Had Blaine been elected President Washington would and the office-hunters would have exhibited the worst types of the Republickeep him from biting the riatas. His a change of any administration than now. In the first place, the Democrats elected Mr. Cleveland as an eminent reformer; and they could not, therefore, consistently beg him for office. In the very emphatically since the election And, in the third place, the Southern Democrats, who the Republican press said were over-running Washington have something else to occupy their time besides office-hunting. They are busy men, and after working for the success of the Democratic ticket, they that information displayed on a pla- are no longer politicians until the next. card, shut your eyes and leave, or a campaign.

Two months have passed since the election. The hopes of these Republicans, based on assumed Democratic made by your valuable possessions, greed for office, have dropped fifty per clearly the Democratic doctrine of civilservice reform, and grow despondent to think the Democrats are behaving wisely and temperately. In short the Republicans see that Mr. Cleveland's administration is to be a successful Democratic administration, and that it will pave the way for a series of Democratic triumphs in National elections; and seeing this they are of all people the most miserable. - Richmond (Va.)

State. WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES. The Reasons That Induce Republican

Some of the Republican journals that supported Mr. Blaine continue their publicans for a price, and of having crats. Mr. St. John recently published a letter, which was referred to by the Argus at the time. It was a direct answer to the hints by some of Mr. Blaine's supporters that he had opposed that statesman's candidacy for a money consideration. Mr. St. John's letter, instead of silencing his enemies, seems to have irritated them. They finally selected the Globe-Democrat as their mouthpiece. The great Prohibition leader lost no time in denouncing the allegation as false. He challenged Mr. McCullagh to produce any proof in support of his charges. He is out in a card in which he says the St. Louis editor would neither publish the alleged proofs nor the letter he wrote demandng them. He says, further, that any one who can furnish any proofs whatsoever of a bargain attempted between himself and the Republicans, or of any compact between himself and the Democrats, ought to do so at once. He reiterates his denial of all charges of the kind.

Now, after raising all of this dust, what does the St. Louis editor say? Simply this: "I myself have no evidence against him, but I know from men, in whom I have the fullest confidence, that St. John was dickering with the Republicans." Also, that "the Democrats, raising the sum demanded, got him. Now, this is pretty feeble testimony on which to convict Mr. St. John, or any one else of a sale, or any other political misdemeanor. After raising the hue and cry against the Prohibition candidate he seeks refuge behind a very thin screen. The public know full well that if any proofs existed to support the charges preferred against Mr. St. John that they would be produced forthwith. They would be scattered far and near. Since the election St. John has not been idle, and the Republicans know it. He has been organizing and encouraging the Prohibition torces in many places. It is this fact which makes him so odious to the Republican organs, who realize now that with a Republican candidate for Governor, the party must submit to another crucial test next fall. This is where the shoe pinches. - Albany Argus.

-More suicides occur in San Francisco in proportion to its population, says the Alta California, than in any other city on the continent. The number of suicides in that city for the year ending with June last was over two and a half times as many as occurred in New York in 1880.

-An electrical instrument that will register the temperature of Pikes' Peak and Mount Washington in the Chief signal station men of the country.-

NOT ABLE TO TAKE IT IN.

Republicans Not Yet Able to Take in the Meaning of the Democratic Victory. Republicans are not yet able to take in the meaning of what was done in this country on the 4th of November last. They have governed the country so stand how it can get along without them. They have held those offices so long that they have come to believe those offices ought not to be held by others. They have so long denounced Democrats as "rebels," "copperheads" and "Bourbons" that the idea tof "the best Government on the earth" passing passing into the hands of these same Democrats strikes them with unutterable horror. They actually fancy that some means will be discovered for preventing such a catastrophe. They indulge a vague hope that President Cleveland will be counseled by Republicans: that he will not have the unpardonable hardihood to set aside the advice of the illustrious and immensely respectable Republican leaders who have directed the National affairs for a quarter of a century and call a lot of Democratic outcasts round

But they may as well make up their minds to it. The country is Democratic, and, being Democratic, it can not longer be ruled on a Republican system. It is absurd to expect that Republicanism can be projected into a Democratic Administration, and that the ghost of the party shall rule after the party itself is dead. The people want to look into the administration of the last twenty years. They want to see the books and compare them with the figures which Republican officials have so marvelously manipulated in their public reports. They want to know where the public moneys have gone, and how it is so many ardent Republican statesmen and patriots have grown enormously rich on very moderate salaries. It will certainly be hard for Republicans to vacate the snug ofices they have held for so many years; but that was the decree of the people on the 4th of November, and there is no alternative but to make the best of it. -St. Louis Republican.

VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS. An Address by the Vice-President-Elec to Indiana Editors.

The annual gathering of Indiana Democratic editors was addressed by several prominent Democrats and, among others, by Vice-President T. A. Hendricks, who said:

Hendricks, who said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association: When I was asked to attend your meeting I did not then, nor do I now, intend to make, any extended speech. It seems impossible to me to make a speech after the contest is over, anless there is some pending question to speak upon. That is one of my troubles, but I have met with men who could speak without anything particular to speak about. I may well, however, congratulate you for the great work you have done in the last six months. I do not think you ever yourselves felt the full force of your arguments more than in the great contest just closed. It has placed some questions correctly before the country, the most important and striking of which, perhaps, was the right of the people to select their own rulers without any fraudulent interference whatever. That right, I think, is now well established. It is illustrated by the fact that the country accepts the result of the last election, although a very small majority in the State of New York decided that contest. That is a very sublime spectacle, the acquiescence of so many upon-so great a result and upon so narrow a majority. Hereafter it is to be understood that the votes as cast shall be counted. Thus our American institutions are fixed with greater solidity than ever.

"Looking to the future, I think the great work of this Association is for reform—to make the burdens of the Government and of the people lighter. You said that for the purpose of reform it was necessary to have a change of Administration and upon the force of your arguments, in a great degree, the change has been made. I think that it is settled now that taxation shall only be for the purpose of maintaining the Government; that it shall be limited to the wants of the plate.

change has been made. It him that it is settled now that taxation shall only be for the purpose of maintaining the Government, that it shall be limited to the want of the Government, because it is a part of the platform adopted by the great convention which has been indorsed by the majority of the people. Other reforms must come involving the careful management of National affairs. There were two or three things about the campaign last summer that were agreeable. There was an independence about the press that was very striking. Everything was as well discussed in Indiana as anywhere in the country, and the advocacy of the cause was not entrusted to foreign speakers. Affairs were, for the most part, in the hands of home talent, and I can say of the press, as for the speakers, that Indiana depended upon herself, and we came forth with a glorious victory. Your work is not done. I feel I should thank you. I received such grand and encouraging support that I can not express the depth of my gratitude to you for it. In 1884 in Indiana, the pen was mightier than the sword."

OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP. If They Are Observant Republicans Will Catch the Idea.

A Republican contemporary, of Philadelphia, which is giving itself unnecessary trouble about the course Cleveland will adopt in administering his policy, is especially bothered to know what he means when he says in his Civil-service letter that many officials have forfeited all just claim to retention because they have been offensive partisans.

If the journal desiring light on this point will only restrain its impatience for a brief season, it may discover the import of the expression about offensive partisanship. Those who have ob-served the manner in which Republican campaigns have been conducted will readily eatch on to the idea.

There has been an offensiveness in the movements of the agents employed to do the dirty work required to secure cattle. This is especially true of bulls Republican success, and these agents have generally been found ensconsed in some comfortable position. The neglect of public business by federal officeholders who have diverted their attention to the partisan service, instead of damaging their official tenure, has rather been a recommendation to the favor of their superiors.

This style of official duty is entirely out of line with the idea of a proper civil service, and as those who have engaged in it come under the head of offensive partisans alluded to in Governor Cleveland's letter, a proper gard for civil service reform will justify their being turned out .- Exchange.

-The late David Lydig Suydam is said to have been the only rich New York merchant who retired from business in his thirty-first year. He was but the globules in the blood was the absolutely out of business for forty years afterward. The standard of wealth, however, has been greatly raised since 1844, and the late John entitle its possessor to be considered rich enough to retire.—N. Y. Sun.

—James K. Polk laid the corner-stone of the Washington Monument. -After the prairie grass is once killed on the Western cattle range, the threatens to supercede the army of ney for deeming \$5,000,000 sufficient to

THE DAIRY.

-Sour milk, or butter milk, makes good drink for fowls; it increases the laying qualities of hens.

—Cleveland is overrun with bogus butter, which dealers buy at about twelve cents per pound. As a result trade in legitimate goods is completely demoralized.

-At a Brooklyn milk inspection nearly all of the seventy-five carts examined were found to contain large quantities of water, and seven were disposing of impure milk.

-According to the authority of the Orange County Farmer, some men are now making the purest and finest of cheese from pea-nut oil and cotton-seed oil. We have not yet laid eyes on these "purest and finest," but suppose the farmer knows what it is talking about. Some day, when these inventions become the standard, somebody will inroduce the obsolete cow to adulterate those goods, when we may "sweep to our revenge."-Exchange.

-There is no safe method of determining the butter qualities of a herd except by churning the milk of each cow separately. The bulk of the milk is not a sure indication. Very often the cow that gives but a moderate quantity of milk may yield the largest amount of butter. In breeding up a herd a knowledge of the characteristic of each cow will enable the dairyman to breed for the best results, as the superior cows may be used for breeding to thoroughbred bulls. It does not pay to keep calves unless the merits of their sires and dams are well known.

-The Elgin Advocate scratches the dairyman's back as follows: "In some parts of Minnesota at the present time two pounds of creamery butter will buy a bushel and a half of wheat. The dairy farmer has the bulge on the wheat farmer this time." There's lots of truth in that, and it must be further remembered that while the wheat farmer's. farm is ever becoming poorer and poorer the dairy farmer's farm is ever becoming richer and richer, which is a matter of prime importance to those who hope to live a few years longer, and are seeing little ones around them who in a few years will need a man's share of this world's goods to support them. - The Dairyman.

FORCING COWS.

The Feed Required to Secure an Abun-

In answer to a correspondent we will say that in feeding for milk it should always be remembered that the food should consist of nitrogenous, carbonaceous and mineral elements. The system of the animal must be supplied with what it needs to keep it in repair, otherwise disease must result. Slop-fed cows give milk in abundance, but the bony and muscular system have nothing to sustain them, and hence they will be found in time to be in dreadful condition, their tails dropping off, and the cows covered with sores. Undoubtedly the rage in certain quarters for ensilage will result disastrously. It certainly will whenever ensilage is fed in too large quantities. It is not an evenly-balanced food, and while some would be beneficial, a great deal would be injurious. But the im-mediate effect of feeding ensilage unquestionably is an increased flow of milk, and many will look no further than that, and feed it to excess. Professor Arnold says that cows fed upon ensilage do not do as well as when fed on clover, wheat bran, oil cake, etc Both in milk production and fat production we must get rid of the too prevalent idea that there is but one object to accomplish—the production of the most of either, as the case may be, wholly regardless of everything else. The health and vigor of our cows is the first thing to be sought. In a sense everything else is secondary. More properly speaking that is the basis of successful milk production. may force our cows to give a great deal more milk for the time being by feeding a one sided food perhaps, but it cannot last, and we may lose both milk and cow. Heavy milkers are peculiarly liable, too, to some of the most fatal diseases to which cows are liable. Mercedes, the champion butter cow of the world, died from milk fever, just the disease that such cows are particularly susceptible to. And if increase this natural susceptibility by starving one part of the system, place our cow right in the jaws of death

and hold her there. A milch cow should have an active circulation. There can not too much blood pass through the udder. This can not be secured unless the system is vigorous. It can not be secured without exercise. A few days ago we saw it stated that a gentleman at a dairymen's convention said a cow did not need any exercise, that all she had to do was to keep still, and give milk. We can hardly conceive how anybody with common experience could make such a mis-take. Health is utterly out of the question without some exercise. It is not uncommon to find the lack of exercise to be the cause of disease among which do not, as a rule, have enough exercise. Whenever an ar is deprived of exercise may look out for tro Whenever an animal

trouble sooner or later. Professor Arnold, in a recent speech said with reference to the circulation that the best authorities agreed that the fat was immediately carried to the blood vessels and assumed the shape of cells, and from these again passed into the milk ducts and mamary glands, the latter being composed of an immense number of cavities or cells. These are surrounded by blood vessels, from which the protean of the milk exudes, and is absorbed into the interior of the cells through small tubes. These were the fat globules found in cream. These cells were analogous to rennet cells. We were, however, left in the dark with regard to the development, only rational theory; but the decomposition took place in the udder, and

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. CCITONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

THE CAUSE OF IT.

"He used to set type," so the grave-digger said. Who the pitiful story was telling, considered himself an adept at his trade And prided himself on his spelling."

"As you may perceive, I'm arranging the And shaping them into a pillow, And over them soon I will see that ther nods, Like a plume, the conventional willow.

"Oh, yes, he was killed by an editor's hand— Killed instantly, too, that's a fact, And scarcely a paper in all the broad land But laughs at the terrible act. "The cause? Only this, the unfortunat

wight Was one of the type-setting throng Who always insist upon spelling words right
Which writers spell purposely wrong."
—Boston Courier.

"BAIL UP, THERE!"

A Thrilling Experience in the Australian Bush.

"In 18 -- I was Deputy Governor of Melbourne Gaol, and, upon one occasion, having important business which called me to Geelong, booked my place on the mail- car, which was the only public conveyance available, and took my seat on the box on one of those dein that country but little experienced

There were but three passengers, the car-driver and guard, and we rattled along at a brisk pace, conversing freely upon various topics. Among others, the vexed question of "Free Trade vs. from my recent perilous position was se terials for animated discussion. Being a stanch Radical in politics I was eloquent in favor of the former, and dilated freely upon the numerous advantages enjoyed by the "old country" in consequence thereof, winding up my peroration by standing up, waving my pocket handkerchief and shouting at the top of my voice, "free trade ever," when bang-ping-ping-What could be the matter? We were not kept long in suspense, for two men suddenly emerged from the bush with the cry which sent a thrill of horror to the heart of many a trav-eler in these regions, "Bail up, there:" which is equivalent to the old highwaymen's challenge, "Your money or your life:" The cardriver machanism The car-driver mechanically pulled up his horses, evidently fearing a repetition of the revolver practice, which might not prove so harmless as the first, but I, perhaps more from long acquaintance with the class of men by whom we were assailed than from indifference to danger, seized the reins and whip from the paralyzed driver and lashed the horses into a furious gallop. "Ping! ping!" went the bullets most unpleasantly close to our ears; however, we were getting well beyond their reach, and every bound of the infuriated animals carried us further from and form plans for future action, when danger, when to our dismay, one of the wheelers stumbted badly, and was by reason of the great speed at which we were going unable to regain his footing. and after a short but desperate struggle, fell heavily. We hastened to dismount in hopes of getting the poor animal upon his legs and starting again before the robbers could come up with us, but we were disappointed, for we were soon overtaken by them. The first, a powerful man seized me roughly by the throat, and, presenting a revolver to my head, coolly informed me that, upon my making the slightest resistance, he would blow out my brains, and, suddenly releasing me from his iron grasp, he, still keeping the revolver to my head, drew another with his disengaged hand and "covered" my companions generally with it, with the remark that his friend would now proceed to "business," at the same time jocosely intimating that, probably, my political opinions had undergone a sudden change, and that I might want a little "protection." which pleasantry, being so much to the point, notwithstanding the serious aspect of affairs, caused a general laugh at my expense. "Business" was quickly proceeded with by bushranger No. 2 binding the car-driver and guard, whom he then assisted to mount the ear, after which he performed similar kind offices for the other two passengers, my turn coming last, for the reason, I think, that the robbers detected my intention to avail myself of the slightest relaxation of watchfulness on their part to make a sudden and determined resistance, an inten-tion I certainly had, but which was effectually frustrated by the close attention paid me by him of the two re-

Being all aboard, the first bushranger took the reins, the other keeping guard over us with the dreaded weapons, and we found ourselves being hurried away in the direction of the Geelong sands. Arrived there the quondam car-driver alighted, deliberately unharnessed the horses, and we were one by one assisted from the car and bound, some to the wheels, others to the pole of the car, "spread-eagle fashion." The robbers now proceeded to rifle our pockets of everything valuable, and next to open the mail bags, confiscating numerous letters containing notes and wantonly destroying valueless ones (from their point of view). Having taken everything which they could, without risk of discovery, turn into money, they prepared to depart, each one taking a horse, and were speedily out of sight. Our delight at being thus left without receiving bodily harm was changed to Harm far more serious than any we had yet experienced, for we became aware of a time taken to cover a mile: fearful peril hitherto, in the excitement of the occasion, overlooked by us all. The tide was rising rapidly, and would shortly, without doubt, engulf us. So tightly were we bound that sanggling was unavailable, and only rendered us more miserable. On and on same the waters, until now and again a large wave would netually touch our feet. people are coming to understand that a Oh, borror! who but ourselves can poorly-grown tree, or a tree not true to imagine the the torture of watching name, is dear as a gift.

those relentless waves which were to drown us, slowly, surely! Miles away from any "track," we were from any "track," we were not likely to be heard by man. The birds seemed to mock our misery as they gaily flow over our heads, chattering to each other and enjoying the liberty for which we would have given all we possessed. Shouting was evidently useless. Yet we shouted, screamed, yelled frantically. I think I was somewhat the calmest and tried to console and soothe the others with the ings. thought that the water might not rise sufficently high to overwhelm us entirely, but I being considerably taller than my companions in distress, they received this suggeston as a sort of ghastly joke and laughed a bitter laugh. Water all around us rising, still rising! It was but too evident that our worst fears were soon to be realized. With one thought of the dear old home in England, with all my beloved relatives wondering some day why I did not return or at least write; one prayer to my God and I gave up all hope—but—hush! what do we hear! human voices, singing? Is it delirium? No. It comes nearer and nearer. Oh, joy! a boat is rounding the small promontory to our right, and we distinctly hear the voice. of several young men singing. We shout once more. They evidently see us, but do not appear to understand our position, Help! we cry again, and are answered. They quickly arrived

and help to free us from our bonds. Instinctively we throw ourselves down on our knees and thank Almighty God for so remarkable a deliverance Then we consult upon the best course to take, with the result that I take on of the remaining horses and the car liciously balmy mornings so common driver the other, he going towards

Melbourne and I to Geelong.

It was an uncomfortable ride enough,
I assure you. Wet through, excited, mounted on a raw-boned, bare-backed coach horse which stumbled about threatening to fall with me at every few yards. Yet the feeling of relie Protection" supplied us with ample ma- great that I forgot my discomfort and

urged on my blundering steed until arrived at Geelong.

I had not been idle during my ride The fresh air had braced up my nerves and I had begun to think what clue had to the robbers. They were evidently "made up" and wore blouses so that I could not tell whether they were stout or spare. Moreover, they had on crape masks. Suddenly'I remembered that while one of them was investigating the mail-bags on his knees, with his back towards me, I had seen that his boots were "sprigged" with copper "sprigs" or nails in a peculiar manner Here, thought I, "is a clue," and I de termined to follow it up. I according ly sought the Chief Inspector of Polic and explained the circumstance to him He, knowing me in my official capaci ty, placed one of his men at my service with whom I proceeded to several boot makers and inquired whether they had any knowledge of such boots. None of them had. "But," remarked one "they are a capital clue; for from your description I should think they are the

only pair in the colony."

Leaving the police office to follow out certain instructions, I went to a hotel obtained a change of clothing, dined and settled myself down for the evening to ruminate over the events of the day a tap at the door announced the arriva of a messenger from one of the boot makers, who desired to see me. Hastening to the shop, I confronted the trades man, who apologized for troubling me "But," said he, "I think I have seen your 'man'-look at these boots' -and he handed me the identical pair which had so attracted me. He explained that a man of gentlemanly appearance boots, leaving his old ones to be repaired, and kept until he should call for them. Said be: "I got into conversation with the man and found that he was going to the theater to-night. I feared to send you a message whilst he was here in case he should be suspicious. So, having obtained this information waited until he had left, when I imme-

diately sent for you.' This was indeed good news. I has tened off to the police station and, accompanied by two officers in plain clothes, proceeded to the theater. had not been there long before my attention was attracted to a figure in the pit which seemed familiar to me, for although dressed differently from what he had been on the previous occasion of our meeting, I felt sure from certain peculiarities in his movements, which would, perhaps, be very difficult to de-scribe, that this man was none other than Mr. Bushranger No. 1, with whose revolver I had that morning been so intimate. Presently I observed that he was making signs to some one in another up my mind to secure the first named man than the second made tracks to leave the theater. This circumstance confirmed me, and with the aid of the officers I secured my man and conveyed

him to the police station. Next morning the police were active ly engaged in searching for number two. and one of the body very cleverly de tected him riding at the head of a 'mob" of cattle, notwithstanding that he had shaved his chin and completely

altered his dress. It were a long story to tell of the hearing before the magistrate, the committal and the trial; suffice it to say that both men were found guilty. The man I had arrested was sentenced to ten years in irons on the roads, the other had to undergo a further trial for mur der, for which be had long been wanted. a price having been set upon his head. He was executed. This man was none other than the notorious Bushranger Morgan. - Jaye Kaye, in Detroit Free

-The following table from the Wheelman's Gazette, gives the various ways of going a mile and the time required. The bicycle stands fourth as regards the

- An economical truth. It is singu lar how the pocket argument tells. The

THRIFT.

The True Gospel of Financial Salvation It may be doubted whether Dr. Franklin's services in the fields of science and politics were of so much importance to mankind as his precepts and practice of thrift and economy. His life is a most impressive illustration of what may be accomplished by systematic industry, self-denial and proper care for earn-

Franklin was never mean, stingy nor miserly. On the contrary he was a philanthropist who spent time and money freely for the advantage of his fellow men, and whose benevolence was attested by many gifts. What he did, and what he taught others to do, was to live frugally and temperately, work diligently and waste no money in unnecessary purchases. His homely proverbs have passed into the common speech of the people. How many hun-dreds of thousands of dollars are saved from foolish expenditure in this country every year by the remembrance of Franklin's advice to "never buy a thing you don't need because it is cheap?"

A good many young men-and some old ones—are chiefly ambitious to be called "good fellows." They like the reputation of being "open handed." They are willing to sacrifice a tithe or it may be a quarter of their income every week for the sake of what they call "a good time" and the dubious approval of a parcel of other men as foolish as themselves.

Thrift should be a sort of every-day religion with persons of small means or small income, and this class includes ninety-nine-hundredths of the men in Detroit. It inclues nearly every man who works with his hands; nearly every person engaged in teaching of any kind; nineteen-twentieths of those employed in stores and other mercantile establishments; three-quarters at least of those who are in the professions called "learned;" nearly every one who gets his living by newspaper work or other literary or quasi-literary pursuit; articles almost without exception, and, indeed, the great bulk of our population. There is possibly one per cent. of our people who have either by their own exertions, or by good luck, or by some other means, come into the ownership of sufficient property to render exhortation to economical habits unnecessary for them, and besides they are for

the most part sufficiently inclined to save

their pennies without encouragement

from others; but how many of the nine-

ty-and-nine live as carefully as they

Some of those men who spend every cent they make month after month and year after year have unthrifty wives, and for them, if for anybody, the recording angel ought to drop a tear upon the evil entry and blot it out; but most of those who scatter as they go have no-body to blame but themselves. The desire to dressin style; to make a show of generous living and a display of costly hospitality; to indulge in expensive articles of food and drink; in a word, the temptation to live beyond one's means is the cause of more domestic misery, more diappointment, more life-failures and more weariness that ends in death than any other single danger to which people of general respectability are ex-

Except in case of sickness or extraordinary calamity it is the duty of every man in early or middle life, who has employment of any kind, to lay up something out of what he makes. He may be able to set apart fifty dollars a week. or only one, but something should go in store for the future. A husband, if he is worth having, will aim to make constant additions to a permanent family had called on him and bought a pair of fund, and the wife, if she is worth having, will help him.

A thriftless habit ought to be reckoned a disgrace, and among sensible people it is. It is a manifestation of elfishness-self-indulgence - or possibly a perverted good-heartedness, which is always to be condemned. In the long run it works a hardship upon the offender's friends as well as upon himself. It is sure to bring unhappiness to his own home. Simple habits, inexpensive tastes, cautious expenditures of money, will do more to bring prosperity and real enjoyment into a household than all other material advantages combined. The doctrine of thrift is the true gospel of financial salvation without which no life can be at its best or happiest .- Detroit Post.

WOMAN'S BRIGHT DAYS. and the Flattery of Men. There is no period in a woman's life

when she is so happy as when she is being courted. That accounts part of the house. Scarcely had I made for the fact that a great many of them permit themselves to be courted by men who have no right to do such a thing. They like the gallantries of courtship, the playful words of a suitor, his constant animation, his hundreds of small compliments, his roudness and agility in extending his hand whether it is needed or not, his inspirational conversation, his self-sacrifice and unvarying devotion. Heavens, what is there that a man will not do when he is in love? What else will drive him to such lengths of brilliancy and daring? It is then that he becomes the coek-bird puts on his most brilliant-plumage struts about in his greatest glory and reaches the most beautiful perfection his nature. He writes long letters spends his money like a predigal, i ready to go here, there or anywhere, rain or shine, at the beck and call of his fair mistress; wears his best clothes, walks with the erectness and elasticity of a trained athlete, smiles on all mankind and is a being much beyond and above the common run of the race. All this he is to the woman to whom he is playing the lover. She takes him for what he seems to be -- not for what he is. Perhaps he may turn out to be what he seems to be, perhaps not-generally not. Most husbands are dis appointing to their wives because they immediately after marriage collapse—collapse into mere matter-of-fact, plain,

> -The Kappa Alpha is the oldest colege secret society in this country. It was founded about 1825 at Union Colwas founded about 1825 at Union Col-ge, Schenectady, N. Y.—Troy Times. bothers somebody who hasn't.

every-day men, who seem to think

about as much of one thing as another.

-Clara Lelle.

HEALTHY SLEEP. Conditions Which Assure the Best Results to the Subject.

I think we may safely say that every one requires six hours' sleep in the twenty-four, and very many men and women, not to mention fools, require even more. Certainly, too much sleep is harmful; but too little is vastly more so. I would let each man regulate his hours of sleep by what he feels are his real requirements; always urging him to avoid the suspicion of laziness, to take into consideration the bed he lies upon, and to watch the effect on his health of any system of sleep he adopts. If you get up when you first wake, providing you have had six hours of sound, refreshing sleep, you can scarcely get wrong. But make sure of your six hours minimum, and be wonderfully suspicious of the necessity for further sleep, as it is apt to become not necessity, but indul-gence. Wellington could sleep at any moment; Baron Bunsen could sleep for half an hour at any time in the midst of his studies, awaking refreshed, and resuming his work with increased vigor. A blessed gift this; such a faculty, combined with that of early rising, is as good as a fortune to a capable man, or, indeed, to almost any man. Sleep is heaviest in the first few hours, gradually becoming lighter, and probably disturbed by dreams, as time wears on, until a slight noise disturbs us, or our rested system resumes full work of its own accord. Everybody knows that in dreaming part of the brain is awake and at work, while the other part is asleepas much as the brain can sleep; at all events, exercising lessened function. It s therefore obvious that dreamless sleep s most useful, as dreams are evidence of work by some part of the brain, de-tracting from a perfect rest.

A very important factor in securing healthy sleep is the kind of bed we lie upon. Feather beds I can not commend; indeed, luxuries—and this is an undoubted one are not to be sought by him whose aim is perfect health and strength. A spring mattress is very excellent, and the harder your couch, to be comfortable, the more likely are you to secure healthy, refreshing sleep, not unduly prolonged. It is a difficult matter to rise early from a feather bed, difficult to awake in a reasonable time, and more so to leave its warmth and coziness in winter. But the luxury must be sacr ficed to the more healthful influence of the mattress. The clothing should be light and warm; and I can not but recommend the sheet of paper placed between two blankets as being very warm, for paper is a poor conductor of heat. You get warmth by this means without undue weight of clothing. Then your bedroom must be well-ventilated, for you require to take in an extra stock of oxygen during the night to help out the supply for the day. You will sleep too much if the air

is impure. If, then, you have taken care that your bed is very warm and comfortaole, without either being oppressed with clothing or too soft, and your room be fully ventilated, and you can't sleep, what must be done? Perhaps you ate too much supper, and must await its more perfect digestion; or, being squeamish, you are less than usual, and the cravings of the stomach must be satisfied before sleep is obtained. In this case a glass of new milk, kept handy for use, with a biscuit, will probably satisfy your requirements, and you fall asleep readily. A friend of mine who was hot and restless, and could not go to sleep on one occasion, pro-cured due repose by going into the street and rolling in the snow. Another person describes the means he adopted for sleeplessness as consisting in watching the flection from a light he could not see, in a tumbler of water placed near him. A few turns up and down your room may assist you if you fail to discover any chilliness, pain, or discomfort as causing insomnia. For myself, I persistently think of nothing when I can not fall asleep. I work until quite weary, their tumbling hastily into bed, usually find sleep immediately. On those rare occasions when sleep evades me, I check my thoughts immediately they begin, and concentrate my attention on a blank. This refusal of thought nearly always succeeds. If you can not sleep, and are worried to death with cares of the business and the family, ask your chemist to give you ten or fif-teen grains of the bromide of potassium in an ounce of water, and this repeated How She Enjoys the Glamour of Courtship for a few nights will allay the worry, and cause a return to your healthy condition .- Cor. Leeds (Eng.) Mercury.

Nearly Suffocated While Making Love. A short time ago a young man in our neighborhood visited his "gal" one evening, and it appears the room got rather warm during the night. They turned the key in the pipe to stop off with religion at such an early age. the draft, thus preventing the escape of proof of their approbation they sulphur, which soon filled the room, and both became unconscious. The and cautioned her never to forget to next morning the girl did not make her ask God's blessing on any one who appearance, and being the servant the lady of the house went herself after the work, and when breakfast was ready the family concluded to go into the room where the lovers were sitting and see whether they were still there or whether they had eloped during the night. The girl at that moment came staggering out of the room and the young man was lying on the floor, both partly unconscious from sulphur. They have concluded to be more careful the next time .- Reading (Pa.) News.

Kansa-A Fish Story.

"Don't flounder around so!" said the crabbed mackerel. "Shut up or I'll whale you!" said the

other. "Will you do it a porpoise?" asked the mackerel. "Not a shad-dow of a doubt of it,

replied the other.

"I beg you be clam, gentlemen," entreated a lobster.

"Or 'eel get in hot water," cried a sheepshead, on his mussel; and they all went off for currents. - Pillsburgh Chronicle.

-A sociable man is one who, when

THE YEAR'S FUEL

ome Seasonable Suggestions Likely to Strike the Average Housekeeper as About Right Coal is a luxury where a continuous tire is wanted day and night, all the

winter through. In the cities, where wood is brought in from long distances, it is often a more expensive fuel than coal. Then wood is a luxury, too. But in the country, where forests are abundant, and where labor is plenty during the winter, wood is often a more economical fuel than coal, even when coal is brought near by rail or boat. For a mechanic in the country, who buys his wood, and then hires it sawed and split coal will often be found the cheaper fuel. But on the farms where there are hands and teams that would otherwise be idle, and especially where there is much cheap fuel that might rot, and be lost, if not cut for the home fires, wood is often the more economical to use. - If cut at the right season, and put under cover, would make a good fire. The right season is as early in the fall as

farmers can possibly attend to it.

Good, sound wood will be the best condition to cut for fuel, or for durable and considerably weakened. The stumps will start, but the young growth has little time to mature healthy wood, and a second lot of sprouts may start again in the spring. If wood-land is to be cleared up for cultivation this early fall-cutting is advisable. Most of the firewood of the world is cut in winter, and, taking the cost of handling and the growth of the sprouts into account, this is the best time, but to have the best fuel the cutting must be delayed.

An old charcoal-burner once said to the writer: "I would like to see you try to kindle a fire in a coal-pit made of white birch cut in March or 'April."
Now, there is no wood that will make a farmer's wife look happier than will white birch cut in the fall, or early winter, and put under cover to season. It kindles almost like gunpowder and makes a hot fire. But if cut late in winter or in spring, after the sap runs freely, and then left exposed to the winter until mid-summer, it will burn about as well as potatoes or a wet

Cut the fire wood then as early as possible, and be sure to have a year's stock of it on hand, well seasoned and under cover. A farmer who has dry wood always on hand in abundance, will usually be found to be successful in whatever he undertakes. Success depends largely upon attending to little things at the right time. From ten to twenty acres of wood-land well taken care of, a farmer can often get a very large part of his fuel, and still have a supply of timber constantly on hand fit making many of the repairs required

on farm buildings and fences.

Many have argued that when a wood lot is cut, it should be cut clean, that the sprouts may all start up together. If a lot is to be used for growing fuel expressly, this may be the better way. We have a lot in mind of but a very few acres, that has kept a family constantly supplied with fuel for many years, and has as much wood standing now as any previous time. Just about as much is cut every year in one place, as equals the annual growth of the whole lot. In twelve or fifteen years the whole lot is cut over, and all the wood is thus burned the German. while young and sound, no loss from dead or rotten trees. Being cut so young the sprouts start and grow much more vigorously than from the old stumps of trees that are thinned out from a timber lot. We have much to learn in this country concerning the care of our for est trees. - New England Farmer.

SNEEZING.

A Curious Custom Imported from Continental Europe.

Seven Hungarians-four men, two

women and a four-year-old child-were

sitting at supper the other evening. when the child suddenly began to sneeze. Straightway all knives and forks were held in mid-air, all eyes were turned upon the afflicted one, all tongues poured forth a torrent of blessings. The child sneezed five times, and five times did her companions implore the Almighty to bless her. When the child's nostrils resumed their normal condition the knives and forks were aid on the table, the chorus of benedictions ceased, and the next act of the drama was eagerly awaited. It was a novel and curious one. The child folded her hands in her lap and, fixing her black eyes on each of her companions in turn, said slowly and earnestly "I thank you, mother; I thank you, aunt; I thank you, Louis; I thank you, Geysa; I thank you, Paul; I thank you, Stofano." Those addressed smiled and nodded and seemed peculiarly proud that the little one had been imbued cakes and other dainties on her plate might happen to sneeze in her presence, and to be sure to return thanks to all who asked God's blessing on herself. Should she fail to do so it was intimated that death by choking would probably be the result of such shocking ingratitude. The child listened to the good advice and then began to make havoc among her cakes. Feeling somewhat urious as to the origin of this custom, a Herald reporter sought enlightenment from a prominent Hungarian. "I do not know the exact origin," said that gentleman, "but I believe it is as old as the Hungarian nation itself. Other na-tions are accustomed to ask a benediction on whomsoever they may hear sneezing, but, except in the case of our people, I do not believe that they get any thanks for their trouble. It is a un'que custom, and is as prevalent to-day among all classes of the people in Hungary as it was hundreds of years ago."—N. Y. Herald.

-With the undoubted spread of education the American public is every day becoming more and more a reading public, and proportionately tle demand for written thought in small com-pass on political, historical or literary subjects by close thinkers and men of letters is steadily increasing, - Virginia University Magazine.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

-Statistics show that women graduates are about a year older than men on The colored people of Philadelphia have purchased ground on which to erect an industrial school for colored

children at a cost of \$100,000. -Bishop Lyman, of North Carolina, says he has ten colored rectors in that State satisfactorily ministering to con-

gregations of their own color. —The founding of St. Peter's College at Cambridge University, England, 600 years ago, was celebrated recently. United States Minister Lowell spoke for

Harvard. The Methodist Episcopal Church is going to start another university in Western Missouri or Eastern Kansas. A Kansas citizen offers \$500,000 if they will call it by his name.

—The Campbellite Church has pur-chased 18,000 acres of land at \$1.75 per acre, and taken up 20,000 acres additional near Redding, Shasta County, Cal., on which they intend to found a colony. The Campbellites of St. Louis are the prime movers in the enterprise. -Chicago Times.

The annual report of the Congrega-tional denomination in Vermont shows lumber, if cut soon after July, but the stumps sprout poorly at that the stumps sprout poorly at that there are seven associations, 113 churches and 9,328 members. Nearly all the churches have Sunday-schools, and some of them have two. The number of officers and teachers is 1,078, and of scholars 8,257.

-The rapidity with which Dakota is progressing may be judged from the fact that last year, according to the report of the Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, no less a sum than \$1.748,000 was avacated for public and \$1,748,000 was expended for public education. The wilderness is blossoming at a marvelous rate. - Current.

-"We are sorry," says the New York Independent, "that the managers of the New Orleans Exposition have decided to keep the exposition open on Sunday. This will expose the exposition, in this respect, to the condemnation of the great mass of the Christian people of this country, who regard Sun-day as a sacred day. It is a kind of liberality with regard to the Sabbath which we do not believe to be founded in truth or best for the moral interests of the people."

—At the late meeting of the California State Teachers' Association A. L. Bancroft delivered a lecture on a proposed new alphabet. The Sacramento *Union* says: "Previous to the address charts were distributed showing the proposed 'San Francisco alphabet for revised English spelling, 1884.' This shows a scheme of thirteen vowels, four diphthongs and twenty-four consonants. The system may be summed up practically in the statement that it is shorthand written in a long way. The characters, apart from the ordinary alphabet, resemble ordinary letters now in use generally. Mr. Bancroft explained the chart at length, and claimed for the 'San Francisco alphabet' a variety of advantages."

WIT AND WISDOM.

In condemning the vanity of . women, men complain of the fire they themselves have kindled.

-Professor-"Does my question embarrass you? ""Not at all, sir," replied

-Tin and brass do not go well together, says a scientific paper. Mr. Science, you're away off, It's always the fellow with brass that gets the girl with tin .- Yonkers Statesman

-Why is the gentleman called ; pawnbroker? Because the oftener you go to him the broker you get, and the broker you are, the oftener you go to him. This, also, will apply to any broker. Rise and sing.—Burdette.

-Roller skating:

"On the rollers he glides like the cars,
But an accident his happiness mars;
As so swiftly he sped,
He sat down on his head,
And he saw aboutten million **!" -Norristown Herald.

-A preacher noted for his originality enlightened his hearers one Sabbath by the remark: "A conclusive proof that God is benevolent is seen in the fact that He has placed death at the end instead of at the beginning of life."

-Little boy: How old are you, pa? Father: I will be forty-seven on my next birthday. Little boy: When is that? Father: The 22d of February. Little boy (surprised): Why, I thought that was Washington's birthday.—N. that was Y. Herald.

-Two Texas ladies were talking about the children. "How is your boy coming on at school?" "He is quite an artist. He is, drawing live animals." "So is my boy, Bill. He drew a cat up in a tree. He drew it all up by him-self, too." 'Did he use a crayon?" 'No; he used a rope."—Texas Siftings.

—'Husband, did you mail my letter?''

"Yes, my dear; had to run like fury to catch the first mail."

"Why, here it is in your pocket now."

"Hey? Um—a—yes; so it is—no, this isn't your letter; this is—that is, this isn't the one you wrote; this is the one you were going to write and forgot—" "John Henry!" "No, Mary, I didn't mail your letter." "Well, I'm awfully glad. I want to add a postscript."—Chicago News.

- "Papa, dear, do you know there is one place that I am constantly envy-ing?" "Aild what attractive spot is that, my daughter?' "It's Elizabeth," responded the ingenious maiden.
"Explain yourself, my child. My Greek
education was sadly neglected." "Well, papa, Elizabeth ought to be happy, for t's in a New Jersey all the time. another dawn this damsel had her garment and the old man had the bill .-N. Y. Graphic.

-Mamie Smith was incorrigibly good-natured, and was the sort of a jolly, fun-loving, and lovable little chit that it was next to impossible to punish when correction was necessary. After having exhausted other and ordinary available methods, one day her mother put her in bed at three o'clock in the afternoon, and kept her there supperless till next morning. When Mamie came down to breakfast she said, in her sweetest way: "Mamma, I do wish you would put me to bed every day at three o'clock, I get so beautifully rested."—
Harper's Razar. Official Paper of Chase County. W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

the homsteaders from Oklahoma on the ground that they are trespassers, isn't it the duty of the a very early stage of any Washington authorities to consider game the enemy may be play. legal steps for testing the rights of ing against the party. Here is the settlers? It seems to be a matter of doubt whether precedents in the settlement of new territory-in not given the Oklahoma settlers a certain warrant for their claims, the out as soon as others do, if not a land having been ended back to the years ago. It also seems certain that the homesteaders are not any more tresspassers than the cattle men who have fenced in the lands and have not been disturbed. Let the disputed points be settled in the courts-the true Anglo Saxon way of adjusting disputed claims The proceding .- Kansas City Star.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

were to make private terms with be the losers thereby." them for their fixtures and posibly for their good will, it has been discovered that the inclination is contagious. Senator Vorhees and Representive Steele, of Indiana, in must be a general ousting of officea visit to the Post Office Department and White House, discovered in their State. Postmasters
who believe they are marked for
warly decapitation, in a number of localities have selected their successors, and are preparing to help a fixed habit with them, and if rethem into the offices, provided tained in office under Democratic they will purchase the office fix- administration they would act as tures. In every instance the parties recommended are found to be believe they will be retained under the incoming Administration. In ment, and this can be done withsome instances the relatives of the ranks. To insure a successful adincumbents have been chosen, so ministration according to Demofice, and at the same time either ernment shall be manned as nearly make the transfers directly beneficial to the outgoing parties or

make the transfers directly beneficial to the outgoing parties or the co-operation of a Democratic member or Senator is often requiring ame Democrat. ed, and that is how Senator Vor hees (Democrat) and Congressman Steele (Republican) were brought number of fine illustrations accomwould like to resign, if they could have so and so appointed to suchas fixed a rule that he will fill no 393 Pearl Street, New York. vacancies made for the express

The Chase County Courant, metropolitan paper and the great Senator from Indiana made their discoveries; but the Courant is only a weekly Democratic paper, published in the far West, and can not expect people to pay much While the troops are driving attention to what it may have the good fortune to find out at

what the COURANT had to say, December 18. last; and you can judge Iowa, Kansas and Dakota-haze for yourselves whether or not the COURANT does not find some things little sooner, whether they be great | ebrate the 105th anniversary of the government by the Indians many daily papers or Congressmen or birth of Bobert Emmet, March 4th United States Senators.

"We have it from good author- tainment, ity that it is the case all over Kaneas that the Republican postmasters intend resigning before the 4th of next March in favor of weak- this Club. military should always be the last kneed Democrats so as to have resort, and especially when there is that kind of Democrats as posta question as to the justice of the masters in this State when Cleveland takes the Presidential chair. Gentlemen, this scheme will only committees for the entertainment, give your successors a short term and to report immediately. A special dispatch from Washington, D. C., to the St. Lonis of office and the pay that you Globe-Democrat (Rep.), Jan. 28, 1885, says: "Since the Globe Dem- sors are appointed, and you would tees: ocrat uncovered the schemes of do well to make haste slowly in certain Missouri Postmasters to re- this matter, as you yourselves only, Donald, Chas. J. Lantry, Thomas tire in favor of Democrats, who and not the Democratic party, will Frew, Jas. O'Reiley, H. A. Cham-

CLEAR THE DECKS.

Under the mildest construction of which Mr. Cleveland's civil service letter is susceptible, there venscroft and Dennis Madden. holders from every branch of the public service. The present inand false dealing that it has become spies between the two political camps and prove a hindrance to its success in the work of reformation. either Democrats or non-partisans, The test of honesty and compeor persons who for some reason tency should be rigidly applied in filling all offices under the governas to get persons who will be less cratic theory it is escential that evobjectionable to Democrate in of. ery department of the Federal gov-

keep the places in the families. To bave no fear that it will not be as successfully make these changes thourough as an effort at good

ALDEN'S JUVENIHE GEM. A large extra sheet containing a together. It is learned that quite panies number two of this juvena number of Postmasters in Indi- ile weekly. Grown tolks as well ana have arranged to sell their fix as young folks will find a good ing, February 6, at precisely 7 tures to the successors they have deal of amusement as well as wisselected. In some instances which dom in the "Fables" which the have come under the notice of the pictures charmingly illustrate, and Post Office Department, Postmast- in the contents of the paper generers who have not served half their ally. The large beautiful type in terms have indicated that they which the paper is printed and the form and size of page make the pronounce each syllable in spellwhole appearance delightful to the ing?" Yes; W. B. Gibson. No; ceed them. Should the frightened eye. There is abundant variety of officials succeed there would be story, ahecdote, history, facts in changes made in about half the nature and science, biography, and Post Offices in the country during poetry, and all so invigorating and the few weeks remaining of Pres- healthful in tone that parents and ident Aurthur's term. In some in- teachers. will give the paper hearty s'ances, too, it is suspected that welcome into homes and schools. there have been bargains and sales, The price 75 cents a year, with and the Postmasters who propose large inducements to clubs, places to go out are believed to be prom. it easily within reach of every ised compensation for manipulat home—and surely there ought to ing the arrangement. Upon all be such a paper in every home jobs of this character it is given out where there are children. A speciat the White House that the Pres. men copy is sent free to any appliident has put his foot down, and cant. John B. Alden, Publisher,

THE DEACON LETTUCE. purpose of defrauding Mr. Cleve- Readers of Mr. Harriss' "Walks and land out of appointments. Post- Talks on the Farm," in the Amer. master General Hatton announces ican Agricubturalist, know "The the same policy will be pursued as Deacon." He is a veritable dearegards appointments which are con, living on the adjoining farm. made direct by the department." He had a variety of lettuce, origin It is well that President Arthur ating in the neighborhood, which has put his foot down on all jobs had been greatly improved by of this kind; but is he not a little years of careful selection, and granted to citizens of Kansas, late in doing so? as have been the which Mr Harris has sent out to during week ending January 27, Globe Democrat, Senator Verhees his customers. Dr Sturtevant, of 1885, reported expressly for this paand Representive Steele in finding the New York Experiment Station, per by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of out about there jobs? but, as we speaks very highly of it in his re- American and Foreign Patents, said in the heading of this article, port. Rose Terry Cooke, the Well- 934 F Street, Washington, D. C.: at is better to be late in finding this thing out than never to have known at Now, if these parties had examined the files of the Courty parties of the Courty parties and the best kinds sent out by the ANT. A Courty part is best of the Courty parties at is better to be late in finding this thing out than never to have this thing out than never to have known at Now, if these parties had examined the files of the Courty parties and the best kinds sent out by the concentric rotary engine; Frederick Stange and Theoderic Stange and T away out West in Kansas, they would have seen the following, on the same subject, in that paper of December 18, 1884, nearly one

Emmet Club of Chase county met in the Opera House in Strong City, last Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, and transacted the following business, President Matt. Mc-Donald being in the chair:

On motion, Matt. McDonald was re-elected President for the ensu ing year, C. H. Carswell as Vice-President, and W. E. Timmons as Secretary.

On motion, Chas. J. Lantry was olected Treasurer.

On motion, it was decided to celnext, with an appropriate enter-

On motion, all members of the Burns Club of Chase county were admitted as honorary members of

On motion, the President ap pointed Dr. J. W. Stone, W. A. Morgan and John Madden as a committee to appoint all necessary

After consultation, this commitwould be getting until their success tee reported the following commit

> On Arrangements-Matt. Mc berlain and John Madden.

On Programme-Alex. McKenzie, W. A. Morgan, Chas. H. Carswell, P. B. McCabe, Dr. I. P. Ra-

Al. C. Burton, E. A. Hildebrand, Geo. McDonald, W. E. Timmons

were granted power to add to their committees, it necessary.

President.

Since the adjournment the Committee on Programme have agranged a programme which will be published in due season; and the Committee of Arrangements have fixed the price of tickets at 50 cents, each, or 75 cents for a lady and gentleman, and have made ar. rangements with Mr. Jas. O'Reiley whereby he is to furnish an oyster supper at 75 cents a couple to all who may desire it, the supper, however, to have nothing to do with

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following is the programme for the Teachers' Association to be held at Cedar Point, Friday even-'clock:

"What benefit should accrue from Associations?" J. C. Davis. "What work should be given to do to children who are too young Mann & Ferguson's to study?" Miss Ada Rogler. "Should children be required to

Miss Cieo C. Ice. "Good system of diagramming." B. F. Wasson.

"Should whispering be allowed in school?" R. D. Rees.

Select reading, Miss Emma Bai

Recitation, M188 Alice Rockwood. "How should we proceed to get he State Superintendent's Course of Study in general use?" Mies Cora Billingslæ.

"What is the reason education should advance in the following order? What? why? bow? J. M.

"What is Education?" Ira Bil-"Why do we educate?" L. A Louther.

"How should we educate?" I. C. Warren. Miscellaneous business.

MISS. ADA ROGLER, Conductress. MISS CLEO C. ICE, Secretary.

Query box.

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LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

J. G. McIntire, this committee to a. It subscribers refuse to take or neglect to take their paper from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered their paper discontinued

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4. It subscribers move to other places their paper discontinued their paper discontinued their paper discontinued their paper discontinued to take their paper discontinued their paper discontinued their paper discontinued their paper discontinued to take their paper discontinued their paper discontinued their paper discontinued to the paper discontinued their paper discontinued to take their paper discontinued to take

were granted power to add to their ommittees, if necessary.

Adjourned, to meet at call of the President.

6. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the postoffice—whether directed to his name or another s, or Whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

7. Action for fraud can be instituted actions any person whether he is responsible.

refuses to pay subscription.

8. The United States courts have repeatedly decided that a postmaster who not lects to perform his duty of giving seasonable notice, as required by the Postoffice Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the postmaster hable the publisher for the subscription price.

The Babyland for January? published by D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, Mass., subscription fifty cents a year, a nice little monthly magazine, is on our table.

Our Little Men and Women and Pansy, excellent little monthly magazines, for January, published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass., at \$1 and 75 cents, respec. tively, are on our table.

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The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1885.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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Local no sertion; an insertion; items unde	d 5 ce	nts a i	e for t	lack l	etter.	or fo

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	Lieutenant Governor A P Kladh
*	Faters 6 10 Allen
	Sun't of Pub. Instruction, . o il Lawneau
	Chief Justices Sup. Court, A H Horton
	Congressman, 3d Dist Thomas Ryan
	COUNTY OFFICERS.
	Aren. Minor.
	County Commissioners M.E. Hunt.
	County Treasurer W. P. Martin.
	County Clerk. A.P.Gandy. Register of Deeds. T.H. Grisham County Attorbey. E. A. Kinne.
	County Attorney
	Coroner C E Hait.
	CITY OFFICERS: Whitson
	Whitson

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Mayor	FFICERS. Whiteou
Mayor	U. U. W HIUSOI
Police Judge	F. B. Huni
Laure and So	T. O. Kelley
City Attorney	W. H Spanes
City Marshal	AA III. TT. DOGGO.
•	(J. W. Stone.
	J. M. Kerr.
	T M Cottle
Councilmen	J. M. Ittle.
	C. M. ALGIUS
	W. H. Holsinger
	TA Kinn
Clerk	A A NIBE
	O A Breese

Treasurer

at Dougherty's school-house on Foxereck. at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Covne branch, at 11, a. m.; third Sunday, at the Harris school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11, a. m.; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11, a. m.

Catholie—At Strong City—Rev. Guido Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holyday of obligation, at Sand to o'clock, a M.

Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Wareham Pastor; Covenant and business meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sunday in each month, at 11 a m. and 7:50 p. m., the Sunday—school, at 9:30 every Sunday.

Knights of Honor,—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each mouth; J. M. Tuttle, Dictator; J. W. Griffis, Reportor, Masonic — Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A. F. A. M. meets the first and third Friday. Masonic - Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A E & A M. meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J P Kuhl, Master; W fl Holsinger, Secretary.

Odd Fellows, - Angola Lodge No. 58 I O F, meets every Monday evening; c I manle, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary.

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

Subscribe for the COURANT

Mr. J W Ferry is quite sick.

St. Valentine's day next Saturday a week.

Mr. Pat. Ryan, of Bazaar, is lying quite ill.

Mr John Lee was dow to Emoria, Tuesday.

Dr. C. E Hait was down to Emporia, Tuesday.

'Squire F. Hunt was down to Emporia, Saturday.

Mr. C. H. Carswell made a visit to Emporia, Tuesday.

Mr. J. F. Kirker, of Quenemo, to their road.

was in town this week.

Mr. D. G. Groundwater was down to Emporia, Monday. L. W. Clay, of Strong City, was

down to Emporia, Saturday. Miss Roda Carey, of Kingman,

is visiting at Mr. J. N. Nye's. Mr. S. T. Bennett, of Safford,

was down to Emporia, Monday.

The Misses Lantry, of Strong City, were at Emporia, Monday. Master John McDowell has gone

to a commercial college in Illinois. Mr. Louis Matter, of Strong City, was down to Emporia, last Saturday.

The train known as the "Thunder Bolt" does not stop at Strong City any more.

Messers J. T. and Frank Wickersham, of Butler county, were in

town yesterday. Mr. Ed. C. Holmes' baby that

died on Sunday last.

gone about ten days. Messrs. J. C. Farrington and D. A. Park, of Elmdale, were down

to Emporia, Monday. John Madden, a daughter.

naugh, of Strong City, a girl.

Messrs. J. F. Ollinger and Willie Hillert left for New Orleans, Monday, to attend the World's Fair.

Married, in this city, by the Rev. W. B. Fisher, on Friday, Jannary 29, 1885, Mr. Francis M. Copeland and Miss Mary E. Fore man, both of Chase county.

The ground-hog came out of his hole on Monday and saw his shadw, got frightened thereat and went back, and of course we are to have six weeks more of winter.

Messrs, Geo. and Al. B. Burton, J. C. Lyeth and Chas. J. and Miss Luzzie Lantry, of Strong City, attended the big dance at Wichita, on Wednesday night of last week.

tion the fact that Mrs. F. P. Cochran gave some selections on the return, and stay a month, the purguitar, which were very much ap preciated by the audience.

We are in receipt of an invitat. ion to attend the Stockmen's ball Kansas fashion, for these tickets, and banquet to be given by the if so desired, read by Kansas City Chase County Stockmen's Associa- or St. Louis, or Memphis. Parties tion, at Central Hotel in this city, on Thursday night, February 12, severest frost of our windy winter,

The Santa Fe Railroad has now on sale at Strong City round-trip est of late years into a very pleastickets to New Orleans, via Kansas City, St. Louis or Memphis, at \$26.35, good for 45 days from date Lyeth. The Sar.ta Fe announces of sale. They will be on sale unil further notice.

At the recent meeting of the stockholders of the Strong City Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. N.
B. Johnson, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10
o'clock, a. in., every Sabbath; morning
service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath, class meeting, at 12, m.: service every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock.

M. E. Caurch South.—Rev. R M Benton,
Pastor; service, first Sanday of the month,
at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek,
at 11 o'clock, a. m.: second Sunday, at
the Strong City
National Bank the old Board of
Directors were re-elected; and Mr.
S. F. Jones was re-elected President, and Mr. B. Lantry was reelected Vice-President.

Messrs. C. P. Foster and S. B. National Bank the old Board of and starts out accordingly.

Hartman, of Gunnison, Col., on their way to the World's Fair, stopped off here, last week, to visit their old friend Judge S. B. Harvey, leaving for New Orleans, on Tuesday. They will return early next month and complete the purchase of two or three car loads of grade bull to take home with them.

Mr. J. H. Mayville, of Strong City, gave us a call a few days ago, exibited some of his fine samples of India ink and water color portraits. He informs us he is doing an extensive business in and around Cotton wood Falls and Strong City. As he is canvassing for a reliable louse, and his prices are the same for photographs of the same ze, we think parties who would ike to have work done would do vel to consult him.

A fast through-freight train now uns daily over the Santa Fe railroad, from California to Kansas City, at a speed of thirty miles per hour. The engines for this train are built expressly for draft and fast running combined, and work the air brakes. All trains, including the "Thunder Bolt," side-track for the "Cyclone" freight. The Santa Fe folks can never be found napping, and they will always be up to the times, if not ahead of them, in adding improved features

The Comanche County Citizen says: "The Citizen office is supplied with the best imposing stone in Comanche county. It is from the extensive stone quarries of John Emslie, at Strong City, Chase county; was dressed there, and is a daisy. Some of its old-time neighbors are doing service in the immense capitol building at Topeka; some orniment the beautiful Union depot at Kansas City, the Catholic Female college at Omaha, and some are used in all railroad buildings and bridges, from Kansas A position as clerk, by a young City and Atchison to the City of married man, who has had five Mexico." The imposing stone years' experience in the grocery used in the Cotrant office ever business, and can give good refersince its establishment is from the ences. Address same quarries, and it is as good now as it ever was, if not better

The great fair at New Orleans opened December 16th. It conwas born the 6th of last month, tinues until the end of May. A world's fair in winter, and at New Mr. B. Lantry took the Sunday Orleans, was a bright idea, for the evening train for Mexico, to be city itself and its surroundings are the most enjoyable in the world at that season. But a winter journey thither has never been so cheap until now. In view of the fair, and bell's. Born, in this city, on Saturday, the desire of many people to see it January 24, 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. if the circumstances are favorable, the Santa Fe road has supplied its M. A. Campbell's.

Born, on Sunday, February 1, agents with round-trip tickets 885, to Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Fos- which carry the purchaser to Kansas City, Saint Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and back, and give him a month or more to enjoy himself in, at nearly half fare. Persons who are thinking of making this journey, either for business or pleasure, can obtain all details by talking with Mr. J. C. Lythe agent

There are thousands of people, able pecuniarily and otherwise to enjoy it, who have never been offered an opportunity to pass a week or a month in the American tropics in winter. Now is the time, if ever. The World's Fair opened in New Orleans December 16th, lasting until May 31st, and the various railroads have taken the matter into consideration. The Santa Fe Road has supplied In our report, last week, of the its agents at every important sta-Burns festival we tailed to men- tion with a full line of round trip excursion tickets, on which to go chaser is charged about half fare. It is possible to combine business with pleasure, after the prevailing who are desirous of skipping the or of mixing Jnne with January and snow and flowers and the greatant decoction, may get all particulars by enquiring of Mr. J. C. that it is going to send people to New Orleans, now, or at any time during the winter, as cheap as they can be carried by any other line,

> NO DUTY ON FLOWER SEEDS In has seed catalogue for 1885, Joseph Harris says there is now no duty on flower seeds. He has just imported a fine lot of the choicest and best varieties from Europe, and has reducd the pricethus giving his customers the benefit of the change on tariff laws. Send for his new catalogue, with directions for cultivation. It sent free to all applicants. Address, Joseph Harris, Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.

THE ELECTION.

The election in this city and at Storng, last Tuesday, for township officers vesultad as follows

1	omcers resulted a	1011	ows.	
	Str	rong.	Falls.	Tot
1	For Trustee,			
	S. A. Perrigo,	106	25	1
	Geo. W. Crum	106	245	3
	For Treasurer,			
	H. N. Simmons,	213	270	4
	For Clerk,			
	W. M. Davis,	207	270	4
	For Constables,			
	W. H. Spencer,	107	243	3
	H. A. Chamberlai	n,122	202	3
	Gen. W Hill,	So	68	1
	S. J. Evans,	37	19	
	L. T. Simmons,	42	-	
	A. B. Watson,	17	-	
	The state of the s			

HANDSOME PRESENTS.

The question that has just both. ered the minds of the single men, as well as of those who are married, was, what they should buy for a Christmas present for their sweethearts, wives and daughters, and to be found in this market; also, a full settle this question Messrs. Johnston & Rettiger, the druggists, at Strong City, laid in a large supply of beautiful and novel Mexican Fil- them; and the best way to save igreed Jewelry of many designs, which they warrant to be pure gold and silver, and which they are now selling at reduced prices. They have also a handsome display of albums, vaces, oramental chinaware and other goods suitable for presents at any time of the year, and if you have not seen these goods, it will pay you to go and take a look at them, whether you buy or not. Be sure to go and see their Filigreed Jewelry.

WANTED,

J. H. WRIGHT, Matfield Green , Chase co., Kansas.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Boots and shoes at Breese's. For sale, at the ranch of John L. Pratt, on South Fork, forty head

of 2 year-old stock steers. Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour.

A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Camp-

A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC.

JOHNSON & THOMAS,

DEALERS IN

STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE, NAILS,

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OUR STOCK IS NEW.

Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

OHNSON & THOMAS

East side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

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Main Street

lank, hun-CONFECTIONARY gry - look why don't RESTAURANT you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restau rant and grow BAKERY.

My friend, thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

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RED FRONT Feed Exchange NORTH SIDE

PROMT ATTENTION ALL ORDERS.

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A car load of new improved Bain wagons just received at Hildebrand Bros. & Jones, Strong deo6tf

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

requested to call and settle.

For Sale, in this city, a frame house of three rooms, and eight lots on weich are eighty-seven fruit and forest trees. For terns apply at this office or to H. Bixby.

Any one desiring a sample copy of The LEAVENWORTH TIMES or circulars showing the wonderful premiums given by The LEAVENWORTH TIMES can have them by cutting contributed and the contributed and the contributed are contributed. on weich are eighty-seven fruit this office or to H. Bixby.

"A penny saved is a penny earned;" and the way to saye your pennies is to go to Breese's, where you can always get fresh, staple and fancy groceries.

The celebrated Walker boot, s J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

Doolittle & Son have the best and cheapest of boots and shoes to ine of furnishing geods, notions and groceries. A dollar saved is a dollar made; and you can't make dollars any easier than by saving dollars is to buy your goods of Doolittle & Son.

Persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settlle at once.

JOHNSON & THOMAS. All kinds of stoves at Johnson & Thomas's and they will be sold as cheap as dirt, if not cheaper. Go and get one or more.

You can get anything in the line of dry goods at Breese's. Go to Breeses for your fresh, stagle and fancy groceries and for

any kind of dry goods, and where you can get the highest market price for your produce. A car load of Moline wagons ust received at M. A. Campbell's.

Read the "Seed" ad. in another Go to Breese's for your foesh,

staple and fancy groceries, and where you can get the highest market price for produce. A team for sale; apply to E. A.

Good goods and bottom prices at

Meals 25 cents, at P. Hubbard's. next door to the Congregational church, and board and lodging \$3 week. Single meals at any hour. Fresh goods all the time at the store of Breese, the grocer. Pay up your subscription.

SEED Send 50 cents for the GOLDEN ear, and receive our premium packag ARDEN SEEDS, FREE Address Golden Farm Journal, Chapman, Kausas.

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The Leavenworth Daily Times is only \$5.00 a year. It is by all odds the very best daily paper in Kansas. To any one subscribing for the Daily Times and paying us \$5.00, we will send The Daily Times and the Courant both one year. By accepting this offer RANT DOIN one year. By accepting this offer you get your home paper and the best daily paper in Kansas, ONE YEAR, about the same you usually pay for two weekly papers. Subscriptions received at the COURANT office.

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Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. je5-tf

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YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

SAINT AND HERO.

Luntie, who are the heroes?
Tell me, or don't you know?"
looked up from my sewing:
"Mother and Uncle Joe."

Mother's eyes so peaceful Gave a reproving look. Esther, why don't thee answer? Read to her out of a book."

Dutifully I obeyed her, Read of the olden days; Of knight and bold explorer, And deeds that men will praise.

But mother has lain there suffering Without a word of complaint, Until—though she doesn't know it— She is our household saint.

And Joe? My darling brother! His love and strong ambition, And all his youthful pride;

Hid them away forever.
Thinking no one would see,
To care, as was just his duty,
For mother and Sue and me

And when that child is older,
I'll see that she shall know
That none of the saints and heroes
Equal mother and Joe.
—Anna S. Reed, in Congregationalist.

PINKY, WINKY AND KINKY. How They All Perished While Trying to Get Something Good to Eat.

Pinky, Winky and Kinky. Queer names, were they not? Yet I suppose that Pinky, Winky and Kinky were quite as happy as if their names had had been Tom, Dick and Harry. Perhaps happier, for Toms, Dicks and Harrys may be found in every town: but, Pinkys, Winkys and Kinkyswhere?

They lived-Pinky, Winky and Kinky in a queer little home. A safe, warm, snug little nest, hidden far away out of sight in a dark corner of the old attic. A nest! The attic! What! Mice?

Pinky, Winky and Kinky were mice? Yes. Nice, fat, sleek little mice were they, indeed. And Tom, Dick and Harry would have been funny names for three little mice; would they not? I smell food! I smell food! And almost in the same breath, with a sudden change Pinky, Winky and Kinky suited them if of tone, he whispered: "Look! look! how many much better; at least their parents! Quick! There they are!" thought so, and, as for Pinky, Winky in the same breath, with a sudden change end, chastened, refined. How many times we have all seen a nature rich, strong of the sudden change of the same breath, with a sudden change of the thought so, and, as for Pinky, Winky and Kinky, what did they care for names? What they wanted was a good

And how happy they were in their dear little home. And how Papa and Mamma Mouse had worked to make it nice and soft and warm, with wee bits of cotton-wool, stray feathers, shreds of cloth, bits of string, tiny bunches of hair, odds and ends, truly; yet they had pulled it about and picked it to pieces, and made it all up again so cleverly that it was so dainty and comfortable a little nest as a mouse could wish. Here Pinky, Winky and Kinky ate and slept and played. And how they did play, to be sure! What runs they had, what races they had up and down the rough, inner walls of the house. How they scrambled, how they scurried, how they squeaked with joy at the wild sport. And how much noise they made.

But, alas! alas! a sad fate was in store for Pinky, Winky and Kinky. And oh! how much sadder it seems when one thinks that, perhaps, they might have lived to a ripe old age if only they had done as they were bidden to do. And it came upon them in this way: One bright moonlight evening, when Pinky, Winky and Kinky had played all the long day and had gone to bed, oh! so tired and sleepy, Papa Mouse said: "I think I'll take a run "Poor creatures!" said Ann. "Poor life in this life is the whole family, I'm thinkin'!" abroad this fine evening: grand spread below, I'm told. There'll be rare pickings, I expect. So I'll go down and have a peep at it myself, and may be I'll bring up something nice for

a relish for you, mamma. "Yes; go by all means. It will do you good after being in all day, and the children so noisy. But never mind me. There's plenty of corn in the house. Try to get something nice for yourself,

So Papa Mouse ran off gayly, while

ing? Oh, dear! And Pinky, Winky and Kinky rubbed their sleepy little eyes and tried hard to make them stay

open. "Listen to me, children. It is the middle of the night and your papa is not yet home. Now, I'm going out to find him; but I shan't be gone long, and I don't want one of you to stir from the house till I get back. I'll give you a nice breakfast; but if you want anything to eat beforethen you'll find plen-

They promised to obey her. A nice breakfast. Think of it! What would breakfast. Think of it! What would she bring them? Crumbs? Cheese? What? And while they wondered and puzzled, lo! they fell fast asleep.

"Hillo! Wake up! Wake up!"

"Stop biting me so hard, Kinky!"

"O! Kinky! Don't!"

"O! Kinky! Don't!"
"Wake up, wake up, Pinky! Wake
up, I say, Winky! Here it is broad
daylight, and nobody home and nothing to eat."
"Why, where is mamma?"
"Where is papa?"
Pinky and Winky started up instantte and calculate a round in a bourildoxed.

ly, and looked around in a bewildered way. "How funny!" they said. "Where can they be? Mamma said she'd bring us breakfast. What shall we do? Where can she be?" "High time for breakfast, I should

think, " said Kinky. "I'm starving!" "So am I," agreed Pinky.
"Perhaps they're hiding," suggested

Winky.
So the three ran in and out of every hole and corner, every secret hiding-place, and peered into all the old and dusty and cobwebby trunks and boxes that were stowed away in the large attie chamber; but nowhere could they find papa or mamma. Then they crept back to bed again, scaree knowing what they did; for this was a terrible what they did; for this was a terrible experience. No papa, no mamma. What was going to become of them? They looked sadly at each other; they felt ready to cry, in their despair. Suddenly Kinky started up. "I know where they are!" he exclaimed. "I with him and turn the conversation into the character of the sharper of the stranger I am green to the character of the sharper of th wasn't asleep. I just pretended I was. I heard papa last night. That's just where they are!"

"Where, where?" "What, what?"
"Down below," and Kinky pointed, and shook his head sagaeiously. "Down there they've a feast. I heard papa say so. I heard him say there'd be rare nighting. Come on Pinky! Come or

so. Theard him say there doe rare pickings. Come on, Pinky! Come on, Winky! Come on, Winky! Come on, Winky! I'll show you the way. I shan't stay here and starve!"

"Oh! Kinky, you are so bold!"

"No, no, Kinky. You promised mamma to stay at home!" cried Winky.
"And there's plenty of corn." "And there's plenty of corn."
"Corn? Who wants corn? Not I!"

replied Kinky. "Come on, Pinky, and be quick about it, too." "O, Pinky; don't go! O, Kinky, how can you? Wait a little; they'll come soon," urged Winky. "Don't go and loave me." eave me.

"Don't be a baby. We'll come back

"Don't be a baby. We'll come back as quick as we can. Come, I know you want some breakfast. I'll find you some, and then we'll hurry back. Come, Winky; come with us."

Poor, distressed Winky yielded. She was hungry; she didn't wan't corn, if there was anything nicer; perhaps Kinky wouldn't gofar, and she couldn't contains the co there was anything nicer; perhaps Kinky wouldn't go far, and she couldn't stay behind all alone; so she yielded. Slowly and softly the trio crept down the familiar wall; down, down, till

they came to an immense place, chill and dark and still. "O, Kinky! do let us go back. What is this dreadful place? I'm so afraid!"

whispered Winky.

"Keep still," replied Kinky, roughly,
and biting her, as he spoke; for he, too,
felt a sudden tremor of fear. "What

over. May be we can find some food."
"Come on! come on!" cried Kinky,
joyfully. "I'll find you some breakfast

in no time." On they crept—Pinky, Winky and Kinky—over the cold stone, over piles of rough rocks that blackened their little feet, over soft, yielding masses of

"Papa!" "Mamma!" burst from Pinky and Winky, as the three made an instantaneous rush for their parents.
"Oh, dear! Why don't they speak for

"What can the matter be?" "Why don't they turn around and give us something to eat?" cried Pinky, Winky and Kinky, as they tried in vain to attract their parents' attention. In vain they ran up to them and touched them; in vain they called to them, and frisked about them; all in vain. Papa and mamma, who had always heard

cry Winky!"

Pinky and Winky ran to his side and then 33440 DAIGA 1018A

"Well, well! Did iver I see the lo kes!" said Bridget to Ann. "It's but the night I set the trap. I've been

little creatures!'.-Mary A. Sawyer, in N. Y. Independent.

The Golden Rule.

Two young lads left by one of the seagoing steamers a few years back. They went to a country on the other side of the globe. From the one came home to his parents hardly ever a letter. Mail after mail came in, but the letter the she—the poor, anxious mamma—made sure that her little ones were asleep, and then curled herself up and went to sleep likewise.

What had happened? What was the matter? Why was mamma poking them so roughly? Why was she waking them? Listen! What was she saw ing them? Listen! What was she saw in the same and the same a old people looked for from their boy from him in which he told them all his state. That letter was a weekly joy in the family into which it came. You could see a smile going over the face of the mother as she took it up and said: "It is from Jack." Ay, Jack had got the Golden Rule by heart. He had said to himself: "If I were at home and had a mother's or father's love for my boy, I should wish him to write to me." And just that was the difference between the two young lads I have introduced to you. The one obeyed, the other disregarded the Golden Rule.

the moral fiber, to blunt the keenness of moral perceptions, to make conscience tolerant of evil, even if it has no disastrous effects on outward action.

Of course, here there are exceptions again. Not every prosperous man is spoiled by his prosperity. We have in mind men and women who have made the noblest use of the prosperity God has given them, who have overcome the temptations of their lot, and in rectitude of conduct and purity of character leave nothing to be desired by the most exacting moralist. Yet they are exceptions.

RETIRED FROM POLITICS. Why a Citizen of Wyoming Decided It Was Not Healthy to Discuss the Political Sit-New Offend.

A politician and a quiet-looking per-son sat at a table in the Griswold House dining-room, last night. The politician turned to the unassuming stranger and asked:

"What do you think of the political situation?' "I have retired from politics. I never

discuss it any more."
"Retired? May I ask when?" "Retired? May I ask when?" a "You may. I was out in Wyoming a month ago, and a dozen cowboys and myself were attempting to discuss the merits of the National candidates. I touched upon the brilliant war record of Logan, when a cow puncher six feet five interrupted me by saying that it was a lie; Logan never saw a battle; he was a lie; Logan never saw a battle; he was a lie; Logan never saw a battle; he guide.—N. Y. Examiner. country.

"You denied it, of course."
The modest gentleman laid down his knife and fork, took a long draught of coffee, wiped his mouth, and then gazing long and earnestly at the politician, replied:

replied:
"Stranger, if you should ever talk politics to a gentleman in Wyoming with a very strong aroma of bovine about his person, and he should assert that Arthur and Jesse James played to other channels. Stranger, I am geing back to Wyoming. That's why am out of politics.—Detroit Journal.

MINIMALL WILL BE WELL.

All will be well. I heard this bigst assurance. Flung o'er the horders of the unseen spheres. It gave me faith and courage and endurance. To walk screnely on and meet the years. Like the sweet voice of some consoling spirit—Bown through the silence of the night it fell. My soul's fine car was rightly tuned to hear it:

"All will be well."

All will be well. Why should we ever doubt it?
There were no blunders in creation's plan.
When God's vast mind conceived, and went about it.
He was not aided nor controlled by man.
The stars that move in such immortal beauty Through their appointed pathways seem to tell
Our questioning souls, if we but do our duty,
All will be well. All will be well. Let not our hearts be troubled

Prosperity a More Severe Test of Char-

acter Than Adversity. The sight of one struggling with adversity always excites our pity, and demands our aid and our prayers. The sight of our neighbor's prosperity moves us to envy, if we are narrow-minded. or inclines us to congratulation if we are large-hearted. To rejoice with them region of fear. "What are you afraid of?"

"See, Kinky!" said Pinky, who had been cautiously smelling the ground. "See! It's light over there. Let's go over. May be we can find some food. "Come on! come on!" cried Kinky, joyfully. "I'll find you some breakfast ing to many until the riddle is read in plain words.

In the large majority of cases, especially with those who have a Christian hope and some Christian character, therefore I do not think about it." This intile feet, over soft, yielding masses of fine dust, on and on, till, all at once, was the bright light of day.

"Food!" cried Kinky, merrily. "Food! food! I smell food!" And almost in the same breath, with conditions of the confession of short-sightedness into the same breath, with conditions of the confession of short-sightedness into the first of the virtues. The third save. and with fortitude and patience the ills that God sends are suffered, if they may not be overcome. Character is strengthened, chastened, refined. How many times we have all seen a nature rich, strong, self-confident, perhaps self-willed and proud, so disciplined by suffering as to become radiant with Christlikeness—like Moses when he came down from the Mount, the face shone likeness—like Moses when he came down from the Mount, the face shone with a glory not of earth, a faint reflection of the new spirit within that has been born of affliction. The chastening had indeed been for the time grievous, but it has brought forth the peaceable fruits of righteousness.

It is true, and we do not ignore the fact, that affliction does not always have this effect. As some one has said, the same fire that melts wax hardens and mamma, who had always heard their lowest cry, made no sign, took no notice of them.

"Never mind, Winky, don't cry!" exclaimed Kinky. "I'll get you something to eat! Who'd have thought the sea calm, finds that it does not hold the sea calm, finds that it does not hold the sea calm, finds that it does not hold the sea calm, finds that it does not hold the sea calm, finds that it does not hold the sea calm, finds that it does not hold the sea calm, finds that it does not hold the sea calm. they'd be so cross and selfish? Don't him in the day of storm and stress, and goes on the rocks. But it is a poor sort "O, Pinky! O, O, Winky!" a second later he called. "Come here, come here! Breakfast, breakfast! Quick, Those who have the root of the matter. Those who have the root of the matter in them ride out the storm, battered by wind and wave, it may be, but safe. In spite of exceptions, experience confirms the poets words;

Sweet are the uses of adversity, Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous, Wears yet a precious jewel in his head." But experience equally teaches that prosperity is not so well borne, even by those who are sustained by Christian reverles, or in the contemplation of his faith and Christian faith and Christian faith and Christian faith and gross.

N. Y. Independent the temptations of prosperity are many and subtle. If there has been any under thought of his master's smiles? Is he veloped virtue in the soul, adversity veloped virtue in the soul, adversity may be trusted to bring it out; but if there has been any hidden vice of character in the heart, unknown even to its possessor, prosperity is all but certain to nurture it to full growth. The battle of one in adversity is largely and often wholly with things outside of one's real self; the conflict of the prosperous man self; the conflict of the prosperous man must be waged with foes within the citadel. Consequently, while many emerge from adversity not only un-harmed but positively ennobled and purified by the conflict they have undergone, prosperity seldom fails to relax the moral fiber, to blunt the keenness

> leave nothing to be desired by the most exacting moralist. Yet they are exceptions. The constant warnings of the Scriptures and the daily experience of every observing man testify to the fact that the tendency of worldly prosperity is to dehase character, to lead men to forget the life to come in their enjoy-ment of the blessings of this life. The Scriptures are full of comforting sayings addressed to the poor and dis tressed, and equally full of stern warnings addressed to the rich and prosper-

Prosperity, then, is a more severe test of character than adversity. Yet who of us would welcome adversity? And what one of us would seel alarmed at a sudden access of prosperity? This only shows how blind we are to our real dangers. We pray for our friends when losing by not implicitly trusting in Him they are in trouble, but when did we -Exchange.

THE COLLECTION. As Truly a Part of Worship as Prayer and

essential nature and significance. The minister too often seems to regard it as a matter of no consequence, or as a disagreeable duty which all would gladly shirk if it were possible. The people take their tone from the pulpit, and look out some small coin which shall the unfolding of them.—Prof. Agassiz.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT combine frugality with the semblance of duty performed. The time occupied in the collection is regarded as taken from the worship; it is as though the minister said: "Let us now suspend our worship, while we take up a collection." And the amount collected re-

fleets the estimate put upon the service. All this is wrong from beginning to end. If the collection is taken for a worthy, suitable, religious object, an object on which our Lord looks with approval, then the collection is absorlutely as truly a part of worship as prayer and praise and preaching. Under the Old Dispensation, no service was complete without an offering. And the offering formed an essential por-tion of the worship. So should it be with us, only as our light is clearer, as our cause for gratitude is greater, as our opportunities are larger, so our of-fering should be instinct with a fuller valet, to the study of politics. He subreverence and love, and should not be limited by the Mosaic provisions as to the Tenth.

If it were felt by all, minister and people, that this is an essential part of the public worship, a part to be held in honor, that the offering is made to God and in His presence, we have little doubt that this part of the service would be a sort of edification instead of weariness, that the sum of the offerings would be vastly increased .- National Baptist.

THE LIVING GOD.

Which of Four Philosophers Is Resting on the Solid Ground of Reality? Is God real? This is the question of the ages. Four philosophers are discussing it together. The first says: "There is no God." This is the atheist, whose folly has been condemned alik by inspired Scripture and by modern science. The second says: "I can not tell whether there is a God or not, and probabilities and turns them to the regulation of his practical life. The fourth says: "God is, I know Him." This is the apostle of religion, who declares unto us that which he has heard, that which he has seen with his eyes, that which he has looked upon and his l hands have handled of the word of life; that God is light-manifest, actual, real, as the sun in heaven. I need not waste time in proving that this last man is the only one of the four who has the Bible on his side, for surely if anything is plain in regard to this book it is this That it teaches the existence of a living and personal Deity, who may be really known by His creatures. But we can not pause here. We must go back of this. We have to ask which of these four philosophers has the facts on his side; which of them is resting, not on

To Serve God.

illusions and dreams, but on the solid

ground of reality. - Henry J. Van

Dyke, Jr.

What is a servant? Is he one who spends his existence in raptures, in thought of his master's smiles? Is he the steward who leaves his accounts in confusion; the porter who forsakes his watch, or the workman who sits down in the midst of his unfinished work to indulge in dreamy meditation on his own esctasies, or agonies, or apathies? Such with some, seem to be the perfect standard of a Christian; but is it the true ideal of a servant?

Judged by the laws of common sense, service is a practical, not sentimental thing; it consists in doing, not in feeling; and it is a solemn thought for us all, especially for those who have been taught that the mere experience of happy or sorrowful feeling is the sum of all religion, that none are seen in the courts of Heaven but servants—that is, those who are engaged in obedient activity. There, as the Lord's prayer has taught us, the will of God is done. His servants do it perfectly, because they love Him perfectly. It is in the very essence of love to labor. It never can be still, never can be useless, never can contain itself, never can spare itself, never cease to spend itself for the object to which it is devoted.—Baptist Weekly.

WISE SAYINGS.

-All that thou givest thou wilt carry away with thee. - Turkish.

God's presence is enough for toil and enough for rest. If He journey with us by the way, He will abide with us when nightfall comes; and His companionship will be sufficient for direc tion on the road, and for solace and safety in the evening camp. -Maclaren.

—There are few persons who really know the preciousness of the promises of God's word, because they have never tried them. God is ready to fulfill every promise He has ever made, and Christians do not know what they are -Exchange.

-"Thou God seest me" is the safeguard of prosperity, of life, of purity, of the soul itself. Public sentiment without God makes detection the only crime. Elementary education without the Bible opens the floodgates to immoral literature and educates the youth in ways of crime though far removed from the haunts of vice-Standard.

-I will frankly tell you that my ex There is one part of our public wor-ship which is systematically dishonered and degraded. We refer to what we commonly call "the collection," but what we would rather call by some name which would better indicate its into the regions of the unknown. Of

PRINCE BISMARCK.

The Chancellor is not avaricious, but

Characteristics of the Man Who Rules the

he is a Prussian, and the Pantheon destined for generous Prussians is known to be still waiting for its first guest. Without being avaricious, he is as fond of order, economy and regularity as the Great Frederick, and enters into details naturally suppose him a stranger. I have heard him relate, with the broad humor characteristic of him, that one of his former valets had begged him for a lease of an inn on his property at Var-zin. "As soon as he became the ten-ant," said Bismarek, "of the inn, which used to yield 2,000 marks, he bevalet, to the study of politics. He sub-scribed to all kinds of newspapers, and passed his time sitting in a large arm-chair reading them. When guests arrived he treated them insolently for disturbing him. He soon fell into disrepute as a surly landlord, and travelers took care not to enter the inn. He now earns scarcely enough to pay for his newspapers. As to myself, I shall have to evict him, for he has long ceased to pay his rent." And you could see that the loss of the rent affected him. Yet the tone was not that of a miser, but that of discontent at having his calculations deranged. Prince Bismarck leads a very method-

ical life, and in the country, as in town, no event is allowed to interfere with its regularity. His grand dinners are abundant, with mathematical sufficiency, without stint or waste. burgher, and the servants are methodical, attentive and silent. None of his bousehold ever commits the mistake of household ever commits the mistake of household ever commits the master in another's mouth. Nevertheless, many hand tooth-brushes are used by daily meals are those of a good family of the house has, so to speak, tacitly given him leave. All wait to see thou whether the Prince is in a conversational mood, and when he is pleased to speak all are hushed, not to lose one of his words. To this, in part, is due the they come from. They only stop long large number of words, anecdotes and dialogues attributed to him, for it has already long been customary for his listeners to treasure up every word he second-hand article, but "where iglisteners to treasure up every word he

utters. One of the Prince's characteristics is his love for a large dog, which he feeds himself-a dog, for intsanc, like the one that so terrified Prince Gortschakoff. The dog follows the Prince into his dining-room and stretches itself on the carpet. In the course of the in person cuts up the beef and prepares the food for the dog, which stands by, grave and attentive, pending the solemn preparation of its food. The Prince's log is never fed in any other way. Prussian race in its most elevated char-

If Bismarck is not close, he is not generous either. He does what he in the ordinary sense of the term, is too mild, unreflecting, effeminate a quality to enter into this colossal, rough hewn nature. He treats men too much like figures, to be added, multiplied and diaffection unmixed with dread and adheart comes into play, in him the master—nay, almost the tyrant—is to be found. His very affection bears the character of oppression, and no glove is thick enough to conceal the iron hand beneath it.

Yet, such as he is, this man is the most prominent, most striking figure of the age, and this is so true, that amid all the execration he excites, it is here

AN ODD INVENTION.

A Man Who Proposed to Place a Tele-graph Station in Midocean. The remarkable success of many in-

ventors who began without and previous knowledge of the subjects on which they were at work has led to the diffusion of the notion that for inventors, at least, ignorance is bliss. People who have talked even with inventors of some note have very often talent who knows nothing of a process ty, the ugly old thing." of manufacture is more likely, because long engaged in the business. Only the Examiners in the Patent Office at Wash- | are considered." ington and the various patent solicitors know about the astounding results of the labors of the unprejudiced inventor. The idea that a previous lack of knowledge is a benefit to the inventor leads your part towards sending it. hosts of men to suppose that such ignorance is the only requisite for the successful inventor. As a result, it is probable that would-be inventors waste thank you for the suggestion? I will much more money than successful inventors accumulate. The most inter- "Yes; but then what?" esting chapter, to the ordinary reader, in a recently published history of rail-roads was the chapter devoted to the coat and explain it to her."—Philadelodd railroad inventions which had little phia Call. or no practical value. A similar chapter could be written in the history of the merchant marine. There was a man who, a number of

the number of steamships that became feet long, by 36 feet in diameter. This eylinder was to be divided by bulk-heads into three sections. One was to be arranged for ballast, so as to float the celinder in a vertical position. The middle section was to be filled with cork shavings, so that in case an ocean marked that the applicant came from a marked that the applicant came from a wery long-lived family.

"O, you see, sir," replied he, "my living," would be aged as there put down."

"Exactly—I understand," said the applicant came from a wery long-lived family.

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racer ran against it and pierced the shell, it could not fill with water. third section, which was to project above the water, was to contain the living rooms of the station men, and, above all, 140 feet from the water line there was to be a great lamp to serve as a beacon to the passing mariner. Having completed and launched the cylinder, the inventor proposed to tow it to the place selected and there anchor Great Frederick, and enters into details it with four steel ropes two inches in of housekeeping to which one would diameter, secured to anchors weighing 200 tons each. The plan was feasible the inventor said, when the water did

not exceed one mile in depth. What would be done by those who were in the station in case a big iceberg swept up against it in a gale of wind was not stated in the circular which appealed to the public to take an interest in the invention. Neither was there a statement of the force of the waves, which sometimes reaches 6,000 pounds to the square foot. As the exposed surface of this cylinder would be equal to a flat surface of 5,220 square feet, the strain which would eventually come on a single steel rope two inches in diameter would be 15,660 tons If the cylinder did not give way under the blast the ropes would, and the floating lighthouse would go dancing over the waves like a will-o'-the wisp, or an enormous traveling buoy.—N. Y. Sun.

SECOND-HAND TOOTH-BRUSHES. Revelations That Will Not Be Conducive to Cleanliness

Americans, as a rule, do not take kindly to second-hand articles, but, notwithstanding this prejudice, they use them many times without their knowledge, For example, a man would as second-hand tooth-brushes are used by thousands of unsuspecting New York-

Very few persons who purchase fine tooth-brushes at low prices know where enough to think that they have found a norance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise.

One of the ways by which hotel chambermaids make extra money is by makes his constant companion and collecting the tooth-brushes which are left in the rooms by forgetful guests. Thousands of them are collected in the hotels of this city every year and again placed in a sphere of usefulness by enterprising chambermaids and dealers. There are several buyers who alrhost meal the butler brings a large piece of boiled beef on one plate and bits of soaked bread on another. The Prince hotels and lodging-houses in search of these toilet articles, which are known to the trade as "seconds."

For a fine tooth-brush which originally cost from 50 cents to \$1 and is still in good condition, the collectors There is something noteworthy in the pay five cents, while inferior brushes, habits of this man, who personifies the or those which are a little the worse for wear, bring only two or three cents each.
The majority of the brushes collected are of good quality and show no marks of use, save, perhaps a little yellowness deems right, and expects everyone to do also what is right by him. Generosity, there is no toilet article about which its there is no toilet article about which its owner is so particular as the brush with which he cleans his teeth, and as soon as it shows traces of wear it is dis-

carded. An industrious chambermaid who has charge of a large number of rooms can vided at will, to entertain any tender feelings toward them. He aspires less to rule them by gentleness than by the discourse and the second of the second o vigorous ascendency of his genius, and even an umbrella, is forgotten with such he would not be greatly flattered by an ease as a toothbrush. Of course, the larger the hotel the greater the collecmiration. Even on the rare occasions tion of tooth-brushes, and many eco-where, in other men, what is called the nomical chambermands add from 50

a large bundle of brushes he returns to his little "repairing" room and begins operations. Each brush is plunged into a strong solution of chlorate of lime, which in an hour or two makes it as considered mean by his very enemies to treat as the Reichstag has done one of the monuments of the century.—Cor. which in an hour or two makes it as white as snow. Every blotch and dark line on the bone handle has disapline on the bone handle has disap-peared, the bristles become as bright and glistening as when they were new, and the brush is in fact completely rejuvenated, then the brush is thoroughly washed in clean cold water and carefully dried. Within a week afterward it has probably been resold and is again in use, perhaps in New York City, perhaps in Chicago, or some other Western city, where it has been sent as a "superior imported article."—N. Y. Tele-

Knew His Weakness.

Mrs. Winks-"No, I won't invite heard them say that a man of native that stuck up Mrs. De Rich to my par-

Mr. Winks-"But according to the unprejudiced, to evolve a new and better process than a man who has been personal dislike will not excuse you, as you will see when all the circumstances "Dear me! Is there no way out of

> "None. The invitation must be sent, and you must have proof that you did

"I'll give it to my husband to mail, and next spring I'll find it in his over-

If Living

In all policies of insurance these. years ago, was concerned greatly about among a host of other questions, occur: "Age of your father, if living?" "Age disabled in midocean, and had to make of your mother, if living?" A man in a port under inadequate sail, to the great discomfort of all on board. To made his father's age, "if living," one mitigate these evils he decided that a hundred and twelve years, and his midocean telegraph station ought to be mother's one hundred and two. The established near the track usually fol- agent was amazed at this, and fancied lowed by transatlantic steamers. He proposed to make the station of sheet steel, the form of a great cylinder, 290 feet long, by 36 feet in diameter. This very long-lived family.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-A ration of oats daily is good fo young horses. - N. E. Farmer -It is a mistake to labor when you

are not in a fit condition to do so. -A few hogs are indispensable on the farm where economy is the rule, to consume the waste slops around the house and dairy.—Western Rural.

-Mr. J. B. Olcottt expresses the opinion that the farmer who sells at wholesale and buys at retail prices must needs purchase little or make up the difference by over-work.—N. Y. Tri-

-Almond candy: Proceed in the same way as for cocoanut candy. Let the almonds be perfectly dry, and do not throw them into the sugar until it approaches the candying point.—Detroit Post.

-This country is the granary of the world, and the enormous agricultural wealth is the foundation of America's prosperity and our fertile soil supports a number of foreigners equal almost to the population of the United States.

For fancy work we find peacock feathers among the favored decorations. They are used on panels, lambrequins, table scarfs, etc., and are painted, embroidered and the real feathers applied with very artistic results. -N. Y. Post.

-Water and boring insects cause rapid decay of wood, and wounds from cutting off limbs furnish favorable openings for destructive agents; therefore, all wounds should be thoroughly protected by a coat of varnish or paint to keep water out until the entire wound becomes covered by new wood.-Albany Journal.

-Parsnip stew: Three slices of salt pork, boil one hour and a half; scrape five large parsnips, cut in quarters lengthwise, add to the pork and let boil one-half hour, then add a few potatoes, and let all boil together until the potatoes are soft; the fluid in the kettle should be about a cupful when ready to take off.—The Household.

-No farmer can afford to purchase flour for his family or pork or potatoes or apples or any of the necessaries or luxuries of life that his farm will produce. The farmer, besides being a "producer," is a great consumer; and it is important to him that he purchases his goods at "first cost," which he probably will not do if he does not raise them. - N. Y. Herald.

-A Maine Farmer correspondent, looking toward the future of American husbandry, gives three hints for the benefit of the boy in agriculture: "He should have something to raise himself, and should lay out the money he receives for it, so as to learn the proper use of it. He should be sent to market, so that he may learn to buy and sell. He should be taught the principles of fair dealing.'

THE FARM WAGON.

Suggestions Relative to an Indispensable Article of Farm Economy.

You have a new wagon, have you? I am glad of it, for farmers, like most other persons, like to have new things around them, and especially so if the new is better than the old. Let us look the wagon over. The box is a stout one; but there should be an addition made to it not only as a strengthening, but as a means of preservation, therefore what I suggest is directly in the line of economy, for whatever makes a apart. Then serew it to the upper will find it a paying investment.

hard wood which fasten under the box toward the rear of it, by a rod running across, and are held up by hooks which hang in the box. I do not like this.

Well because such a seat, Why? Well, because such a seat, though springy, and easy-riding, is attached to the box in such a way that the weight of two or three persons in it gives it a swaying motion which racks the hox and soon splits it. The best buggies under them-the seat-springs which have an up-and-down motion, but no side sway and no pressure on the box beyond that of the weight they sustain. A seat with these springs can be removed in a moment, and alone. The other seat can not be easily removed, and two persons' help is neces-. sary to make the work at all easy. The seat with springs under it is not in the

Have you side-boards to use on the box in harvest time? You ought to have. You will find them extremely handy many times during the year when you have a bulky load to draw. You can make them yourself. The blacksmith can put some iron on the box into which to slip the strips at the end and middle of the side-board. With them it will be easy to pile on and draw a much bulkier load than you could without them, for without them your load would be in danger of losing a share of itself, on rough roads, or clocks should be made to beat the

spokes, to prevent the next rain from soaking in. Oil the axles frequently, and always use a good lubricant. Poor axle-grease should always be avoided. It damages the wagon, for it is never of any benefit, and the use of it leads the farmer to think that he is caring properly for the wagon's welfare, and the first he knows the axles are worn and cut with friction. Get something gummed over with sticky substances.— E. E. Rexford, in Western Plowman.

LIVELY FOR A FEW MOMENTS. Why a Nervous Little Man, Who Had Much

Trouble in Catching a Stage, Left It. A small and nervous man stood on the corner of Broadway and Chambers street yesterday signaling stages which passed rapidly up-town. Every one has observed the total blindness of the average stage-driver when one wishes to catch his eye, and the extraordinary manner in which he pursues a man who is anxious to escape a ride in a stage. After a number of vain efforts the small man started in pursuit of a particularly active stage. The stage had a good start of him, in the first place, and the cartmen and truckmen on Broadway were facetious; the result was that the unfortunate man plowed, slid and stumbled the whole length of the block be fore he landed on the muddy steps of the stage. After pulling very violently he succeeded in getting the door open and stepped up in the stage. At this instant the stage stopped suddenly. The man shot forward, and after several collisions fetched up at the head of the stage and wormed his way into the seat. The stage remained perfectly still for some time after he was seated, and ther started ahead. This is the habit or stages. Then the arrival put his fare in the box and attempted to ask the driver where Spring street was. It was not a success. No man has ever yet had a satisfactory conversation with a driver through the pigeon-hole of a

The nervous little man then sat down looking very red and very much out of breath, but suddenly sprang up again, made wild gestures toward a big express wagon which was passing, and attempted to open one of the windows. It was not until he had nearly ripped the fastenings off that he discovered that the window was nailed up. The other passengers watched his efforts at the window with languid interest. Finally he scrambled down and began to struggle with the door. After a great effort he succeeded in sliding out sideways and climbing down the slippery steps to the street. Then he ran along the sidewalk, making the same wild gestures to the expressmen, who looked at him stolidly and continued to rumble heavily up Broadway. After the little man had rushed along frantically for three blocks the expressmen took pity on him and drew up to the curb.
"Whad's up, Willie?" asked the

driver, with great concern; "did yer wanter ride up town?" "N-no," gasped the man; "I only

"P'raps you'd like ter ride on the purty brown hossie," suggested the other expressman, facetiously.

said the little man, who was now quite plaintive and very much out of breath; "I simply want to tell you that you dropped your delivery book some blocks back there. I saw it from the stage window, and I ran after you to tell—" to tell-

Upon this the truckman cursed him with fluency and vigor for not telling him sooner, and turned back to look for the book, while the little man turned up town with a look on his face of one who loves his fellow-man. - N. Y. Sun.

24 O'CLOCK.

A New Dial-Division for Our Watches and Clocks.

Now that the nations have adopted the plan of a "universal day," beginmachine last longer saves money for ning for all the world at Greenwich which interests all humanitarians, and you. Get a strip of heavy band-iron as midnight and counted from zero up to a favorable solution of which would be wide as the box-boards are thick, and twenty-four hours, a new dial-division very gratefully received by the pubhave holes drilled in it about six inches for our clocks and watches has become a great desideratum. The inventor who edges of the box all around. If you do not do this your box will soon be marred devises a simple and perfectly clear and broken into on the edges by heavy method of indicating to the eye and ear articles like boards, pieces of timber, or machinery which may be loaded into the wagon. With this strip on a box, the edges can not be injured easily. It will cost a few shillings, but it will and walk over how more durable and walk over how were how were how the hour reached by watch and clock, respectively, will be a public benefactor. It will be manifestly unsatisfactory to have our clocks striking walk of the hour reached by watch and clock, respectively. make your box more durable, and you expensive to have our watches reconstructed to mark twenty-four hours What kind of a seat has the wagon?
Oh, the old-fashioned spring-seat in which the springs are long strips of hard wood which fasten under the box

Structed to mark twenty-four hours by a single revolution of the hour hand. In respect to public clocks it would be very objectionable to have the dial divided into twenty-four parts, because by a single revolution of the hour hand. out tedious mental effort, and it would

be, on artistic grounds, objectionable.

To meet these difficulties, it has been well suggested by Mr, Hopkins, an English scientist, that the hours should be contained in one circle, as now; but, instead of being numbered consecutively from 1 to 14, they might be arranged in Roman numerals, as at present, and, if figured alternatively, would way as the one with spring-bars is, and is not as likely to break down.

be almost, if not quite, as distinct as on the faces of our present style of clocks. Thus, the hours 0 (the midnight of the world's initial meridian), 2, 4, 6, etc., would be shown in figures, but the intermediate or odd hours, as 11, 13, 15, etc., could be distinguished by an arrow head or circular dot. At regards striking the hours the strokes might be confined to twelve, as now, but the hours from thirteen to twentyfour might be distinguished by being preceded by two strokes in rapid succession. In lieu of this plan for striking the hours, it has been proposed that when driving fast.

Of course, you want your wagon to look well? Then you must have a shed for it, and keep it housed from storms and the hot sun. If it gets wet, as complicated that, perhaps, the best the effluvia from their droppings before means of settling it would be to call a it can reach their nostrits. A stable in to discuss the subject in all its bearings,

-There is a large amount of argument condensed in the following: The with a view to applying a remedy with final end of all cattle is the butcher's more boards and batters. Loss is inyou know to be good, or use tallow or lard, applying it as often as you think necessary. Never let the axles get makes the most beef with the least There is nothing more economical than amount of cost is the most profitable .-Troy Times.

and to give the world the result of their deliberations.—N. Y. Herald.

THE INSECTS.

The Winter the Time to Look after the

When the fruit has been gathered in the fall, there are hundreds who never even hotice their trees until the beauty of the spring bloom attracts their attention; and when the insects begin to prey upon the trees or fruit, they hustle about often to little purpose. The winter is the time to look after the eggs of destructive insects. The trees should be carefully examined, and the insect eggs destroyed. The eggs of the tent caterpillar will be found cemented together in large numbers; beneath the outer bark, in little slits, will accept this, although he would have be found the tree hopper's eggs, and upon the twigs of the last year's growth will be found the eggs of leaf ice. These should all be destroyed, and if any of them that are on the twigs are not to be destroyed by crushing, the twig should be cut off and burned. The leaf crumplers, drop worms, eocoons, etc., should be taken off; in fact the trees should be cleaned. Old trees that have been sadly neglected, until they are covered with rough bark, will often be benefited by scraping, though as a rule trees ought not to be thus treated. If trees are washed after the warm weather of spring begins, say from the middle of May to the middle of June, with a strong alkaline wash, they will not become covered with rough bark, and the insects which find shelter beneath such bark, will be avoided. The flat-headed apple tree borer espe cially will be met with a remedy. may be well to remark in this connection that if the soil, a little of it, should be removed from about the trees in the spring, and sufficient lime or ashes filled in to come a little above the surface about the tree, it will do a great deal toward preventing the depredations of the round-headed apple free borer. This is a terrible pest in the orchards of the Northwest, and the trees ought always to be examined for borers in September, and the young borers—the larvæ—if they are found killed.

The flat-headed borer, to which reference has been made, or its larvæ, is not only found in the trunk, but also at the base of the larger branches, near sun scalds, or wounds and at the base of dead limbs. When they are found on discolorations of the bark, as they will sometimes be found, they may be removed by taking off a thin shaving of the bark, and that should be done in August or September. Sometimes the larvæ penetrate deep into the wood, and when that is the case we should not advise cutting them out. The cutting will do more harm to the tree than the borers will. The fruit grower must keep up a steady warfare against in sects. A large part of the difference between fruit growing now and fruit growing a half a century ago is that there is now a determined search for insects, while then no attention was paid to the orch ard. Even in our boyhood's days we can remember scores and scores of or chards that never had anything done to them from the time they were set out until they died or were living worthles lives .- Western Rural.

KILLING ANIMALS.

How Live Stock May Be Painlessly Slaugh tered.

The question of reducing the slaughter of animals to a painless death is one lie at large. One Dr. B. W. Richard. calls a lethal chamber, which can be filled by means of stoves, with carbonic oxide. The chamber is made of double terspace being closely packed with sawinto a cage, which is then put into the chamber by means of slides, and the door closed. In order to know when the narcotized animals have ceased to breathe, a bamboo stethoscope, long and trumpet-shaped, is used, by which the continued breathing of even a single animal can be detected, and the strength to the conductor .- Wall Street News. of the narcotic increased, or, if need be discontinued altogether. Dr: Richardson has not experimented with any animals larger than sheep, but with them he was perfectly successful, and found they could be put to sleep before slaughtering with great rapidity, and that no evil result whatever was produced in the flesh, in the way of unfitting it for food. The objection to retention of blood, it was found, did not obtain, the animals in the narcotic state yielding up blood just as freely as in the ordinary way when no narcotic is used. The process, according to the doctor, was equally applicable to swint, calves and fowl, but in regard to oxen he did not yet see his way to its immediate application. He did not despair in time plication. He did not despair in time the did not despair in time of the did not desp of utilizing electricity in the killing of the larger animals. - National Live Stock Journal.

Ventilation of Stables. There is a great deal of cheap talk about ventilating cow houses and stock barns, but the great trouble with such buildings is an excess of rentilation It is only making a bad roatter worse to put a ventilator on a barn in which every gust of wind is felt in the stables, and manure freezes fast to the floor. If a stable is in fact made so tight that its conference of clock and watch makers which air circulates so freely as to keep the temperature down, is already too much ventilated. It is a good plan, in these days of cold and highwinds, to look carefully round the stable to see how the automatic ventilation is carried on more boards and batters. Loss is incomfort, especially for milch cows. --

LUCKY.

low Two Gentlemen Became Rich Because They Couldn't Help Themselves. It was only the other day that I heard of a good stroke of luck from this source. Colonel Leggett, son of the once patent commissioner of that name some years ago. He had one day for a client a poor fellow who had some improvement on railroad brakes. He was unable to pay Leggett's bill, which was not over one hundred and fifty dollars. So he gave Leggett a small share in the ownership of the invention. The lawyer good naturedly agreed to accept this, although he would have much preferred the money. He heid began the practice of patent law here much preferred the money. He heid on to what he thought was mere worthless paper for over a year, and then in the sudden turn of fortune that sometimes hunts up people, whether they deserve it or not, he was able to sell his share of the invention for one hun-

dred and fifty thousand dollars. William Blair Lord, a Washington reporter, died a few days ago. He was quite a rich man when he died. Reckoning his private income, fifteen thousand dollars, at therate of six per cent. his property was worth two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This fortune was made in a queer way, showing that after all mere luck has more to do with money-making than any other element. About the time of the war a friend of Lord's came to him and asked him to go in with him and make an investment in the purchase of a street railroad charter in Rio Janeiro. Street railroads were then unknown in the Brazilian capital. The first company organized had failed for lack of funds after getting a favorable charter. Lord's friend thought there would be money in the purchase of the charter. His plan was to go on and organize a new company. Lord in
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "There is nothing to be compared with them."—Rev. O. D. Watkins, Walton, Ind. Sold only in boxes. vested \$1,200 in the charter without really knowing one thing about the merits of the investment. The company was soon organized and Lord was given a block of stock for his interest in the charter. For over ten years his investment has brought him in an annual income of \$15,000. This, added to his income of \$5,000 a year as house reporter, has enabled the veteran reand no children dependent upon him. Washington Cor. N. Y. World.

English Railways and Their Cost.

There, is probably not one American in a thousand who has any idea of the immense capitals of the leading railways nor of the vast number of miles some of these companies work in a country of seemingly very limited extent. Here are a few specimen figures from the field in question: Great Eastern, 1,015 miles; capital, \$185,-000,000. Great Western, 2,239 miles; capital, \$40,000,000. Lancashire & Yorkshire, 491 miles; capital, \$180,-000,000, London & Northeastern, 1,508 miles; capital, \$280,000,000. This will do; but there are many more lines that come well up to this line of figures, for the aggregate capital of the railways of the United Kingdom is \$3,839,000,000. All the railroads in Great Britain stand to-day at an average cost of \$204,000 per mile and pay five per cent. on the investment. The average cost of all railroads in existence in the United Kingdom to-day is \$59,409 per mile.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

-Won't he heard from: "Ves friends, yes!" he thundered, as he waved son, London, Eng., has devised what he his arms around and grew red in the face. "These railroads are the leeches of the land! They are sucking the life blood of industry! If elected to the walls of well-seasoned timber, the in Legislature, my first and last and greatest effort shall be directed to putting dust. The animals to be killed are shut into a cage, which is then put into the chamber by means of slides, and the for the capital the other day, and a crowd was at the depot to cheer him off. "Yes, my friends, we will humble this monopoly!" he said from a rear plat-form; and then taking a seat in the car he got his railroad pass ready to show

> -Fashionable ladies who get themselves talked about by doing eccentric things are no longer said to be crazy. Their trouble is boldly said to be malaria .- N. Y. Herald.

-Eight little bootbiacks, who had beat their way from New Orleans, arrived at Los Angeles, Cal., recently.

KANSAS CITY, January 31.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

ı	No. 3		56	0		57
۱	Rejected		42	0		431/4
9	CORN-No. 2		30	60		311/4
8	OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2 FLOUR-Fancy, per sack		26	340		271/2
1	RYE-No. 2		58	(0)		59
1	FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1	50	0	1	55
H	HAT-Darge Daied	8	00	@	9	50
1	BUTTER-Choice creamery		29	60		30
1	CHEESE-Full cream		12	. 00		13
١	EGGS-Choice		29	6		80
1	PORK-Hams		10	(0)		1034
1	Shoulders		5	@		514
9	Sides		6	0		7
ł	LARD WOOL-Missouri, unwashed.		7	0		71/4
1	WOOL-Missouri, unwashed.		15	0		16
ı	POTATOES-Neshanocks		50	0		53
9	ST. LOUIS.		-			
1	CATTLE-Shipping steers		25	@	5	75
ı	Butchers' steers		00	@		
8	HOGS-Packing and shipping		60	@		75
1	SHEEP—Fair to choice		50	60	4	00
1	FLOUR-Choice		10	(0)		20
ı	WHEAT-No. 2 red	0	86	@	. 0	87
4	CORN-No. 2		36	@		361/8
1	OATS-No. 2		30	6		301/6
1	OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2.		65	(4)		66
8	BARLEY		60	(0)		80
ı	BUTTER-Creamery		28	6		31
1	PORK	10		400	10	
1	PORK COTTON—Middling	14	10	200		101/
8	COTTON—Midding		10	(3)		10/2
ı	CATTLE-Good to choice		-	_		
1	HOCE Packing to choice		20	0	9	60
1	HOGS-Packing and shipping		55	@		4 95
1	SHEEP-Fair to choice		50	0		50
ı	FLOUR-Winter wheat	4	00	@	4	
ı	WHEAT-No. 2 red			1200		82
1	No. 3		72	0		73
1	No. 2 spring			400		77%
1	CORN-No. 2. OATS-No. 2.			400		37%
1				200		30
1	POPK Now Wood	10		200	10	64
1	PORK-New Mess. NEW YORK.	12	20	0	12	25
1	CATTELE FUNCTION.			-		
1	CATTLE-Exports HOGS-Good to choice		45	@		25
١	SHEEP Poor to enoice	9	00	@		30
ı	SHEEP—Poor to prime FLOUR—Good to choice	0	75	0		52 75
ı	WHEAT-No. 2 red	0	70	6	9	924
-	W GLEZAL TOO, & FEG		280	16 (67)		11/0 %

Col. R. G. King, Baltimore, Md., P. O., writes: For violent coughs, I used Red Star Cough Cure in my family. It is excellent; it cures, agrees with and benefits everybody.

One of a troupe of performing Indians at a dime museum owns up to the name of Ryan. He must be the Ryan Indian bred we hear so much about.—Lowell Courier.

Home Items and Topics.

The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with

safety and great good.

Old men tottering around from Rheu-matism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bitters.

My wife and daughter were made nealthy by the use of hop bitters and I rec-

ommend them to my people.—Methodist

Ask any good doctor if hop Bitters are not the best family medicine On earth!!!

Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as

-Ice water is rendered harmless and

-The vigor of youth for the aged and in-

more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

-"At the change of life nothing equals
Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident
Thereto."

monthly, and from which they will receive the greatest benefit is hop bitters."

—Mothers with sickly, fretful, nursing children, will cure the children and benefit

themselves by taking hop bitters daily.

—Thousands die annualiy from some form

of kidney disease that might have been pre-

vented by a timely use of hop bitters.

—Indigestion, weak stomach, irregulari-

ties of the bowels, can not exist when hop

A timely * * * use of hop Bitters will keep a whole family In robust health a year at a little cost.

child-like repose all night, take a little hop bitters on retiring.

Property None genuine without a bunch of green lops on the white label. Shun all the vilo, point mous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

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For above amount will forward to any address, securely packed, one of our English Double Barrel. Breech-Loading Shot-Guns, fine twist barrels, one box of brass shells and complete second coming and loading implements. Guns 10 or of coming and loading implements. On some control of coming and loading implements. On the complete of coming and loading implements of coming and complete of coming and complete of complete of coming and complete of c

For Choirs, Conventions,

No better Books have appeared for years than

the following:

Choral Worship. L. O. EMERSON. A grand full size Church Muste Book of 220 pages. 100 pages Elements, with a capital collection of Sacred and Secular Muste. 75 Pages of the best Hymn Tunes. 110 pages of Anthems, and 32 pages of miscellaneous Concert Music. \$1. Per doz. en, \$9.

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Singing Classes and the

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-To produce real genuine sleep and

-"The best periodical for ladies to take

firm in hop bitters!!!

Clergyman.

—"All your own fault.

You remain sick when you can
et hop bitters that never—Fail.

"My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."—Ed. Oswego Sun.

"Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness."

BAREER to small boy: "Guess I'll have to shingle you." Small boy: "No you don't; pa does that."—Chicago Tribune.

Do You Want to Buy a Dog? Dog Buyer's Guide: 100 pages, engravings of all breeds, colored plates, price of dogs and where to buy them, mailed for 15c. Associated Fanciers, 237 S. 8th St., Phila., Pa.

IF a gas man were to write poetry, would his meter be correct?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

and everything in the nature of eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers, scrofulous humors, and incipient consumption, which is mors, and incipient consumption, which is nothing more nor less than scrofula of the lungs, completely out of the system. It stimulates and invigorates the liver, tones up the stomach, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, and builds up the weak places of the body. It is a purely vegetable compound, and will do more than is claimed for it. We refer to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

WHEN a square man wants to make a bargain, he always looks 'round before he closes it."—Oil City Derrick.

THE editor frequently has to fight for his writes.—Merchant Traveler.

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when our new method is guaranted to perwhen our new literature to a seaso of rupture without the use of the knife. Send two letter stamps for pamphlet and references. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A STRAIN of music—tightening the strings of a violin.—Erratic Enrique. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

Song of the young women at this season-"I feel like one for sacque in."

THE light of the future—Experience.



The Model Singer. W. O. PERKINS and D. for Singing Chasses. 192 pages. 124 Graded Exercises, 67 Glees and Part Songs, 29 Hymn Tunes, 18 Anthems, and 4 Chants. Abundant and useful material for the Singing School Teacher. 60 cts. Per doz., 66. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalids, Frost Bites, And All Other BODILY PAINS and ACHES. Song Greeting. L. O. EMERSON. A new and the "higher schools," meaning by that, Colleges, Fechnological and other special schools, Academies, Institutes, Seminaries, High and Normal Schools. 168 large octavo pages. Scharmonized songs of the highest order, both in words and music, classical in beauty and interesting to every one. Also exercises and selfeggios for voice culture. 60 cts. Per dozen, 50. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., uccessors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S. A

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CATARRH What is Catarrh?

rally originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its strong-hold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus 14.ng the membranous iln-ings and through the digestive organs, cor-

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A. N. K.-D.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper,

THE CONGO BASIN.

communication From Secretary Freling-huysen Explaining the Whys and the Wherefores of American Representation In the Congo Conference—The Course of Our Delegates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30. Secretary Frelinghuysen has sent to the President a long communication in response to the resolution recently introduced in the House by Representative Perry Belmont and adopted by that body, calling for information respecting the participation of the United States in the Congo Basin Conference; the motives which led this Government to participate; the manner in which it participated, and the views which may have been sustained by its delegates at the conference. The Secretary refers to the resolution adopted by the Senate in April last, advising the President to recognize the flag of the International Association of the Congo, and the appointment of a commercial agent for the Congo Basin as the first steps toward an international expression of the views of this Government with regard to the Congo country. In carrying out these measures the Government recorded its share in the general conviction that the prospective rich trade of the Congo.

Valley should be open to all nations on equal terms, while avoiding an prejudement of conflicting territorial claims in that region.

Last October the German Minister at Washington, speaking for Germany and France, called upon the Secretary and proposed to arrange, in a spirit of mutual good understanding, the conditions which would tend to assure the development of commerce with the Congo Valley, and the United States was asked to take part in the Berlin Conference.

Subsequently Minister Kasson was intended in some unimportant particulars, and the rich of the report of the Congo, and the views which may have been sustained by the views of the United States was a sked to take part in the Berlin Conference.

Subsequently Minister Kasson was intended in some unimportant particulars, and gressman-elect Synnes. At five ciock a manifer the views of the Sense and Dirivit particulars, and the report of the Congo, and the views which would be of the Congo, and the appointment of the Congo and the Intended in some unimportant particulars, and particulars, and a five views Mexico, Idaho, we depressed by a unanimous vote. It reports a manifer the congo, the Intended in some unimportant particulars, and Trainel Arizona, and Arizona, in convenient Sandotter. The Second—That calling for information respecting the participation of the United States in the

Subsequently Minister Kasson was instructed to report upon the advisability of this Government being represented at the conference. Mr. Kasson reported in favor of representation, and he, together with Mr. Henry S. Sanford, were appointed delegates from the United States.

As the Conference is still in session no final estimate of results can be given. So far Mr. Kasson and Mr. Sanford have confined their propositions to matters affecting commercial intercourse with the whole Congo region, freedom of navigation of the rivers, and land communications between the coasts and the

munications between the coasts and the interior, without advancing any plan affecting the political tenure of the divers territories.

A proposition advanced by Mr. Kasson making not only the Congo River and tributaries, but the whole territory of the Congo Basin neutral in time of war, is still under consideration in the conference, and so far as known it has the approval of all the Powers represented there, except France and Portugal.

Up to this time the department has seen no reason to feel otherwise than satisfied with the discretion, prudence and ability with which Mr. Kasson has carried out the instructions given to him. Beside limiting the position of the United States to one of commercial interest, dissociated from questions of territorial control, be has been attentive that no act on our part shall deviate from consistent National policy. He has been careful National policy. He has been careful that no expression should be found on record in the agreement of the Conference, which might imply that its results are to be binding upon any power which may not formally accept them. Other papers and correspondence bearing upon the subject, and reports of the proceedmnitted to Congress as soon as received and translated at the department.

ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Bloody Mutiny On Board a Swedish Brigantine—The Captain's Son and Two of the Mutineers Killed—The Captain and Others

Wounded-A Narrow Escape. New York, January 29. Captain Endstorm of the Swedish brigantine Natal, who arrived Saturday, had a thrilling experience with mutineers while on a voyage from Boston to Brisbane, Australia, involving the death of three persons, the terrible wounding of States and Territories as a war tax under the Captain, and the injury of others on the acts of Cougress August 5, 1864, and board. The Captain related the particulars to-day. He says: "We had been two months out from Boston when one lated statement will show the amount imnight I was awakened out of a nap by a blow on the head. Above me stood the blow on the head. Above me stood the ship's carpenter, and in a second more the broad-ax head flew off. The carpenter then drew his sheath-knife and thrust it into my neck. A struggle ensued, during which my hands were

CUT TO THE BONE.

The mutineers then left and the first mate came to my assistance. We went on deck together and found the steward armed with an ax and two seamen each grasp ing a capstan bar. I drew my pistol, and we grappled with the mutineers, who ran forward and jumped down a hatch, and we put on the scuttle and battened it down. I was weak from loss of blood. Upon returning on deck I found Johansen, one of the men, forward. I ordered him aft under pain of instant death, and he obeyed. We then took in the small sails, and Johansen went to the wheel.

THE MATE MURDERED.

"We then made the startling discovery that the second mate had been murdered and thrown overboard. The first mate, before coming to my aid, had been shot under the right eye. Four days later we opened the hatch and ordered the men to surrender, but they refused. I then fired into the hold, and a struggle ensued, during which six shots were fired, and the carpenter and steward were killed. The second mate, who was murdered, was my son. Upon reaching Brisbane, Taton and Rufus were placed under arrest, but were released, as nothing could be proved against them. We shipped a new crew upon our arrival at Brisbane."

The Disadvantage of Being Old.

NEW YORK, January 29. George Gould, son of Jay Gould, bought a seat in the Stock Exchange. The Committee on Admissions met to-day, and will probably act favorably in Gould's case, and adversely to C. P. Huntington, who lately purchased a seat. His admission is opposed on account of his age. The members of the exchange compose a mutual life insurance society, and they generally dislike to have old men come to on this account. Huntington also has tharacite coal for February. in on this account. Huntington also has many personal enemies, who will , seek to prevent his admission

SILVER MEN.

They Get into Shape and Demand Unlimited Coinage—Also a Suitable Scoretary of the Treasury.

DENVER, Col., January 31.—Yesterday's deliberations in the National Silver Convention were of a most harmonious character. None of the unruly spirit which predominated in the first sessions was observable. The discussion of reports presented by the committee on resolutions consumed nearly the whole day. It was participated in by a large number of delegates, prominent among whom were Congressman Belford and Con-

full execution of the provisions of the Bland bill.

Seventh—That the demands and recommendations about to be made are based on broader grounds than any consideration of mere sectionalism or protection of a particular industry; that they are the well nigh forgotten terms of a wise constitution and laws under which this nation has garred its place as the formost people of the globe; that silver needs no such protection as is extended to the pampered industries of the East; that this question touches the dearest interests of every human being in this broad land; and that it involves the question of whether the debt paying medium of the nation shall be so changed as to increase the value of notes, bonds, mortgages and other fixed incomes, and depreciate the value of all other property; and also involve the proper execution of our consitution and our laws.

H. C. Snyder, of Kansas, offered the fol-

H. C. Snyder, of Kansas, offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

mendations and principles promulgated by this convention upon the coinage of silver. The name of the association shall be "The National Bimetallic Association." A preliminary committee of fifteen from the States here represented was appointed to Many are the stories of attempts to

THE STATE WAR TAX.

Proposition Favorable to Refunding to the States the Special War Tax,

Washington, January 31.—The House and paid gives the clew by which the Committee on Claims decided by vote 9 to 4 offender is quickly hunted down. to report the bill providing for a refunding of the tax imposed by the Government of

-	STATE OR TERRITORY.	Amount mposed.	iance due ted States.
١	Alabama	\$ 520,313	\$520,822
١	Arkansas	361,886	77,895
1	California	254,539	6,598
١	Colorada	22,905	21,388
١	Connecticut	308,214	******
1	Dakota	8,241	3,241
1	Delaware	74,683	*****
1	District of Columbia	49,397	33,993
1	Florida	77,523	512,960
۱	Georgia	584,467 1,146,551	
1	Illinois	804.875	
1	IndianaIowa		
1	Kansas		
1	Kentucky		
١	Louisiana	385,887	117,375
1	Maine		
1	Maryland		
1	Massachusetts		
1	Michigan		
1	Minnesota	108,424	
1	Mississippi	413,085	
. 1	Missouri	. 761,127	
	Nebraska		
Ц	Nevada	4,578	
	New Hampshire	218,407	
9	New Jersey		
	New Mexico		
1	New York	2,603,919	190.00
)	North Carolina		
ı	Ohio		
	OregonPennsylvania		
ā	Rhode Island		
2	South Carolina		
9	Tennessee		
7	Texas		
1	Utah		
	Vermont		8
-	Virginia	. 729,07	
1	West Virginia	. 208,48	
V	Washington	7,75	
	Wisconsin	.1 519,68	9 51,14
i			Sales In

Modesty. LONDON, January 31.-In the February number of the Nineteenth Century Mr. Mat-thew Arnold denies that he has the slightest intention of writing a volume about America as an outcome of his recent lectur-ing tour in the States. He remarks that to write a book about such a country on the strength of a mere tour would be an unpardenable act of literary impertinence.

The planing mill of Adair, Skeidmore &

THE FEET.

Advice to the Aged About Keeping Them

At this season of the year it is usual, especially for the aged, to suffer, in bed, with cold feet. The usual remedy is the use of hot bricks and the like, carried to bed with more or less regularity, for about five months of the year. This, of necessity, aggravates the difficulty, compelling one to depend more or less on artificial heat, instead of preventing the escape of the heat by conduction.

Let it be remembered that the great principle is that the human body generates its own heat, the only object in this respect of the use of clothing being to prevent the too rapid escape of such heat generated by the lungs, etc. These heat-generating powers, like all others of the system, will do much if compelled to, or they will lie dormant just to the extent that artificial heat is sup-

It is very injudicious for the aged and those whose powers are reduced from any cause, to thrust the feet into cold water, as a means of increasing the heat, since the shock is too great, and since the temporary gain, if any, will be followed by a loss of power,

which this class can not afford.

Instead of this injudicious course, let something be done to increase the circulation of the blood, that the warm fluid from the heart-warmed in the lungs, by an actual combustion of the waste and worthless matter in them -may reach the extremities doing their appropriate work. This may be effected by friction of the whole surface, as by a flesh-brush, a crash, etc., or by exercise. It is a good idea to rub the bottoms of the feet on a coarse rug, or its equivalent, just before retiring. If this is not sufficient, instead of the constant use of the hot brick, warm on retiring, and then put them into a warm and thick rug, allowing the two to come in contact. This will ordinarily prove all that may be needed.—Justice.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

The Difference in the System of Redemp tion in England and This Country.

There is as great a difference between the systems of issuing and medeeming the notes of the Bank of England and the banks of the United States, as there is in the appearance of the notes them-

somewhat broader than ours, is of eight hours is probably seldom too rough, white paper, with ragged edges, and is printed on one side only, with a few words and with no pictures or designs; while ours are completely cov-ered on both sides with vignette, a copy of a painting, and lathe work.

Our notes are issued again and again,

until they become so worn and ragged as to be no longer serviceable. A Bank of England note is never issued more than once. Every note that comes A copy of this resolution was ordered to be sent to President-elect Cleveland. The committee appointed to consider a plan for a national silver association made its report, which was adopted. It declares that the purposes of the association shall be toward securing such national legislation and action as will make effectual the recommendations and principles promulgated by in is at once canceled, and then it whom, A books. If the time was within five

Many are the stories of attempts to prepare a memorial address embodying the principles declared by this Convention on the subject of the coinage of silver curtime between the issue and payment of notes is only five or six days, the fact that a counterfeit is in circulation is known almost at once; and the system of English bankers and merchants of keeping the numbers of notes received

Youth's Companion. A Greyhound's Long Leap.

Captain Ed Murphy has a beautiful greyhound. Recently Captain Murphy paid a visit to relatives at Urbana and took his hound along for the purpose of having a little sport. In company with some of his friends he went out, hunting, and near a lane which was thirty-three feet wide and bordered on both sides by a stake-and-rider fence got up a rabbit. The hound gave chase and the rabbit ran under the fence. The first jump the hound made it cleared twenty-five feet, going over one of the fences and landing in the lane. Without any preliminary motion it made the second leap, and covered the immense distance of thirty-three feet, clearing the fence on the other side of the lane. There was a heavy fall of snow, and it was therefore an easy matter to determine the distance covered by the prints of the dog's feet in the snow. The distance was measured by Captain Murphy and three others who witnessed the remarkable feat, and their report made it as mentioned above. - Cincinnati Enquirer.

Make a Beginning.

We sometimes dream of certain things we would like to do; we even go so far as to plan something out. But we never begin the execution of them. Once begun, we should be reasonably sure of carrying them on to comple-tion. The real hindrance is the fact that we never begin. Of course for anything of importance, there is need that there be wise planning. But planning may be so elaborate as to absorb all the energies, and the execution never be undertaken. The men who achieve are those who go ahead, plan or no plan and do something. The great works of the world have been accomplished because those concerned have started them, made a beginning, and then carried them through. This is equally true in proportion on a smaller scale in the private sphere. Many of us can accomplish much more than we do by simply going Munson Coan. in Harper's Weekly. ahead and doing the things that present themselves to be done. This applies, of course, more especially to work aside from but collateral to our ordinary avocation.—Exchange.

boxes, eigarette cases and pretty pocket pieces out of trade dollars without destroying their identity. He has copy righted some of his designs.

SLEEPING.

The Relations of Good Sleep to a Condi-Good sleep and good health very generally go together, while bad sleepers are likely to be invalids, and will

certainly become invalids if the sleeplessness be not cured. The old writers give long and rather distressing lists of the ailments which have insomnia, or sleeplessness, as a symptom. Gout, rheumatism, affections of the skin, hysteria, dyspepsia, exhaustion, anxi- to finish the carcass, when at least one ety, over-sustained exertion of the mind, impending apoplexy—these are some of them, by no means all. Bad sleep is often a cause as well as a symptom of disease; good sleep is an im-

portant means of prevention.

And what is good sleep? It is that periodical suspension of voluntary motion and of sensation that recruits all the physical and mental faculties. "Only in complete sleep does the brain thoroughly recruit itself," says Dr. Blandford, "and lay up energy to be expended in the waking hours. In sleep there is no expenditure, but constant renewal of nerve power." And

how much sleep do we need? There is no snap answer to this question. The amount needed varies with the age, the sex, the temperament, the occupation of the individual; it varies, too, with race and climate. Infants sleep the greater part of the time; children up to eight years old should spend nearly half their time in sleep. Ten hours thenceforward, until the age of puberty, are a good average nightly ration or dose of slumber. During mature life there is great diversity of practice. The famous school of Salerno declared that six hours were enough, whether in youth or age, and that seven hours were pure laziness. No one, added these learned faculties, it is well to be sure to have the feet should allow himself to sleep eight

I think that the professors of the eleventh century laid down too rigorous law. For people, at least, who are laboriously busy, eight hours is not usually too much. The old require utes when some peacocks at roost in less, because they do not need so much the jungle began to chatter and cry, repair of nerve and muscle as those who are in the prime of their activity. The important thing is that we decide practically, not theoretically, what our individual need is. If my own need be eight hours, it makes no difference that the school of Salerno or any learned person has laid down a theoretical average of six hours as the correc For hard-working people The English note is much longer and I whether they work with brain or hand,

> There are people who never fully satisfy their natural hunger for sleep For sleep, unlike our food and drink, is easily measured to a nicety, and many people have a fear of wasting time in sleep. There is no corresponding check against eating too much. The result is that the same person sometimes may practice injurious as-ceticism in sleep and gluttony in feed-ing. If we could measure our food as easily as our sleep, we should eat less, and in consequence there would be fewer indigestions and dyspepsias, and fewer trips to Saratoga, Vichy and Carlsbad Too much sleep also is in-jurious; for one thing, it is fattening, like too much food and drink. But there are few gluttons of sleep in our restless community. The dangeris the other way with us, and whether we deny ourselves on a theory of so many hours, or whether toil, or watching, or traveling, or society, robs used and countries the victim; then, taking in the countries the countries the first the hunting-knife which hung at my belt cut two strong bamboo pegs, and with these fastened down to the ground the broken and crushed hands of the victim; then, taking in traveling, or society, robs us of suffi- my position again, waited the next ap cient sleep, we shall surely suffer sconer

or later:

those I have named, are not more effective preventives than things then, hungry with waiting, seeing no that seem the merest eccentrici- warning sign, sprang upon his beneties. Some persons can not sleep factor with a roar like the thunder of a without hearing the ticking of bursting monsoon. I hit him hard, so a clock; some require absolute that he fell helpless, and, sliding down silence; others require a room carpeted from my seat, I walked up to the beast: in a particular way, or an adjoining as he was rolling over and kicking, closet door kept open, or a string tied and killed him with a shot through the around a finger or toe, or the repetition of some benumbing formula, or, on the contrary, the continuance of a loud noise to which they are accustomed, as in the case of some laborers in machine shops. The stopping of the engine in a sea-going steamer will wake not only all the officers, but the more experienced travelers on boards The worst of it is that some of the most trivial causes are among the

The causes of sleeplessness; range

has become a true mental; disease, is sometimes incurable. The cause of sleeplesssness depends any general application. One counsell sounded like the wreck of a creakery may be given, for it is not hackneyed; shop in an earthquake. it is this: Learn to sleep in the day time. This art is one which everybody has not acquired. People there are, Wolfenstein. I know such people, who are wise enough to eat when they are hungry, sleep in the day time at will. Mave "What did she call you?" asked the sleep in the day time at will. Have you failed to get your needed sleep, Court, holding whether because of work or watching, in his hand. or sorrow or pleasure? Then skep in the day time is the restorative meeded. There is great virtue in naps, even in short ones, and the art of napping in the day time, if you have not learned it said me husband waz no good or he'd already, is one to be learned without be a dinnermiter." further delay. It may require a little

that at least one of my readers may profit by its wisdom: "Gloomy thoughts prevents sleep. The poor and unfortunate magnify and increase their misfortunes by too, much thinking. The officer could not find anybody who had been helding the experienced husbands, invent a cure for thinking."—Titus

Musteen Coan, is Humser's Worklo.

-- A New York jeweler makes watch boxes, cigarette cases and pretty pocket

A TIGER STORY.

A Mysterious Warning—The Superst. Would

There are two principal ways in Southern India of destroying the jungle momarch. One is with beaters and elephants gathered in array to drive the game from his cover into the open; and the other is sitting up all night over a "kill" (i.e., a dead cow or goat struck down by the tiger), and thus patiently waiting until he comes good shot is certain. The "Old Shikaree" tells a good story of this mid-night watching, which also illustrates an Indian superstition. He asked his native hunter on one occasion whether it was true that he had sat up for a tiger by the body of a man who had been killed. The native nodded, and in a whisper, stealing a glance along the margin of the jungle, pausing to listen now and then for a few seconds. said it was in the hot weather five years ago, and he had gone home to his village in Mysore with some rapees saved, and a rifle. He had been idle for a few days, when news came one morning to the head man that a woman had seen a fakir stricken down by a tiger not a mile from his door. From what the woman told, the tiger was recognized as a well-known man-eater, one that had long been the dread of the lonely stretch of road he haunted! the beast being supposed to live protected by the souls of people he had killed. Nevertheless, the huntsman determined to shoot him if pos-sible; said his prayers, and loading his gun with two bullets, when evening came he went out alone to avenge the poor pilgrim. It was such a night as ours, with a bright moon and no sound anywhere, and he soon reached the spot and climbed into a tree directly

thus showing he was moving. A very little while longer and he stole out of the shadow as silently as the moon emerges from behind a cloud, creeping forward to begin his meal on the body in the grass below. I made sure of killing him, and only waited to fire until he came a little closer. What I'm going to say, sahib, you will not believe but it is as true as that I am here tha when the tiger had arrived within ten yards of the body, and my finger was ust pressing the trigger, the dead man slowly turned himself over, and raising one of his shattered arms pointed to me for as long a time as it would take to count ten, whereupon the tiger with a deep growl bounded back to the jungle. For a moment or two my heart was as cold as the dew on the barrel of my Candahas rifle, but soon my blood moved again and I was more than ever determined to shoot the tiger in spite of the spirits that seemed to care for him. Twice more, sahib, did the lean, mangy beast come out of the jungle all hungry for the feast, and each time the horristy mangled fakir sat up and pointed at me in the dright moonlight. pearance of the tiger. This is all my story, sahib. The man-eater came once more from the gloom and crawled from the most whimsical to the most up slowly to the dead pilgrim, who grave; neute or chronic diseases, like writher ineffectually to free his hands. For a minute the tiger watched, and warning sign, sprang upon his bene-factor with a roar like the thunder of a

THEIR HUSBANDS' MERITS.

A Battle Between New York Amazons Arising Out of a Discussion of the Good Points of Their Respective Spouses Having a tuft of hair like an Indian with a scalp, Mrs., Wolfenstein majostically strode into the Essex Market Palice Court. There was a bald spot hardest to relieve. Insomnia, when it om the top of her head, from which she

seed the waving lock had been up-resoted. Mrs. Malligan had lived on The cause of sleeplessness depends upon the cause; how various the wrs. Wolfenstein's tenement, and a causes are we have seen. I will not dispute had anisen over the comparaenumerate the devices for procuring five merits of their husbands. Am of-slumber in the ordinarily healthy; they feer had been attracted to the scene are numerous, but none of them have of battle by an unearthly clatter that

"Shudge, I'm a goot Cherman vooman and a nefer do notings to nopody. but they have never attained that Dieser Irisher vas foreffer annoying me, higher reach of wisdom, to sleep when they are sleepy. But occasions come dieser morehen she called me names Court, holding the cross-hound Bible

"Sheeny, sheeny.

The hair was compared to that practice, but nature is on the side of learner.

And lastly bere is a bit of philosophy, written by a wise man and physician, Dr. Frank Hamilton. Let me hope and dishes on the floor and screaming.

said the Justice. "That's the penalty of the Court."—N. Y. Herald.

-Two large muskrats lately attacked a Georgia physician and he only succeeded in repulsing them after a most esperate battle.

THE GREAT

WATSON

Desire everybody to know that they have one of the

Best & Largest Stocks

Of goods ever brought to this market, consisting of

horribly sangled and torn, with the face deshoward, in the grass. "I was not wraid," said the shikaree, "but I longed for the tiger to come, and I had not been in my tree for the said. NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

COFFINS, FURNITURE,

Boots and Shoes. CLOTHING,

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