Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS PALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1885.

NUMBER 13.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 22d, the bill passed In the Senate on the 22d, the bill passed extending to the port of Omaha the provisions of the act relating to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods. Senator Blair called up the bill providing for a commission to examine into the liquor traffic. The bill passed. Senator Hale, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the House bill making temporary provision for the naval service, and said he would call it up to-morrow. After executive session the Senate adjourned... The House was not in session.

In the Senate on the 22d Senator Jonas

In the Senate on the 23d Senator Jonas presented a memorial of the Joint Commer cial Association of New Orleans, protesting against the ratification of the Spanish treaty. Senator Hale called up the Naval Appropriation bill as reported the day before by him from the Committee on Appropriations, and it passed. After transacting business of little inportance the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned...The House was not in session.

THE Senate on the 24th was in session only to await final action of the House upon the resolution to adjourn over the House upon Adjourned to January 5....The House met and passed the concurrent resolution of adjournment to January 5 and adjourned to that day.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE President has accepted the resignation of Henry D. Ryman, Second Assistant Postmaster General, and has nominated John B. Thompson, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, to succeed

THE case of the Choctaw Nation against cently, on a demurrer made to the evidence by the counsel for the Government. This his hands. was a claim for over \$5,000,000, and was referred to the court by Congress. It has been pending several years.

THE marriage of ex-Congressman Lynch at Washington, has stirred up the colored people of that city regarding shades of color and catering to the "aristocracy."

GENERAL SHERIDAN was suffering from sickness and confined to his house at Wash ington. SECRETARY FRELINGHUYSEN has written

a long explanatory letter regarding the

GENERAL SANFORD, the American delegate to the Congo Conference, proposes that opium be included under the rule prohibiting the sale of alcohol in the Congo territory.

THE EAST.

A RECENT fire at Clarion, Pa., destroyed property valued at \$28,000.

JAMES MCFARLAND, at one time a cook was found under an elevated railroad arch at Philadelphia the other day so badly frozen that he soon died. A large yellow dog was in charge of the body when found, and the police had much trouble in removing the remains because of the animal's jealous care.

MRS. JANE L. VANBUREN has been troubled with four corns on her right foot for ten of the twenty years during which she has been a teacher in the public schools at Kingston, N. Y. Four weeks ago she put paris green on her corns, by the advice of an intimate friend. A week afterwards she was taken very sick and died after lingering in great agony.

THERE was a panic at Bunnell's Museum, at New Haven, Conn., Christmas night, occasioned by a cry of "Fire!" No one was seriously hurt, though many received bruises.

A PRIVATE telegram from Buffalo announces that the Globe Fast Freight Line will not go out of existence, but will continue with new arrangements.

THE Eagle Hosiery Mills, of Troy, N. Y., burned recently. Loss, \$36,000; insurance.

THOMAS VAN VALIN, aged one hundred and four years and eleven months, died on the 26th at Syracuse, N. Y. He was a pensioner of the war of 1812.

BALZAR GEHR, a resident of Crawford County, Pa., died on the 26th, aged one hundred and three years and six months. JUDSON E. PARCE, postmaster of South Ostelic, Chenango County, N. Y., commit-

ted suicide recently. An attempt was made recently to kill Anthony Comstock at New York by means of an infernal machine. The machine, however, failed to work. The miscreant who attempted the assassination escaped.

OFFICIALS of the Taunton (Mass.) Insane Asylum denied the story telegraphed from Chicago charging that many insane paupers had been shipped West from that and similar institutions. In one case an inmate named Walsh had been sent to his uncle in Pullman, Ill., and the authorities since received a letter thanking them for the

A BUTLER, Pa., special of the 27th says: The fire at Fisher's oil well No. 8 was extinguished yesterday, and the oil is now flowing.

THE missing New York preacher, Rev. John Rhey Thompson, has been heard from at Boston, where he was reported sick.

ELLIOTT BROS. & Co., dry goods mer chants of Philadelphia, have announced their inability to meet their payments. The firm's assets were \$222,000; liabilities, \$227,000. They offered to settle at sixty

cents on the dollar. THE WEST.

A MINERALOGIST has gathered from several farms in Clermont County, O., specimens of rock and earth, all of which yielded 31,000 of gold to the ton. A company has been formed to buy the farms.

A FIRE at Beloit, Wis., the other day, damaged the Catholic church and parsonage to the extent of \$11,000.

JUDGMENT was rendered against Senator Sharon on the 24th. Althea Hill nent cities of England. was declared to be his legal wife according to the laws of California. Sharon was very nuch astonished, and it was believed he vault of Colonel Hilliers was broken open

THE State Board of Agriculture of Indi- thrown into the glen. and reports a decrease of from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. in the acreage of of Censors have proposed that sentence of ber of this lodge.

winter wheat. It is reported that the decrease in Kentucky will amount to thirty

REV. DENNIS O'DONOVAN has brought an action for \$50,000 damage against Father Aldering, of Indianapolis.

THE five story building formerly known as the Academy of Music, at Minneapolis, was gutted by fire the other afternoon. The gross loss reached \$200,000 with a total nsurance of \$150,000.

BURT SEABOLDT, conductor, and H. C. Osterwaldt, engineer of the work train of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, in the collision recently, were held at Salt Lake City, Utah, at the conclusion of their examination in \$2,000 each for criminal neg-

WM. S. KERKER, late teller in the Second National Bank at Ironton, O., indicted on nineteen counts for embezzlement of the bank's money, was found guilty on three counts, charging false entries, whereby the bank lost \$3,000.

DURING an extensive fire at Cincinnati on the 23d, the Masonic Temple was destroyed. The total loss aggregated \$150,-000; insured.

ROBERT SAXON, bartender of the Bemus trade. Hotel saloon, at Evansville, Ind., fell down a flight of stairs into the cellar of the hotel | Canadian Pacific station, Lake Superior. recently and broke his neck.

WHILE Chauncey I. Tanner and another oung man were hunting near Coal Hill, Utah, Tanner's gun slipped as they were resting on a fence and he was shot in the burned about the face and hands. body. He died of his injuries.

A MAN named William Dwyer started home drunk the other night at Lincoln, the United States was taken up in sleep, where he was found in the mornthe Court of Claims at Washington re- ing with his arms and legs badly frozen. He will probably lose both legs and one of

> A DIFFICULTY occurred recently at Oklahoma, Choctaw Nation, in which Cooper Surratt, a half-breed Choctaw, was mortally wounded by Simon Turk, a merchant of Oklahoma. Surratt brought on the difficulty and attacked Turk with a crutch, when Turk seized an ax and struck him on the forehead, from the effect of which Sur-

ratt died. tramps were "snoozing" against a boiler house, when one of them broke a steam pipe, and eight of them were terribly

at Painsville, O., were destroyed by fire the other night. CORNELIUS AULTMAN, a prominent man-

ufacturer of Canton, O., died suddenly on the 26th. JOHN EWING, a grocer at Xenia, O., failed recently. Assets, \$27,000; liabilities about

THE Sheriff and a posse of armed men eft Trinidad, Col., on the 26th, for Starkville, summoned by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Coal Mining Company. Mr. Savage, the Superintendent, had been ridfended her home and husband with a six admitted free into the United States. rious trouble was expected. Five hundred men at the mine have been idle for two

THE SOUTH.

THE Coroner's Jury that has been investigating the recent midnight battle, near Gainsville, Ga., in which revenue raiders shot two citizens dead and wounded others, has resulted in a vindication of the reve-

nue raiders. THE will of Price Williams and other papers were lost from a carriage near Mo. are false. bile, Ala., some time ago. A heavy reward was offered for their recovery. Recently a lady found the papers sticking

out of a hole near a telegraph pole. AT Jackson, Miss., Gibson & Western's interest and deposit bank failed recently, the firm making an assignment.

AT Louisville, Ky., recently, Edward Hanlon, aged forty-five, was caught in the belting at Duponto's paper mill and torn to pieces. His head was pulled from his

of the Arkansas train robbers were sentenced to the penitentiary-Parker for six and Clifford for seven years. The trial of Cook, who turned State's evidence, was postponed until next term. AT Burgin, Ky., the other day, Dave Mc-

ADOLPH PARKER and Jack Clifford, two

Ginnis, an eleven year old boy, shot and instantly killed Jerome Gay. Gay and his brother forced the fight on McGinnis. It was the first murder ever committed in Burgin. McGinnis was not arrested. A FEARFUL fire in a grain elevator at

the death of two men imprisoned in the burning building. THE Fertilizer Acme Manufacturing patient. Company on the Carolina Central Railroad. at Wilmington, N. C., burned the other

day. Loss estimated at \$20,000; no insur-E. A. Scorr & Co., clothiers, of Selma, Ala., assigned on the 22d. Liabilities.

Ar Montgomery, Ala., an aeronaut named MacNeal, of Mobile, made a balloon ascension recently. The balloon fell into the Chattahoochee River and MacNeal was drowned.

GENERAL.

Morrison's spinning mill at Dundee day. Loss, £40,000. A MONTREAL dispatch says: Campbell

signed. Liabilities, \$60,000; assets, \$50,000. secured and lodged in jail. No more glove fighting will be allowed in Toronto.

death be passed upon Makien, Secretary of ! Li Hung Chang, whom the board holds reponsible for the Tien Tsin treaty.

EIGHTY native chiefs have proclai Spanish sovereignty over 15,000 square kilmeters of land on the Gulf of Guinea, opposite Corisko Island. JOSEPH MOSES BERNHARDT, the German

forger, will be extradited. INGALLS & Co., of London, Eng., petro eum dealers, have failed.

HERR GRIMM, body servant to the Emperor of Germany, died recently.

LARGE numbers of armed Boers are leaving the Transvaal for the border. The President was unable to prevent their de-

parture. THE eighty-ninth birthday of Leopold Van Ranke, the historian, was celebrated at Berlin on the 24th.

THE London Times on the Nicaragua treaty, admits that the treaty should be judged in America without reference to English interests, but England will protest against a policy which violates the rights covered by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It is England's duty, the Times declares, to preserve the freedom of international

A DISPATCH from Peninsular Harbor, s says that four buildings were burned there the other night. A drunken Finlander (name unknown) was burned to death. woman named Georgie Lee was seriously

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt at Gibraltar on the 26th.

NUMEROUS Arab families were recently Ill., and fell off the sidewalk and went to passing through Korti to the northward seeking to escape before the English advance.

JOSEF ZENARI, Manager of the Discount Bank of Carniola, at Laybach, Austria, was a defaulter of seventy thousand florins, and killed himself in the bank on the 26th, when about to be arrested. RUSSIA is about to transfer her naval headquarters in the Black Sea from Nickolaier to Sebastopol. The estimated cost of the transfer is \$7,000,000.

THE Leideritz expedition to Angra Peatt died.

At Lincoln, Ill., recently, a number of have been made in that district and that the land is extremely valuable.

THE Orange demonstration at Harbor Grace, N. F., passed off quietly. The proession composed of 1,000 persons, passed THE freight depot and three cars of the through the principal streets of the city New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad unmolested. The bloody memory of last St. Stephen's day reinforced by the war ship and a formidable police force effectually prevented any hostile demonstration.

THE steamship Gallia was in collision with a schooner at sea off New Brighton, Eng., recently. The schooner sunk. The

THE Spanish Government, it was said, authorized Minister Valera at Washington to give assent to the modification of the Spanish-American treaty if such action will insure the adoption of the treaty by the American Senate. It would suffice for den on a rail. The wife of an official de- Spain if only sugars to class thirteen are

> THE Catholic Union of London have ranged to give a great banquet to Lord Ripon, ex-Viceroy of India, on the 10th of February next, after his return from the

THE LATEST.

THE New Orleans car drivers struck on the 27th.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA is en route to New York.

It is stated that the emeralds which adorned the crown of the Empress Eugenie

Owing to a change in Wolselev's operations the relief of Khartoum will be delaved for two months further. ANARCHISTS and Socialists engaged in

a hand-to-hand fight over the question of the Chairmanship at a meeting held in Paris on the 28th.

MRS. WILLIAMS, living near Dahlgren Hamilton County, Ill., while in a fit of mental despondency recently, threw one of her children, a little girl, into a well and attaching another still younger to her dress jumped in herself and all three were drowned.

THE official returns of the loss of life by the recent earthquake in the provinces of Malaga and Granada, Spain, place the num ber of killed at 526 persons, and over 350 bodies have been recovered.

THE loss by the burning of the Indianapolis cotton mill was placed at \$100,000; insurance, \$40,000. The mill will not be re-Dr. H. ATKINSON, a leading physician of

Brooklyn, died an awful death recently from venereal poisoning, consequent up Dallas, Tex., on the 26th, was the cause of a slight scratch received on one of his fingers while performing an operation upon a

THE Secretary of the Treasury received a communication on the 27th from the Collector of Customs at New Orleans, saying he had been informed by the Spanish Consul that one Gomez recently left that city for some point on the Gulf coast, with a view, it is believed of getting out a filibustering expedition to Cuba, to be conveyed by the schooner Phœnix.

Two chief members of the firm of Weelits Brothers, of Lemburg, Austria, grain merchants and large importers and maltsters, committed suicide recently owing to business trouble.

WHILE a Sheriff's posse were seeking to Scotland, was destroyed by fire the other arrest the slayer of Sullivan at Miles City, Mont., the other morning, Doc Charlin and a three-year-old child were shot dead at & Co., lumber merchants at Lachute, as- the cabin door. Sullivan was subsequently THE Blake Opera House at Racine, Wis.,

burned on the morning of the 20th. Loss, GREAT distress prevails among the poor \$150,000; insured. Three lives were lost, at Glasgow, Liverpool, and other promi- two of whom were Russell Grover and his wife, members of the "Beggar Student" A SHAMEFUL outrage occurred at Bally- Opera Company, which company had duff, County Waterford, Ireland. The given a performance the night previously. THE Fredericksburg Lodge of the and Mrs. Hilliers' coffin taken out and Masonic fraternity will attend the dedicacation of the Washington monument at the

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

State Auditor's Report. The following table from the report of the Auditor of State shows the indebtedness of the various counties of the State:

	ne	ilui l
COUNTIES.	SSin	ty
A A STATE OF THE S	del	on all
	: 7	: of e
Allen	\$ 300,513.35	\$ 2,566,159.31
Anderson	271,000.00 949,500.00	2,757,871.65 8,226,490.00
Atchison	143,023.80	1,161,353.00
Barton	143,023.80 116,755.78 309,450.00	1,161,353.00 1,735,353.76 4,693,372.48
Brown	156,525,58	4.200, 430, 08
ButlerChase	202,858,00 43,110.58	3,815.455.80 2,489,221.00
Chautauqua	37,055.86	1,699,083.00
Cherokee*	37,055.86 83,725.00	2 818 010 51
Cloud	174,021.00 235,019.32 145,317.00	2,892,838.76 2,908,771.77 3,255,497.74
	145,317.00	3,255,497.74
Crawford	277,010.00 167,727.00 172,565.00 23,570.05	4,041,568.93 3,015,678.03
Davis Decatur Dickinson	172,565.00	2,094,338.25 312,369.65
Dickinson		
Dickinson. Doniphan	393,535.47	3,421,185.00 4,586,920.60
Edwards	865,598.93 34,992.75	4,586,920.60 724,816.35
Irik	124,800.00	1 949 571 91
EllisEllsworth	44,317.69 63,478.75	1,044,242.63 1,738,519.88
Finney		
	66,193,53 350,766,75 27,453,52 291,165,00 62,185,83 72,919,30	1,412,440.34
FranklinGrahamGreenwood	27,453.52	4,408,846.54 151,882.30 3,663,116.88 1,861,857.00
Harper	291,165.00	3,663,116.88
Harvey	72,919.30	
Hodgeman Jackson	20,607.40	430,886.70
Jefferson	168,970.00	430,886.70 3,053,457.80 3,549,597.91
Jewell	120.745.00	2 6220 464 17 1
Johnson Kingman	362,000.00 83,351.46 397,716.62	4,094,583.92 1,579,677.00 3,958,818.18
	397,716.62	3,958,818.18
Leavenworth	1,621,501.04 47.738.66 121,880.80 442,274.43 194,472.25 239,410.00	7.958,348.12 1.306,915.00
Linn	121,880.80	3,607,118.17 7,012,181.11 2,492,356.00 4,648,817.51
Lyon	194,472.25	2,492,356.00
Marshall	229,410.00	
Miami		3,941,842.21 4,506,904.89
Miami Mitchell	120,241.00	2,281,518.41
Montgomery Morris Nemaha	166.300.00	3,356,150.58 2,239,852,73
Nemaha	49.054 22	3,881,145.53
Neosho	20,415.00	439,653,40
Norton	103 177.66	2,239,852.73 3,881,145.53 2,902,993.27 439,653.40 666,916.05 3,924,537.45 1,937.409.77
Osage Osborne		1,937,409.77
Ottawa	158,278.00	2,113,613.13
Pawnee	36,201.00 116,780.80	1,301,603.60
Phillips	152,460.00	1,115,093.69 4,334,142.55
Rawlins	21,010.40	325,232.80 266,170.95
Republic	200,792.39	3,0 10,376.71
Riley	835,705.00	2,911,164.81
Riley Rooks Rush Russell	128,562.00 335,705.00 70,126.64 32,829.62	2,911,164.81 566,124.77 414,632.05
Russell	30,454.09	
Saline	125,082.52	3,512,391.81 7,137,777.92 10,758,418.04 91,557.00
Shawnee	95,410.00 596,137.00	10,758,418.04
eneridan	11.420.09	
Stafford	69,645.83 31,295.00 336.471.14	
Sumner	336.471.14	-7,677,592.41
Trego	12,400.00 163,847.05	574,411.73 -7,677,592.41 -557,031.64 2,468,967.29
1 Manhineton	140 000 00	0 015 000 00 1

Total..... \$ 15,951,929.86 \$237,013,756.75 *For 1882. Returns for 1884 not received. Total county bonds....\$7,444,741.90 Total county warrants. 6 21,006.39

Total township bonds. \$2,625,243.55 Total township warrants 24,787.35 2,650,030.90 Total city bonds......\$2,287,125.90 Total city warrants... 200,310.27 Total school district

.\$2,734,788.31 Total school district 13,926.19 2,748,714.50

Grand total\$15,951,929.86 Grand total loss sinking fund . 15,595,126,37 in treasury Or the total bonded indebtedness of the State, which is \$935,000, the State University fund owns \$9,000, the permanent school fund \$544,500, the sinking fund \$61,000. making the total amount of the State bonds owned by the several State funds \$614,500leaving the total amount of bonds owned outside of the State funds, \$321,000. The total valuation of railroad property in the

State is \$28,455,907.86.

Miscellaneous. It is said that the city authorities of Parsons have had very few applications to furnish meals and lodging to tramps since the passage of a resolution to have them work

for their grub. It is stated that Michael Hennessey, of Leavenworth, was a soldier in the Mexican war, and was mustered out at Santa Fe after having received many disabilities. 1854, through Senator Jones, of Iowa, he went before Congress for a pension. The matter alternated between the two Houses up to the year 1867, when a special act was passed, giving him a pension. A short time ago Hennessey, not aware that special leg-islation had been had for his benefit, ap pl'ed to Senator Plumb to secure a pension for him. After considerable investigation the act of 1867 was found and produced a the Pension-office, where there was no knowledge of its existence. The pension was secured in time to be a Christmas present to the old soldier, although the Pension Board of Review was disposed to make him

furnish a new proof of his identity. AT its late meeting the State Horticultural Society adopted resolutions that the Legislature be requested to establish the office of Commissioner of Forestry, whose duty it shall be to establish somewhere in the treeless portion of the State an experiment station for the promotion of the art of forestry; also favoring the present herd law; that the office of State Entomologist be established by the Legislature, with a suitable salary; that the Legislature be earnestly requested to provide for a geological survey of the State at as early a time as practicable, and that petitions for signature for the purposes named be placed in the hands of the several County Vice-Presidents of the State, whose duty it shall be to procure signatures to the same. The Society appointed Messrs. J. D. Clark, Shawnee County; F. Wellhouse, Leavenworth County; Wm. Cutter, Davis County; Abner Allen, Wabaunsee County, and A. N. Godfrey, Greenwood County, a committee to empile from the transactions of the last fifteen years, together with new matter, a brief manual for apple orchards in Kansas.

WILLIAM LAIPPLE, a well-known butcher of Atchison, was thrown from his horse near Lancaster the other evening and sustained such severe injuries at the base of the brain that he expired soon after at a

WAR IN DAKOTA.

Another County Seat Imbroglie In Wirich There Promises to be Bloodshed -Traverse City In a State of Defense and Troops Hastering to the Rescue—The Records Concealed and the Wilmot Mob Determined to Have Them or Blood.

TRAVERSE CITY, D. T., December 22. This city was thrown into a most intense state of excitement at an early hour this morning, and all day long the greatest confusion has prevailed. About seven o'clock this morning, while many of the inhabitants of the place were asleep, a mob of men, fully one hundred, most of whom came from Wilmot, a small town in the Southern portion of the county, invaded the town. The men entered the town and placed guards at the end of every street, armed with Winchester rifles, thus heading off people from going or coming. After this the remainder of the mob went to the Courthouse, broke the doors down and went through each and every office, helping themselves to papers, documents and valuables, scattering and destroying what they didn't want. They also carried away the safe. The mob destroyed a great deal of property, public and private, and helped themselves to what they wanted, and after accomplishing what had been mapped out, left.

Sheriff Cummings made an effort to resist the men, but they were determined, and he was ordered to remain quiet, and at the same time a fine display of Winchester rifles were placed on exhibition, especially for his benefit. A number of Traverse men left their homes with the intention of assisting the Sheriff in quieting the disturbance, but further considering the situation, became convinced that prudence at that particular juncture was the wiser policy. The Sheriff and his friends remained under cover of Winchesters, in the hands of the murderouslooking men, who had by this time imbibed most liberally of bad whisky. Many of the mob were very drunk, and had grown boisterous as well as dangerous.

The mob remained about an hour, then left with the county safe and all the private property they could find. The inside of the Court-house is a total wreek. The business men of Wilmot led the mob, and gathered the lower elements of the country, mostly foreigners. The United States mail carrier was stopped and the mail overhauled. The department has been notified. The safe contained no valuable records and papers. The mob destroyed a large number of papers, among which were several hundred chattel mortgages, which will be a great loss to the partgages. the mortgagees. All other county records are safe, the County Clerk having removed them from the Court-house. Notice was posted on the Court-house door to-day to the effect that the records were safe, and business would be transacted as usual.

The excitement has by no means abated though the hostile intentions of the Wilmott mob have been somewhat retarded by the fearful blizzard that has prevailed. In their almost defenseless position the citizens of Traverse appealed to Governor Pierce for troops and protection, but no reply has been received from him. After capturing the safe the mob were furiously exasperated at finding it contained nothing, and made threats that they would burn the town and hang the county officers if the records books and papers were not turned over to them. The whereabouts of these documents are unknown. Traverse are armed to the extent of their ability, and will defend their town, aided by the citizens, who are flocking to the county seat from all parts of the county. The officials are cool and ready to meet whatever assault may be made. The delay, owing to the weather, has been valuable to them.

In the late elections, for county seat, Wilmott won on the face of the returns. but the canvassing board threw out two towns, owing to ballot-box stuffing and fraudulent irregularity. This gave the county seat to Traverse. A mandamus was served on the board, but at the hearing before Judge Smith it was quashed, A second writ was decided in favor of Traverse. Having been defeated in the election and count the Wilmott gang determined to resort to mob force. A fight is expected in the morning. TRAVERSE CITY, D. T., December 21.

A spy just arrived from Wilmot. A conference of one hundred and fifty men was held in Mann's office at Wilmot. The chairman, standing on the top of the stolen safe, said the combination had been telegraphed for, and if not received by Sunday morning the safe would be blown open, and asked the question: "What shall we do if the books are not in the safe?" A motion was made, and carried amid cheers and howls, to go to Traverse, sack and burn every building, and hang every man found. Every man at the meet-ing was armed with Winchesters and shot-guns. On receipt of this news the Traverse officers ordered the women and children to leave the town, and they are rapidly departing. The mob is not expected to reach here much before dark. Buildings are being barricaded, and the men are out over the county for arms and men. The force in Traverse at present is rather small for such an emergency. The men on the ground are well armed and will make a desperate fight. All the weak-kneed have been asked to leave town. None have left. Men from the northwestern part of the county are coming to the rescue, but may not get there in time.

Governor Pierce will have troops here this evening, but they also may be too late. The officers here are cool, and will make the most of the circumstances. Governor Pierce telegraphed the Sheriff to call every man in the county to his assistance, and note every one fused. Excitement runs high. The county records have been secreted. excepting the Register of Deeds knows where they are.

SUFFERING AT SEA.

A French Steamer Wrecked—The Captain Frozen to Death—Intense Swiering and

NEW YORK, December 26.- A special from Halifax gives the following details of the horrible sufferings of a ship's crew cast on Sable Island. The Dominion Government steamer "Lansdowne" returned from Sable Island last night. She was out in the great gales of Friday and Saturday, and Captain gales of Friday and Saturday, and Captain Guilford says he never saw worse weather during his balf century's experience on this coast. He brings intelligence of the wreck of the Brig "A. S. H." of St. Malo, France, Captain LeMarchand, owned by Omegers & Co., of St. Pierre and bound from that place to Boston with fish. The vessel left St. Pierre December 15. The gales of the 17th, 18th and 19th drove the ship near Sable Island. The west end lighthouse of the island was lighted at four o'clock. On the island was lighted at four o'clock. On the afternoon of Friday, the 18th, a heavy snow storm prevailed, and the wind was

BLOWING A HURRICANE, a few minutes after land was out of sight. The vessel was driven on a sand bar with great violence and immediately began to break up. She had a crew of seven men. The thermometer indicated twelve degrees below zero, and the sufferings of the men had been terrible. They were frost bitten, cut, bruised, disheartened, and death was a welcome release. Three of the crew were washed over when the ship struck, and al-nough there was plenty of floating debris, they made no efforts to save themselves and were drowned. The steward, preferring death to any further misery, ran to his berth, grabbed a razor, cut a terrible gash in his throat reaching from ear to ear, jumped into the surf and disappeared. His body was found in the sand the next day by the coast guard men. Captain LeMarchand, his first mate and a sailor managed to get on a sand bank by a floating spar, but only escaped the terrors of the deep to encounter

FRIGHTFUL TERRORS

of the frost king. They could faintly dis-cern the glimmer of a lighthouse three miles across the sandbar, and set out in the darkness to reach it. The sand was being driven with blinding force by the gale, and each grain dashed against the faces of the ex-hausted men like hailstones. Finally the Captain succumbed, laid down and, despite the efforts of his equally exhausted comrades to rally him, in a few minutes was frozen to death. The chief offier and sailor then pressed on, it within half an hour the ailor too lay on the sands a frozen corpse. The chief officer, a powerfully built man, then pushed on to the lighthouse, the only survivor. After six hours of almost inde-scribable suffering from frost and the dashthe last quarter of a mile on hands and knees, and told a terrible tale of the wreck. It was then two o'clock in the morning. Everything possible was done to relieve his sufferings. Next corning the officials started off for the scene of the disaster. They found the bodies of the Captain and sailor, and interred them in the sand. The body of the steward was also found on the beach near the wreck. The vessel had been smashed to pieces and the debris covered the surf ten shore. The survivor came up or ie "Lansdowne."

SHARON SURPRISED.

Santa Claus Brings Him the News That He Was the Legal Husband of Miss Hill and Must Pay Alimony and be Divorced. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., December 26 .--The celebrated Sharon divorce case was decided in favor of the plaintiff. The suit, as brought by the plaintiff, Miss Sarah Althea Hill, claiming to be the wife of ex-Senator Sharon, was for divorce and division of common property. Judge Sullivan's decision is very comprehensive, containing 26,000 words. After reviewing the testi-mony he concludes by declaring that under the laws of California the plaintiff is the legal wife of Sharon and as such laws of California the is entitled to divorce, on the ground of wil-ful desertion, and division of common property. The latter is estimated to be worth \$10,000,000. The verdict is a great surprise to the public, it having been generally supposed, from the contradictory character of the testimony, that the plaintiff would have been non-suited. It is believed Sharon will appeal. W. H. L. Barnes, leading counsel for ex-Senator Sharon in the Sharon divorce case, says of Judge Sullivan's decision: "It is an entire surprise to the profession, both as to law and facts. Judgment if it stands will not be a serious pecuniary injury to Mr. Sharon. I don't think he has \$10,000 worth of property which could be made subject to the decision. Mr. Sharon is greatly annoyed by the present decision, but has not the slightest idea of submission, and of course will appeal, and we are confident of reversing the de cision. The suit brought by Sharon in the United States Circuit Court to have the marriage contract declared invalid will be prosecuted." The plaintiff's counsel in the Sharon divorce case will make application for counsel fees and \$5,000 per month for fourteen months, since the beginning of the case.

A Panic.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., December 26 .- A panie occurred in Bunnell's Museum last night. The house was crowded. A drunken man near the main entrance made disturbance and an officer undertook to arrest him. Some person here cried "Fire!" und for ten minutes pandemonium reigned. Men shouted, women fainted and children cried. A boy jumped from the callery to the lower floor, but was only slightly injured. The manager assured the audience there was no fire and no cause for alarm. Then the audience began to quiet down. None were seriously hurt.

Snicide Through Shame. CINCINNATI, December 24,-Rudolph

Schicke, aged twenty-four years, bookkeeper for J. W. McFadden & Co., wholesale notion dealers, was discharged two weeks ago, under suspicion of defalcation. Yesterday he was called to the store and vas charged with a defalcation of over \$1,000. The constable was present and arrested him. He got permiss on to go to the water closet, returned in two minutes and fell dead. He had taken cyanide of potassium, having anticipates arrest. He was to be married to-day.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

FAREWELL TO THE OLD YEAR. Farewell, Old Year, farewell to you;
You've been for many a day
A friend most tried, a friend most true—
And as we bid you our adieu,
We give our heartfelt thanks to you,
And speed you on your way.

We've had full many a merry time Since first we met, Old Year. You've sung for us the Christmas rhyme, And rus; for us the Christmas chime, And many a joy at Christmas time You brought with hearty cheer.

You crowned the woodland banks with bloom Of rotal red and sweet— You gate the violets their perfume, Ripets I the cornfield's tasseled plume, And Led the mill-wheel's running flume, Tairind the golden wheat.

You brought the yellow daffodil To blossom in the spring— Strewed cuckoo-flowers on every hill, And cat-tails by the rippling rill— And taught the lonely whip-poor-will His vesper song to sing.

You turned the ivy's green to red,
The maple leaves to gold—
Purpled the clusters overhead,
And showers of ripened nuts you shed,
When fallen leaves lay thickly spread
Above the forest mold.

And if you gathered some fair flowers
That blossomed on your way,
You bore them to a fa rer clime,
Where neither cold, nor care, nor Time
Could blight them in their golden prime,
Or touch them with decay. And ah! you brought, Old Year, Old Year; One tiny baby flower To nestle on its mother's breast, And close its blue eyes into rest, When song-birds seek their cradle-nest At twilight's shadowy hour.

And now, Old Year, farewell to you!

We grieve to lose you so—
You've been a friend both tried and true,
And as we bid you our adieu,
We give our heartfelt thanks to you,
And sight that you must do. And sigh that you must go.

-Helen Whitney Clark, in Demorest's Monthly

M'CARLEY'S SCOOP.

The "Mercury's" Great Sensation and Its Sudden Collapse.

and its Suddon Collapse.

About two years ago I was managing editor of the Daily Mercury, a journal yet in its infrancy, which was published in the pretty little City of N—, a bustling place of 75,000 or 80,000 in labitants in the Mississippi Valley. The foresaid journal was started with abundant capital and with the express purpose (in addition to reforming mankind and thus placing its founders names among those of the wise-and famours of earth) of crushing out of existence the Morning Hern, a paper which we sacrastically referred to as "our esteemed morning contemporary," for to which we applied some other equally appreciative term that we were sure would arry on its face our beligh in the leight good to arry on its face our beligh in the leight good to remain for a few cays, anywather, and we were not, a fact patent to all of use of the leight with the patent progress in that direction may have added somewhat to our comity for the Hem. However, the stockholders, who were anisor of the patronage best stowed on it, and our failure to make any material progress in that direction may have added somewhat to our comity for the Hem. However, the stockholders, who were amisor of the patronage best stowed on it, and our failure to make any material progress in that direction may have added somewhat to our comity for the Hem. However, the stockholders, who were amisor themselves by sum material progress in that direction may have added somewhat to our conjuge to the object who were amisor themselves by sum plying the weekly deletit which the book-keeper's statement of the Morning them have a deal of the progress of the patronage best stowed on it, and our failure to make any prevent any one from read of the progress in that direction may have added somewhat to our conjuge best stowed on it, and our failure to make any play the color of the patronage best stowed on it, and our failure to make any play the progress in that direction may have added somewhat to our empty for the Hem. However, the stockholders, who were a success of their enterprise, and had instructed the manager to spare no expense in adding "taking" features to the journal. All that was needed, they solaced themselves, was to be thoroughly prepared for emergencies, and astonish the public on the occasion of the first great sensation with the fullness and promptness with which the Murson promptness with which the Murson petitors would supply the minutest detals. Some such piece of news must come to light ere long, and to distance all competitors would be to bring our paper into notice as one of great enterprise. into notice as one of great enterprise, and the start thus given would finally

clock over my desk warned me that there barely remained three hours of darkness, as the presses in the cellar clanged and elattered over the last edition of their daily grind, the drowsy office boy handed me a ca d. It was considerably soiled a d had written on it in a nervous hand, in pencil, "T. Mc-Carley." I began to feel sleepy, and muttering anathematizations on politicians in general and Irish ward poli clock over my desk warned me that I found a young Irishman, but not a the Emerald Isle, where his family yet lived, he had received a good education, surgery. There he had been attracted to journalism, and learning short a newspaper yet, and I don't think they will for a few days—when they do doctors could not stop him. His wife, doctors could not stop him. His wife, papers. There he worked a year or more, when, thinking to better his prospeets, he had come "to the States." as Bohemian to be long contented in any

and app'led to us for a position. An city papers were sorely chaggined over important State election was to be held within a few months and I thought to clue as to whom we were talking about, myself: "Here is a chance to utterly and pretended that there was nothing distance the Item; they haven't a sten- in the affair at all-that it was only a ographer on their force, and with this a clever scheme to perp-trate on a confellow to furnish us with verbatim re- fiding public a gigantic hoax. ports of speeches during the campaign excitement we can show the public what enterprise is." After consultation pity our less enterprising rivals. Oh, with the manager and listening to his ye a space man," I hired him in the latter capacity, telling him the place would scoop, a boy with a message was await probably yield him but little for a few weeks, but that as soon as the Guber-natorial canvass began we would give my eyes considerably when I read it natorial canvass began we would give that ne could then make up for the time in which he was able to do but little. He went to work the next evening and gave good satisfaction. The assignments, however, that I was able to give him were unimportant and the wages he made the first couple of weeks were barely sufficient to pay his board; so small, indeed, were they that I hardly expected him to stay with us. But that shrewd face of his, as we aftewards explained to ourselves in recounting the affair which I am about to relate, indicated unlimited resources in his fertile brain and "smartness" of a dangerous

make his appearance at the office at the usual hour in the afternoon, and I supposed that he had gone to pastures new. I was mistaken, though, for when the last mail was brought from the office at night it contained the following, written in short-hand, which several of us who had a smattering of the art, after infinite trouble, finally thought I would try and see Mac him-

deciphered:

"DEAR P—: I've struck pav dirt, sure! I was passing that ar stocratic old mans on of Welby's on Stanley avenue this morning when a servant ran out and yelled to the stable boy to 'go fo' the doctor, chile, quick; ole man's bleedin to deft O; that Mis' Jule! The boy addressed evidently did not hear, for he did not make his appearance. You know, before I got into the newspaper bus ness, I took a course in surgery in London, and, in the servant's scared look and 'oh! that Mis' Jule!' my reportorial instinct scented news; so I turned back and went into the house, telling them I was a physician who had just

with the paper. The following will and the start thus given would finally give the reader as good an idea as to place it on the top pinnacle of journal-what a feature we made of the scoop as can be conveyed in ordinary body

One night, as the hands on the big type:

"A SENSATION INDEED.

ticians in particular who would make sold made the manager's face radiant. kechest pleasure to have stood by and somebody who told them the truth as I calls at such an unseemly hour as this, I The evening papers only mentioned the seen some horr bly severe punishment did. hurriedly cleared off my desk, and put- matter, and that, too, sarcastically, inflicted on him for the trouble and ting on hat and coat, preparatory to go- plainly showing their interest in it as ing home, went into the outer office well as how p qued they were at their it to say the Mercury died pencefully where the caller had been told to wait. inability to find out even who the par- about two weeks after the departure of I knew was Mexican, and it was a long ties referred to were. We knew, though, ward politician, as I had anticipated. I and greatly enjoyed their d scomfort. had one mournful meeting with the him. At length he said: pride myself somewhat on my ab lity to All names had been left out and the creditors, and, with all the earnestness read human nature, and I think I never other papers, as we'll as ind viduals, met a face that impressed me more who had opinions concerning who the side of a mighty truth, convinced them trail over the mountains that, I thought, favorably than the one I saw before lady was, found themselves to ally in of the utter impossibility of paying even me then. A high forehead, with clearly the dark when they came to make in- one per cent., with assets consisting en-

done so; an abundance of light-brown the Welby residence and got another peared, and the momentary prominence hair pushed well back; a pair of as mass of manuscript giving a detailed achonest and intelligent eyes as I ever count of the family's negotiations with by jeers and hoots from rival journals saw stowed in a skull; an erect, lithe figure, which showed his motive temperament and prepossessed me greatly living like a lord; the old gentlemen looked upon as an unpardonable crime in his favor, all went to make a man required but little attention and he was who would instantly attract attention spending most of his time in the library in any place, and who would command reading and writing. The old folks respect for his intelligence and power had taken a fancy to him and said he without ever having spoken a word, should not leave the house until Welby. His story was soon told. A native of whom he had "treated so successfully," his wife sa d, had entirely recovered. It ended: "I'll stay here as long as there and on reaching a proper age had been is any news to be had. The old people Utica, N. Y., was a small gentleman, sent to London to take a course in are so broken up over Julia's escapade but a good provider, who supported her

The second day's installment of the "great sensation," as the newsboys yelled it, created almost as great an inbe express dit. He was a too thorough terest as the first, and the Mergury's a mountain of flesh; he is scarcely abje circulation amounted to astonishing to help himself at all, weighs between one place, and so, after knocking about figures. The thing continued thus for from one to wother of the large cities four days. Mac made the most of every and is still growing. - Utica Herald. in this country for three or four years point, and after the fourth day's batch he had determined to return home and of news had been printed there was

About noon of the fifth day from the ing me when I arrived at the office. him all he could do in his specialty, and Like the first letter received from him is was written in short-hand.

was written in short-hand.

"DEAR P—I've sot a clew to the most sensational thing that has yet come to light in connect on with this Weiby fracus. Nothing definite yet, and it will take considerable bribery of the servants to get at what I want Please send by bearer all the money due me so that I will not be hampered if I find liberality in this direction nece-sary. I write the sin short hand, and it will be impossible for the bearer to find out what I send for; so if you put up the money in a package so that he will not suspect what it contains, he will return with tail right.

I put up the money as he recover.

I put up the money as he requested and the boy made off with it.

Teat night, as usual, Watson again \$18,000 a ton. went to the Welby house, and from the note we received in the morning we antype. We did not think of this then, of ticipated something intensely interestcourse, but saw it plainly in the light of ing. I had given orders to the foreman later developments.

One day, when his stay was lengthin the composing room to hold severa ening into its third week, he failed to columns of space until we got McCarmake his appearance at the office at ley's copy. When Watson returned I never saw a look of more profound perplexity or dumbiounding chagrin than was depicted on his face.

"I have crawled over every foot of that front lawn," said he, "and not a page of copy could I find. I even knocked at the door of the house and self or some pretext or other, but I could rattle no one up.'

We were surely in a pickle now, and the conversation that took place during the next hour concerning the subject I am afraid McCarley would have considered far from complimentary to himself could he have heard it. It would hardly have been the thing, either, to reproduce it here to be read by people

ed me.

"I got my money o. k. yesterday, and when this reaches you I will be fast lessening the distance between N— and the paternal roof "With kindest regards to yourse f and althe boys, and trusting you will forgive me for the trek I have played you, I bid N— and the Mercury a joyous, a last tal tal "McCarley."

"McCarley."

would certainly have given up the tlemen since. mortification he had caused us. Suffice fellow. He wanted to have everything of a man who feels that on his is the cut features; a large mouth and long quiries and thus the mystery surround- tirely of blasted hopes. Our great sencut features; a large mouth and long quiries and thus the indicated his nation- ing the matter constantly increased.

Sation was not mentioned again after the paragraph referred to also e applicable to the paragraph referred to also expenses to the paragraph referred to the paragraph refe we had gained through it was followed against society, and as it sadly bade this unapprecative sphere adieu, at least in the eyes of its projectors, the last remaining hope for the world's salvation was gone forever. -R. Parsons, in Detroit Free Press.

-The husband of Mrs. Palmer, of perceiving that in time he would be helpless, studied phenography, and now supports him Mr. Palmer has become four hundred and five hundred pounds,

-There will be many new ice-boat was literally working his way thither something over one hundred dollars on the Hudson this winter and lively when he reached N— without money coming to him on his work. The other sports are anticipated.—Troy Times. MINING SHARPS.

Western Story Tellers That Assayers Have to Deal with-Two Big Liars.

"Some big liars come to an assayer's office once in a while," a down-town assayer said incidentally in a talk about starting a mine. You tell your story mining property, "but I think the two biggest liars I have ever seen came into my office last summer, not together, thank goodness, for if they had I would know, in the appearance of ore that have kicked them out for supposing has lain on the surface any length of that I might be an eternal fool. Instead, I listened to each, and then gave him a piece of my mind. The first was about forty-five years of age, sharpfeatured, long-haired, and with the aplessly unwrapped a newspaper from a of the earth. Water gets in the crevlump of silver ore, and asked in a busi- ices, and, after awhile, the peak breaks ness-like way to have it assayed. I There's no need of having that assayed. It's seventy-five per cent. silver was way off."—N. Y. Sun. at first glance.' And it was. It was about as rich a specimen as I had seen in some time. It was worth at least

"But I want it assayed,' he said. know just what it is worth.

"That's my business, and, of course, I knecked of a piece of the lump. I to swindle somebody. I ground the piece of ore into dust, and put in a bot-Then I took a little and assayed it. It turned out just what I thought it would As usual I made record of the assay, and waited for the man to

return. "About four days after the assay four or five respectable old gentlemen came into the office together, and one of them unwrapped a piece of ore and said: Will you please assay this for us? are thinking of buying a silver mine, and this is some of the ore. What do you think it is worth?"

"I looked at it closely and discovered

it. That isn't a true specimen, and, besides, it isn't from Colorado. It's a

rich find from some old mine in Mex-"They looked rather glum and went out. I really pitied them. The next day the Western man came in to see

I guess they found "The other chap was a short, dumpy

very secret. He had a piece of ore that time before I could get anything out of T'm a commercial traveler, and while I was in Mexico this summer I struck an old would take me by a short cut to where I wanted to go. I took it, but it was the roughest ground I ever struck. About noon I was almost overcome, and I dropped off my mule near a shady place to catch a nap and rest. My mule, that was wandering about, awoke me after awhile by nearly stepping on me. in pulling my blanket off that served as a pillow, I not ced that the rock sparkled. It struck me all at once that it was silver, and I looked around to see if there were any other rocks like that. Idon't know whether you'll beieve it, but a short distance off the trail the ground was covered with them. icked up about twenty pounds and for the nearest settlement. I didn't say anything to anybody in that neighborhood, and I didnt dare to have the ore assayed until I got to El Paso. But I

acked them on my mule and started inquired about the price of land, and found I could buy that piece of ground for about \$15,000. I've come on here to raise that and then start a mine. What do you think the ore is worth? "I took the fellow all in and said:

'Did you pick this off the ground?' " 'Certainly,' he replied. "Was it in this condition?"

" 'Of course,' he answered, although

tinued: 'You don't know anything about ore, and you don't know any thing about Mexican land. This ore came from some mine more than necessary to buy Mexican land before well, but you'll have hard work to find

anybody who will give you \$15,000 to pay for Mexican land. Get out.' "There's a great difference, you der ground. The latter is more crystalized, for one particular. The surface pickings are what we call the results of a blow-out. Two drifts, coming together peak-shaped, are gradupearance of a Western miner. He care- ally projected out by the washing away into peces, which are scattered over man. Dairy cows should be well fed the surface. If that chap had had sur- with milk-producing food, with suffiocked up the lump and said off-hand: face ore he might have been believed.

TWO BRAVE WOMEN.

A Thrilling Episode of Life in the Rocky Mountains.

The heroines of history are usually T've got a drift of ore like that six feet characters made conspicuous by the wide, and I want to sell it. I don't emergencies of war, or revolution, or The butter is first made with all possiwant to Le about it, and I want to an unsettled state of society. The same heroic qualities exist in woman's nature at all times, only in a peaceful charged him more than I would any- age, and a peaceful land, the situations body else, because I knew he intended that call them out occur less frequently and the ends drawn over. A large crock and are less likely to go upon record. The Rocky Mountain News tells in the following story what a girl can do bred up in frontier life, and probably, for that reason, better fitted to cope with its dangers; but cases of female bravery are by no means uncommon in our towns and cites. Those w o complain that the human race is degenerating will do well to potice that in this in stance it was the girl who proved equal to the occasion, while the woman was

utterly helpless. Reed's ranch did not differ materally from hundreds of others in Colorado. The same straggling, one-story structure, perfectly innocent of paint, with outbuildings looking as if they were ready to tumble down. The family consisted, at the time of this story, of Joe Reed, the proprietor, his wife and two children. Ella, the eldest, was a er of much of the burden of the housework, attended to the duties of the dairy, and was a good horsewoman withal, often accompanying her father in rough rides of miles when looking for stray cattle.

Once a week Mr. Reed went to Denver to sell the dairy products, and purchase such articles of food as could not be raised on the ranch. Willie fra. quently accompanied him, and the two women thought nothing of being le alone in the house until long into the night, as the d stance to the city made the drive a long one.

It was on one of these evenings in the early fall, just as they had completed their supper and the mother was ar-ranging the table for the hungry father and son, that the younger woman went to the barn, the back of which was immedia ely on the road, to see a calf that

was sick. Suddenly she heard the voices of men in the road near the barn. Listening and scarcely daring to breath, she heard words that almost froze her with terror. "The old man keeps his money-box n the drawer of the old bureau, but the

old woman carries the key." "How can we get at it?" asked anther voice.

"We can bind both women, and if they make any noise, we can stop

For a moment the terrified listener was fairly paralyzed with fear; then, she started up, and running quickly around to the back of the house are. crawling through an open window went to a closet and took from it two revolvers which were always kept loaded for emergencies, concealing them it the folds of her dress.

Hastily rejoining her mother in the larger room, she was just in time to see two burly-looking ruffians enter by the

The taller of the two men demanded supper, "and let it come quick, too," he said, in a menacing tone. girl placed the food on the table, knowing that the scoundrels would satisfy their hunger before putting their purpose of robbery, and possibly murder, into execution. She then sat down in front of them, and wate ed them. The moment their meal was completed, she suddenly thrust the muzzles of the pistols in their faces, threatening to

shoot if they moved. Expostulations and protestations were in vain: the heroic girl stood there with eyes flashing and determined, for what to her seemed ages. The poor mother, as soon as she comprehended the situation, overcome by her great terror, had fainted and was lying on the floor,

At last the sound of wagon wheels was heard coming toward the house, and in a moment the father and brother entered the house in company with an uncle who had arrived in Denver that day from their old Eastern home in Pennsylvania, and by the merest accident met Mr. Reed on Sixteenth Street, in Denver.

As soon as they comprehended the situation they compelled the ruffian with revolvers at their heads to submit to being bound with ropes, and when day-light came they were taken to the

county seat and placed in fail.

The brave g'rl as soon as relieved from her terrible guard duty, and the horrible strain on her nerves was taken off, went into a succession of hysterical spasms, and it was for weeks that her reason, if not her life, was despaired of. She eventually recovered, however,

and afterward married a wealthy Derver gentleman, and is now living in the Queen City. The two men were recognized as old offenders, in fact they were fugitives from justice from a distant county, and afterward served a long tizae in the penitentiary in Canon City.

-In walking always turn your toes outward and your thoughts inward. he was beginning to be frightened.

"'Then you are the biggest liar I have ever seeu,' I said. very decidedly.

"The fellow winced, and I con"The fellow winced, and I con-The former will prevent you from fall-

THE DAIRY.

-In selecting a dairy cow pay some attention to the size of the udder and? twenty feet under ground, and it isn't teats. Very small teats cannot be easily grasped. A good milch cow has deep flanks, velvety skin and the milk veins

prominent .- Rural New Yorker. -No family with half an acre of ground can afford to be without a cow. Aside from the healthfulness of pure milk and butter, it pays. It has been truly said that a good cow will pay for erself and keeping in one year. -Bos-

-The best milkers are not beef-fat. nor should they be burdened with superfluous flesh. And yet it is a mistake to suppose that their condition is a matter of consequence. To see a herd cows little more than animated shadows is an indication of a poor dairywith milk-producing food, with sufficow up against the fence to milk her .-Colman's Rural World

-Some one who has evidently had experience in pacing butter recommends the following plan for putting down butter so that part may be easily secured without disturbing the rest: ble care, and after being worked is rolled into small cylindrical shapes four or five inches long and not more than a couple of inches in diameter. These rolls are then wrapped in muslin cloths is next nearly filled with strong brine, and these rolls of butter are immersed in this solution. A weight is put into the crock to keep them from floating .-Cleveland Leader.

WINTER BUTTER.

Some Fact and Suggestions Deserving of the Attention of Dairymen.

The public is undergoing a rapid change in its taste for butter. There are but few now who prefer to lay in their winter butter from the September or October make. Since they have tested the fresh-made winter butter, they soon discover the difference in the freshness of taste between the butter kept over from September and that made the same week from winter milk. There will be a more or less old taste to the fall butrather pretty girl of eighteen, who for several years had relieved the tired mothmade. So well is this difference now understood, that the fall butter sells from three to seven cents under the fresh. And the product made through the whole season brings considerably less than the fall-made. Even those brands that were formerly considered "gilt edge," will not now pass with the criti-

> This state of the market bears hard on the profits of dairies where butter is kept over, or even upon the best creamery kept over, and there is little use in trying to resist this tide in the butter market. Dairymen may as well yield to it and learn to make the best butter in winter, as well as summer, and make a rule to market within ten to fifteen days after it is made, so that it shall generally be consumed within thirty days of its making.

According to the prsent temper of the market, this plan will give the dairyman the most money for butter, and consequently the best pay for capital and

The most difficult time for keeping butter is July and August: and the also the period of poorest pasture, and therefore of the smallest yield of milk. The dairyman must, therefore, to meet his case best, have his cows come in in September and go dry in June. This will give him the least milk in the season of least grass, and in his busiest season of other farm work. This. too, will meet the fluctuations of the market in the best way. The price. usually falls in June, 's lowest in July, begins to stiffen in August, recovers nearly its spring price in September and October. The cows are then coming into fresh milk, the grass begins to improve, the dairyman has most time to attend to it, and all the machinery seems to be in order for business. With view to meeting his necessity for good feed when the cows come in fresh, he will provide green crops to feed in connection with pasture. The good dairy-man knows that it is very poor economy to put cows on seanty feed in the flush of their flow. They need the most suc-culent green food. He should provide green millet to begin feeding when in blos om and green corn to be fed in connection with second crop clover. Let them have all they can eat of these, night and morning, in stable Sometimes drought reduces growth and succulence

of these green crops, and to meet this contingency, let him always have on hand middlings or other ground grain, to feed moderately, as wanted. This absolute rule should always be carried out in dairying, to supply all the cows can eat of good food, to produce a full yield of the best quality of milk. This rule is only consistent with strict economy, for cows are kept to produce milk in paying quantity, and only be done by the most liberal feeding.

He should keep only so many cows as he can feed in the best manner. Ten cows well fed will pay a better profit than fifteen cows scantily fed. When the butter dairyman has studied this question carefully, he will try to find a weekly market for his butter. If he makes a uniformly good article, he will find a retailer who has regular customers, who appreciate good butter, and when they become acquainted with his brand, will pay the highest price for it. The dealer soon finds that your butter will bear a uniformly good price, he is anxious to handle it all, and will give you much better terms than you can get on the general market. Another business arrangement you will find profitable, where you can, is to make these weekly deliveries by express, and receive your collections through a bank, requiring no travel, except to deliver your butter at your express office, We think many farmers travel too much in doing their business, and thus largely add to their expenses .- National Live Stock Journal

-Dakota brags of an ear of core holding 1,742 grains.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

THROUGH THE CLOUD.

The morning was chill and misty, And a white and drifting veil Hid all the mountain passes And the elm-fringed intervale.

We gazed in a puzzled wonder,
And looked to the left and the right,
For it seemed that some spell had seized the And had changed it during the night

Was there ever a mountain yonder? We asked, or a pine-clad stream? Or red gold trees in the hollow? Or were all these things a dream?

Then suddenly as we questioned
The mists turned thin and blue,
And up in the far, high heaven
A mountain outline grew.

Like a vision it gleamed and vanished, But its becken was seen and caught, And one peak after another Flashed out, with the speed of thought;

And the mist wreaths floated higher, And drifted off one by one, And the wet, green autumn meadows Shone out in the yellow sun;

And the scarlet and dun of the hill-sides Had borrowed a fresher hue, And the purple gate of the notch swur wide. And a pink cloud floated through.

And I thought of some heavy-hearted ones Whose world had suddenly changed To a whirl of mist and driving cloud From all fair things estranged.

And who sat and wearily wondered If ever the world seemed bright, And half believed that joy was a dream Which fled with the flying night.

And how, by little and little, The clouds were tinged with sun, And the former joys of living Dawned out of them one by one.

The hope and the work and the loving, The zest of thought and plan. The old-time strength of friendship, The old-time need of man. And the world which was changed for

morning
Was the same dear world again,
With only an added ripeness, caught
From its brief eclipse of pain.
—Susan Coolidge, in Congregationalist.

SHADOW AND SUNSHINE.

A Story of Old Year Sorrows and New Year Rejoicings.

In the city the long streets were ablaze with yellow gaslight, and the silver glow of the electric lights, swung outward into the night, drove the shadows far away. But into the still white country they crept, and the tall trees of the forest held out ghostly arms to greet them. It was a weird night-a fitting time for the Old Year to die-with only the wind to wail his requiem, and only the stars to watch over his white grave.

In her father's lonely country home the daughter of farmer Matthews is watching. Her face is pale and worn, and her dark eyes are heavy with long weariness and watching.

On the bed a little child sleeps, one white arm thrown up restlessly against the pillow. The flush of fever is upon her white face and its hot breath upon her parted lips.

Nora Wade presses her lips upon the tangled mass of golden hair that sweeps the pillow and cries softly. For a fortnight those baby arms have clung to her neck ceaselessly, the sweet voice sobbing "Mamma! mamma!" unt l her heart is almost broken. For days she has fought the cruel fever, but still it saps up the life-blood of her darling. Into a fitful slumber she has fallen, and for the first time in many days Nora is free from the care of those clinging

For a long time she sits there motionless, scarcely breathing lest she should disturb the child's slumber; and then, as she sees how quiet the sleep has grown, her heart gains hope, and she steals away to the window, where the curtain half drawn reveals the beautiful world without.

No words comes from her lips as she sees that white-robed, silent world: yet her silence is a prayer, a voiceless offering to the white, invisible throne in the star-jeweled world above.

Just then a soft footfall is heard upon the stairs, and Mrs. Matthews

"Is she still sleeping," she asks, looking toward the child. "Yes," Nora answered, in a whisper; and then, as her mother's arms are folded about her, she bows her head

and weeps bitterly. 'Don't cry, Nora; be a brave woman. These sorrows come to all of us, and yours!" we must bear them.'

"But I can not. Mine is greater than

"No, Nora, don't say such words as those. You are tired and worn. When the morning comes you will have renewed hope and strength. Alice is sleeping the first quiet sleep she has for many nights, and her quiet slumber brings with it a fresh hope. But you must rest, dear; lie down here

beside her and I will keep watch."
"No, no," Nora shakes her head slowly. "I could not sleep; it would

After much persuasion her mother leaves the room, and she sinks once more into the chair by the bed. She is tired of the old year, and she has no sorrow to know that it is dving. It has brought her only shame and misery.

On the small writing-desk at her elbow two letters are lying. She picks them up, mechanically crushing them between her white fingers. Again and again she has read them, until the whole world seems centered in their burning words. Only a few lines mar the white pages, yet they tell the tale of her sorrow, and as they have stained the unsulfied white pages, so they have engraven upon her stainless heart the dark bitterness of sorrow and disgrace.

Five years ago no happier bride ere

a wreck, and the child whose golden wagon. head was pillowed on her breast knew

not her mother's sorrow.

In her happy home in the far-off city the first letter had come, falling into the depths of her tranquil life like a thunderbolt from Heaven. She had shivered with terror as she had read its contents, and she had flung it from her and trampled it beneath her feet, reducing to believe in her husband's dishord. And the transfer of the touch of a friendly hand.

"Nora," he says, softly.

"Oh, Joe, is it you?" she cries. "You have come to save my darling. You will save her won't you?" She look

"Nora Wade," he had written her note in my name. He has fled the city; away the tenderness but if there is a law in the land I shall the love of his youth. make him suffer its fullest penalty."
For one mad moment she had almost this sudden sorrow upon her. But scarcely had she realized its truth ere another missive followed, more full of charge. bitter poison than the first. It was the hardest blow of all, and her frail heart had almost broken under the sudden burden, for the hand she loved best in all the world had penned the cruel words.

"Dear Nora," her husband had said, "God forgive me for the sorrow I have brought upon you, but you shall never look upon my face again. Tempted, I me have fallen, and sorrow-stricken I leave my home never to enter it again. Teach Alice to forget me—and teach your into the sitting-room below. own heart, Nora, to look upon me as

Is it any wonder that for long weeks afterward Nora Wade had laid as one face, but there is a weariness upon it dead, and that when consciousness had that is sad to look upon. come she had longed to die? Months afterwards she was brought back to the home of her childhood, and there they had nursed her back to life. But the days were to her but meaningless shadows, and had it not been for the little life that grew brighter and sweeter ever day in the peace of the old farm house, she would willingly have fallen into the sleep that knows no waking.

Now she sits in the shadow of the darkened room, living again through the scenes of the past year. But all the fierceness of her old rebellion had died away, and she feels only a weary

weary pain that knows no surcease.

She looks upon the lovely child-face before her with a great tenderness in her mother eyes-which is yet half a terror. What if those baby lips should never lisp her name again—what if those dimpled hands should never press laughs gleefully at the bright pictures her face again in the long, lonely years grandpa is showing her in the Mother to come! And the sweet voice! Would the old home ever be glad again with-out its ringing echoes? Not only her tancy. He laughs, too, as she lisps them own heart she knows will break, but in her quaint, baby fashion, and Nora, the old hearts, too, that have grafted laying her white hands upon the golden their happiness apon the tender, beautiful blossom.

But no! She drives the thought away. wee flower that has blossomed upon her cross. In her sleep the child sobs her name, and Nora takes the dainty golden head in her arms, kissing the flushed cheeks and soothing the wee baby arms around her neck, she sinks herself in a troubled, restless slumber.

Farmer Matthews, riding along the country road that leads from the city into the lonely country beyond, is not without a slight fear, for the twilight has fallen, and it grows darker every cast a faint glimmer upon the glistening road. Old Dobbs knows the way well, however, and he jogs along wind as it sweeps across the snow drifts,

though it blinds him momentarily.

But Farmer Matthews is not alone. By his side sits a young physician, whose stalwart form does not shrink from the cutting blast.

"I hardly thought you'd come," says think—who argue that wild and naturate old farmer. "I kinder hated to ral races of men can not and do not lust ask you, you seemed to be enjoyin' yourself so mightily; but Alice was so sick, and the women folks-mother and Nora-lost all faith in the old doctor, so I thought there'd be no harm

in comin' to see, anyhow.' The old man's voice trembles a little. He is thinking of the frail little form that has lain so helplessly on the pillow for many, many days, and the little voice whose music has been well-nigh hushed forever.

"Of course I'd come," answered the young man. "How could you think I wouldn't? Don't I owe my life to you? I would be ungrateful, indeed, did I not remember the day when you took me, a stray waif, into your heart and home. It was long ago, but I owe all I am and all I have to-day to you, and what would I not do for you and

"God bless you for the good will, my boy," the old man says; and then i can bear," she cries, lifting up her head. "If Alice must die, then I have only by the sound of the horse's hoofs

upon the crisp, white snow. But as they turn a bend in the road the old man turns to his companion.
"We've a lonely patch of woods

ahead; keep your eyes and ears open."
"Yes, I am prepared for it." The
young man takes two glittering objects from his pocket. "I fancy any prowling rascals would not like to make the acquaintance of these.'

He replaces the revolvers safely in their hiding place as old Dobbs plunges be torture. You need it more than I bravely into the woods. A ghostly do; go, I entreat you." place it is, with the tall trees holding out long white arms and the weird shadows falling across the winding

> "Hark! what's that?" The young physician lays his band upon the old man's arm. They both listen for a moment, but only the sighing of the wind comes through the forest.

"I surely heard a moan," says the younger man. "It could not have been the wind," Old Dobbs suddenly pricks up hi

ears and shies violently to one side of the road. "Hellow!" cries the farmer, "What's the matter with Dobbs?"

But the young man has already sprung to the ground. "There's something in the road," he says. "Give me the lantern, quick. Surely it is a man fallen into the snow drifts." He takes had come home sad and weary, with a small vial from his pocket and forces the weight of years upon her young its contents down the man's throat to granite veins, which the river, while has snugly stowed away. He might working a way through the sandstone, had been unable to destroy or reasone.

Yours, very truly,

To William J. Lorder, Esq., No. 215 Dean street, Brooklyn, and chances to his history, had been unable to destroy or reasone.

N. Y. Herald.

head. All the beautiful young life was then they lift him carefully into the

"Drive as fast as you ean." young man says. "If you are home within the hour we may save him." An hour later Nora Wade, watching in the darkened chamber, is aroused by

And oh, it was a cruel hand at him piteously, her every word a sod. indeed that had penned the words. "I will try," he says, Years ago in though it was the hand of her own their happy childhood he would have

laid down his life for Nora-what would he not do for her child. All coldly, "your husband has forged a the later love for his wife has not swept away the tenderness he feels toward Through the long hours of the night he watches with her, noting every

cursed the man, though he was her change in the fair baby face upon the father's brother, who had dared to fling pillow, now and then stealing from the pillow, now and then stealing from the room to attend his patient below, whom he has left in Mrs. Matthew's When the morning breaks and the gray dawn of the New Year steals across the white fields he takes Nora's

hand in his. "Your child will live," Her large eyes speak their gratitude her lips are dumb.

"Leave her to your mother," he says, "for a little while, and come with

His words are imperative, and she Upon the lounge a man lies, his eyes closed in slumber. The fair hair is tossed backward from a finely chiseled

With a saddened cry Nora falls beside him. But ere the words upon her lips are spoken, she loses consciousness and for hours knows no more. All the weary nights of watching have flung their burden upon her, and she is pow-

"You have killed her," the cld man says, as the young physician raises her

erless to rally.

"No," he answers, "joy never kills." The first weeks of the New Year have

passed away, bringing with them golden treasures of life and love. With the Old Year all the shadows have gone-and all its sorrows.

It is a pleasant group that is gathered in Farmer Matthew's cozy sitting room in the right glow of the red firelight. Goose book, repeating after him the head, looks up with a smile into the pale, handsome face above her. Wife and mother, she looks from one to the Surely God will leave her this-this one other of her treasures, with a glad, satisfied love.

And Grandma Matthews, pausing in her knitting to look upon the happy group, wipes away the moisture from her eyes, saying softly to herself: "And sufferer to sleep again. And with the a little child shall lead them."-Pacific Rural Press.

CANNIBALISM.

A Practice Which Shows a Tendency to

Epicurean Indulgence There is a certain weird attractiveness about the sabject of cannibalism, moment. Still the white earth reflects a grim fascination in its grisly horrors, the fading light, and the stars seen that is not easily to be explained, but now and then through the cloud spaces which, although few of us will admit it, most of us have experienced. Perhaps it is in subjective cannibalism placidly, scarcely heeding the keen alone that this uncanny attraction exists; objective cannibalism may not possess the same eerie charm. But the very fact that cannibalism either exists now, or ever existed, is, however, denied by some skeptical persons-mostly nied by some skeptical persons—mostly lim, the Germans didn't desert him, great motal deserves the strict and rigid vegetarians, one would and the Independents had no following think—who argue that wild and no the Independents had no following the man declare that President Davis

> for flesh. The fact remains the same. It seems that this time-honored pracice-crime, many unthinking and unjudicial people would call it, whose opinions have been formed without consideration of the relation of crime to custom-has, at different times, existed in almost every part of the earth. It seems to have lingered longest in the most beautiful regions of it-in Polynesia, namely, where the writer of this, but for a fortunately and timely warning, would himself have fallen a victim to the custom for which he has

> a feeling of respect, if not exactly of affection. Our remote, possible forefathers themselves, the prehistoric cavemen of Europe in the Quaternary period, were addicted to this habit, which a pious feeling of respect for our ancestry should alone prevent us from characterizing as a crime. Evidences of their occasional little anthropaphagistic failings.in the shape of scraped and chipped human bones which, besides being cooked, are broken in a manner too scientific and skillful to be the work of animals, are not infrequent, though it is believed by paleontologists that The custom was more of an exception than a rule. Animal food being plentiful at that time in these cold northern latitudes, the great incentive to cannibalism was wanting, and the very practice of it shows a tendency to rean indulgence and luxury that already (from a very long way off) pointed to the future extinction of their race. The ancient Irish, too, in more recent than Quaternary times, ate their own dead; and our Saxon forefathers must have possessed a knowledge of the custom if they did rot in early times actually practice it, as is shown by the Saxon word maneta, which occurs not infrequently in their literature .- A. St. Johnston, in Popular Science Monthly.

-The theory that flies adhere to smooth surfaces by atmospheric pressure is now abandoned The fly has, in addition to joints and claws, two or three pads between the claws. These pads bear hairs which secrete a sticky fluid, by means of which the fly adheres to a surface. - Boston Globe.

-The cataracts of the Nile are due

The Efforts of Republican Leaders to Cre-ate Distrust and Disturb the Peace for ate Distrust and Disturb the Peace for the Sake of Discrediting the Democ-

Since the election of President Cleveand the Republicans of the Blaine stamp have been devoting their energies two points. They have been trying o persuade mill owners to shut down and turn their hands adrift, and have been predicting all sorts of persecution "Southern" States. Fred Douglass chinks the return of the Democracy to power means "the political death of the Other less intelligent Repubcans are foolish enough to assert that t is the first step towards the re-establishment of slavery.

It is evidently the wish of some Re-

publicans to disturb the peace and damage the business interests of the counry as much as possible for the purpose of discrediting the Democracy. That was the object of the long delay in admitting defeat. These disappointed politicians are indifferent as to the injury they may inflict on business or indiriduals so long as they can make it appear that disturbance and distress result rom Democratic success.

Manufacturers will soon find that an honest Democratic policy is far better for them than the unhealthy favoritism of Republicanism for which they have had to pay very dearly. As to the colored citizens of the South, whose rights are entirely safe under the Constitution. no greater blessing could have befallen them than the overthrow of the Republican party. Designing persons have taught them that they had some great advantage to expect from the Adminis-tration at Washington of which the Democrats at home deprived them, and this has served to keep them restless and dissatisfied. With this deception exploded they will settle down to the consideration of their real interest and the intelligent exercise of their political

Democracy seeks to make people enl'ghtened and happy. It raises the op-pressed, instructs the ignorant and pro-tects the weak. Democracy would not have conferred the franchise suddenly on millions of negroes sunk in ignorance, but since they have been invested with the privileges of citizens, Democracy seeks to make them capable

of using them intelligently. The negroes only study their own good when they resist the attempt of the Re-publicans to hold them as political chattels and vote as their own judgment dictates. The interests of the citizens of a State are identical, whether their skins are black or white, and it is quite natural that where a majority of the whites are Democratic a majority of the colored citizens should be the same.

Four years of Democratic rule will dispel all the illusions raised by partisan unscrupulousness for political effect. The South will be "solid" in the future, because ignorance will gradually disap-pear and the negroes will learn that the white residents of their own States have naturally more regard for their interests and are more honestly concerned for their prosperity than Republican partisans, who only enfranchised them because they believed they could use them for their own purposes, and who to-day, if they could, would reduce them to a condition of political servitude only a little less degrading than the bondage from which they were released by the war .- Washington Post.

UNCHANGED BLAINE.

Contest, According to the Defeated Can-

Really Mr. Blaine's account of his

he is not yet victorious. The Irish Dem- claim that they hold power by Divine ocrats, thousands of them, voted for right, and claim they are the party of him, the Germans didn't desert him, "great moral ideas." think—who argue that wild and natu- worth mentioning. According to his and analysis of the vote he seemed to have will be moved to Washington on gained everywhere, and yet, curiously wheels, but their absurdities frighten He appears to lay the most d rect blame on Providence and Dr. Burchard—the former under the guise of "the weather" and the latter as "an intolerant and highly improper" minister with a weakness for alliteration. The interview, which was evidently furnished for the purpose of general publication and and to feed the smolder letting Mr. Blaine down gently after his political misearriage, was But the Republican part not contrived in good taste. Blaine, as usual, appears as his own eulogist and defender. He says in effect to the country, only for sundry accidents, and "if" so and so had not happened Blaine would have been elected. All this kind of speculation may be true enough, but it is not to the point; it leaves unsaid the only thing that he should have said, viz.: A manly, straightforward admission that he was beaten in a square fight, and a magnanimous recognition of the public worth of his opponent and a patriotic expression of his respect and support for the people's cho ce. No, Blaine w.ll never, we fear, be anything but a brilliant partisan, and his defeat will in no wise remand him to private life. If he can not have official position he will at least live publicly and manage to attract notice. Almost simultaneously with this interview explaining his defeat, comes the intelligence that Blaine is not content with the quietness of his home in Maine. He is said to be looking for a suitable mansion in Washington, where he will live during the winter, engaged in the agree-able task of linishing his history and keeping the author on the surface of events. This is following Beaconsfield's advice in reference to a These can not be effected or destroyed.

They beat him before the people this time, and they will be apt to do it again, should he test their power. He had better confine himself to literature, leave politics alone, and live serenely on the capital, political and financial, that he has samely stowed away. He might

THE EFFECT OF THE VICTORY. that led to his defeat, with special reference to the danger of such enemies as Conkling and of such friends as Dr. Burchard, and, above all, of the folly of writing too many letters .- St. Louis Republican.

BLAINE'S SCHEME.

Impossible to Resist the Conclusion That Blaine's Utterances Are Intended to Stir Up Strife at the South.

If Blaine's malignity were mere soreheadedness it might be overlooked. But and suffering for the negroes of the when his inflammatory utterances are taken into consideration with those of Fred Douglass and such blatant organs as the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that they spring from a deliberate purpose to stir up strife at the South. It is hoped very evidently that the negroes can be moved to such a display of animosity against the whites as to arouse the latter to retaliation. Then will Blaine and his followers come to the front with a prompt "We told you so" and a combined effort to fasten responsibility for the result upon the election of Cleveland.

The design is so patent, however, that the ultimate purpose of the schemers is sure to be defeated. If a race confliet does come in the South the people both North and South will understand very well who has done the infamous work of fomenting strife and inflaming passions. Mr. Blaine is a magnetic man and a plausible. But he has neither magnetism nor plausibility to deceive the people as to his responsibility for a war of races should such a war unhappily come. A solemn and heavy responsibility it will be, too, one from which he may well shrink. He knows something of the feeling of a people express-ing their condemnation of corruption in office and their hatred of lying. But he will find the breeze which blew him one side on the 4th of November but a summer zephyr in comparison with the were hunting, fishing, etc. Here he whirlwind of wrath and indignation organized a good school with fifty scholwhirlwind of wrath and indignation which will visit him and his co-conspirators if their present wicked schen roves successful.

Meanwhile it is the duty of all thoughtful, sensible men, No:th as well as South, to see that the scheme does not succeed. The influence which these inflammatory appeals of Blaine and Douglass and other wicked demagogues are having and likely to have upon the colored people of the South must be counteracted by showing them the true character of such appeals and the ab-sence of any ground for fear that the change in the National Administration means anything but good to their race. With the intelligent colored men this will not be difficult. Indeed, they are already telling each other that the election of Cleveland will be a benefit to them. With the unintelligent, already filled with distrust and vindictiveness through the lying arts of partisans and demagagues, it will be more difficult, but with discretion and patience it will be accomplished even in their case .-Detroit Free Press.

REPUBLICAN RAVINGS.

What the Defeated Republicans Are Saying of the South. T'at defeated Republicans are declar-

ing that the election of Grover Cleveland means that the South will control the whole land; that all the old Confederate States will rule the States that stayed in the Union, and that evils beyond the bounds of the multiplication table will be hurled at once upon the country. Now that the o' ction is defi-The Surprising Result of the Late Political nitely settled, we might imagine that these pretenders were only joking the people, but they have been in power so long that like monarchists, yet with less excuse because they are not blinded by own defeat leaves it quite uncertain that tradition, they are so blasphemous as to Such madness the remnant of his Cabinet enough, to very little purpose. This is none but themselves. There is a new a surprising result of a political contest. South, whose people long ago accepted the result of the war, and who been showing by their industry, their enterprise and their loyalty to the Union that they are far more patriotic than those Republicans who, in time of peace, have striven for the sake of place and favor to array States against States and to feed the smoldering fires of a

But the Republican party, which had long ago outlived its proper age and mission, is sinking into the peevish imbecility of the "slippered pantaloon. It dies hard, and on its death-bed gasps out its selfish, miserly hate of the party whose honesty and liberal spirit it has so deeply feared. Let it die and have the peace at last that it has so long withheld from the people of this our common country .- Richmond (Va.) State.

Don't Want Gifts.

Persons who propose to cultivate President Cleveland's acquaintance through the medium of "small tokens of their esteem" should carefully read for the hand of his daug ter-an the following letter which that distinguished gentleman mailed to Mr. Willam J. Loader, of Brooklyn, in return-

ing a Newfoundland dog: EXECUTIVE MANSION, ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 27.—My DEAR SIR: Day before yesterday, when I arrived here in the evening from the Executive Chamber. I found in the house a fine Newfoundland dog, and yes erday I learned through your letter that the dog was intended as a gift from you. I hope you will not deem it affectation on my part when I write you that I am very averse to receipts of office senecially in the relation of strangers. gifts, especially in the relation of stranger which you and I sustain to each other. aumber of small gifts have been sent to me, some of them, doubtless, from those who seek ia this manner to show their good will, wrill others have been received from those whom I Beaconsfield's advice in reference to a political defeat, "act as if it had not happened." Blaine is determined not to be sheived, and, as he has strength, energy and ability, there might yet be a future of great prominence before him, were it not for the untortanate records he has left of h s Congressional career. These can not be effected or destroyed.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

The Union Theological Seminary, of New York City, has a paid-up capital and property worth \$2,000,000.

—Bishop Arthur Cleveland Coxe wishes the Protestant Episcopal Church to change its name to the "American Catholic Church."—Chicago Journal.

-Much progress is reported to have been made in Ireland of late in the study of the Irish language. The largest school-book firm in Ulster has just ssued models of Irish characters for use in slate-writing in the National schools. -Prof. J. C. Cram, of Deerfield, N.

H., is now keeping his 340th singing-school, being in his fifty-first year of teaching. He has sung in the church choir fifty-five years, and has taken charge of the singing in the church for lifty years. -The Baptist churches of Boston and vicinity stand twenty-three to two

in favor of unfermented wine. After several months' noti e, during which the subject was carefully studied, the First Church recently voted nearly unanimously to use "the pure fruit of the vine"—unfermented wine—for sacramental purposes .- Poston Journal. -The Pope has issued a decree, creat-

ing the American College in Rome, until recently a part of the P opaganda property, a clerical college with an organization of its own, to be ruled like the college of the Propaganda. This relieves it of any danger of confisca-tion or control by the Italian Government as part of the Propaganda. -N. Y. Herald. -In Missouri a missionary of the American Sunday-school Union found a

church thirty years old, meeting in a good house of worship, well appointed as to comforts, with a large congregation, but which had ne er had a s day-school. While there was preaching to parents and adults, the children ars .- Baptist Weekly.

-The Yale News says of the proposed abolition of the Wednesday half holiday of the college: "Tais change will be a serious blow to our athletic interests, and it will make it almost impossible for our nine and foot-ball eleven to engage in enough practice games to enable them to meet the teams of other colleges on an equal footing." Yale's foot-ball Captain, Ric ards, who was injured on Thanksgiving Day, is again about the campus on crutches.

-President McCosh, of Princeton University, believes that the college which gives to its students a wide choice of studies during all the years of their course commits a radical error. He holds that there are branches rudimentary and fundamental, "which have stood the test of time, fitted to call forth the deeper and higher faculties of the mind, and opening the way to further knowledge, which all should be required to study." Such are the classical tongues, wth certain European ones, and, above all, our own tongue, with their literatures. Such are mathematics, physics, chemistry and certain branches of natural history. Such are the study of the human mind, log.c, ethics and political economy.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-De loudes' taikers ain't allus de visest men. Geese makes more noise den de roosters, but da ain't got nigh so much sense .- Arkansaw Traveler.

-A child's thought. A little child looked out at night pon the stars in heaven so blue. And cried aloud, in glad delight:
"Dod's floor has cracks, His light shines

-Judge-"What sort of man. now, was it whom you saw commit the as-sault. Constable—"Sure, your Hon-or, he was a small, onsignificant crathur about your own size, yer Honor." -N. Y. Herald.

-A dude returned from college to his parents' city apartments. As he was undressing to go to bed at night he noticed a handsome motto on the wall, "God bless our flat," and it bothered him all night so that he could hardly sleep. - Chicago Tribune.

-"Where've you been Frank?"
"Down to St. Louis." "What doing?" "Running a photograph gallery." "Did it work?" "Work! I should say it did. First day I hung out a sign: 'Babies taken without prior notice,' and the next morning I found four on my doorstep.''-- Omaha Bee.

-" Has Burlington a very intellectual community?" asked the new minister. "Intellectual, parson? Well, I should construe. There's three dancing clubs on North H.ll, two skating rinks down town, four bowling alleys on Main stre t, a weekly hop at the South Hill barn, and a school-house on West Hill. Intellectual, parson? Town jest runs to brains."—Burdette.

-A New York inventor has made a machine by which he claims to reduce the temperature of a room to eightyfive degrees below zero if necessary. It w ll, no doubt, be in great demand by young men who have at last screwed up courage to ask the old man agonizing moment when the temperature of a room suddenly goes up to 110 deg. in the shade.-Herald.

-He had just gone down and purchased two tickets for the opera, and grasping the two halves of his week's salary he hastened to the house and was ushered into her presence. "Ah, Miss De Smith, a very cold day, is it not? Will you not allow me the pleas-. ure of being your escort to the operato-night?" "O, thank you so much, but Mr. Brown has asked me, and I am afraid I shall have to refuse you; I am so sorry. Yes, indeed, it is a very, very cold day."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

-He had a crowd around him on the Campus Martius, and when he had placed his toothache-cure on the board before him and got his lamp brightly burning, he said: "Gentlemen, the last time I was in your fair city some one hit me with an egg. I sincerely—" At that instant a lurnip, thrown by some one in the outer circle, struck the man's hat and carried it ten feet away. He reached out his hand for it and continued: 'Thank you! I was going to say that I preferred turnips to eggs, but would it be asking too much of you to boil them first?" Detroit Free Press.

The Chase County Courant. Official Paper of Chase County. W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Senator James G. Blaine has dismissed his libel suit against the Indianopolis Sentinel, and for why? and choanswers: "And for why?"

That Kentucky schoolmaster who fired on a crowd which attacked him is a brick, and it was perfectly proper that he was discharged. Five of his victims have since died. This should be five times five warnings to mobs .-Leaxenworth Times.

There is no provision in the con stitution for abolishing a state that has once been admitted into the Uni in. as Nevada has, but there is a way to keep out a territory that wants to be admitted, as Dakota dors - Leavenworth Times.

How about Virginia?

This is the way the Florence Tribune (Rep.) puts it: "Blaine has withdrawn his libel suit against the Indianapolis Sentinel under the flimsy pretext that he could not not keep pace with the increase of get justice in Indiana. This is cowardly in the extreme, and fitly increase enormously in the arts at accords with his simpering explathe expense of consumption. nation of his failure to vote on the prohibition question in Maine."

The Texas vote is the bohemoth of the election. Cleveland's plurality over Blaine, 134,855; maj ority over all, 128 021. This is the state with a \$3,000,000 public school fund on band and an em pire of school land unsold. If the \$70,00 0,000 illiteracy eure scheme is designed to abolish the Democratic party, the bulk of it had bet ter be handed over to Texas .-Emporia Republican.

In these days we want one man to be always thinking and another to be always working, and we call one a gentleman the other an operative; whereas the workman ought often to be thinking and the think er often to be working, and both should be gentlemen in the best sense. As it is, we make both ungentle-the one envying, the oth er despising his brother; and the mass of society is made up of morbid thinkers and miserable work-

secure an appropriation for the purpose of defraying the expen. ses of a geological survey of the State. Money judicously spent in this way will be of inestimable value to the whole State, and will prove a very profitable investment. It may be well for the Legislature not to try to do too much at once. An appropriation sufficient to put a survey on its feet and to defray the expenses for two years should be made without tail. At the expiration of that time enough will have been arrived at to know whether additional appropriations will pay. A report of the survey should be printed and placed in the bands of the people, so that all may know and understand the pos-ibilities of the State.

Brother Timmons, of the Chase joker, and since the election of itations she may deare, for her Cleveland he has been particularly World's Exposition is no mere humorous. He has an abiding faith in numbers, and his analysis of the late vote in Chase county is re attractions, but a grand industrihighly encouraging to Democrats; but he is at work in another direction now. The last issue of his pa per had the revelation "Born, to Mr. and Mrs." so and so distributed at regular interval throughout his the White House, heralding the advent of more Democratic voters in Kansas .- Florence Tribune.

Brother Crouch, no doubt, wants us to open a "Born" column, but and the admirable system of acwe shall not do so for fear that the commodation for visitors at what-

done. Certificates to that amount as many as possible. were issued, which, however, have

never been paid. Prohibition never accomplished any real practical, beneficial, temperance work yet, and so when commenting upon the growth of the temperance principle in the United States it is not worth while to take the questions of pro hibition into consideration at all. That great strides have been taken, however, towards a healthy temperance sentiment in the country is a matter of absolute demonstration. Sixty years ago the people of America drank five gallons of whisky per man; to day they do not drink over two. During this period the production of spirits did population, but the use of them did Much less drinking is now done in proportion than was done even wenty years ago, and with three times the population that the country had in 1840, the statistics show

in 1840.-John N. Edwards. Randall, the free-trade faction is a weak sort of an affair. In Louis ville, where the Waterson-Car liste influence is supposed to govern almost everything, Randall is promised a grand ovation.-Leavenworth Times.

hat the people actually drank no

more whisky in 1883 than they did

Mr. Randall was given a "grand ovation" at Louisville, last Monday. At noon he was formally welcomed to that city at the Board of Trade rooms, Mr. John E. Green delivering an address of welcome, at the conclusion of which he introduced the distinguished visitor, who responded in a breif speech, in which he stated he had gone South to study the customs, need of the Southern people, their resources and industries; and he accompanied with the money or An effort will be made during spoke of the incoming administra they will not be filled, except he session of the Legislature to tion as one to open the avenue where special arrangements have of prosperity, peace and plenty for been made satisfactory to me. all the people. That Mr Randall has gone South to lecture on high tariff, or to lecture at all, as some of the Republican papers would new rulehave the people believe, does not seem to be the case, if we are to take his Louisville reception as a sample of what he is doing in the OSACE MILLS

We desire to call especial atten tion to the attractive cut and the facts stated with emphatic brevity, CUSTOM WORK in another column. We refer to a picture of the globe, on which the site of New Orleans is made especially prominent, and which bears this legend; "The Worlds Exposition." According to the announcements of that cut-aud the telegraph testifies to their correctnessthe city of New Orleans is entitled County Courant, is an inveterate to all the attention and all the visbig commercial bazaar, with bizaral and social event that is bound to have the value of an enduring effect. It lies not so much in the number and vastness of its buildings, though they are more and columns, at least, a dozen times, more colossal, than any before like sentinels on the highway to erected for similar purposes, eclipsing London, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia; not so much in the low transportation from all points,

had been lost in the various raids gracefully introduced to each othmade during the war on citizens er, and there are very few who of Kansas, which included the burn- cannot afford to go in some shape, ng, sacking, and destroying the and for some time, and share in towns of Humbolt, Gardner, Shaw. the development of this grand idea. nee, Olathe, and Lawrence. The The attractions there throw all commission sat in the above-named others of other expositions into places, were at work for several the shade. Such a pilgrimage will weeks, and reported that damage be the great event in the life-time to the amount of \$882,390 had been of many, and should be made by

> TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of the Chase STEEL GOODS! County Teachers' Association will be at Elmdale, on Saturday, January 10th, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. The following programme will be

used: Discussion - Examinations in chool; opened by J. M. Warren. Recitation; Mrs. T. H. Grisham. Class in Reading - 5th Reader; Miss Emma Bailey.

Paper-Grading County Schools; L. Stanley.

Recess. Recitation; E. B. Johnson.

Paper-School Government; L L. Louther. Select Reading; Miss Jessie Shaft,

Miscella neous Business. Query Box. CLEO C. ICE, Sec'ty.

E. A. Fink.

HANDSOME PRESENTS. The question that has just bothered the minds of the single men, as well as of those who are married, was, what they should buy for Christmas present for their sweethearts, wives and daughters, and to settle this question Messrs. John-Judging from the anxiety among ston & Rettiger, the druggists, at Southern Democrats to see Sam Strong City, laid in a large supply of beautiful and novel Mexican Filigreed Jewelry of many designs, which they warrant to be pure gold and silver, and which they are now selling at reduced prices. They have alse 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.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after this date, Januray r, 1885, all orders for coal must be Thanking my patrons for past favors, I hope for a continuance

of the same in the future under this J. P. KUHL.

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Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop

ALWAYS ON HAND.

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LECAL NOTICE

makes of the new-born converts to the Democracy would crowd out other important items.

An organized effort is being made this, winter, with a large show of success, to have a legislature appropriation made to reimburse those who are holders of claims for damages sustained in the several raids on Kansas territory made by rebel troops in 1862–64 and '65, including the Quantory of this movement dates back to 1875, when a committee of the Legislature was appointed to examine and report how much property

The State of Kansas to Margaret A. Taylor, William B. Plerce and the Rubber Paint of the Rubber Paint of the Rubber Paint of the Paint of the Rubber Paint of the American of the Rubber Paint of the Paint of the Rubber Paint of the American of the Rubber Paint of the American of the Rubber Paint of the American of the Rubber Paint of the R

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WACONS, ETC.

M. A. CAMPBELL,

WALTER A. WOOD NEW

HARDWARE! Enclosed-Gear Mower.

STOVES, TINWARE,

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

ORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS,

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Agricultural Implements, Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cuitivators, Harrows,

Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known Wood Mowing Machine, and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

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Sole agent for this celebrated wire, the best now in use. Paper - Training of Teachers; Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

> I have an experienced tinner in weight is largely on the right-hand wheel. my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices.

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WALTER A. WOOD MOWING & REAPING MACHINE CO., HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.

Weight, 558 Pounds.-From 40 to 100 ounds lighter than any other Two-Horse Mower. Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1-2 In.-Height of Driving Wheels 3i In-

Wheel at each end of Fingere none at either end of bar. Gearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers Lave the Gearing exposed.

Draft from the Frame direct, Whif-fictness under the Pole.—Most other Mowers have the Whifiletness on top of the Pole, nd push the Bar instead of pulling it. Bearings made of Best Composi-tion Metal, easily replaced.—All other Mowers use either Babbit metal or simply cast

A COMPLETE TINSHOP. Left-Hand Drive-Wheel, - Some manu Weight of Machine largely on the Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron.-

Machine Perfectly Balanced on - Masy to rite

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Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

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CANON CITY

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Orders left at the Harness Shop for any of the above coal will be promptly filled at short notice.

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The State of Kansas to William Wines, Granville M. Ballord, Mahala Pickerell and John W. Ground

Granville M. Ballord, Mahala Pickerell and John W. Ground
You, and each of you, are hereby notified that you have been sued by F. W. Dunton in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, and that the petetition in said cause is filed in the above-mentioned Court, and that the parties to said action are the said F. W. Dunton, plaintiff, and you, all of the above-named persons, are the defendents and all the defendants thereto, and you must answer said petition filed by said plaintiff, on or before the second day of March. A. D. 1885, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment be rendered against you, and each of you accordingly; viz.; quieting and determing plaintiff's title to the following described lands in thase county, Kansas, to-wit; The whole of section twelve in township twenty-one, range nine, and establishing plaintiff's title and estate in above described lands, and quieting and determining the same against you, and e ch of you, and all persons claiming through or under you, or either of you, be forever barred, estopped and forcelosed of and from claiming or settling up any title, estate or lien in or to, or claim upon any of said lands, or any part thereof, at law or in equity, and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem just and equitable and for his costs. FABIUS M. CLARKE, E. A KINNE. Attorney for Plaintiff. Clerk of said District Court

[Le s.]

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The Great English Remedy, posit ively cures
night losses, sper
matorrhea. nervous debility, and
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AGENTAL wanted for The Lives of the Presidents of the U. S., the book ever sold for less than twice our price. The tastest selling book in America. ica. Immense profits to agents All in-teligent people wantit. Any one can be-come a successful agent. Terms tree. HAL-LET & Co., Portland. Maine jan1-ly

for the working class Send ton cents for stamp, and we will mail to sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days Before Taking, organs of both After Taking sexes Price, one package, \$1; six for \$5, by of sample goods that will put you in the mail free of postage. Sold by all Drugsist.

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**A PRIZE and receive free a costly start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will \$1 to p y tor the trouble satisfied we will \$1 to p y tor the trouble satisfied we will \$1 to p y tor the trouble satisfied we will \$1 to p y tor the trouble satisfied we will \$1 to p y tor the trouble satisfied we will \$1 to p y tor the trouble satisfied we will \$1 to p y tor the trouble satisfied we will \$1 to p y tor the trouble way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Cantain to required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. The time only the pay and pay an

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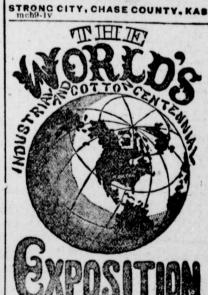
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The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS.. THURSDAY, JAN. 1, 1885.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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1 week	\$1 00	\$1.50	8 2 .00	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.
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4 weeks	2 00	3.00	3 25	5.00	9 00	17.0
2 months .	3.00	4.50	5 25	7 50	14 00	25.0
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nsertion; double price for black letter, or fo tems under the head of "Local Short Stops.



EAST, PASS.MAIL.EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T Oedar Pt. 9 46 9 55 9 13 12 33 6 51 2 2 Clements 9 59 10 16 9 32 12 51 7 10 2 50 Elmdale 10 16 10 21 10 00 1 16 7 38 4 40 Strong 110 33 10 36 10 33 1 42 8 05 6 15 Safford... 10 52 10 54 11 04 2 11 8 36 6 56 WEST. PASS.MAIL EM'T,FR'T.FR'T.FR'T

Safford... 4 53 5 67 9 10 7 57 2 11 5 16 Strong... 4 53 5 67 9 10 7 57 2 11 5 16 Strong... 4 58 5 26 9 45 8 84 2 45 6 90 Elimotaie... 5 07 5 43 10 21 9 (3 3 13 7 50 Elimitale. 5 07 5 48 10 21 9 (3 3 13 7 50 Clements 5 26 5 5 50 10 56 9 34 3 48 8 34 Cledar Pt. 5 26 6 10 11 17 9 15 4 (4 9 05 The "Thunder Balt" passes Strong City. going east, at 11:22 0 clock, a. m., sad going west, at 4:27 o clock, p. m., stepoing at no other station in the county. This frein earries the day mail.

DIRECTORY.

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Governor George W Glick
Lientenant Gavernor D w rinney
Secretary of State dames Smile
Attorney General W A Jobnson
Auditor Er wecabe
Treasurer Sam I Howe
Sun't of Public Instruction H C Speer
Chief Justices Sup. Court, D M Valentine
Chief Justices Sup Court, DM Valentine
Congressman, 3d Dist Thomas Ryan
COUNTY OFFICERS.
County Commissioners Aaron Jones,

County	Commissioners	Aaron Jones, M.E. Hunt.
County	Treasurer	J. S. Shipman.
Probat	Judge	. C. Whitson.
Carnet	Clerk	J Massey.
Registe	r of Deeds	. A. P. Gandy.
County	Attorney	E A Kinne
Clerk L	Surveyor	c F Nesbit.
Sheriff		J W Griffis.
Super r	itendent	.F. B. Hunt.
Corone	r	C E Hait.
	ALTY AFFIAFE	

CILLO	LLIOPHOL
Mayor	U. U. Whitson
Poirce Judge	F. B. Hunt
City Attorney	T. O. Kelley
City Marshal	Wm. H. Spencer
	J. W. Stone.
	J. M. Kerr.
Councilmen	3 J. M. Tuttie.
	ic. E. Hait,

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopai Church — Rev. N.
B. Joonson, Pastor; Sabbath; morning
service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath, class meeting, at 12 m.; service every sabbath evening at 8 o'clock.
M. E. Church South — Rev. R M Benton,
Pastor; service, first Sunday of the mooth.

M. E. Church South.—Rev. R M Benton,
Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month,
at Doughertv's school-house on Fox creek,
at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at
Coyne branch, at 11, a. m; third Sunday,
at the Harris school-house, on Diamond
creek, at 11, a. m; fourth Sunday, at
Years ago for Rogers, Ark., intends

and 10 o'clock, A M.

Baptist-At Etrong City-Rev. Wareham, Pastor; Covenant and business meet-ing on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a m. and 7:30 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 month; J M Tuttle, Dictator; J W Griffs, Reporter.

Masonic —Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F Masonic — Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F
& A M, meets the first and third Friday
evening of each month; J P Kuhl, Master; W H Holsinger, Secretary.
Odd Fellows.—Angola Lodge No. 58 I
O O F, meets every Monday evening; C I
Maule, N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secre-tary'
gone to Erie, Pa., to spend the

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Leap year has past.

Don't forget it is A. D 1885.

How many times will you write 1884 to-day? Our merchants did a good busi-

ness last week. We wish all of our readers a

happy New Year. Mr. J. I. Cochran is Assistant

County Treasurer Mrs. W. G. Patten has returned

from her visit in Illinois. Masters Will and George Yeager

s sent Christmas week at Otrawa. Soldiers, see notice of "Get Your

Own Pensions," in another col Born, December 23, 1884, to Mr

Evan D. Jones, at Lewis's quarry, 5° below zero last Thursday

night, and 10° below zero, Tues-Born, on Saturday, December 20,

1884, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Scrog gin, of Strong City, a son.

Mr. Charles J. Lantry returned W. M.; W. A. Parker, S. W; D at home during the Holidays.

Miss Alice Hunt has gone to Lawrence to visit Miss Belle Boyington for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lehnherr, of the 17 ultimo, from pneumonia.

Mr. Wm. Rettiger, of Strong, has returned from Los Angeles, Cal., much improved in health.

Mr. Wm. McDowell who is at tending school at Monmouth, Iil. is spending the holidays at home.

Married, in this city, on Satur day, Dec. 27, 1884, Mr. Shannon Hayworth and Miss Ida McCor-

Miss Minnie Lloyd, who is attending the Emporia Normal School, is spending the holidays at

Mrs Wm. Walters and daughter, of Osage county, spent the Holi days here and at Strong City among friends.

The weather moderated Saturday, and on Sunday it rained, on Monday it was cloudy, and Tuesday it snowed.

here all winter.

vertisement is a nearly printed paon a board fence.

ing in Chase county.

Matter, of Strong City.

The Santa Fe Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to noon, January 17. the World's Fair, at New Orleans, at the lowest rates possible.

The Masonic Lodge and East. era Star Chapter of this city had a joint installation, Saturday night, and a most sumptuous supper.

We understand that Mr. W. A. Morgan has sent in his resignation as postmaster at this place in favor as postmaster at this place in lavor. S. A. Breese. of Mr. Edgar W. Ellis, his deputy.

The congregation of St. Anthony's church, Strong City, made the Rev. Father Guido Stello a present of \$65.70, on Christmas morning.

Strong City, at 11, s. m.

Catholic—At Strong City-Rev. Guido
Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every
Sunday and holyday of obligation, at 8

Mr. John Ruby and Mester Lim

Mr. John Ruby and Master Jim mie Williams went deer hunting, last Saturday, and brought home a deer off Bloody creek, weighing 200 pounds.

There was a fall of snow on Christmas Eve night, and Christmas morning the earth was cover-

gone to Erie, Pa., to spend the winter, and will return home via Washington City, to see the inauguration of President Cleveland.

There will be Communion services, next Sunday morning, at the Congregational church. On Sunday afternoon, at 2 oclock, the business meeting and preparatory lecture will be held

Messrs. J. W. Ferry and C. C. Watson received as a Christmas present a very beautiful picture, each, from Mr. Clarence Fulton, with Messrs. Mack Stadler & Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. J. S. Shipman, one of the best millers in State, has our thanks for a sack of bolted meal, which we highly appreciate as this ou fit are regular "Corn crackers."

Judge C. C. Whitson and his daughter, Mrs. S. D. Breese, bave returned from their visit at El Doado. The Judge informs us that Mr. F. R. Dedge is Assistant County Treasurer down there.

Mrs. J. H. Doolittle has returned home from Kansas City, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. T. S. Jones Since the foregoing was in type Mrs Doolittle has returned Mr. Henry Lantry, of Strong to Kansas City for medical treat-

at their late election: J. P. Kuhl, Ferry & Watson's.

from a trip to Mexico in time to be Biggam, J. W.; S. D. Breese, Treasurer; W. H. Holsinger, Secretary; Geo. George, Tiler.

Mrs. Dr. G. W. Williams and daughter, of Genoa, Nevada; and Mrs. T. D. Mills and Elmdale, lost their only child, on children, of Wamego, Kas., are speuding the holidays at Col. W. S. Smith's, the brother of the ladies. This is the first time the three have been together in ten years, and it is a most pleasant re-union.

The aged mother of Mr. Barney Lantry, of Strong City, whose home is in Madison, Wis., is visiting her son and his family. The Independent ays: "There was, indeed, a pleasant home gathering at the Lantry mansion for the Holidays; and may they all live to enjoy many more such pleasunt reunions." To which we add our hearty Amen.

If those of our subscribeas who are still in arrears for their paper would call at the office and pay up or remit by "return mail," they would confer a great favor on us. We do not, of course, need the money, as it cost's nothing to run Miss Litlian Buchanan went to a paper in Kansas. Oh, no; we Philadelphia, Pa., to spend the hol- do not need it, but we know where idays and perhaps she may remain we can loan it for three per cent. a month; so send in your subscrip-An exchange says an inch ad- tions at ouce and make us happy.

The following are the officers of per is worth two miles of letters Geary Post No. 15, G. A. R, for the ensuing year, chosen at their Mr. Jacob Daub has returned late election: George W. Crum, P. Chaplain; R. C. Harris, O. of D.; Mrs. Submit Holmes, of Valley A. B. Watson, O. of G.; Al. Brand. Falls, is spending the holidays ley, Q. M; Delegate to Grand Emwith her son-in-law, Mr. Louis campment, T. H. Grisham; Alternate, C. I. Maule. The instalation will take place on Saturday after-

> The regular teachers' examination for first and second grade certificates for the quarter ending with March will be held at the school-house in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, January 17, 1885. Teachers desiring certificates, or whose certificates expire before April 1, 1885, should not fail to attend this examination.

F B. HUNT, Co. Supt. By order of J. C. DAVIS,

Co. Supt. elect. E. W. Hawthorne, of Sterling. an experienced rink man, arrived in this city last week and comnenced tunning a Roller Skating Rink, Pence's new building, south of Johnston & Thomas' bardware store. Hawthorne & Co beil's. have rented the building permanently and already a large number of our young folks have mastered the art so far as to become graceful skaters. We predict for the gentlemen a liberal patronage by our sporting and fun loving

young folks. Mr. David Wood, of Montrose, Colorado, son of Col S. N. Wood. editor of the State Journal, was married, on Christmas night, in Topeka, at the residence of Col. Wood, to Miss Mary Dill, of Em. poria, sister of Mr. E. J. Dill, of the Strong City Independent, the wedding taking place in Topeka in debrand Bros. & Jones, Strong order to let Mrs. Wood, the mother of the groom, who is in feeble health, be present at the ceremonies. The young couple will visit friends and relatives in Topoka, Kansas City, Council Grove and Denver, and will take in the World's Fair in February. The happy couple have our best wishes for a long and joyful wedded life.

PATENTS CRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas, during week ending December 23. 1884, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 934 F Street, Washington, D. C.: selling more goods and are pre-Fred. J. Lee, Oswego, door; Jas. P. pared to give better bargains than Batchelor, Hutchinson, music leaf any house in the county. turner; A. A. Denton, Bavaria, process of making sugar; A. A. Den- & Thomas's and they will be sold ton, Bavaria, apparatus for evap- Go and get one or more. orating liquids; A. L. Johnson, Leavenworth, barrel and barrel head attaching device.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Boots and shoes at Breese's.

F. BAUERLES'



CONFECTIONARY BAKERY.

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

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas,

SETH J. EVANS,

Feed Exchange Main Street

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

JOHNSON & THOMAS,

STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE, NAILS,

Barbed Wire, Buggies, Wagons, Agricultural Implements,

And SPORTING GOODS. from Kansas City, and intends C.; A. J. Penrod, V. C.; H. C. AGENTS for the Celebrated Columbus & Abbott Buggies, Olds & Schuttler Wagons, Pearl Corn Shellers, Buford Piows, Farmers' Friend Corn Planters, and Bakewell Vapor Stoves.

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.

Go to Howard's mill if you want o get the best of flour. The celebrated Walker boot, at

S. Doolittle & Son's. You can do better at Ferry & Watson's than anywhere else.

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's. A car load of Glidden fence

oct5-tf Meals 25 cents, at P. Hubberd's, next door to the Congregational church, and board and lodging \$3

week. Single ments at any hour. Canned goods at lower figures than you can buy the cans, at Ferry & Watson's.

Ferry & Watson extend a general invitation to everybody to call and buy goods at their reduced

A car load of Studebaker's wagns and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Fresh goods all the time at the store of Breese, the grocer. A car load of new improved Bain wagons just received at Hil-

do a limited practice; and will be

Go to Breese's for your fresh, staple and fancy groceries, and

market price for produce. Wanted to trade a new 845 sewing machine for a fresh milk

in." Apply at this office. oct3tf Watson's. They keep only the Pay up your st very best and can not be under-

Ferry & Watson have received their fall and winter stock, and are

All kinds of stoves at Johnson as cheap as dirt, if not cheaper. Pay us what you owe us and

save trouble We need money to keep up with the times. FERRY & WATSON. You can get anything in the line

of dry goods at Breese's.

price for your produce.

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. Coffins at Ferry & Watson's.

A car load of Moline wagons and forest trees. For terns apply at personal or received at M. A. Campbell's, this office or to H. Bixby

Go to Ferry & Watson's to make your purchases. They have a wire just received at M. A. Camp- large and complete stock and are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition. Call and see them, and they will guarantee to please you both as to quality and price of goods.

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

Lost, about Nov. 1, 1884, a red heifer, with white hairs on belly, branded with "C" on right hip and shoulder. Whoever will tell me where she can be found or recovered will be suitably rewarded. Information can be left at this office

or at J. B. Davis's, on Buck creek. If you wish to buy anything in the line of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, queensware, crockery, or anything Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to usually kept in stock by a firstclass general merchandise store, found, at all unimployed times, at call on the old reliable firm of Ferry & Watson, who will sell you

goods cheaper than anybody. Doolittle & Son have the best where you can get the highest and cheapest of boots and shoes to be found in this market; also, a full line of furnishing goods, notions and groceries. A dollar saved is a be hought at this shap. be found in this market; also, a full cow and calf, or for one "coming dollar made; and you can't make dollars any easier than by saving them; and the best way to save Groceries, staple and fancy of dollars is to buy your goods of

Pay up your subscription.

NOTICE. All persons having unsettled

business of any nature with O. C. Pratt are requested to call on him promptly for settlement, at Cottonwood Falls.

absolutely sure. No risk. Capital business at which pf either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute cortainty. Write for particulars to HALLETT & Co., Portland Maine

HELP WANTED .- Females.

Mr. Henry Lantry, of Strong to Kansas City for medical treat ment.

City, came in from the West to spend the holidays at home.

Mrs. C. P. Kinney is spending the holidays with her sister, Mrs.

Louis Matter, of Strong City.

Mrs. City for medical treat ment.

Boots and shoes at Breese's.

Tinware at Ferry & Watson's.

Cood goods and bottom prices at Breese's.

Cod goods and bottom prices at Breese's.

Cod goods and bottom prices at Breese's.

Good goods and bottom prices at Breese's.

Cod goods and bottom prices at Breese's.

Consplete stock of fresh groceries at Ferry & Watson's.

Good goods and bottom prices at Breese's.

The tollowing are the officers of Zeredatha Lodge No. 80, A. F. & Breese's.

A complete stock of fresh groceries at Ferry & Watson's.

Go to Breeses for your fresh, stangled and fancy groceries and for any kind of dry goods, and where you can get the highest market price for your produce.

The very best grades of flour at price for your produce.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M.D.

south of the bridge,

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS. W. P. PUGH. M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A. M. CONAWAY,

Physician & Surgeon,

Residence and office a half tere L. P. RAVENSCROET, M. D.

Physician & Surgeen, STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

Office in McIntire's drug store, residerce opposite the post-office. Calls prempti, responded to. ja17-ti

DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS,

Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches, riiday and Saturday of each week, at Cottenwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel.

Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. j. 5-11

MISCELLANEOUS. TOPEKA DAILY JOURNAL

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TOPEKA, KANSAS. DEMOCRATIC, NEWSY AND FIRST-CLASS IN

LE GRAND BYINGTON, EDITOR

--- 8-8---

Yearly club subscriptions will be taken for either caper and the Counant at 10 per cent. off. Send in names to this office or to "State Journal," Torcka, Kansas. The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued Sept. For Sale, in this city, a frame house of three rooms, and eight lots on weich are eighty-seven fruit

> order, and cost of evgives exact erything you use, drink, eat, wear, or have fun with. These hooks contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy Free to any address upon receipt of the postage-8 cents. Let us hear

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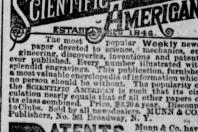
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COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS JO. OLLINGER,

Central Barber Shop. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

DO YOU KNOW LORILLARD'S CLIMAX

PLUG TOBACCO with Red Tin Tag; Rose Leaf Fine Cut Chewing; Navy Chippings, and Black, Brown and Yellow SNUFFS are the best and cheppest, quality considered.



YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

RINGING IN THE NEW YEAR.

They are ring ng out the Old Year,
They are ringing in the New!
Teddy, Neddy, May and Goldie,
Such a jolly little crew!
From the garret to the cellar
Sounds the jingling, jangling din
Of the dinner-bell and tea-bell,
With a horn or two of tin!

They are ringing in the New Year, They are ringing out the Old! Down the stairs are bobbing, bobbing Heads of brown and head of gold! Down to grandpa's room, where grandpa Calmly reads the morning news, On they come; and which the merriest It would puzzle me to choose.

"Now, together!" whispers Teddy,
Mischief sparkling in his eye;
"Get your bets and horns all ready—
"Tis more fun than Fourth July!
One, two, three—now!" What a racket!
Jingle, jingle; toot! toot! toot!
"Ho! he il buy us off with apples
And some candy, too, to boot!"

Then the door is flung wide open, Then the door is flung wide open,
And a lusty, laughing shout
M ngles with the bells and trumpets,
In the merry making rout!
Leuder, faster toot and jingle,
Grandpa, sm.ling, qever hears;
"Why!—now, gra:dpa!" quick cries Goldie
"You've got cotton in your ears!"

How they fly at him, those bables!—
How they hang about his knees!
And they smother h m with kisses,
And they give him fittle rase
Till he turns upon them bravely—
Drives each little man and maid—
With a rattling charge of caudy
And an apple cannonade!
—Ada Carle

HOW IT HAPPENED.

-Ada Carleton

The Boys' Adventure in a Car-A Tip-Top Fellow, but One "That Things Happen To, and He Can't Help It."

No. it wasn't Tom Sheldon's plan. It wasn't anybody's plan; it just went and happened. Things do that way sometimes to boys, just as much as to people, and don't you go taking sides against us, Cousin Helen, because it's head and make tracks for Long Lake bad enough to have grandpa and Aunt Minty saying: "Just what they expect-Minty saying: "Just what they expected if Tom Sheldon was invited." Tom soon we heard a kind of creaking like is tip-top, but he is a fellow that things happen to, and he can't help it. Aunt Minty don't like him ever since | My! I don't's po o'l die land an earthhe plugged up some hornets in the he plugged up some hornets in the quake! And nobody said a word for bee-hive, to see if you couldn't tame much as a minute. We couldn't, and isn't the way that old scientific codger haven't any idea how it sounds inside found out about things, by trying ex- of a freight car, Cousin Helen. We periments; and the man that invented they only slowed up once and then everything. But Aunt Minty was just as mad because Dick and I spoiled our new suits putting on some stuff that Tom invented. He guessed it would keep away mosquitoes; and it would dishes that'll break-you read me your-Minty would lend him her cologne.

Well, I said I'd tell you about that kind of a boy; and then he lime we got carried off on a freight to be ready for any chance. train, and I will; but it was more n a I should think it was about the lime we got carried off on a freight to be ready for any chance.

A birthday isn't very much unless you lantern laughed, and Larry was going have your own folks. We liked to be at grandpa's; but boys have to be some asked us what we were doing there, and bother to people, and Aunt Minty used to say no wonder mamma was sick, and only the switchman, and he said it was Tom Sheldon and Larry Eastman, and | conductor about us, but Larry paid for they came. We went with grandpa to all of us; he said it would be taking a the depot to meet them, and afterward treat from that brakeman to get a ride we all drove round by the mill to get the on his account, and when he grew up grist, and over to Deacon Bascom's to he meant to lick him. see about the shingles for the barn, so it was most dark when we got home, and don't need to tell the rest, because you Aunt Minty made us go right to bed after supper. Dick and I coul ln't tell after supper. Dick and I coul la't tell had, s posing we were all drowned, when Clump and his wife got home, and get have a picnic and get have a picnic and get have a picnic and get and grandpa came over, and they found blueberries on the mountain, or go to Hannibal hitched to a tree, and our Hopk instown and see the c rous, and we didn't know for sure there was a circus, only a boy that saw the posters told us it was either the 13th or the 23d, or else it was an old one for last summer. But we let Larry and Tom choose; and they said go fishing and have a picnic, and if there was time enough we could get blueberries. That was every single thing in the plan, only Larry said if Hann bal wasn't such a slow trotter we could drive round by Hopkinstown and see started pretty early. Aunt Minty and the hired gi.l put up our lunch in the biggest market-basket, and Jonas had the hired gi.l put up our lunch in the biggest market-basket, and Jonas had started pretty early. Aunt Minty and tell you we got acquainted with that locked us in, and we like him first-rate. He thought we were the the horse hitched up before breakfast, and a hag of oats under the seat him, stealing rides, and he meant to and a bag of oats under the seat. Hannibal is the slowest kind of a trotter, and Aunt Minty wanted to not let us have any whip, but grandpa said he was getting to be an old man, and he wanted to see us again before he died, so he put in the whip. First along, Hannibal s'posed he was going to mill, and he went pretty good till we got past the cross-roads, and then he s'posed we were going to Uncle Abner's; but when we turned down over the new bridge he was clear discoura ed, and went slower and slower, with his nose down, and his eyes about half shut. It was pretty near noon when we got to the lake, and the old black man that takes you out in a boat had gone off, and his wife, too. The boat was locked with a padlock, and you can't fish worth a cent from the shore. We tried it awhile, and then went under the reservoir bridge to eat our dianer. We felt pretty sure about the circus, because Clump and hs wife always go to one if they hear of it.
The Hopkinstown road is only a little
ways through the woods, but it's
pretty hard to find. Larry had some money; and he said if we'd only chosen the circus he would treat; so Tom said we-well, we sort of talked it up, and concluded to leave Hannibal there and strike through the woods till we came to the Hopk nstown road and follow it to town. It you'd bought me that which is only seven days away. We'll compass, Cousin Helen, it wouldn't invite at least six hundred of our have happened; but some way we got friends, each one of whom will mixed up and turned around, and when bound to send a present. Next day

the woods to Long Lake. You see, we hadn't thought about that. If you start from Long Lake and go easy you're sure to hit the Hopkinstown road; but if you start from the road, you don't hit the lake unless you're just in the right place and go pretty straight We watched the men awhile making up a freight train, and first we knew it begun to rain. There was a car on a switch about half full of lumber, and we climbed into it and waited. It rained harder and harder-just a regular old soaker—and seemed as if it never would stop. We had to get pretty well back away from the door, and Tom said we might as well make the best of it, so he began to tell a make-up story, about a man that went out at night and found a stairway leading down to the middle of the earth.

Just in the most interesting part we heard a sort of rumble, and somebody rolled the car door shut and locked it. We all jumped and called out, but the man went away whistling, and never heard us. We found afterwards he knew we were in there, and just meant to scare us, because the boys bothered him so much playing about the ears, but then afterwards he forgot all about us until-but wait till I get to that. Well we pounded and hollered till we saw it didn't do any good, and then we sat down, and I think Dick pretty near cried, but Tom said we must make the best of it, and somebody would be sure to come along when the storm was over. He tried to go on telling the story, but somehow we didn't seem to care any more about that man, and when Tom said, "The king turned his glittering eyes upon him and said 'Mortal! It is perm tted to thee to choose three wishes," Larry said, "Oh, dry up with your yarn; if I could choose three wishes I'd like a chance to get out of this car and punch that brakeman's before pitch dark."

That was how we all felt; but some slowing up a train, and our car gave a bump and jerk, and began to move.

My! I don't s'po e I'd felt any worse if 'em. Now, I'd like to know if that the cars made an awful noise; you keep away mosquitoes; and it would, only it smelt pretty bad, and made yellow spots all over your clothes; but Tom was going to fix that some way, if he had time to think it up, and Aunt Mistry would lond him her colorne. hot, but I knew better; Tom is that kind of a boy; and then he kept awake

I should think it was about a week year ago, and I say a year is long enough to talk about one thing.

You see, it was Dick's birthday, and we wanted to do something to celebrate. everybody laughed as if it was funny,

> We got home all right, and-there, I know yourself what a horrid time they fishpoles under the reservoir bridge. nover did s'pose Aunt Minty cared so much about Dick and me; she had waffles and honey for three months, and gave us pie for lunch; but she isn't a bit fair to Tom Sheldon. She blamed it all on to him, and whenever we go fishing, or anything, she says: "And don't let me hear of any more of Tom

> Sheldon's plans." I say it wasn's anybody's plan, and you can see that yourself, Cousin Helen -now can't you? Oh! and I forgot to but then the yard-master sent for him. and he forgot us till afterwards. He gave us a radroad knife to make up. It has a gimlet, and a screw-driver, and scissors, besides two blades and a file. The seissors are b oken on one point, and the screw-driver is kinder wiggly, but the g mlet bores firs -rate in soft wood. He only had one, and he gave it to Dick, because it was his birthday, and it turned out bad. - Emily Huntington Miller, in Christian Union.

She Saved Him.

"Darling," she whispered as she stood beside his chair and rubbed the bald spot on his head in the gentlest manner, "why this gloom to-night?"-

"Effie," he replied, in a broken voice, 'are you prepared to hear bad news?" "Yes-no! What can it be?"

"I am short on pork, and the next ten days will probably witness my fi ancial ruin."

"Oh, no! I can save you-yes, I can save vou! "How?"

"I'll at once issue cards and invita tions for our wooden wedding, we got to the road we went the wrong you can sell the whole business to some way, and kept going and going till, all corner grocer and secure enough to of a sudden we came to the railroad carry you through. Hold on for eight down by the switch-yard. We were days, Richard, and we'll be long on awfully tired and disappointed, and we pork and short on rolling-pins and pota-never could find the way back through to-mashers."—Wan Street News.

A NEW YEAR'S HYMN.

God of the Old Year and the New, The Nations come to Thee:
To suppl cate Thy pardoning power,
They bend the humble knee.
They call Thee Mighty Ruler, Judge,
The Fath ar and the King;
To Thee they offer praise and prayer,
And hynens of glory sing.

The Past, so full of evil deeds, Of misru'e a d of wrong,
Of gross forgetfulness of right,
Of rapne by the strong:
The Past, when men alike forgot
Thy lessons and Thy will,
And shunned Thy counsels and Thy word,
To seea for paths of ill;

That Past is now before Thy Throne; God help us in that hour! When we are called to meet each act, By Thy almighty power. We ask forgiveness for the Past, In Thine appointed way, And prom-se that the opening year Shall crown a better day.

God of the Old Year and the New,
A world looks up to Thee,
With bended hearts and tearful eyes,
To set the prisoners free;
To arm each heart with stronger faith,
To battle for the right,
And trust Thy promises that God
Is with them in the fight.

God of the Old Year and the New,
Thus do Thy children pray;
Hear them, Oh, Father, from Thy Throne,
And bring a better day,
When all shall praise Thy holy name
And do Thy sovereign will;
When God shall rule o'er all the earth,
And goodness banish ill.

—N. Y. Observer.

Sunday-School Lessons.

Dec. 28—Review: or Missionary, Temper

1	ance, or other Lesson selected by the	h
d	school.	
	1885—FIRST QUARTER.	
	Jan. 4-Paul at Troas Acts 20: 2-	1
	Jan. 11-Paul at M:letus Acts 19: 17-	ō
	Jan. 18-Paul's Farewell Acts 20: 28-	2
1	Jan. 25-PaulGoing to erusalem. Acts 21: 1	ă
	Feb. 1-Paul at Jerusalem Acts 21: 17	9
	Feb. 8-Faul Assailed Acts 21: 27.	
	Feb. 15-Paul's Decense Acts 22: 1-	ó
	es. 22-Paul Be ore the Council Acts 28: 1-	ñ
	Mar. 1-Faul Sent to Felix Acts 23: 12-	õ
	Mar. 8-Paul Before Fel x Acts 24: 10-	
ı	Mar. 15-Paul Before Agrippa Acts 26: 1-	-
1	Mar. 22-Faul Vindicated Acts 26: 19-	ä
1	Mar : 9-Review; Service of Song, Missionar	
	Temperance or other Lesson selected l	ď
i	the acheel	٧,

WORDS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

One More Tablet on Which to Write for Eternity-No Progress without a Pur-pose-The Essential Requisite for Being and Doing the Best One Can.

Bayard Taylor once said there was a fascination for him about a smooth white sheet of paper that was quite irresistible. There is a similar fascination about the smooth white front of he New Year. We will write all over it soon. Then it will not be so charmuse to try to make any one hear us. ing. Our mistakes, and blots, and failures, and sins, and sorrows will be seems!

> The multitude cross the lines of the years with thoughtless indifference, or with feeble and passing sentiment. But each New Year should be regarded with that deliberate and solemn emphasis betitting the fact that it presents one more tablet on which to the stars.

voluntary purpose. The resolution itself may not amount to much. But there is no progress without a purpose, and a defined purpose is a resolution.

Among the purposes which seriousminded people may profitably form at the beginning of the year is one to get nearer to God. The flight of time makes it impressive, because we are nearer to God each year, in one sensewhich is a joyful sense only on conapproximation to Divine character. The open question, therefore, on the front apt to p'ease ourselves by an estimate of our activity, and to be confortable, if we see we have been busy in energies that are not ignoble. But the question ba k of that is whether we are nearing time. Works to be valuable must stand let us out when the train was made up, on the right basis. That basis is sympathy with the counsel and work of God. Let us not begin the New Year in happy mood, unless we are deliberately, consciously, earnestly, on the Lord's side. If we have not sufficiently cleared our skirts of this world to say unequivocally that we belong to God, we are not in the right position from which to begin the New Year advance. We are not talking theology now, though our words imply some very sharp and clear theology. We are speaking to readers whose minds have serious purposes, who believe in the right, who propose to do the best they can to keep the Golden Rule, but who, perhaps, never have laid much stress on what is called an experience of religion. Call it an experience, a conviction, a profession, or whatever other name may be current about you, the essential requisite for doing the best one can and gettirg the best possible out of any new sect'on of time is to be fully and irrevocably committed to God. Ask your minister or your Bible what the steps shall be. But since there are only two forces in the universe, and since one of these is leading on to victory by all the agencies of human history, and by the power of the same can give us, for Himself is love; and it stars that fought against Sisera, the is the greatest thing we can give to only way to get the impulse of time to God, for it will also give ourselves, and

LELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT, the short creed of all worthy manhood. You, reader, and we are busy people The world's various affairs have caught us and we are hurried along. In that hurry and the limitations which it implies we are perhaps carried on to the deepening conviction that the ideal work of which we used to dream must remain a dream, and that under the pressure of demands which never let up we must simply do the best we can. Did we ever dream of some open and un-hindered day—some ample and inspiring field - in which we could do just what our most deliberate fancy pictured as possible? We learn gradually there are no open days; they are all shut in with little cares, among which the duties of life must elbow their jostled way, and among which, with many restrictions and distractions, we must just be content to do the best we can. When we reach that conviction we have passed from the realm of the dreamer to that of the actor, and for the first time in our lives are ready to serve our generation.

Suppose we try to get into that position at the beginning of the year. pose we remand our dreams to the nursery. Perhaps we have wasted many years in waiting for fields and chances. Leisure there is none. Chances must be extemporized; they will not march to us in extended pomp. Fields there are, but they are crowded and dusty. And the man is in condition to do his best, who can say: "The field of the ideal of which once I dreamed has faded like a sunset cloud, but this common field of to-day-among tears and groans, and failures and sins-this is mine; of its possibilities the angels might be envious; into its common-placeness I will put all the blood of faith and muscle of toil, with no care for results, but steeltrue to duty.'

On some such road of humble and daily diligence we will find some flowers along the New Year's pathway. Some of the great family of our readers begin the year in trouble. Others see lions in their way. But not one of us all but will get sweetness out of pronounced loyalty to God and reverent pursuit of each day's work. And so perhaps we shall find that do'ng the best we can from day to day in common work is working up at last to something better than our restless dreams, as the stars are higher and fairer than the clouds that die in the sunset .- Chicago Interior.

SELF-SACRIFICE.

The Foundation P.inciple of Christian Life-The Way to the Highest Happiness, and the Means of Doing the Great-

If we could all realize the importance of this principle, that it lies at the very put down upon it. There will be much, foundation of the Christian life and is then, to pain our eyes. But now, as essential to all Christian work, how we front it, how white, and smooth, and many of the discouragements and failalluring with many possibilities it ures that now abound might be avoided. In every field of industry, self-sac-With what thoughts shall we enter rificing perseverance is the price of sucupon it? For we should have thoughts. | cess; and not till a young man understands this is the way to his final triumph open.

Especially is it needful in those who profess to be followers of Him who 'came not to be ministered unto, but to minister," who was Himself the great write for eternity. The divisions of time may indeed be regarded as arbiwe wouldn't say anything about birth-days; but grandpa knew it, and he said Dick should choose just what he would rather do, and invie two other boys to come out and stay over night. We chose together, and both of us wanted Tom Sheldon and Larry Eastman, and missionaries leave home and country to bear the light to darkened lands. Are other than the light to darkened lands. Good resolutions are often dis- bear the light to darkened lands. Are coun ed. They will not be despised by the man who realizes that all virtue and all good work have their spring in a path of light? Then some one must "It doesn't seem to thildren to be taught "the way of God," and young feet guided in the path of light? Then some one must "I have found on sacrifice time and effort to engage in this most useful work. Are young men to be recalled from the haunts of vice, and young women inspired with high and pure ambitions? Then many must give up the service of self, and labor earnestly in this cause. Such sacrifices have been made, as crowded churches and flourishing missions in many places

attest. But the principle of self-sacrifice dition that our lives and thoughts fall must enter into the details of every-into increasing harmony with His life day life. We can not otherwise be and thought. Approaching a Divine consistent Christians. The tendency judgment is rendered tolerable only by must be checked. For the habit of self-pleasing must be substituted severe of each New Year is a question, not of our work, but of our state. We are apt to please ourselves by an estimate favor and ourselves passed by must be supplanted by that love which shall make us prefer one another in honor. The suspicions and dislike that are engendered in the varied experiences of life must be replaced by that charity which "thinketh no evil." The hasty, revengeful word must be unspoken, and when we are reviled we should revile not again. To be consistent Christians our lives must be in some measure reflections and reproductions of the stainless human life of Christ, and ir some degree lights and examples in

world of darkness and sin. Of course, this will require an effort. Indeed, with all the hindrances of our corrupt nature, it will require long-continued effort. But the first thing needed is to realize the necessity of forming habits of self-denial. Then each morning, when we pray "Tiy will be done," we ought to resolve to carry out that prayer as much as in us lies, and do God's will ourselves. If we begin the day in an humble spirit, with this resolve, we may be sure that the Lord will provide a sacrifice which shall teach our hearts more and more deeply the great lesson Carist would have us to learn: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Self-sacrifice is the avenue to the highest happiness. as well as the means for accomplishing the greatest good .- Golden Rule.

-Love is the greatest thing that God may be written down. Let us get the comma dments, for it is the

AIR AND DIRT. A Doctor's Sensible Prescription for Chil-

"Keep the babies in the open air," said a sensible medical man to the mother of two pale, delicate-looking

shildren. "Well, I can't see that they get anything but dirt out of doors," the lady responded, somewhat fretfully.

and ruffled dresses that her little ones wore, the broad ribbon sashes, the elaborate lace caps, and shook her head dutiously. Det and disorder were very distasteful to her. The children never weat out with their nurse—a woman who had been specially selected for neatness and care-taking qualities—that they did not return the worse for wear. The excuse for this was that Master Willie—four years old—would pick up all the stones and sticks that came in his way, and Baby Ruth always tried to

do just what her brother did. Mrs. Weldon could not understand why the clean, well-aired nursery was not as healthy for children to play in as out doors in the dirt. They had a drive every pleasant day, and why wasn't hat enough? She believed that it was, but the children grew thinner and paler and more fretful. The doctor was summoned again, and his prescription was the usual one-dirt and air.

So one fine morning the little family started out with the intention of spending several hours in the park. A baby carriage was procured at the entrance for the children, and for half an hour or more everything progressed in an order-ly manner. Then Master Willie grew tired and demanded to be allowed to walk. This was the signal for a grand outburst from the baby, who staunchly declined to remain a moment longer than his brother did. Mrs. Weldon took the latter infant by the hand, while the nurse led the baby and propelled started in pursuit.

In vain did his mother call to him to return. On and on he went, but the momentum was too great, and before long Master Willie had collided with another little boy, falling flat on his face in a not over-clean spot. There was a great splash of mud on his beautiful crimson sash, mud on his pretty cap, mud on his embroidered skirts, and his poor lit.le nose had met with a very ha.d fate, ind.ed. A lady who had just seated herself on an opposite bench, and who also had two little ones with her, appeared at this crisis and of-fered Mrs. Weldon a wash cloth. It was as white as snow and just damp enough for the purpose.

"I always take three or four with me on such occasions," she said with a smile, holding up the oil silk bag, which contained these most necessary articles.

certainly has its place."
"Your little ones do not seem to be much trouble," Mrs. We'don ob-

their chat.

"I have reduced this business to a science," said her companion. "You see I used to be very much annoyed and dissatisfied with my nurse for allowing the children to get into so much dirt, and I took the matter into my own

"that dirt is necessary to my children's | mark: happiness, and for this reason, and this alone, is necessary to their health.

Think of the strain upon your nerves, to don't you put your hoofs in here again be incessantly watching your little ones if you want to see next spring's dandeto prevent them from soiling their lions."-Detroit Free Press. clothes. It is impossible for a mother or nurse to k ep from losing the r good nature under such circumstances. discovered after a while that my children were simply little animals, and the Cold Is Wholly Wrong. dren were simply little animals, and that to constantly interfere with their instincts was to do them a grievous wrong, a wrong that was sure to react upon myself. My little boy would be happy for half an hour with a stone that would soil his dress. To dig a hole in the dirt with a stick and scoop it out with his little I ands was a pleasure impossible to exaggerate. If for the sake of his finery I tried to prevent such enjoyment, the result was a con-ict extremely demoralizing to both of us. I have known him to scream and kick until he was completely exhausted and would remain irritable all the rest of t.e day. A morning in the park with my children and a good nurse to look after them would make me ill for a week. Now, under this regime I often prefer to serve alone. It is real nest and comfort to me." - Eleanor Kirk, in Cottage Hearth.

An Oriental Tale of Love and Boss and

In the Canton Suen Ye Bo recently appeared the following story:

Ten years ago our well-known but eccentric townsman Yip The Show was a millionaire, his wealth being estimated wives he provided a mansion and a re- that horses which have been clipped for a dinner ar evening supper.

No. 6, became alarmed and repeatedly give up his spendthrift habits. He promised to reform, but d'd not.

His wives held a council of war, and. help your work along is to be fairly and squarely and openly with God. A apostle calls it the bond of perfection; it is the old and it is the new, and it is value of all the good resolutions that the great commandment, and it is all coald. Wife No. 6 was the favor te. and succeeded in carrying off about filling of the law. It does the work of | 350,000 taels. Instead of ficeing the The other thought that should press all the other graces without any instruus heavily at the New Year is that of ment but its own immediate virtue.—
work. To be right and to do right is Bishop Taylor.

It the work of 550,000 tags. Instead on Beeng the creat that you can tell an ex-36000massrealm she went to another part of the city, and there, under the assumed chair with his hand before sitting down on it.

residence and settled down to

Yip persevered in his downward course, and, in another year, had lost his entire fortune. He became a street peddler. He had some poetic and literary ability, and made a miserable income by printing and selling his poems and other literary productions at about one cent a copy. Thus, for nine years, he managed to keep body and soul together, making sometimes Mrs. Weldon looked at the tucked ten taels a week, and sometimes, when and ruffled dresses that her little ones he met the friends of his past, two or three thousand taels at once. He was not altogether friendless, as wife No. 6 kept her eyes on him, and time and time again, when business was very bad and he was penniless, she bought up his stock of songs and essays at full value, he being ignorant who the pur-

cheser was.
On the 17th of last month, when his wife and son were celebrating the lat-ter's birthday, he entered the house to sell his latest poems. By accident the servant, an ignorant woman from Yu Nam, showed him into the sitting-room of the house. His son, whom he did not know, bought several poems, and had just paid for them when the door opened and wife No. 6 entered.

The recognition was mutual, and after ten minutes of explanation a reconciliation was effected. Yesterday a wr tten agreement was filed in the Cheefoo's yamen, (Mayor's office) whereby Yip was assured an annual income of 10,000 taels, subject to revocation by his wife and son on six months' notice in writing to Hon Qua, the banker, who has assumed the trust. Yip has given up poetry as a retail business, and when seen by our editor was attired in silk worthy of a Viceroy of Nankin.

NOT WHAT SHE SEEMED.

The Other Side of the Young Lady the Men Stared at Through the Window.

She sat at a window on a public street, and day after day the crowd the carriage. This arrangement was of street, and day after day the crowd short duration. Master Willie spied a who passed saw her at the sewing-mabird, and with almost a bird's quickness, chine. The old men mentally remarked that she was a perfect lady, and the young men voted her the rival of a June rose. If she had raised her eyes to the window she might have met the pitying gaze of various bald-heads, and the admiring glances of legions of mashers, but she never did so. Noses were wiped and handkerchiefs waved within a foot of the glass, but she hemmed and tucked and gathered and plaited as if utterly unconscious of the existence of the outside world.

It is probable that five hundred men glanced into that window in the course of the day, but the sewing-machine never stopped humming on their account.

Things had been going on this way for months when, only the other day, a widower with a heart full of pity for the unfortunate got himself up regard-less of expense and boldly entered the "I believe in dirt," she added, "but it place."

"Your little ones do not seem to be on it. That is, he coughed, gurgled, which is the coughed in t stammered and inquired if served thoughtfully, in the course of wouldn't prefer to boss a fifteen-thoughtfully

"that drt is necessary to a child's him as he went, but the charmer picked it up and followed after him and "I have found out," said the lady, heaved it into the gutter with the re-

"I've just been waiting for a chance

CLIPPING HORSES.

The subject of clipping horses is one

upon which much has been said, principally by persons who do not use horses and know nothing practically of what they talk. A horse's coat in the winter becomes very thick with a short undergrowth of fur, which retains the warm h. This is a provision of nature made for all wild animals, which are necessarily exposed to the rigors of a cold winter in northern climates. In southern localities this thickening of the fur does not take place, as is well known by trappers and dealers in furs, who pay very much less for southern skins. This thick short coas becomes wet through with perspiration when a horse is driven or worked on milder days than usual, and the Bair retains the moisture for a long time. A change of temperature or the evaporation of the moisture cools the skin rapidly and pro-MILLIONAIRE YIP'S WIFE NO. 6. duces such a cheek to the circulation as will seriously endanger the health of the horse and produce fa .l dise ses at times, and indeed quite frequently. is known very well that catarrh, influenza, spinal meningitis, pneumonia,, bronchitis and other diseases which, de troy many horses every winter are caused by this condition of the skin. and that horses which are not clipped; at 4,250,000 taels (\$5,950,000). He lived but which retain this worm undercoats in elegant style, and for each of his ten are the only sufferers in this war, and tinue of servants. His habits were the same as those of our jeunesse doree. He slipped horses sugar from the solution clipped horses suner from the cold is frequently paid fifty dollars for a per- wholly wrong; just as much so as that fumed bath, and four hundred dollars, a man who does not wear an exercoat continually would necessarily suffer. Be, and this extravagant living he in Clipped horses are always, or should dalged in eards and speculation on the always, be blanketed when not at work, Bourse. His wives, and especially wife just as a man would put on an overcoat when he is exposed to cold, and put it, besought him to change his ways, and off when he goes to work. An unclipped borse, when it is warm, is not dried or warmed by a blanket; it simply steams and shivers with cold until after a long discussion among them-selves and with their friends, left Yip and may be so chilled as to become seriously diseased .- N. Y. Times.

-The Philadelphia Press has discovered that you can tell an ex-schoolmas-

Dispose of the small potatoes by boiling and mixing meal with them. and feeding to the pigs. A better feed for fattening purposes is hard to obtain.

—Toledo Blade.

-Make a study of feeding. The dition in the spring has a long ways the start of one that, from insufficient food, must take a month on grass to get thrifty again .- Exchange.

-Hanging plants dry out rapidly. Plunge the pots or baskets in a pail or tub of water, and after they have ceased to dr'p, return them to their places. The water, however, should be of the same temperature as the room.

-Bread Sauce: Pour half a pint of boiling milk on a teacupful of fine bread-crumbs and a small onion, stuck with three or four cloves, a small blade of mace, a few peppercorns and salt to utes, add a small pat of fresh butter, and at the time of serving remove the onion and mace. - Boston Globe.

-Fried Potatoes: Peel a number of raw potatoes as apples are peeled. Let the parings be as near as possible the same thickness and let them be as long as possible. Dry them thoroughly in a cloth and put them in the frying basket and plunge it in boiling lard. When they are a golden color drain them well in front of the fire, sprinkle fine salt over, and serve.—The Household.

-For citron pudding take half a pint of cream, one tablespoonful of flour, two ounces of sugar and a little grated nutmeg. Mix all these ingredients to-gether with the well beaten yelks of three eggs. Cut two ounces of citron into thin slices, place pieces of it in small buttered molds or cups, fill them with the mixture and bake until the pudd ng assum s a light brown color. This quantity will make five pudd ngs, which are sufficient for a side dish. Detroit Post.

-The most serious problem now demanding solution at the hands of the farmers is how to reach consumers direct with their farm products. Our farmers to-day are not so much concerned in widening the area under cultivation as in growing larger and better crops on present areas and in securing more remunerative prices for that which they do raise. The middleman exacts by far too large a percentage of the farmers' profits for his services. Some practical system of co-operation among the farmers in buying and selling is essential to their success .- N. Y. Times.

RAISING TREES.

Some Suggestions for the Calculation of Profits from Forest Culture.

From the American Forestry Bulletin lating to the interest sugg sted, because our people have not yet learned its great

importance: In discussing forestry matters in this country we must not forget that the needs of the various sections differ widely, as do also the conditions for But there is one thing, and a very important thing, for even the farmer who successful-we mean financially successful-torestry. The theories of climate and hydraulic influence of the forest, which have given the first im- tem to another. Such changes in any petus to the forestry movement in this direction in matters of business do not est in doubting; the majority ac ept reason, and are now among the few them on faith, and some few on conviction. But, after all, these consider ever, who declare it a barren ideality. tions will guide only the statesman and | The simplest things in life can be perthe Government. The individual forest owner desires to make forestry a profitable business; he tries to produce in the shortest time the highest rent | n cated. from the soil which he devotes to forest ple rush into it suddenly, would fail to upon the body by removing unnecesry. Therefore, unless other considerations necessitate, wheat land should not be given up to forest growth; for wnatever may have been said on the profitableness of forest growing, with some few exceptions forestry, compared with agriculture, is only profitable on poor so l, paradoxical as this may appear. In all calculations on the profits of forest culture our friends have neglected to bring into use a factor which will place the balance on the wrong side every ome, unless due care has been taken to reduce the initial outlay for land, labor, etc., to the smallest amount. In agriculture we take every year in our crops ing will recommend itself to the farmer the interest on the capital invested in the shape of land, labor and seed, and can apply this interest in any way we large scale with more safety than the like, investing it, for instance, in rail-Froad stocks and deriving the interest and divid nds thereon. In forestry, when pastures are short. But as before amfortunately, the calculation is more complicated, from the fact that the full much practical in erest to the major returns on our capital can not be expected for 100, 80, 60, or as some advocates of rapid growth will have it, 40 year? from the start of the plantation.
If then we begin with a soil the price of which was \$30 per acre, on that part of the investment alone, the returns will have to be, taking a rotation of 60 | tem as so ling is scarcely practical with years, \$560, to pay interest at five per cent. Mr. Foster, of Muscatine, Ia. calculating for profit, allows \$100 for p'antation of one acre. The amount would demand at the end of 60 years, \$1,868, in order to cover interest on the have produced \$2,400 in 60 years. This truder. amount will be somewhat modified by returns from thinnings during the time of rotation, with compound interest added up to the end of 60 years. But taxes and the extra profit which any man expects from an enterprize so hazardous as forestry growing, will more than counterbalance this amount. In walnut, at \$100 per 1,000 feet, clear of expense, we would have to cut at 60 years 24,000 feet of clear lumber! We animation, looking at the editor with doubt whether this will ever be done. an air of eager expectancy. Yet we do not meen to discourage forest planting by these expositio s; we only want to direct attention of forest growers to the necessity of simplifying and cheapening methods of forest growing, and of selecting such so'ls as can pet be utilized to better advantage for agricultural purposes. Fortunately the demands of forest trees on the soil are very insignificant. Whilst the agricultural crops depr ve the soil of its rarest m neral constituents, tree growth makes demand only on the physical properties of the same, taking its nour hment mainly from the air. The poor soils, therefore, are those which, in a hig.lly-

cultivated country, will properly be c'e

voted to forest growth.

SOILING.

one of the Reasons Which Render the

System Impracticable in the West. A correspondent writes from Kansas: 'I have read with a great deal of interany special interest to Western farmers, or the great mass of them, at the present time. There is no need of soiling on the average Western farm. The elements of the necessity do not exist as they do in the East, where the farms are smaller, and where it is desirable to taste. Let the sauce simmer five min- make every acre do the best. Generally our farms consist of more acres than we can use to advantage. We are land rich or land poor, as you may choose. The first element of the necessity of soiling is a nigh price for land exists in some parts of the West, but not in the West as a whole. That would result in smaller farms, and with smaller farms we should be under the necessity of changing our methods of agriculture to the end that we might make our land produce more. In most of the West we have the best land in the world for soiling purposes, for there is a fitness in land for the purpose which must never be lost sight of if the system is to be made profitable. There is land that is suitable for nothing else but pasturing, and it would be folly to attempt to do anything else with it. Stumps, stones, and an exceeding profusion of hills and hollows, for instance, invite to pasturage and nothing else. There may be pieces of such land that may be profitably used for soiling, but as a whole it can not be with any marked success. But on level, or comparatively lever land that is arable, and worth seventy five, or even fifty dollars an acre, if labor is not too high, it will pay to soil. There is no doubt about it, the sage opinion of fancy da'ry writers to the contrary notwithstanding. In the West labor is so high that it would give many of us a pause, before we entered upon such an undertaking. But as far as that is concerned, we think we have shown in previous issues of the Rural and Stockman that if the conditions exist to make the adoption of the system desirable otherwise, it can be made profitable notwithstanding than farm labor is high. Very often, in different parts of the country, part of a farm will be very hilly, or otherwise only fit for pasturage, while the balance will be good tillable land. we take the following suggestions re-lating to the interest suggested, because permit the keeping of double the amount of stock that could be kept if stock was furnished nothing but pas-

> is perfectly situated for soiling to re-member. It is not best to make a sudden and radical change from one sysachieve the best possible results. It is sary fat and moisture, leaving the sysstock of a farm is added to beyond what outside contagions. These theories are that nobody will work it at all, and the the pasture will carry, do not add all accepted as true by many Germans, that experience suggests might have some Russians, and not a few Englishbeen carried if the system had been men. There is no, a doubt but that practiced until it had become familiar. this new fashion will have its votar es Reduce the pasture a little year by year. in the United States. - Demorest's A good plan to test the merits of the Monthly. system is to soil mornings and evenings. permitting the cattle and other animals to run on the pasture in the m'ddle of the day. In this way the pastures will be kept in-good condition, and the cows will give a good flow of milk, and soilgeneral farmer can, for they are accuswhen pastures are short. But as before stated, the sub ect just now is not of part of our western farming community. It is a great question whether we should not be better off if our farms were smaller, and we strove to make our land produce more. But the fact remains that we have any quantity of land, and while we have it, such a vs-

make the winter keep of the increased

Editorial Suffering.

us .- Western Rural.

the floor.

"I've got two little gems I'd like to read to you, and I want your candid investment, or the whole acre must opinion about them," said the in-

> The editor sighed heavily and dropped his overworked scissors on

The visitor read the first poem with deep feeling and in different voices. The editor I stened with closed eyes. ecasionally he groaned in his spirit.

"Well, now what do you think of at?" asked the visitor with some that?

"I like the other one best." "But I've not read the other one vou vet.

"That's wby I prefer it. It's finitely superior to the one you have just read. "Trees Siftings.

-Oatmeal drive - Three table spoonfuls of coarse oatmeal put into three quarts of cold water. Boil it for half an hour, and whie hot sweeten to taste with brown sugar; strain. It may be flavored with cloves o lemon peel boiled in it if liked.—N. Y. Herald.

-All proposed improvements may be leisurely considered at this season, but do not let that be the end of them.

A NEW DRESS REFORM. A Fashion Which Will Doubtless Find Vo-

A German professor, Dr. Jaeger, has

started a theory respecting clothing, est what has been said in the Rural and which is creating quite a sensation in Stockman concerning soiling, and I am fatherland. He objects to garments impressed with the profitableness of the made of linen or cotton, and gives many system under certain circumstances at casons why wool should be the sole least. But what I would like to inquire clothing of human beings. Wool is the is this: Do you recommend it under all natural clothing of animals. It rids circumstances?" In reply we would their bodies of effete and poisonous say that we have discussed soiling, so emanations and protects them from the far as the West is concerned, more as a inclemency of the weather. But cotton fiber. They are dead materials, and retain the noxious emanations from our bodies, thus slowly poisoning us. Silk is not so objectionable, as it is a product of an mal life, because spun from the body of an animal. But it is far less wholesome, especially when worn next the skin, than wool or the nair of one of the lower animals. These are some of the reasons why Dr. Jaeger demands the exclusion of cotton and linen from the materials out of which we make our That clothing. For men Dr. Jaeger recommunds tight-atting under garments, made of pure undyed wool, fastened over the shoulder and of double thickness ever the breast. The coat or jacket should be double-breasted, but toned well up to the taroat, and containing no lining or padding except of pure wool. Inside the seeves and trousers legs, there is a contrivance that fastens tight around the limb, preventing updraughts, for cold, raeumatism, lumbago and the like are caused by the sudden rush of cold air to one part of the body and not by the cooling gradually of the entire sys em. The feet are clad in pure woolen socks with divisions for each toe, while the up er part of the boot is made of felt, the lower part also and layers of filt. Thus the is thoroughly porous, boot the feet are consequently as clean and as pure a hands. By doubly protecting the front of the body, where the blood-vessels converge, tiese are stimulated; and, as an even temperature throughout is maintained, the necessity for great coats is obviated, rain or damp having little or no effect, for in every case gradual and even evaporation is intection against cold, these clothes are also the coolest in summer. Little or no change need be made between winter and summer, at least in the temperate region; and means have been found by which this system can with equal facilisubstitution of a collar made of unstarched white cashmere for the custure. The increase of manure would give an increase of fodder, and thus disciples of this system. The cashmere trast .- N. Y. World. collar, however, is not only most comfortable, but is a preventive of throat d sorders. All these precautions taken during the day must be continued at night. The bed must also be free from vegetable fiber. The linen sheet must replaced by woolen blankets or camel-hair rugs, with white cashmere sheets, if preferred. The mattress and well open at night. According to Dr. formed well by the average man only Jaeger, fat and water in the human Yet the ma ority, should peo- clothing day and night acts as a drain best to begin on a small scale. If the tem hardened and in a position to avert

GAS TAR.

It Will Make Fence Posts Proof Against

the Weather for Years. In the manufacture of illuminating gas from bituminous coal, a large quaning will recommend itself to the farmer and deiryman. Professional dairymen can introduce the soiling system on a large scale with more safety than the strong-smelling liquid is collected. "What foundat on have you for your belief?" asked the reporter.

The old m ner took a fresh chew of tobacco and said: "The fact that so and the tar varies greatly in its propert es. some way connected with the property. In England, where it is much more used than with us, one writer recommends the reporter. as follows: Three gallons of coal tar, "Yes, if it in an iron kettle, is set over a slow fire and allowed to simmer for about an hour. This should be done in the open air, as there is danger of its taking fire. After it has simmered for this time, add a handful of fine quick-lime, and stir news hunter. well together. Remove from the fire, and add a quart of benzine or naphtha, or sufficient to make it work well from while hot. The writer says: "Two coats will do, and will make any kind call it superstition or anything you like, of wood proof from all weather for but I don't go to work in it." of wood proof from all weather for years." Another writer adv ses to make use of the tar as it comes from the gas works, adding enough benzine (from half a gill to one gill to each a spell of bad luck over the ill-fated quart of tar), to make it work like thin paint. It is to be applied with an old brush to the wood, which should be perfectly dry .- American Agriculturist.

> -Eighteen years in State Prison was what a New York St. te negro received for horse-stealing. The Judge could have made it twenty-seven, but did not want to be too hard on the man -- N

THE LATEST IN WRAPS. What Dame Fashion Says the Ladies Are

The newest wrap is the short mantle eaching just below the waist line at the back, while it is daintily shaped to outline the figure as much as possible and yet preserve the effect of a drapery, and having long, square, tablier fronts. These are adapted to winter wear fully as much as for autumn, and are made of brocade, ottoman silk, S'cellienne or fur. Some rich ones are made of black velvet figures on a silk or satin ground. the figures outlined with jet, gilt or silpo sibility of the future than as having and linen are composed of vegetable ver beads. A mantle of rich goods is usually studded with passementeria matching the beads and edged with r nge of chenille and beads. Ladies who purchase a wrap for general use usually prefer rich black brocades with sable or chenille trimmings or else a sealskin mantle. Undoubtedly the mantle is the most recherche and is accepted by Americans as well as by the English and fair Parisians, and for ladies who have but a few hundred dollars to expe d it is wise to invest it in a short sealskin, and thereby obtain a finer skin, than to purchase 'a seal sacque or dolman of a more questiona-ble quality. But where the purchaser is not limited to means the long sealskin dolmans which reach to the hem of the dress are by all means the first choice.

A marked improvement on these cloaks is noticeable this season and an improvement very greatly needed. Heretofore any lady who was otherwise than slender was almost debarred from wearing a sealskin, as the square, ungainly shape detracted alarmingly from whatever comeliness of form sne possessed. But this year a total change has been effected, and a sealskin, be it sacque, dolman, cloak or mantle, is of felt or of porous leather, and the inner soles consist of perforated leather ball dress. How beneficial the change is is amply proved by the number of ladies who have returned their sacques of last years' purchasing to be refitted. The linings in these garments are made less heavy this season, and in many cases the satin is not quilted at all, as it

is much more pliable and the cloak more graceful without the stitching. For carriage wear, or to match visiting costumes, it is the custom to wear a brocade or Ottoman silk mantle either the color of the dress or of black, sured. While they are the best pro- brown, old gold or any of the popular grays or olives. These are trimmed with chenille, fur, or passementerie, and while they are both rich and effective are comparatively inexpensive. The variety of these muntles is absolutely endless. There are so many brocades, ty be adopted by women. Nor can a plush figures on plush grounds, and "woolenite" be easily distinguished plush or velvet figures on satin, Ottofrom the "woodenites" as the wearers man or gros-grain, or upon a velvet of vegetable fiber may be called. The ground, and the figures are so innumerable that to duplicate any wrap is wellnigh impossible, while the trimming is tomary starched linen collar is the most sometimes chosen to match the ground conspicuous feature in the dress; other- in color and sometimes the figure, or it wise it would be difficult to detect the may be in direct but harmonious con-

THE "HOODOOED" CLAIM.

A Piece of Mining Propers that Brings Bad Luck for Those Who Nork It. There is a superstition prevailing among a number of the miners in that locality that a certain claim in Iowa country are now doubted by few-the work satisfactorily. Many, or, at least, the pillow should also be stuffed and gulch is an unlucky one. It got few having for the most part an inter- some, have no doubt failed for this very covered with wool; but when thus pro- started in some way that a man tected the sle per need feel neither cold who worked in that claim was kind. He would either get blown up by giant powder, or fall down a ladder, after some experience. So ling looks to system are the media through which or the mine would cave in on him, or be easy, and certainly it is not commu- diseases are communicated. The woolen some other equally undesirable occurrence would take place. By degrees the belief became so prevalent that property was considered "hoodooed," to use a slang expression. The result s

> for men. A Herald reporter having heard of the superstition, for, of course, it is nothing more or less than a superstition, accosted an old miner last night and asked him whet er he was one of those who believed the stories that were being circulated.

owners are at a loss to know what to do

"Well, to tell the truth, I must confess I do believe some of them, strange as it may seem to you.

"What foundation have you for your known as gas tar and coal tar. This is many who have worked it have had bad a very complex substance, and by dis- luck of some kind or other makes me tillation yields several ols, etc., leaving think there is something in it. I know behind a solid pitch, called coke-pitch one man who had not been at work in incorrectly asphaltum, true that infernal hole more than two days asphaltum being a natural product. before he was taken down with pneu-Gas tar, as it comes from the gas works, monia, and he came very near dying. is used for various purposes, among Another went to work there and his o hers, for the preservation of timber, cabin was robbed before a week. A especially fences and fence-posts, for third one tried it, and he fell from a ladthe making of roofing composition, and | dr and came near being killed; that in laying what are called asphalt walks. satisfied him and he quit. Besides these We have had complaints that it ap- there have been several other mishaps peared to be of little value in preserv- to men working the claim, and they foling wood, and several have inquired as lowed each o'her in such close sucto the proper method of using it. It is cession and with such unvarying cernot unlikely, as there are different cainty that the men at last came to the kinds of coal used in gas making, that conclusion that there was bad luck in "Is the claim worth anything?" asked

> "Yes, if it was developed I think it would turn out to be good property; but I, for one. would not work in it if it

"Might it not be a job put up by some one who wants to buy it?" asked the

"I don't know about that," replied the miner, "but I don't see how so many of the men could get to believe it a brush. The coal tar thus prepared is applied to fence-posts and other wood sir, it's no job, that claim has badluck for any man that works it: You may

Seeing there was no chance to shake the old miner's belief that there was some supernatural agency that had cast property, the reporter left him firm in his faith .- Leadville Herald.

-- No ground should be allowed to remain anoccupied, even for half a season; if no other crop is desired, put it in rye to be plowed under as green manure. For this purpose potato patches and corn fields need not be plowed, simply harrov the seed in; if it is only covered it will grow .- Prairie Farmer

-A man in Tailahassen, Fla, in digging a well the other day struck a deep layer of oyster shells. He is making arrangements, it is reported, to bore down deeper, hoping he may strike a strong flow of oyster soup .- Cincinnati Gazette.

MR. I. CARPENTER, 463 Fourth avenue, New York, after running a gauntlet of eight years' rheumatism, used St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain reliever, by which he was entirely cured and has had no return of his complaint.

THE London Globe says: "The higher the civilization the later the dinner hour." In this country the lazier the cook the later

How to Save Money,

and we might also say—time and pain as well, in our advice to good housekeepers and ladies generally. The great necessity existing always to have a perfectly sate remedy convenient for the relief and prompt cure of the allments peculiar to woman—functional irregularity constant woman—functional irregularity, constant pains, and all the symptoms attendant upon uterine disorders—induces us to rec-ommend strongly and unqualifiedly Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription"—woman's best friend. It will save money.

A Boston girl never calls an iceberg an "iceberg." Oh, no! She always speaks of it as "a floating aggregation of tangible frigidity."—N. Y. Herald.

The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and other Electric Appliances on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free. Young Men. Read This.

A HEALTH journal says you ought to take three-quarters of an hour for dinner. It is w ll, also, to add a few vegetables and a

piece of meat. Loss of Flesh and Strength. Loss of Flesh and Strength,
w th poor appetite, and perhaps slight
cough in morning, or on first lying down
at night, should be looked to in time. Persons afflicted with consumption are proverbially unconscious of their real state.
Most cases commence with disordered liver,
leading to bad digestion and imperfect assimilation of food—hence the emaciation,
of wasting of the flesh. It is a form of
scrofulous disease, and is curable by the
use of that greatest of all blood-cleansing,
anti-bilious and invigorating compounds, anti-bilious and invigorating compounds, known as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical

Bustles have been revived. A few years ago fashion showed a disposition to sit down on them altogether.—D.al.

Mrs. HARRIET CUMMINGS, of Cincinnati, Mrs. Harriet CUMMINGS, of Cincinnati, O., writes: "Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines, but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood. We called a physician, but he failed to do her any good. A friend, who had been cured by Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, advised motocira its trial and she here. advised me to give ita trial, and she began to improve, and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured."

A HEAVY sigh-A cyclone.-Louisville Journal. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minuto, 25c. Glenn's Sulphur Soan beals and beautifies, 25c GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Burlions.

It takes a pretty good tailor to patch a dog's pants.—N. Y. Journal.

Many imitators, but no equal, has Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Is the poet who writes cheerful songs a cheer-up-ode-ist?—N. Y. Independent.

Yr afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggista cell it. 250

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 SHEEP—Fair to choice
 2 25 @ 4 25

 FLOUR—Choice
 3 10 @ 3 2)

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 25½@ 26½

 RYE—No. 2
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement is this paper.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - XAMAL

THE FATHER'S STORY.

By our path the swinging spider wove her And slyly fastened slender threads from fern The katydids persisted in the meadows cool hull Pocono country, an' he were. He had a darter named Mahala, an' Ma-

.

Years have gone. I hear the cricket chirp no more at close of day, And the spider ties her silver thread no more across my way.
Yet in my dreams I hear her whisper: "Papa, carry baby now,"
And, in fancy, feel again the child's warm breath upon my brow.

Never more her voice will giad me when the birds awake the morn;
Never more she'll come to meet me through the fields of yellow corn;
But the dream and fancy linger, growing brighter with the years,
As I near the sacred Aiden where her laughing face appears.

O, the joy that waits my going when life's fevered dreams are past,

And I fold the little maiden safely to my

heart at last.
-Dr. A. S. Condon, in Detroit Free Press.

A "BANG-UP EDICATION."

An Interesting Incident, as Told by an Old Settler.

How a Rising Generation Pined for Knowledge, But Was Hard to Suit-The Moral Effect of Mahala Mugwelt's Victory Over Two "B'ars."

"Wen the log school house on the raise o' Bull Medder Hill were fust built," said the Old Settler, spreading fur the new teacher, an' to show her, himself before the tavern fire, "they had b'gosh, how bad it was achin' to l'arn. a deuce an' all of a time to git a teacher Mahala sot in her cheer an' didn't ez could handle the risin' gineration notice nothin', an' never said a word o' the deestric'. The risin' gineration o' Bull Medder deestric' wa'n't no way the desk, an' 'twere a rap that brought overwhelmin' ez to numbers, but w'en things to a quiet in less'n a second. it come right down to the matter o' The young idee hadn't never heerd showin' a school teacher how little he sech a rap ez that in the school afore, act'ally know'd 'bout edication, the an' it were kinder tuck back. risin' gineration o' the deestric' was new rules in this h'yer school house toosh, than an army with ban- morrer. ners. Fur instance, thar were Bub Gouge. W'en it come to a rough an' tumble, or a stan' up an' take dry day they was all on hand bright an' knocks, fur that matter, th' w'an't no arly, an' all in their seats grinnin' an' couldn't depopelate in less'n no time, an'-on 'lection day he were wuss'n a an' on 'lection day he were wuss'n a seats. They was more n six foot high, hurricane passin' through the clearin's. an' big ev'ry other way, an' strong ex Ez fur writin', he had a handwrite ye could read twenty yards away, an' they usety say that he could cipher clean up to the double rule o' three an' never look inter the book wunst. At spellin' school he spelt 'em all down, an' never missed but wunst, an' that was 'cause he went to the spellin' match that time with about nine fingers more o' rum in him than human natur' could find it handy to harbor. They put out the word 'curious,' an' it bein' Bub's first turn, he spelt it with a Q instid of a K, an' b'gosh it downed

"Wall, on the second day o' one term o' the Bull Medder School, th' come a vacancy in the teacher's cheer. The teacher had objected to bein' tied hand an' foot an' then sot inter the spring an' kept thar fur an hour or two the risin' gineration o' the deestric', an' so he resigned. Course 'twouldn't do fur the sproutin' popilation what was pinin' fur larnin' to be left without no school to go to, an' so it struck the d'rectors that Bub Gouge'd be jist the feller ter p'int out to the scholars the pleasant way that led to a bang-up edication. They hired Bub to teach the school, an' the term began all over agin. He teached two days-leastways part o' two days. 'Bout recess time in the arternoon o' the second day the scholars all come hum, durn sorry like, an' sed that Bub Gouge had concluded not to teach no more. Then, b'gosh th' was a time. If Bub Gouge couldn't handle the risin' gineration o' Bull Medder, w'at in the name o' the Great King was we coming to? The reason that Bub got tired o' teachin' so soon were that he had ast Buster Brown how much tootems four was, an' Buster had said 'Nineteen.' Bub had told Buster that he was way off, an' that a hig boy like him orter be ashamed o' hisself to say that tootems Cour was nineteen.

Then Bub turns to little Billy Shorts an' says: 'Billy; tell that big dunce how much tootens four is.'
Then little Billy, he says, 'Wall, Bub,'
Then she put down the says Billy, 'if Buster Brown says tootems four is nineteen, then tootems four is nineteen.' Then Bub he gets the dander up, an' goes fur little Billy.

He never could tell dzac'ly how'twere done, but the fust thing Bub know'd the hull risin' generation o' the Med-der deestric' were onter him fike a hive o' bees, an' w'en they sot him out o' the school house they didn't even stop

said he'd go inter any barroom an' fight the two best men in the township man had the name o' being about the toughest b'ar fighter th' were in the And damp,
And crickets rasped their droll rondeau lit by
the glowworm's lamp.

had a darter named Manara, an hala kep' house fur her pap, the ol'
woman bein' dead. Jedgin' from her But the little feet would stumble as the weary knees grew weak,
And the steepy words came faint from lips almost too tired to speak.

Faster toiled the dimpled bosom, shorter came the hurried breath,

"Papa, you must carry baby, baby's tired—tired to death."

woman bein dead. Jedgin' from her name, ye mowt s'pose that Mahala Mugwelt were a six-footer, treadin on the suburbs o' forty year old, an' a tearer giner'ly. Wall, b'gosh, she wa'n't nothin' o' the kind. Mahala was nineteen an's tood first. was nineteen, an' stood five feet in her moccasins. She had picked stun, planted 'taters, hoed corn, cut buck-with an 'druv steers ever since she were big enough to know a coon dog from a b'ar cub. Consekently Mahala had muscle, an' were grittier than sand-paper. Th' wa'n't nothin' she were flowers that morn for me.

Fast asieep I took my treasure safely to her home once more;
Laid her down from arms unwearied of the burden that they bore.

was nineteen, an' stood five feet in her moccasins. She had picked stun, planted 'taters, hoed corn, cut buck-whit an' druv steers ever since she were big enough to know a coon dog from a b'ar cub. Consekently Mahala had muscle, an' were grittier than sand-paper. Th' wa'n't nothin' she were a gal ez were a gal, b'gosh; an' didn't take no stock in hifalutin.'

"Wall, w'en Mahala foun' out that the risin' gineration o' the deestric' were growin' up in ignorance she was nineteen, an' stood five feet in her

were growin' up in ignorance, she says to the township that she'd says she, tackle the cheer o' the Bull Medder the boss!' school house herself. She said she couldn't spell all the words th' was in the spellin' book, an' didn't know ez And, in fancy, feel again the child's warm breath upon my brow.

she could set down an' write much of a copy in a writin' book. Ez fur looked around the room to see if th' readin', she said, she'd ben through the wa'n't some other weepon she could second reader, an' ez to 'rithmetic, she know'd that two an' two was four, that three into two ye couldn't, an' that nothin' from nothin' an' nothin' re-

mained. "But,' says Mahala, 'I kin lick my brother Sam, an' he kin biff the life out'n any bush-whacker that ever sot his foot on Pocono. If that hain't wuth six dollars a month an' board yerself,' says she, w'at's the use o' havin' grit?'

"So the d'rectors they that they'd give the childurn one more chance, nopin' that this time they'd got a teacher ez'd 'preciate 'em, an' do the squar' an' proper thing by 'em, so's they could expand their minds. An' Mahala were hired to teach the school.

"The fust day o' the term things run kinder permisc'us. The young idee talked out loud, throw'd books an' slates, upset benches, spilt the water pail over the floor, run in an' out o' the school room w'enever it durn pleased, sassed Mahala, an' done everything it could to make things pleasant

"That's all she said, an' the scholars went out with a yorp an' a howl. Next oxen, though they wa'n't nineteen year old yit. They alluz done jist ez they pleased, an' let all the other scholars do the same. Mahala had sized 'em up the fust day, an' made up her mind to hev it out with 'em, b gosh, without losin' no time, though she kinder felt it in her bones that the both on 'em was gointer be more'n she could git away with. She were bound to give 'em a fight anyhow, even if she had to shet up school the nex' minute an' git

fur her ol' man's cabin. "'One o' the new rules o' this h'ver school is,' said Mahala, standin' up,
'th' can't no durn scholar go out'n his seat no more, 'less he asts me fur to

Buster Brown and his brother Bob if it had ben recess they was havin', gin a howl, an' the hull school jined in. Buster and Bob both jumped up in their seats an' was swaggerin' 'long away from 'em. It were a warm day in May, an' the winders an' door was oped. Ez Buster an' Bob jumped from their seats Mahala sprung for ard to meet 'em. This kinder tuck 'em by s'prise, an' they stopped, facin' the door. 'Fore Mahala could lay a hand on 'em, both o' their eyes flew open bigger'n sassers, an' with a yorp like an Injin, away they went like lightnin' and shot out'n a winder. The hull school was now a yellin' like mad an' makin' fur the winders, an' jist then a thumpin' big b'ar whipped past Mahala, follored by another big un an' two cubs, an' all huddled together in the fur eend o' the room. Ev'ry durn scholar had vamoosed, an' wa'n't nowhar to be seen. Mahala turned an' looked to'rds the door, an' thar stood a painter, crouchin' half way in the door, lashin' its tail an' glarin' its eyes. It wanted one o' the fat b'ar cubs bad, but was afeerd to come in, an' w'en it ketched Mahala's eye it backed out a growlin' an' skulked away. The b'ars had hustled inter the school-house to git out o' its way, an'

"Mahala shet the door an' locked it. Then she put down the winders. All the time the b'ars was a growlin' an' a snarlin' at her, but kep' in the back-

groun "'I know I can't lick them two Brown boys,' said Mahala, 'but I can lick them two b'ars, an' that'll be jist as good. Thuz got to be order in this h'yer school-house, an' I'm gointer hev

the school house they didn't even stop to raise the winder, but jist chucked them through it b'gosh, sash an' all.

That were the reason Bub concluded the school house they didn't even stop to raise the winder, but jist chucked them through it b'gosh, sash an' all.

That were the reason Bub concluded the school house they didn't even stop to raise the winder, but jist chucked them the cubs got kinder that ye can't live up to that rule, says girl; if Clev Mahala. This were that ye can't live up to that rule, says girl; if Clev Mahala. If ye can't live up to that rule, says girl; if Clev Mahala. If ye can't live up to that rule, says girl; if Clev Mahala. If ye can't live up to that rule, says girl; if Clev Mahala. If ye can't live up to that rule, says girl; if Clev Mahala. I'll biff the boots off'n both o' ye in ers Gazette.

not to occupy the cheer no more. He so she comes a tearin' fur Mahala, with less'n three seconds, an' send we hun her jaws open an' a growl like a young roll o' thunder. Mahala didn't hev but w'en it come to teachin' the young idee of Bull Medder how to shoot he'd ast to be excused. He would, b'gosh! It struck the township ez bein' a ter'ble thing to hev childurn so durn anyious to larn ag theirs was an' vit anxious to larn az theirs was, an' yit hick'ry saplin' were like kicks of a to be onable to give 'em the advantages of an edication, jist 'cause th' wa'n't whack broke the b'ar's jaw, an' down Warm the air as from a furnace as we moved the billowy grain, and tossed the amber-colored sheaves high on the creaking wain.

The harvest moon, like a hunter's horn, hung in the Eastern sky, when hand in hand we took our way, my little child and f; her tawny fingers grasped the flowers she'd gleaned along the way.

And her laughing eyes lit up my soul as the sun lights up the day.

To be onable to give 'em the advantages of an edication, jist 'cause th' wa'n't whack broke the b'ar's jaw, an' down it went on all fours. Then Mahala fotched it one across the head that sent it plump to grass, an' it turned tail, an' drivin' its cubs ahead of it, crawled but w'en spring come th' didn't none o' the growin' youth o' the deestric' look very thin from worryin' over it. Then the ol' he feller tuck a hand in. He come a rushin' onter Mahala so much like a steam engine that the whack moved inter the township. The ol' like a steam engine that the whack she give him with the big hick'ry never stopped him, an' all in a heap went both on 'em on the floor. In the rassel that follored Mahala shed enough caliker, b'gosh, to git up a first-class quiltin' bee, an' th' was consid'able meat claw'd off'n her arms an' off'n the giner'l make up of her system. But she stuck to the b'ar, an' bit an' pounded an' claw'd till she see a chance to slip inter a seat ahind a desk seemed to be winded wuss'n she were, an' she had pounded one o' his eyes shet with her fists an' claw'd hair off"; him till he looked 'zif he d ben scalded from stem to stern. Th' hain't an joty o' doubt that if that fam'ly o' b'ars could ha' got out'n that school-house at that stage o' the game, they'd been happier than a boy baby when he finds a rip in a doll stuffed with sawdust. But Mahala wa'n't gointer let 'em git

out, b'gosh, not if she know'd it.
"'I'm a teachin' this h'yer school, says she, 'an' by gum! I'm gointer be

"While Mahala were watchin' the ol he b'ar an' gettin' her wind, an' the ol' b'ar were getherin' in some more atmosphere for hisself, she kinder fotch agin the b'ar when she went for him agin. In one corner, by her table she see a rope. It were one that had been left thar in the winter by some feller who had ben snubbin' drift logs with it in the creek. Mahala had ber pooty handy throwin' a loop over a drift log herself, and w'en she see the rope layin' thar an idee struck her. W'en she felt rested enough she edged over to the rope an' hooked onter it. It were twenty feet long, an' had a good easy-running slippin noose in one eend. The b'ar had been handled so doddurn rough by Mahala that he didn't seem anxious to come to time fur the second round, but she buckled inter him, an' w'en he come at her, standin' up on his h'anches two foot higher'n she were, she gave the rope a twitch, an' the loop settled down over his neck ez pooty ez if it had grow'd thar. Th' were a beam run crosswevs o' the center o' the school-house ez a sort o' brace. It were ten foot from the floor. W'en the b'ar felt the rope tighten round his neck he looked skeert. That kind o' fightin' were new to him and he dropped on all fours an tried to back away. Mahala jumped up an' ran over the tops o' the desks an' throw'd the rope over the beam. Then, quicke'n ye could say b'ar's grease, she yanked that ol' bar up, hand over hand, till he hung two foot clear o' the floor, a kickin' an' strug-glin' an strivin' to git free, an' snappin' an' snarlin' enough to skeer a lion. But 'twan't no use; an' twa'n't long 'fore he hung there deader'n a two-year-ol' fence rail, with his tongue hangin' out a foot. Then Mahala let him drop to the floor, an' draggin' him up to her desk, laid him down in front

"All this time the ol' she bear were howlin' over the little difficulty she had got into an' nussin' her busted jaw an' sore head. Mahala waltzed right into her with her hick'ry club, an', after a short but lively scrimmage, the she b'ar give up the ghost, an' Mahala drug her up an' piled her on top of t'other one. Then she tied the two cubs each to a leg o' her table, an', washin' off the blood that were the predomineerin' feature of her beauty bout that time, an' pinnin' up her dress ez good ez she could, she slung the school house door open, riz the winders agin, an' were ady one more to perceed with the intellect'al trainin' of the risin' gineration of Bull Medder deestric'.

"Ez Mahala shoved the winders up she see scholars peekin' here an' thar from out'n the bushes, all lookin' skeert more'n half to death. She takes the ol' cow bell off'n the table, an' goin' to the door, give it a ring jest ez

an' then sot down ahind her table. "Pooty soon one by one the scholars come a stragglin' in, more out o' cur'osity, I s'pose, than anythin' else. They looked durn sheepish, though, Mahala said, an' w'en they clapped their eyes on the two dead b'ars piled up on the floor, an' the two cubs tied to the cheer legs, they jist wilted down in their seats an' sot an' stared. Buster an' Bob Brown was the two last to come a sneakin' in, an' Mahala said that, b'gosh, w'en they see the way things had been turned over durin' their absence, an' she a settin' thar ez cool ez a cowcumber, 'zif nothin' hadn't happened more'n usual, they was a sight to look at. They jist flopped down in their seats, an' looked fust at the b'ars an' then at Mahala, an' then at one another, an' 'taint likely they could ha' spoke a word jist then ef they was to ha' ben shot for keepin' still. Mahala see at wunst that she hadn't unly licked the b'ars, but that she'd settled the hash o' the Brown boys at the same time. W'en Mahala stood up arter the scholars was all in, the room was stiller than a mummy's

tomb. the new rules ez this h'yer one o' school is to be run by is that no durn young un in it leaves his seat arter this less asts me fur to let him. Buster

Brown! "'Yes mam!' says Buster, poppin' up in his seat like a jumpin' jack, and foldin' his arms. "'Robert Brown!' says Mahala.

"'Yes!' says Bob. doin' jist ez Buster

quicker'n a five-prong buck kin jum a scrub oak. I'm a runnin' this h'ye school, I am, an' I'm a gointer he order, or I'll make things blue around this shanty! Kin ye live up to tha rule, dod durn ye?

"'Yes, mam!" says they, meek e lambs. "'Set down then!' hollers Mahala 'an' see that ye do! An' I'll say right h'yer that ez ye've all ben out hevin'

leetle receryation, th' won't be no recess to-day.' "That night w'en school were out 'n Mahala tucked a b'ar cub under each arm an' started fur hum, intend

ing to send her brother Sam an' the old

man back arter the two dead uns, Bus-

ter and Bob steps up an' says, bashful like: "'Please mam,' says Buster, 'shell me an' Bob lug them b'ar carcasses

hum fur ye?' "Mahala said they mowt, and the did. So that day settled the edica-tional question in Bull Medder deestric an' the risin' gineration all riz up an' said that if th' ever were a snorter from the very garden spot o' Snortville that same was Mahala Mugwelt, b'gosh whar the b'ar couldn't git. The b'ar an' th' wa'n't no use o' talkin'."-N. Y. Sun.

THE COMMON SKUNK.

An Interesting Description of the Habita and Habits of the Mephitis Mephitica-

An Odorous Topic. The common skunk (Mephitis mephi ica) is found from Mexico to the Arctic regions, and is everywhere too wel known to need description; its black and white color, peculiar habits, and especially its power of emitting an in tensely fetid odor at will, at once distinguish it. The skunk has thirty-four clares he understands him. The reinhighly developed carnivorous teeth. This species is in more ways than one the enemy of the farmer; it has a very decided penchant for eggs, and in some localities is a frequent invader of the chicken house. Its appetite for poultry is also excellent, but its slow and clumsy motions make it but an indifferent poacher in this direction. It kills large numbers of the common rabbit, and de stroys a great number of prairie hens and ruffled grouse by eating the eggs of these birds. In hard times the skunk s glad to content itself with insects. frogs and mice. This is a very prolific species, there being from five to nine young in each litter; they are born in the early spring, in a rude nest built at the inner extremity of the shallow burrow dug by this animal. These burrows are much more easily dug out than those of the fox, being seldom more than two feet under ground, or more than nine feet in extreme length, and having generally but a single entrance. At the end of the gallery is a large excavation, and here in a large nest of leaves, from six to adozen individuals of this species may be found lying in the winter time. Although the skunk does not strictly hibernate, it seldom leaves its burrow during the winter season, and is at this time dull and inactive, but by no means asleep. The intolerable odor for which this animal is so justly notorious, is not, as is sometimes supposed, derived from the secretion of the kidneys, but is the product of two large glands situated in its rear, and opening outwardly by two small ducts. yellowish, transparent fluid, said to be phosphorescent in the dark, which is secreted by these glands. This fluid the enimal control of the enimal control of the enimal control of the industry in the Cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1886); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colony (from six thousand pounds mohini in 1880); industry in the cape Colon the animal can, by means of a strong muscle round the gland, squirt to the distance of ten or more feet, and its

the patients has been that the cure wa worse than the disease. The skunk has many enemies Wolves, foxes, the wildcat and the panther all prey upon it, and severa kinds of large night owl capture and eat it whenever opportunity offers; as it is a strictly nocturnal animal, it probably but seldom falls a victim to any species of hawk. Several tribes o Indians eat the skunk and pronounce it equal to opossum, and much superior to the flesh of the raccoon. Doubtless such is the case, as the animal is usually very fat. This ill-smelling weasel is slow, clumsy and stupic animal, and is easly captured in any sort of trap. It is perfectly possible to kill the animal without its being in the least tainted by its peculiar fluid. If shot behind the shoulder with a good charge of heavy shot, and so killed instantly, little or no odor is appreciable, and it caught in a heavy dead fall, and so at once crushed to death, one's nostrils are not at all outraged, and it is a more pleasant animal to skin than a recently killed mink. The skunk has frequently been tamed-its odoriferous glands be ing destroyed by an operation—and makes a gentle and playful pe, becoming very fond of those who feed and caress it .- Ralph W. Seiss, in Country Gentleman.

aim is painfully accurate, the noisome

fluid almost invariably saluting an

enemy in the face and eyes. Men have

been known to be made almost blind by

such an encounter, the irritating fluid

producing a most violent ophthalmia. Dogs also are at times made violently

ill, and have their eyes severely inflamed

as the result of their attacking a skunk

This nauseous fluid has been used to

some slight extent in medicine, one

drop doses three times a day having

been given with marked benefit in case

of asthma, and a tineture of it bottled

has been used as a sort of smelling

spirits, it being applied to the nose when an attack of asthma was threat-

ened. However, the general verdiet of

-Attractive and happy homes do more than anything else towards cultithere may be some young men who have not happy homes, and many others who have no homes at all. The public should feel enough interest in these to provide, or help to provide, for them healthful and moral amusement .- Frederickton (N. B.) Capital

-The safest bet on the election was that of a young man and young woman out West. If Blaine won, then the young man was to marry the young girl; if Cleveland, then the young girl was to marry the young man.—Yonk-

HOW THE LAPPS LIVE. ething About the People Who Live

In Sweden and Finland the Lapps are usually divided into fisher, mountain and forest Lapps; the latter two are the true representatives of the race.
In Norway they are classed as sea
Lapps, river Lapps and mountain
Lapps, the first two settled the last. Lapps; the first two settled, the last, wandering or nomadic. Their habits are most conservative, and can hardly have altered since the far distant time when they first tamed the reindeer. Reindeer form the chief wealth of the Lapps, and Thomson's lines may still spoons more likely than cups to be carved out of the latter; but then where would a great deal of poetry be if the poet could not draw on his poetic license at pleasure; perhaps, however, Thomson alluded to the milk— "The reindeer form their riches: these their

tents, Their robes, their beds, and all their homely wealth Supply; their wholesome food and cheerful

The mountain Lapps have learned to drink coffee and wear stout Norwegian cloth, but they set as much store by the reindeer as ever. A poor family will have fifty and upward in a flock, the middle classes three hundred to seven hundred, and the richest one thousand or more. The reindeer is as much beloved by the Lapp as his pig by the Irishman, and the reindeer often sleep in his hut in much the same fashion. The Lapp will whisper to his reindeer when harnessing him to his sleigh, and deer is much like a stag, only smaller; all the people, animals, and trees in Lapland are very diminutive, the men are mostly under five feet high, and the women under four feet nine inches, so great are the rigors of the climate in this as in all countries under the arctic circle, and the cows, sheep, and goats are all small in proportion. In summer the reindeer feed upon grass, and give excellent milk; in the winter, they feed upon moss, which they scratch up under great depths of snow with marvellous instinct. When winter draws near, great numbers are killed, and the is dried and smoked to provide food when the ground is covered with snow, and but few birds, like ptarmigan, partridges, and caper-cailzie, are met with. The flesh is very nutritious, and after a course of grass feeding it is surprising how soon the reindeer become fat and plump. The skin makes their dresses and boots, the sinews their thread and fishing-lines, and the horns their spoons and domestic utensils. The utensils are not all of horn; the Lapps have always some kettles of copper and iron, and sometimes also bowls of wood and tin, or even of silver

among the rich ones. in the center to allow the smoke to escape, and a few mats are spread on industry. but blindly clung husband and wife, the next for the children, and the outer for servants; when they are too poor for servants, are covered with bushes and earth; the only be entered by creeping on the hands and knees. Sometimes these winter huts are made large enough to which enactment so far as I know, is hold a dozen families, separated by cur- now in force. The reasons given by tains of skins. The windows are made the Porte for the course are these: from the intestines of seals, prepared and sewed together. The furniture is very primitive; such as it is, it is made by the men, who also do the country and make the boats, sleighs, skidder or and make the boats, sleighs, skidder or Europe.

"It is also now attempted by the ficeks to South

The Lapp as he appears in his own country is very different from many of In winter all the dress is made of reindeer-skins, except the cap, which is made of blue cloth, and shaped like a sugar-loaf. The dress of men and women is much alike; they wear their hair long and straight, falling down the sides of the head and the back, and and as beards and whiskers are never seen, there is some difficulty in distinguishing the sexes: you can tell them by their boots: the men wear long, the women short ones. The costume is in The breeches are fastened round the at the toes, and are drawn over the legs of the breeches and fastened at the top by a long piece of list, which keeps out the snow and makes them nearly water-

proof. Even in the depth of winter the Lapps have their necks always bare. They wear no linen or stockings, and stuff the boots, which are very roomy, with soft hay made from cypress-grass. Their gloves are like mittens, and often ornamented with great taste. In sammer the same leather breeches are worn, but the coat is made of coarse blue cloth. The women carry a toblue cloth. The women carry a to-bacco pouch, pipe, scissors, and a spoon to drink spirits from, kanging from the waist, which the richer Lapps "Quite delightful," he responded. decorate with silver braid.

In winter the Lapps use snow-shoes vating correct and moral habits. But or skidder, and they always carry a spear with a four-edged spike about a foot in length, mounted on an aspen shaft six feet long. Their equipment for the winter is completed with an old skin knapsack for provisions, a rough case-knife in the belt, and a little iron pipe for their delectation in smoking, and sometimes 2, gun like a pea-rifle The sleighs are like small boats cut in half, and only hold one person, and are poetry in everything.' so cranky that the driver is obliged to use a short pole to keep the sleigh in everything, even in my wastesleigh, and keeping his balance with yonder."-Merchant Traveler.

the short pole, he has enough If the sleigh turns over, which it doe sometimes, the occupant can not fall out, as he is so tightly packed in with skins; but he has an awkward time of it, and gets sadly bumped in the snow if the reindeer dash off at full speed, as

squirrels. The Russian Lapps are chiefly fishers; they are quick, hospitable, honest, and inoffensive, and decidedly favorable specimens of a semicivilized race still retaining their patriarchal traditions. The father is supreme in the family, and can apporbe taken as an accurate description of the uses to which their abises to which the which their abises to which the which their abises to which their abises to which their abises to which the the uses to which their skins and horns | fit. If a son wishes to leave the house are put, although one would think and set up for himself, he can take spoons more likely than cups to be nothing with him but his gun and his wife's dowry. Drunkenness is their great failing.—Harper's Weekly.

ANGORA GOATS.

The Prohibition Placed on Their Exportation by the Ottoman Government Our advices from Texas represent

considerable difficulty on the part of those who wish to engage in Angora goat husbandry, in securing pure stock from Asia Minor, by reason of the prohibition placed on the exportations from Constantinople, by the Turkish Government, of Angora goats. This matter has a peculiar interest to the growing mohair industry of this country, and knowing that if any one could give light on this subject it was C. W. Jenks, we addressed that gentleman an inquiry of the cause which prompts Turkey to take such a course. It may be needless to say, that Mr. Jenks is the most competent authority in this country on this subject, and the following communication will, no doubt, be read with interest:

"The absolute inefficiency and incompetency of the Ottoman Govern-ment are well known to you, and perhaps its utter treachery and faithle ness as well. These are shown in all that pertains to the mohair industry, as in other matters. They are aggravated by the industrial policy of Great Britain toward the industry, in Turkey, as in like circumstances shown in Ireland

India, etc. "When forty years ago the French and English sought, by importations of the Angora goat, to establish the Angora husbandry on their own soil, there were no obstacles put in their way. Later, these ventures proving unsuccessful, the English arranged to manufacture the mohair on their territory, and monopolize the same. This competition gradually silenced the spinning wheels and looms of Angora. Geredeh, Dromish and Trebizond, and the Ottomans saw their markets leaving them, and the goods they had made, for the bazars of Bagdad, Constantinople, etc., being supplanted by the English artisans. About this time The wandering Lapps usually live in the exportation of the animals was rude huts, formed of trees or poles in again sought by the nations of the shape of a cone, with an opening the West. Turkey had lost the the floor. Each side of the fire-place is the idea she could retrieve her loss by divided into three chambers, separated by mats or skins, the innermost for to guard, with paid police, my animals. from the home flock to the vessel tosecure their safe delivery on ship-board. Finally the rapid growth of growth of the industry in the Cape Colony (from reindeer flesh, while, outside, the huts portation, and my last inquiry for them in 1881 was met by refusal to sell door is very low and small, and can by the Angora shepherds, followed im-

> "That a once extensive and profitable industry in the manufacture of mohair. in the Province of Asia Minor; has been entirely destroyed by the artisans of

transfer of the Angora fiocks to South Africa, and elsewhere, to remove the the pictures so familiar to us. His sources of supply of the raw material usual dress consists of dirty old rein-deer pelts and a filthy peaked blue cap. would be ruinous. Therefore exportation of the goats, in any number, for any purpose, to any quarter is entirely

"This is official to me from the best posted man in Asia Minor on the subject, Hon., Gavin Gatherall, B. C., Angora, Asia Minor, now deceased.

"I will say in closing, this condition of things is not necessarily fatal to the prosperity of the industry in this com-There are small flocks of Angoras try. now in the United States, thoroughthe Bloomer style, and consists of a breds, that are in stock and product short skin coat, with the hair outside, fully the equal of any in Asia. These fastened round the waist with a belt can be the nucleus of future flocks fastened round the waist with a belt can be the nucleus of future flocks and buckle, and a pair of tight-fitting here; in fact are now so, and are being breeches of tanned reindeer eather. drawn from by shepherds West and South. The Angora district proper of ankle, and the boots are also of tanned this country is the entire Eastern slope reindeer leather, peaked and turned up of the Rocky Mountains, from New Mexico to Manitoba." - Colman's Rural World.

Poetry Everywhere

Henry was an editor, and Mande was a poetic young woman, with whom he was more or less in love. They were out last Sunday breathing the clear air of the hills, enjoying the beautiful colors, with which nature was painting the trees, and in various ways luxuriating in the harmonious holiday of a Sunday afternoon.

somewhat enthusiastically.

"Just see the hills, Henry, in all the shades and tints that the painter knows. What a soft, hazy blue the air assumes, and what a restful quiet there is everywhere.

"Yes, Maude, it is first-class." "It is a time, Henry, full of poetry. There is poetry in the woods, there is poetry in the running water, there is poetry in the rough old trees, there is poetry in the cattle in the fields, there is

"Yes, Maude, darling, there is poetry steady, so that between driving the -bushels of it, dear. Let's go and get reindeer which are fastened to the a square meal at that farm-house over