Chase

County

Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1884.

NUMBER 12.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 15th Mr. Logan presented a large number of petitions from tobacco firms against the ratification of the Spanish treaty. After a short secret session the Dakota bill was taken up. The bill was, after some discussion, informally laid aside at the request of Mr. Hill to give that Senator an opportunity to address the Senato on the subject of discontinuing the coinage of silver. The remarks of the Senator brought about a debate which consumed most of the day... In the House a communication was received from the Postmaster General asking an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the postal car service, and \$75,000 for the pay of postal clerks. Bills were introduced. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill prohibiting the issuing of treasury notes of less denomination than five dollars was lost. Mr. Allen, from the Committee of Agriculture, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to establish a Department of Agriculture, which motion after debate was adopted, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate on the 16th a resolution tobacco firms against the ratification of the

In the Senate on the 16th a resolution was agreed to calling on the Secretary of State to communicate to the Senate all ac-State to communicate to the Senate all accessible information regarding the extent and character of the foreign trade of Mexico, the Central and South American States, Cuba, Porto Rico and San Domingo, and such other information as would show the extent of our trade with those States and Islands. Mr. Beck then resumed his remarks on the Silver bill, at the conclusion of which the Dakota Admission bill was taken up and passed by a vote of 31 to 27. The bill provides for a division of the Territory on the forty-sixth parallel north latitude, the part north of the line to remain a Territory under the name of Lincoln. The people of the southern portion to hold a convention and adopt a constitution as a State.... In the House a bill was passed amending the revised statutes, relating to forwarding mail matter. It authorizes postmasters to forward mail matter of the second, third and fourth classes on which postage has been paid in full. The House then resumed consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill which was debated until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 17th a communica-In the Senate on the 17th a communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, in response to a resolution making inquirles about the proposed survey of the Nicaragua Canal. Petitions were presented, among them a number against the ratification of the Spanish treaty. Bills were introduced, and a bill passed relating to lands in Colorado lately occupied by Uncompangre and White River Ute Indians. On motion of Mr. Morrill, and against the objection of Mr. Hale, who desired immediate consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill, the Senate went into executive session. The doors being closed, the nomination of Mr. McCulloch to be Secretary of the Trersury was taken up, and Mr. Riddleberger continued his speech in opposition to his confirmation. He began reading the last annual report of Mr. McCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury, and incidentally mentioned that he should, upon its conclusion, read the two previous annual reports. Without action the nomination went over one day. When the doors were re-opened, the consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill was resumed and the debate continued at length. Pending consideration the Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Attorney General in reply to a resolution asking his opinion whether the eight-hour law applied to letter carriers. The Attorney General took the ground that he could not answer the question, as he could furnish opinions only upon the request of the President and heads of departments, not to Congress or either branch. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 18th a petition from the Woman Suffragists of Pennsylvania tion was received from the Secretary of the

In the Senate on the 18th a petition from against the admission of Dakota was presented. A bill passed appropriating \$50,000 for erecting a statue to the memory of General Lafayette. Bills were introduced, when the Senate went into executive session. When the doors were opened the Inter-State Commerce bill was taken up and debated until adjournment.....The House, immediately after the reading of the journal, resumed consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill, and the discussion continued until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 19th a number of unimportant bills passed when the debate on the Inter-State Commerce bill was resumed. Mr Hale, from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, reported that the committee was unable to agree and the Senate unanimously insisted on its position. The rest of the proceedings were unimportant.... In the House a memorial was received from J. G. Thompson, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms, sking Congress to make an appropriation to pay judgment rendered against him by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the suit of Hallett Kilbourne. The Inter State Commerce bill was then taken up which occupied the session. At the evening session eighteen pension bills were passed. the Inter-State Commerce bill was resumed.

WASHINGTON NOTES. A COMMOTION was created at the Treas-

ary Department at Washington recently by the discovery that twenty-four sheets of fibre paper, used in printing internal revenue stamps had been lost in the transfer of a large quantity from one room to another. The missing sheets were recovered, however, after some search. They had been scattered in everyl direction and most of them when found were torn and mutilated by reason of having been walked upon, and otherwise misused by persons who picked them up out of curiosity and threw them away as of no value.

AT a recent meeting of the House Committee on Appropriations Representative Hancock was directed to report two amendments to the Pension Appropriation bill. The first provides that the number of pension agents be reduced from eighteen to twelve, and their maximum compensation fixed at \$4,000 annually. The second limits the fees for examining surgeons to \$5 for first cases and \$1 for each additional examination the same day.

REPRESENTATIVE MCADOO, of New Jersey, lately introduced a joint resolution providing for the appropriation of \$25,000 to be distributed by the Secretary of the Treasury and expended under his direction by the proper local authorities of New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, to prevent by proper quarantine and sanitary measures the entrance of cholera iato this country, and prevent its spread it it should take a foothold.

AFTER the adjournment of Congress on the afternoon of December 18th, a number of Senators and Representatives boarded a .the 16th of the month. President Arthur street car at the Capitol to ride down the touched the electric button at Washington, Capitol hill, and had a very exciting trip. that put the machinery in motion at the Owing to the fact that the pavements were Exposition Building in New Orleans. very slippery from the snow, the cars were run down the hill without horses, and the car upon which the Congressmen were, in has been set at liberty. going down gained too great velocity, and becoming unmanageable ran into an-

and had to be taken home in a carriage. injured, being cut about the face.

THE weavers employed in the mills of B. B. and R. Wright, at White Rock, R. I., struck recently against a ten per cent. reduction, which threw all the other operatives out.

JUDGMENTS aggregating \$42,000 wer granted against the wall paper manufacturing firm of Trout, McIkrain & Elder, of Philadelphia. The firm hoped to arrange

THE depositors of the defunct Townsend Savings Bank of Connecticut, which failed in 1874, have voted to ask the Legislature to instruct the receivers to wind up the affairs by June.

JAMES MITCHELL, arrested at Philadelphia on suspicion of causing the death of a man named Muldoon in a prize fight, was discharged a few days ago, the accuser failing to appear. There was much excitement over his arrest.

THE Pennsylvania National guard is going to the inauguration of President Cleveand. Arrangements have been made to carry the entire militia to and from the Capitol without cost to the members. THE Pillsbury, Pa., machinery molders

have issued a circular calling a meeting of the craft to consider the proposed cut in wages, and requesting all to stand out against any reduction. THE employes of all the tanneries in Allegheny City were notified a few days ago

that very soon their wages would be re-

duced 10 per cent. It is thought the reduction will be accepted. ANOTHER great cave occurred lately at No. 11 mine of the Lehigh-Wilkesbarre Company, known as the Lance Colliery. Three acres of land sunk nearly five feet.

One house went down with the surface. THE Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Brooklyn, N. Y., took fire on the morning of December 19th, and burned to the ground, in spite of all that could be done in the way of saving it. The scene was heartrending in the extreme. 'After all was over it was found many hairbreadth escapes had been made, and six boys from the infirmary room had been burned to death. Many fainted on the stairways, and many jumped long distances, and were

A GENERAL suspension of operations in all coal mines along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers is probable.

An explosion in the building of the Philadelphia Metalic Cap Company recently killed the Superintendent, G. M. Hughes and George Owens, a boy.

After an idleness of several weeks,

Shoenberger's nail factory at Pittsburgh will resume at once, giving employment to 200 men.

A RECENT fire on Ninth avenue in New York destroyed about \$10,000 worth of property. Byron & Shotwell, leaf tobacco, and Getty, builder, were the losers.

RICHARD FROUKE will be hanged at Philadelphia on February 12th for murdering ais paramour.

pointed a committee to go to Washington the Spanish treaty admitting manufactured | pears permanent. tobacco free of duty.

THE WEST.

THE syndicate and coal exchange at Columbus, O., have received information of an attack made on the guards at Jumper Bros.' mine, near Nelsonville, on a recent night.

NOTICE has been given the boiler makers. muck rollers and helpers at the Jefferson Iron Works, Steubenville, O., that their departments will close down at once. The remainder of the works will shut down in three or four weeks.

FIFTEEN hundred fish were poisoned recently in a large aquarium at a Dayton, O., drug store. The glass tank held many barrels and was fed from the city water pipes. Fish in the Lake City pumping house died mysteriously, and an investigation was considered necessary.

JOSEPH ARTZ, a furniture dealer, who sold on the lease plan, and whose clerk forcibly took furniture from a woman who was delinquent, lately, lost a suit for \$3,000

damages at Dayton, O. In addition to cutting off all pay for extra work, the Western Union notified the Detroit operators the time of a day's work

would be increased half an hour. W. B. WARREN, an old and wealthy citizen of Terre Haute, Ind., dropped dead on the sidewalk near his office a few days ago. GAMBLING houses of the City of Mexico, shut up by the authorities on the entrance of the new administration, have been re-

licensed. THE earnings of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad for the year ending June 30, 1884, amount to \$7,227,257.

THE Wisconsin Association of Trotting Horse Breeders was organized in Milwaukee not long since.

REV. JONATHAN S. SEWALL, formerly of Chicago, a widely known preacher of the Congregational Church, died lately at the residence of his son, Prof. John Sewall, of Bangor, Me., aged ninety-three. THE semi-annual convention of the Wis-

consin Homeopathic Medical Society opened recently in Milwaukee. A CASE of small-pox at the Coy House has caused alarm in Council Bluffs The

building has been quarantined.

THE World's Exposition at New Orleans was opened by imposing ceremonies on

THE Kentucky schoolmaster who killed a man while defending himself from a mob,

Official notice was recently given the operators of the Western Union Telegraph other car immediately ahead. The shock Company at Nashville, Tenn., that from of the collision threw down several Con- and after date no extra pay would be algressmen, and one of them, Representative lowed for extra time. The wages of em. property was destroyed.

Hemphill, of South Carolina, was stunned ployes in the clerical department were reduced considerably, and the compensation Mr. Leedom, Sergeant-at-arms, was also of messengers was also cut down. Similar notices were posted in other offices throughout the State. A lively war of rates is expected upon the completion of the Baltimore & Ohio line to Nashville very soon. S. R. Cockrell, lately qualified as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and forwarded his resignation as the Arkansas member of the Democratic National Com-

> MARION McFarland, a farmer near Geneva, Ga., was bitten three weeks ago by a dog supposed to be mad. He died a few days since in great agony.

Fire in the hold of the steamship Barrowmore, at Baltimore, lately, damaged 3,000 bales of cotton and 50,000 bushels of wheat. The hold was flooded to extinguish the fire.

THE State of Alabama has entered suit at Chattanooga, Tenn., against the directors of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, a corporation which became bankrupt in 1872, claiming \$3,000,000 damages as the alleged consequence of mismanagement.

GENERAL.

THE condition of the eighteen thousand Chinamen who overran the Province of British Columbia is far from satisfactory to themselves or to the authorities. During the coming winter hundreds will be out of employment, and many of them must either steal or starve. The records of the courts already show a large increase in crimes committed by this class of criminals, and the probabilities are that before the Spring opens the provincial prisons will have a goodly number of Celestials to look after. Late advices from British Columbia state that, driven to desperation for want of food, a number of Chinamen have recently committed suicide, preferring to take their own lives rather than endure the suffering that stares them in the face during the coming winter.

THE London Court of Appeal granted the rule nisi for a new trial in the case of Charles Bradlaugh, who was found guilty of illegally voting in the House of Com-

HENRY M. STANLEY has written a letter in reference to the Congo question in which he urges the necessity of settling the neutralization of the Congo country and of bringing about a general recognition of the African International Association before the Berlin Conference concludes its labor. BISMARCK was lately defeated in the Reichstag in an attempt to create a second directorship in the Ministry for Foreign affairs, as an assistant for him. The vote was 119 to 141.

London bridge has been injured to a greater extent than was at first supposed, by the explosion. Several stones were dis-placed and many joints opened. The steamer Portia, with twenty pas-

sengers, from St. Johns, N. F., to Sydney, recently struck on the rocks off Victoria mines, Sydney harbor, during the thick snow storm and gale.

THE Scottish Chamber of Agriculture THE New York tobacco packers have ap- people, demanding the immediate reduction of rents on the ground that the deand oppose the passage of that clause of pression of the agricultural industry ap-

THE LATEST.

TWENTY more bodies were found in the St. John orphan asylum ruins on the 20th. The search was continued the next day, but no further bodies were discovered. RECENTLY a fire at Weston & Fisk's oil house, New York, inflicted \$100,000 dam-

ages. THE mail carrier at Brooklyn, Ark., was murdered by a tramp recently and the mail

TRUE bills have been returned against Cook, Parker, Clifford and Kline, the Little

Rock train robbers. BISHOP Wm. F. Dickerson, colored, of the African M. E. Church, died at Colum-

bus, S. C., on the 20th. An explosion occurred in Pratt's Astral oil works, in the eastern part of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 21st. The first explosion commingled the flames from an oil tank with the gasses of the second tank, and a second explosion followed almost immediately. The result was all the buildings and tanks

at the works, except a large brick building in which canning is done, were destroyed, besides large dock on the creek. The loss was between \$500, 000 and \$500,000. MADAME KOLEMINE was condemned by the Imperial Court at Leipsic to pay the

costs of her appeal against the decree of A MOB of students demonstrated in front

of the Austrian embassy at Rome the other day in consequence of the execution of Oberdauk. They were dispersed by the

LETTERS from St. Petersburg give the details of the recent attempt to take the life of the Czar. The attempt was made upon the occasion of the recent fete of Chevalier of St. George. The rails on the Gatschma line, over which the Czar's train had to pass, were found loosened at a certain spot. A soldier on guard at the place where the train was expected to leave the rails was afterward found murdered. AFTER an idleness of several months, the

steel works of Hussy, Howe & Co., at Pittsburgh, Pa., started up on the 22d. P. L. KIMBERLY & Co.'s Atlantic Iron

Works at Sharon, Pa., suspended the other day, throwing 800 men out of employment. NATHAN GROUS, of Evansville, Ind., retail clothing, has assigned. Assets, \$25,-000; liabilities only \$1,000; preferences, \$18,000. SISTER THERESA, a nun in Malinkrodt

convent at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and niece of James G. Blaine, was seriously ill recently and not expected to recover.

NATURAL gas exploded in various parts of Pennsylvania recently, caused, as it was supposed, by severe frost choking the pipes. There were several narrow escapes from horrible deaths, and considerable

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

PONY HURT, the negro who, the other day, killed Frank Covey at Baxter Springs, was captured the following night a few miles from that city, on Spring River. The posse took the prisoner back to Baxter, and for a time excitement ran high, as it was feared he would be lynched.

Two warrants have recently been issued by the Governor for parties wanted in other states; one upon a requisition from the Governor of Illinois for Richard S. and Joseph E. Aldrich, who are wanted in Madison County, Ill., on a charge of larceny and receiving money under false pre-tenses, and one from the Governor of Indiana for James E. Elliott, whose presence is needed in Vigo County, that State, to answer to the charge of seduction.

In reply to inquiries of the Assistant Freight Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad as to whether the law provides that railroad companies must give notice of changes in rates in such manner as the Commissioners rates in such manner as the commissioners and yelerimine, and if required to give the sixty days notice before changing any special rates, as "special rates are often a necessity, and without them a great deal of freight can not be moved; and, too, these special rates, even between the same points have to frequently be changed when the circumstances change," the Commissioners replied the law provides that "neither, said Board of Kaliroad Commissioners nor any ratificad company shall raise the charge for the trans-cortation of freight on any railroad company shall raise the charge for the trans-cortation of freight on any railroad company shall raise the charge for the word charge in such manner as the Commissioners may determine. The word charge is used in a generic sense and embraces all rates, both general and special, and any other charge for a transportation service not embraced in any given rate. We are therefore of the opinion that a special rate cannot be withdrawn and a higher rate substituted without giving the required coince," and notice should be given by "posting a copy of the rates or charges which it is proposed to substitute in a conspicuous phace in that part of the station house of the company accessible to the public, together with a notification stating the time when such rates will go into effect." A supplemental letter was sent to the regent to the effect that "the rate requiring sixty days" notice would not be required in case of a special given for a special shipment, or for the transportation of any one cargo, whether shipped at one or at different times, or in cases where a special is given for a implication, forty-five years of age, and known about town as the Old Judge," was lately arrested at Topeka for forger, the amount aggregating \$1,200. He forged the amount aggregating \$1,200. may determine, and if required to give the sixty days notice before changing any special rates, as "special rates are often a

plea of guilty and was sentenced at Wyandotte to eighteen months in the Penitentiary. His extreme youth saved him from

heavier sentence. Hon. S. J. Crawford, State Agent of Kansas at Washington, is preparing a report of his work in behalf of the State from the time of his appointment in 1877, to the present time. Under the four classes of which Governor Crawford was originally employed to prosecute, he has secured to the State of lands, 276,718,17 acres, and of noney, \$789,022.60, distributed as follows: Patented and to be patented to the State, 276,718.27 acres; five per cent. fund paid and to be paid to the State, \$408,323; military fund paid and allowed, \$369,739.13; direct tax fifteen per cent. paid to the State, \$10,761.50. The lands mentioned above are exclusive of the 900,000 acres of Santa Fe reserved indemnity lands which Governor Crawford secured to the State in pursuance of his commission under the law of 1883 empowering him to investigate and report upon the various railroad grauts.

THE Havnesville Town Company, of Haynesville, Pratt County, is the title of a corporation which filed its charter recently. The capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars, and the incorporators are Jacob Haynes, William Yeo, Joseph C. Bean, F. M. Barngrover, M. Humphreys. Phillip Haines and E. S. Bixby.

TOPEKA Capital: Bound files of the New York Tribune from the year 1853 to 1869seventeen years—have been received at the State Historical rooms, Mr. Adams having purchased them from a second-hand book dealer in the East. These volumes cover the years of Kansas' early history, and the Tribune recorded more of the Territorial history than any other journal. The Historical Society now has the files of the Tribune complete from 1846 to 1869, and lack about eight years between 1846 and the present time. This is a valuable addition o the State's library, and contains interesting historical facts.

A STRANGER lately stopped at a hotel in Emporia who was reported to be crazy. He had papers which indicated that he formerly lived near Bloomington. Ill., and that he owns a valuable farm there. He talked on religious matters, preached, prayed for his wife, cursed his mother-in-law, and otherwise acted so as to make people believe he

THE charter of the East and West Wich ita Horse Car Company was filed recently n the office of the Secretary of State. directors are J. W. Hartzell, M. R. Diver, Frank Williams, A. C. Brokaw, H. L. Jack son, James J. Robinson, P. E. Larwence, all of Wichita. The capital stock of the company is placed at \$25,000, divided into 250 shares of \$100 each. The estimated length of the railway to be built will be five

A MAN who gave his name as Tom King was recently found near the stock yards, in Wyandotte County, with a long gash in his nead which he said had been given him by a highwayman, who after striking him had taken his pocketbook containing a small sum of money.

THE statement of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company for the year ended June 30th, 1884, shows the net earnings to be \$7,227,257.

THE PROMIBITIONISTS.

The State Convention at Topeka to Form a Mere Perfect Union-The Resolutions Adopted-Plan of Work-State Ceatsal Committee.

Pursuant to call the National Prohibit tionists of Kansas met at Topeka on the afternoon of the 16th, and was called to order by Dr. H. J. Canniff. After perfecting the preliminary work by appointing the usual committees, the convention took a recess until evening, at which session Governor St. John delivered an address, and concert troupe, died at the residence the convention adjourned until Wednesday of his son in Hutchinson. Minn., reernor St. John delivered an address, and

SECOND DAY.

The convention assembled at ten o'clock, and was called to order by Chairman Walker. The Committee on Credentials reported, showing about one hundred and fifty delegates present.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported as follows:

ing medium, whether paper or metalic, and it should alike be legal tender, and we favor the payment of the national debt as rapidly as consistent with the public welfare according to the contract.

Resolved, That we believe in the political equalities of the sexes, and we demand the Legislature to submit such an amendment to the people, for adoption or rejection, to the Constitution of the State as will secure to women equal political tights with men; we demand that poly gamy be suppressed by the judiciary if it can, by the military power of the Government if it must.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States be so amended that the President, United States Senators, Judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts, United States blistrict Attorneys Marshals, all internal revenue officers, shall be elected by the direct vote of the qualified voters in the districts where they serve.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all monopolies of every form and character, managed by the few to the detriment of the many; to grants of public lands to corporations putting them beyond the reach of the actual settlers. And inasmuch as the right to enter upon and hold the public domain under the homestead and pre-emption laws is regarded as the settled policy of the country, we hold that those seeking homes should be permitted to settle upon the same without interference or molestation, and that all disputes in recard thereto be settled by the Government immediately; and we demand the speedy forfeiture of all unearned land grants; we also favor the establishment of a Governmental postal telegraph system.

Resolved, That we favor a wise and liberal provision for all soldiers and sailors who have been disabled in defending the Government of the Union shall draw, on application therefor, a pension when they reach the age of fifty years.

Resolved, That we recognize the equal political rights of the colored people with all others, as settled by the amendment to the Constitution of the Union shall draw, on appl

Rev. A. M. Richardson, of Lawrence, reported an address to the people of Kansas. which was adopted. The address declares the right and determination to express and vote their own convictions, and confidence in the ability and integrity of Governor St. John, also recognized the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as "our true and natural allies in this grand movement for the protection of the homes of our country from the curse and blight of the dram shop and the liquor traffic." The plan of work was given in charge of a State Central Committee of seven members and a Committeeman in each organized Prohibi-tion County in the State, the following being the committee: First District, Pitt Ross, Leavenworth; Second District, A. M. Richardson, Lawrence; Third District, D. R. Martin, Oswego: Fourth District, R. L. Latz, Emporia; Fifth District, L. R. Elliott, Manhatian; Sixth District, C. P. Stevens, Beloit; Seventh District, Joseph Largellier Schoharie. At large—G. L. Curtin, North Topeka; H. P. Vrooman, Topeka; Cyrus Corning, Quenemo; W. G. Brooks, North Topeka. The presiding officer, J. E. Rasall, Chairman of the Convention, was nade ex-officio a member of the committee.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

-Private Patrick Kneeland, Company H., Twelfth United States Infantry, has been in active military service thirty-five years, continuously,

As a sample of good guessing.
Congressman-elect Gibson, of Maryland, said he would get two thousand one hundred majority. He got two thousand one hundred and two. -Asa B. Hutchinson, the once noted

composer and singer, and the founder of the old original Hutchinson family cently. -Walter Young, a Scotchman, to-tally blind, works daily digging coal in a mine near Pittsburgh. He fought in

the battle of Balaklava, and witnessed the charge of the Six Hundred .- Pittsburgh Post. --The Georgia Legislature has accepted Mrs. J. M. Gregory's painting of the late Alexander H. Stevens, rep-

resenting that statesman in his famous roller chair, looking as he looked during the closing years of his life. —A quiet, reserved gentleman of seventy-three years is Admiral Porter. His eyes are still bright, his voice is soft and entirely destitute of the husky,

foggy character popularly supposed to attach to jolly old sea dogs. His face is bronzed, and his hands large and knotty, but soft in texture.

—The tithes of some of the richest English Bishops are: London, \$50,000; Durham, \$35,000; Winchester, \$35,500; Ely, \$27,500, and Bath, Lincoln, Oxford, Salisbury, Liverpool and Worcester, \$25,000 each. The Bishop of Sodor and Man, who has neither cathedral

nor dean, gets \$10,000 a year for doing nothing. -The cane which President Lincoln carried on the night of his assassination is now the property of Colonel W. H. Harris, of Cleveland, who was with the President on that fateful night: The cane has a bent top, a dog's head of ivory, and a narrow gold band on which is engraved: "Abraham Lincoln,

1865."—Cleveland Leader.

—James Lawrenson, of Maryland, is the oldest employe in the service. He began work in the Post-office at Baltimore more than sixty years ago. Ten or fifteen years later he entered the Post-office Department in Washington. That was when William T. Barry, of Kentucky, was Postmaster General, and when but seventy clerks were employed to do the work of the Department .-Chicago Herald.

—"Old Rex," of Canada, is dead.

Rex was the favorite nickname of Thomas D. King, an official of the Dominion who had a wide reputation as a scientific man. He was a literary student also, and among his published works was a small volume entitled "Bacon versus Shakespeare." So well So well known was he that letters addressed "Old Rex, Canada." from England.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-A Georgia man has paid for a farm with the melons off it, to say nothing of the struggling young doctors he has firmly established in business.— Lowell Citizen.

-Mamma-"What do you say to the gentleman, Johnny, for that nice candy?" Johnny—"Dunno; candy's awful good." Mamma-"What does mamma say when papa gives me a lot of money to go shopping." Johnny—"More!"

-Smillkins is the meanest man in town, and when a baby was left in a basket on Johnling's steps the other night he said: "That Johnling is an awfully lucky fellow." "Lucky!" ejaculated Mr. Greatheart, whom he was addressing; "what do you mean?" "Why," said Smillkins, "that basket was worth forty cents."—Washington Hatchet.

-A gentleman who was going to take his family to see a dramatic performance the other day was surprised to see his wife packing a large trunk and filling two large baskets with eatables just before starting. "What on earth are you doing that for?" in-quired the husband. "Why," returned his wife," it says on the play bill that six weeks elapse between the first and second acts.

-Miss Daisy Greene (to Jones. has just been introduced): "What funny looking people one meets out. Mr. Jones; only look at that frightful girl in the doorway." Jones-"I can't help thinking she is not so bad looking as the awkward stick who is talking to her." Miss G.—"The awkward stick is my brother." Jones—"The frightful girl is my sister." Tableau.-Columbia Spectator.

-Irate Prohibitionist-"See here, sir. that stuff is a fraud and I want my money back." Stationer—"Do you refer to that bottle of mucilage I sold you?" "I certainly do. It is a regular humbug—no use at all." "Why, my dear sir, I thought that was just what you wanted. It is called 'Temperance Mucilage.'" 'Temperance Mucilage?" "Yes; mucilage without any stick in it." -Philadelphia Call.

-"What did that lady say?" asked Mr. Buyem of his confidential clerk. "I'd rather not repeat her words, sir," replied the clerk. "But I must know, Mr. Plume-must know, sir." you insist on it, sir, I suppose I must tell you. She said you were all business, but you lacked culture." "So!" exclaimed Mr. Buyem, in astonis'nment. "Lack culture, eh? Look here, Mr.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - XAMAA

A PUZZLE.

We two had a row, Somehow.

Perhaps she was fretful, and I didn't care, or perhaps I did something that she couldn't bear, or perhaps a depression advanced in the air; But however that be, the disturbance was there.

And the storm began to brew. At first it muttered,
And hard words were uttered;
Then harder and harder, until things grew
Supremely unpleasant for each of the two,
And I came to think
We had reached the brink
Of the grave of a friendship whose loss of the should rue. should rue.
So I begged her pardon—what less could I do?
She declared she was sorry—I hope it was

And the tempest's frown Smoothed slowly down, And it rumbled, and sighed, And whispered, and died Away.
Yet all I can say
To this very day
Is—we two had a row Somehow.
But I couldn't make out
What brought it about,
And I don't know now.

-Vanity Fair.

A STRANGE REPETITION.

Singular Experience of the Trafton Brothers.

No two human beings could nave been more thoroughly unlike in all physical and mental characteristics than the twin brothers, John and Herbert Trafton. From babyhood to young manhood they had not even a taste in common, and the total absence of sympathy and even toleration toward each other was so marked as to furnish the village where they were born and reared with an unending subject of conversation. At the age of sixteen Herbert left the farm, while John stayed on and on and courted the girl whom Herbert afterward married. Everything that Herbert touched turned to money, while all John's attempts and speculations inevitably came to grief. Strangely enough there was never any open rupture until Herbert took away John's promised wife. Then they walked calmly down the road together until they came to an unfrequented spot, and then John suddenly halted and drawing back his strong right arm prepared to deal his companion a blow. But Herbert was on the alert and John's arm was caught by a still stronger one and firmly held.

"So you made up your mind to have to you I y sort of Cain and Abel affair, did the same." a sort you?" Herbert inquired, showing his handsome teeth as he spoke.

"And you made up your mind to swindle me out of a wife, as you have swindled me out of comfort and everything else ever since I can remember,'

John replied.
"Look here!" and now Herbert threw off the arm he had held with a gesture which expressed all the disgust he felt. "Is it possible," he continued, "that you are such a craven-hearted coward as to want to marry a woman who prefers another man?"
"It's a lie!" said John. "You have

dazzled her with your money and your schemes of ambition. I know you for a poor tramp was his victim. Herbert

A man would have to have more patience than Herbert Trafton possessed to hear such words as those without a swift retaliation. An instant later and found no worse lodging place;" and of the country to the other, which because the utmost faith and confidence John lay stunned and unconscious upon the frozen ground, for this was Christ-who had wounded him, he said: "Poor mas time. So Herbert had succeeded as usual in doing what his brother had planned to perform. In this way they parted. Herbert, from a safe distance, watched the prostrate figure, and when signs of life began to manifest themselves he hurried away. A few months dred. I have no doubt your quarrel was later he married the girl of his choice. about a woman. Let the fellow have There was no further trouble, for John, completely cowed and humiliated by the blow he had received, left his home without a word and the places that had once known him knew him no more forever. Years slipped by, Herbert grew richer and richer, and there tears. seemed no shadow upon his perfect happiness. His wife was sensible and loving, his children healthy and generally satisfactory. Surely, what could trouble him? Alas, for the inconsistency of human nature, Herbert Trafton carried about with him a constant sorrow, affection that had been so long pent up though no one suspected it. When it became evident that his brother was lost to him forever the love which he had never before been conscious of swept over him with an intensity which dis-tressed and appalled him. There came with it, too, a yearning tenderness and anxiety for this man who had always been so simple and so helpless, that sometimes in the busiest moments brought a moisture to his eyes and an uncomfortable bunch to his throat. It was a strange fancy that induced this millionaire to build a house in a retired spot, many miles from his palatial city residence, in the style of the old home-

The original house had been destroyed by fire. This new place, with the ancient look, was furnished as nearly as possible like the old one, and here Mr. Trafton insisted that his family should spend all their holidays. The great brick oven was heated and filled with all sorts of good things as in the days gone by. Mr. Trafton's fa-mous chef remained in the city. No new fangled dishes were allowed on the table, and no servants tolerated under the roof. Mrs. Trafton renewed her long lost acquaintance with the kitchen, and the young ladies were initiated anto the mysteries of turkey dressing, n ince and pumpkin pies, brown bread and Indian pudding. The boys Herbert and John, twins, strange enough, both of them in their father's counting room, and with just as little sympathy between them as had existed between their father and uncle, were always present on these holiday festivals. They brought the water from the old-fashioned well, split the wood and kept the co.al-box filled; a service which still, at \$500 a performance. His home was by no n eans congenial to young is in London, but as the English law men whose slightest wishes had been requires him to provide himself with a

the Christmas of 1880, Herbert Trafton Esq., and his family started for their country seat as usual. Time was dealing very leniently with the head of the house, though the sadness which had so long occupied his heart was now sometimes visible on his face. Once he had told his wife that he would gladly give one-half of his fortune for the privilege of seeing his brother once more, and she replied with a sigh: "He

would be welcome to it."

Christmas came cold and sharp, but the sun shone bravely and all nature seemed to smile a welcome. During the forenoon Herbert and John started off down the road, Herbert straight as a young sapling, John somewhat delicate in appearance and a trifle bent. Their father, watching them out of sight, was reminded of that Christmas morning when he and John walked off together. Something in their manner toward each other suggested the oc-casion most vividly. Mr. Trafton im-pulsively started for his hat and coat, but the absurdity of the action struck him immediately, and he laughed at himself for an old fool.
"The idea!" he said. "John and I

quarreled about Elizabeth. Those boys have no love affair or I should have homely worth, and they are more apt known it." So he occupied himself to accept it when it comes without diswith piling great logs in the open fire-play. No Presidential candidate was place of the sitting-room, and oh, haunting thought, what had become of his brother? In the meantime the young men had walked rapidly and without speaking for a mile or more. Then they halted suddenly and surveyed each other. Herbert was the first

to speak.

"Is there any use in asking you to postpone your decision?" he said.

"You talk like a fool!" John answered, with quivering lip. "I decided long ago to marry the girl you have

been trying to get away from me for over a year, and I never will give her "Can it be possible that you want to marry a girl who has confessed her love for another man?" Herbert inquired,

with a sneer. "It is a lie! She has done no such thing!" John replied. "But, oh, my if she has it is because you have lied to her, you contemptible sneak, you dast-

ardly coward, you thief!" Herbert stepped back a pace, and with a face as pale as death, drew two pistols from his pocket and handed one to his companion.

"We will settle this affair here and now," he said. "You are as good a shot as I am and these pistols shall determine which is the favored one. It you survive me, win her if you can, but I tell you she will despise you in exact proportion as she has loved me." With this the young man measured off a few paces, and then added:

"You shall do the counting. I swear to you I will wait for three. You do

They took their places. John's hand was trembling and his whole body seemed in a cold perspiration. Herbert was as cool as when adding up a column of figures in his father's counting room. One-two-three! Just as the fatal number was about to drop from John for fame and every opportunity to Trafton's lips an old tramp suddenly appeared upon the scene. With a sharp result of things that appear to be of cry he rushed between the young men, and just in time to receive the bullet notes the sparrow's fall is not too large from John's pistol square in the shoulder. He had meant to lower his weapon, but in the added excitement of the new arrival he had lost the remaining stepped up coolly to see what damage

had been done.
"Never mind me," said the stranger, John! Just such another unfortunate as your miserable uncle. Boys, your father and I separated after something such an exploit as this, and we have never met since. I am on my way to him, for my heart yearns for my kinthe girl whom the girl loves best. That's the way to fix it. Don't be lifelong enemies on account of a woman, Come, take me home.'

"Uncle John!" said his namesake, and then the poor fellow burst into

"Uncle John!" Herbert repeated, and though his face was a shade paler there was no other sign of emotion. But they took him home and in no house was there greater Christmas rejoicing. been sent for and the wound attended to the festivities proceeded. John had knocked round the world too long to be disquieted by a bullet. No. the boys never attempted a duel again. but Herbert got the girl, of course. -E. K. Ames, in Philadelphia Times.

Wifely Strategy.

It is the easiest thing in the world to work a husband, even if he is completely absorbed in business. He is never so far gone that he will not appreciate a dinner cooked just to his taste. Study his peculiar tastes, and cater to them. This is diplomacy. Do it so naturally that he can never suspect that you have an object in it. This is strategy. He likes a bright fire burning in season. He prefers to sit in a certain corner. Let him always find his chair in that corner - not in a way, however, that will lead him to suspect that you put it there. He thinks you look better in a certain dress or with a certain ribbon on your hair. Let it happen that you dress just that way. There are a thousand and one things you can do that will combine to make his home more attractive and enjoyable that a clubroom or alleged business office. But for goodness sake don't let him know you are doing this on purpose.-Pitts burgh Dispatch.

-M. Blondin, who many years ago walked on a rope stretched above the anticipated fro. in their babyhood. But their father's will was absolute and gives his useless exhibitions on the never disputed. A week previous to Continent.—Buffato Express. The Hand of Providence.

Now that the election of Governor Cleveland is conceded and there can be no possible doubt of it, the Republican press is saying all the good things of him that it possibly can, and is thereby (really show as to the administration of exhibiting the good nature, the common sense and the patriotism that belong by right to American citizenship.

The good things do not amount to much. The utterance is generous because there is really a lack of material upon which to found a larger one. Were Bayard or Thurman the President elect far more would be said for them. A man who has been a National man less than three years has a rather attenuated record upon which to base great expectations. To go from a Mayoralty to the Presidency within that time seems, now that one looks back at it, like a romance from Jules Verne. It shows that, as Mr. Greeley once remarked, fame is in some measure an accident, and that politics and candidates are to a large exent creatures of change, chance and opportunity.

But the people do not made mistakes.

There is nothing they value so much as so little advertised as Mr. Lincoln, and at the most critical period of our history he made perhaps the best President we ever had. The little that is known of Governor Cleveland is good. He was a thoroughly honest Mayor, and the rings of Buffalo were afraid of him. He has been a thoroughly honest Governor. His sturdy common sense, his legal ability, his evident desire to do the best thing possible for the people whom he serves, have been conspicuous in his every official act. He is not brilliant—to the superficial observer he is commonplace. But in the eyes of the peo-ple his solid value has shown out of his unpretentious surroundings with a steady and never wavering light. He is not shrewd as a politician except as nonesty is unavoidably shrewd. He is not given to bargaining or diplomacy. He is a simple, honest man after the manner of Mr. Lincoln, and the politcal brass band would naturally pass him by sooner than almost any other man. His garments are innocent of gold lace. His walk and speech are unstudied, and his appearance before the world is that of an unpretentious, unambitious, unexpectant citizen. And yet the people have made him President and are confident in doing so they have done a good thing. It is characteristic of them and they never yet made a serious mistake.

It was urged by a speaker early in the campaign, with the cases of Washington and Lincoln especially in view, that Providence directed these things and the people were unconsciously the agents of Providence. It is not an unreasonable proposition. How happens it that so many modest and unpretentious, but worthy, men find themselves lifted into the public view as the result of crises or ordinary circumstance, while the many with thrice their chance for governments, and the man for every crisis of our history has apparently appeared at his appointed hour, and generally from the unnoticed rank and place. There is a great political and military Nazareth, and thus far it has never failed. Whether President Cleveland comes from it is yet to be demonspeaks the utmost faith and confidence n the coming Administration. - N. Y. Graphic.

Builded Better Than He Knew.

The country is to be congratulated that Blaine was repudiated on the 4th day of November. To round up the inherent dangerous demagogy of his character, it was fit that he make the Augusta speech. He built better than he knew. Will our readers please compare the following extracts-one taken from that speech and one from his letter of acceptance:

from that speech and one from his letter of acceptance:

[From Letter of Acceptance.]

The elements which separated them (North and South) are fast diselected that comprised the reband South) are fast diselected that are southern and colored population all Northern heart alike.

Can any one doubt that to support the Repubbetween the sections lican party, but by south are to-day more idation and by violence tharked than at any period in the sixty years preceding the are thought necessary, election of President they are absolutely de Lincoln?

** If prived of all political there be occasional and power. If the outrage violent outbreaks in stopped there it would the South against this be bad enough, but in peaceful progress, the does not stop there public opinion of the bad enough, but in peaceful progress, the for not only is the necentary regards them gropopulation distrances each will prove the last.

As the New York World says, in a reference to this matter, the explana.

As the New York World says, in a reference to this matter, the explanation is that when Mr. Blaine wrote his letter of acceptance he hoped and ex- course of all he will abandon the repected to carry at least five Southern States. When he made his Augusta his last speech. A man with a grievspeech he was the disappointed and defeated candidate who had failed to car- unpleasant is the individual who seeks ry a single Southern State and who had been rejected by four of the Northern States. The instincts of the base, rabble-rousing politician, are clearly revealed in the e extracts quoted .- Indiana State Sentinel.

able in the Hudson River Valley this nre itself will lose him many friends. season that the acreage will be very largely increased next year. Peach orchards that have not done well will be taken up and vines substituted .--Troy Times.

-Victoria, Australia. would be good place for daddy to go a-hunting. Twenty millions of rabbit-skins have been exported from there during the last ten years.

Examining the Books.

A strong argument for change was ound during the late campaign in the lesirability of overhauling the Government books and ascertaining what they affairs for the past quarter of a century.

The impression has long prevailed that a thorough examination of these volumes would disclose far more in the way of extravagance, maladministration and corruption than was fully realized by even the severest critics of the Republican machine. This impression was a perfectly natural one. It resulted almost inevitably from the fact that the Government was being administered, year the night, and I tried hard to keep still, most of the time a minority. Such facts as came to light strengthened the conclusion. Extravagance was known to exist. Frauds were known to have been perpetrated in the Post-office Department, the Navy Department and elsewhere. These frauds were disclosed by accident, not by the good will of the party in power; and instead of punishing the perpetrators the Administration seemed chiefly anxious to let them esin proportion to those which are con-What more natural than a popular conviction that a thorough over-hauling of the books would furnish companions innumerable for the Howgates and Bradys and Dorseys who were unfortunate enough to be found out? And what more natural, under the circumstances, than the Democratic appeal to could afford to open them and would

open them?
The supporters of the machine sneered was nothing in the books that needed overhauling. They pointed "with pride" as they said, to the closeness with which collections of Government revenue had been made, and professed to regard the book-keeping of the Ad-ministration as unimpeachable, though cals in other departments. But spite of the sneer the people persisted in en-forcing their demand. They have power; and in doing so they have been actuated quite as much by their desire

that they did wisely. Already the trembling rascals in power are making efforts to conceal what the books show and to falsify them in preparation for the dreaded and inevitable examination. The tools of the Washington "ring" begin the ball by seeking to destroy the evidence of their connection with that "ring," their indebtedness to it for their appointment and the inference or evidence that they have used-or abused -their positions to pay off that indebt-

There will be a good many such efforts between now and the 4th of March next, and a strict watch will have to be kept on all the departments to prevent the destruction or mutilation of the evidence of misgovernment. One of the first efforts, probably, will be directed to the destruction of the "secret service" roll, upon which so many are borne who do absolutely nothing to earn the All such efforts will, however, be futile. from the crib a suspicious grunt, fol-Is is too late. Exposure can only be avoided by some such device as that which Harrington adopted in procuring his safe to be robbed. And the resort to devices like that, even when they prove successful, is quite as strong evidence of guilt as anything that could be disclosed by the testimony destroyed .-

Detroit Free Press. Political Revenges.

If half what is rumored of Blaine's

determination to seek revenge for his

defeat on sundry and divers individuals be true he is made of weaker timber than we credited him with. "Life is too short for political revenges," and the man who devotes himself to them generally finds that he is engaged in an exhausting and fruitless business. Occasionally it falls to the lot of a man to enjoy the confounding of his enemies, but it is rarely the result of his own acts. But if Blaine adopts the policy of revenge his contract will indeed be a heavy one, for the prominent individuals connected with his defeat are so numerous as to need alphabetical arrangement in order to be remembered. The easiest way for him to get even is to put them all in his book. By a modification of the original design he can embrace the period of the late campaign, and on this he can become as an alytical, satirical and prophetical as he pleases to. He can "bottle them up in epigrams," after the manner of George Francis Train, a whilom candidate for the Presidency. This scheme of revenge he will find much more satisfactory than attempting to bring political ruin on their head by plots and intrigues. Besides, it will leave his political capital in a better condition for the coming campaign of venge programme and also the spirit of ance is never attractive, and equally to advance himself politically by stirring up old feuds. Blaine's reputation for magnetism arose from his jovial manners and good humor, and should he allow himself to become soured and dis-The grape crop has been so profit fort of his life" and has failed, and fail-He had better be careful of those that remain if he still entertains ambitious projects. He naturally feels sore over his reverse, but as the blame must rest upon his own record and the judgment thereon of the American people, he had better simulate virtue even if he have it

-The population of London now ex ceeds 4,000,000.

FROMES OF A FATHER.

Solid Comfort Taken by a Young Married Man While Inducing to Slumber His First Born Son and Heir.

Having settled themselves at a table in Tom's back room the young man

proceeded: "I just had a rich time until that boy of mine was three weeks old. Then the nurse left, and my wife said I could just as well help her as not, and I was only too tickled to be able to do something to make myself useful. We had no crib for the youngster then, and he slept with us, between his mother and me. I was cautioned not to roll on him in after year and term after term, by a party representing at no time more than a bare majority of the people, and during most of the time a minority. Such facts

the night, and I tried hard to keep such that I hadn't been asleep more'n a minute when my wife dug me in the ribs and yelled: 'Get up! you're lying on Adolphus.' I got up, moved over into my place, and tried to sleep, but I got on the baby again, and finally wrapped myself in a blanket and spent the rest of the night on the floor. The next day I got a crib. Then my real trouble began. The boy would be fed and put into the crib, and I'd turn in. My pleasant dreams would flee as the plaintive yell of that youth cut the air and struck seemed chiefly anxious to let them escape with as little noise as possible. What more natural than that the people should conclude that the disclosed frauds and shortcomings are exceedingly small in proportion to those which are considered to the control of the me down to woo the gentle god of slum-ber on my son's account. This attempt at wooing the gentle god is the direct cause of the ruin you see before you. Just the minute I picked the baby from his bunk he' stop yelling and look at me in wide-eyed surprise and seem to say: 'Where in thunder did you drop from?' Then, as I sat down and tried the people based upon the necessity of turning the books over to a party which of my knees, he'd begin clawing the air and grunting contentedly. About this time I set my foot in motion, trot! The supporters of the machine sneered at the argument, and declared there ductive 'sh-h-h-h, th-ere-e-e' that I hoped would soon lull him to sleep. But nary lull. He'd look at me, smile-his grandmother says it's colic that makes him smile-and then take in the furniture piece by piece, and stare stupidly at the dimly burning gas-jet. He was perfectly cool about all this. it made no account of the millions stolen by the Star-route thieves or by the rasminute inspection from these wideopened blue eyes, and your humble forcing their demand. They have servant kept digging away at the trot! and 'sh-h-h' scheme all the while. Suddenly there would be a slow closing of the little white lids and the to examine the books as by any other blue eyes were hidden. Aha! Now he motive.

Already there is valuable evidence work the trot! with renewed vigor. Then he'd sigh a tired little sigh, and when I was sure he was fast asleep

I'd start to lay him back in his crib. But just as I would lean over to lay him down he'd open his eyes, coo happily, and seem to say: 'Oh, I'm not asleep; I was just having some fun with you,' and there was nothing to do but to take him back to the chair and begin the whole business over again. Another three-quarters of an hour would drag wearily by, and a second time the baby's eyes would close and sleep appear to have come at last. How carefully I'd sneak over to the crib and gently lay him on his I'ttle quilt. How tenderly I'd tuck him in and wish that he'd sleep for a week or more to give me a chance to catch up on what I'd lost. He doesn't move, and I tip-toe to the bed that had known so little of me for some time. I sneak in under the covers, stretch myself, think lowed by a string of spasmodic coughs and an unmistakable yell. Painfully I climb out of the restful bed, snatch that infant from his downy couch and quiet him with the same old trot! trot! trot! while the chill night breezes float through the open window, and play peek-a-boo with my modest knees under the flapping flap of my night-shirt. This has been my nightly programme for about two weeks, and you see the result before you. I haven't slept twenty consecutive minutes in twenty consecutive days. You said something about having comfort with that boy. I fondly hoped I'd get it. I'm still hope And the gloomy look again stole ing.

over the face of the happy father. His eyes gazed vacantly into space as he mechanically made his way to the door, and with shuffling, uncertain ster, he

tottered away .- Chicago Tribune. Woman's Age. A physician of long practice was re minded that we can judge of a horse's years by its motion, and asked why some rules could not be laid down in a general way for estimating the age of a woman. The uncertainty is not altogether due to deceptive practices, according to his reply, but to the varying effect of time in individuals. As a rule brunettes look older than blondes of a corresponding age. As to plumpness and the lack of it, fat may be said to increase the apparent age of a girl under twenty-five, and to lessen it in a woman over that; and the reason is that slenderness is girlish as long as it doe not produce wrinkles, while rotundity keeps the skin taut and smooth. "In no gathering of women strangers to you could you guess the ages within five years on the average," he added, "and in half the instances you would be ten years out of the way. I know a woman of thirty-five, with a son of eighteen, and when seen together they are commonly mistaken for brother and sister. Popular ideas as to the ages of actresses are extravagantly erroneous. I could name several whom I know to be tremendously outraged by overestimates. -Boston Times.

-The "Eclipse," a balloon built in San Francisco by a couple of professional aeronauts, recently made its first ascent. After ascending about nine thousand feet in the air the balloon suddenly darted downward in the bay, and when within a few feet of the water it should be served in slices .- Bostonburst, letting fall its occupants, four in Globe. number, into the rolling waves. After considerable difficulty the bystanders succeeded in rescuing the would-be air navigators from their uncomfortable position .- Chicago Times.

NEW FASHIONS.

News of Interest to Those Who Like to

Dressed dolls are cheaper this year. Daneing dresses are de riqueur short. Trains must not be worn by dancers. A novelty in toys is the educational

Bonnets grow more and more harrowing in ugl ness.

Embroidered tulle is the favorite tissue for ball dresses.

Building blocks come in improved form and at lower prices. Opossum comes up among the other

American furs this winter.

Trains are worn at weddings and church receptions this winter.

Jeweled pins are the favorite ornament for the hair with evening dress. Bonnets are worn with trained dresses at full-dress receptions at church

weddings. Small ostrich tips are more fashionable than flowers for evening wear in the coiffure.

Little girls evening dresses are beautifully trimmed with silver braid and swan's down.

The newest skirts are perfectly plain, falling in straight lines from the waist

All velvet dresses for evening wear are made of two kinds of the same color, a brocaded and a plain velvet. Chambery gauzes, French and China crapes, all play an important part in the evening toilets, especially for danc-

the evening tollers, especially for daneing parties and balls.

Hats are horribly defiant and unbecoming with all the trimmings toppling over the forehead, which is still adorned

with Skye terrier fringes. The handsomest dresses for brides are of white silk and white satin duchesse, with parements of white plush and trimmings of laces, real Valencianes, point de Brussels or Malines.

The leather sachel should never be carried by a lady save when traveling, or for morning housekeeping calls on the baker and butcher. It is an Amer-ican vulgarism to use leather sachels

for street promenade. Diamonds, instead of orange buds and blossoms, are the popular wear this season. The diamonds are worn in the ears, on the arms, neck a . to om, as well as in the hair; the conge flowers

loop the lace ruffles. Those ladies who can not or will not wear the high coiffure, with the bair drawn up from the nape of the neck, compromise by wearing high or con-spicuous back combs and side combs, and for evening wear these must be jeweled.

Corsages of velvet evening dresses are made high on the shoulders, with broad straps, but open square or pointed back and front.

A few very rich long dolman cloaks of real Persian lambskin, black, of course, curly and glossy, have made their appearance on our fashionable streets. They are bordered with black fox or black Russian hare, and are simply elegant. No one knows where they

come from. Carpets covering the entire floor are no longer fashionable. When the floor is not of fine polished wood or handsomely painted it is covered with a good quality of Chinese matting, which is now brought out in artistle shades of red, blue, yellow and Oriental mixtures, and covered with rugs, Oriental, French, or American.

Velvet evening dresses are in all colors and shades from the palest rose and sky blue to porphyry and Titian reds, Napoleon and Marie Louise royal salary paid them by the Government, but put in their entire time in the service of some politician or office-seeker. a refreshing nap, when there comes a refreshing nap, when there comes a refreshing nap, when there comes a refreshing nap. crushed strawberry red as browns. These last are magnificent

> The favorite party or bridesmaid dress for little girls is the pretty Gretchen costume, with full round skirt of embroidery or lace frills, low necked, round waist of silk worn over a half low round waist of muslin or a high guimpe trimmed with a full ruche around the neck, and a wide sash bow of embroidered muslin in the back, giving a bouffant effect.

The evening wrap of high ceremony for the opera or sorti du bal is of rich velvet or satin, in rather light colors and elaborately embroidered. Such wraps are entirely new and very chic.

N. Y. Sun.

EVENING WRAPS.

Stylish Costumes, Cheap or Costly, as the Wearer May Choose.

Long cloaks of rich velvet and satin in rather light colors, elaborately embroidered, are worn in the evening: they are made in the familiar designs with the fronts loose, the back closely fitted to the waist, full skirts below, and loose sleeves that go on and off easily. Ecru satin with lengthwise rows of jardiniere embroidery represents one of these rich garments; another is goldenbrown velvet with parts of the fronts of peppy-red velvet with applique em-broidery; and a third, of pale gray velvet, is trimmed with silver-fox fur. Less costly wraps are made of dark red plush, and bordered with dark marabout feathers, or the same rich coloring is given fine camel's hair with a border of brown plush of deep pile. The short wraps are preferred by many young ladies, as they say they give the warmth needed about the body and do not crush the skirts. These are made up at home in any of the simple mantle and visiteshapes of fine wool or plush, or of velvet either plain or in small figures, and are warmly lined and wadded. Some becoming and warm fur, or a feather band, is added around the neck and the sleeves, but many of the patterns do not need trimming on the lower edges, hence the expense is not great.-Harper's Bazar.

-Cranberry Sauce: Put hot water on the berries and let them stand until cold; then to one quart of them add a pint of sugar, and one pint of water; after adding water, let boll twenty minutes; then add sugar and boil tifteen minutes more; stir the bergies often and mash evenly. When done the sauce may be strained in a bowl. When cold

-The clock in Trinity Church tower, New York City, is the heaviest in America. It takes two men over an hour towind it up.-N. Y. Sun.

A CHRISTMAS RHYME.

The little toy that baby knew,
A little sock of faded hue,
A little lock of golden hair.

Long years ago this Christmas time,
My little one, my all to me,
Sat robed in white upon my knee
And heard the merry Christmas chime.

"Tell me, my little golden head, If Santa Clause should come to-night What shall he bring my baby bright— What treasure for my boy?" I said.

And then he named a little toy, While in his honest, mournful eyes There came a look of sweet surprise That spoke his quiet, trustful joy.

And as he lisped his evening prayer, He asked the boon with childish grace. Then toddling to the chimney place, He hung his little stocking there. That night, as lengthening shadows crept, I saw the white-winged angels come With Heavenly music to our home And kiss my darling as he slept.

They must have heard his baby pray'r, For in the morn, with smiling face, He foddled to the chimney place, d found the little treasure there.

They came again one Christmas tide— That angel host, so fair and white— And singing all the Christmas night, They lured my darling from my side.

A little sock, a little toy,
A little loc's of golden hair—
The Christmas music on the air—
A watching for my baby boy.

But if again that angel train
And golden head come back for me,
To bear me to eternity,
My watching will not be in vain.

A CONTRAST.

A Queer Christmas Story, Not Without a Moral.

Perhaps no young person will believe that any one can be sorry at the prospect of Christmas. But for all that, Dr. Gray was sorry, and older persons will believe the statement when they are further informed that Dr. Gray's family consisted of twelve persons-his wife and his wife's mother, himself, two sons, three daughters, one man servant, two maid servants and a young medical student. It is evident that the doctor had many expenses. Although he had a large and excellent practice, there were so many ways by which his money was constantly disappearing that he was far more perplexed than many a poorer man to meet his January bills. And here, just before January, was this ogre of gift exchange, ready to swallow the doctor's purse and call for more. No wonder that his usually good-natured face lengthened, and he almost wished that such costly symbolizing of good will to men had never been invented.

Of course, every member of his family must give to every other member-to say nothing of outside relatives and friends-and neither his wife nor chil- call him our Christmas present. But dren—nor himself for that matter— he's so little, he wouldn't understand, wished to be niggardly in their gifts. so we've fixed up a tree for him. I cut at Christmas. Nathan evidently hoped for a velocipede. Little Maria told papa softly that she had never owned a large wax doll. Ned, the youngest, said, jubilantly, that he had changed his usual evening prayer to a petition to tied it to the middle of the tree. We've Santa Claus to send him a very handsome new sled and a rocking-horse. Mrs. Gray, with an evident attempt to be remarkably economical, when she saw how very sober the doctor looked at these various suggestions, said, hesitatingly, that she would try to make a hundred dollars do for her Christmas allowance; but she really could not get much for eleven persons with that, especially as she wished to make him and grandma and the older children some handsome presents this year.

"No, my dear," said the doctor, decidedly, "I can not spare any such amount, if I am to furnish the children money for their purchases also. Fifty dollars is the very most I can give you. After she had left the room, he sighed heavily. Mrs. Gray was a generous-hearted woman, and she had looked very much disappointed, havhoped the kind doctor would give her much more than she

asked for. 'This will never do," thought the doctor; "the demands grow larger and around every year. I must inform the children plainly that they can have no more than they had last year, or they more than they had last year, or they had last year, or they were waiting for you," said Rob.

"We were waiting for you," said Rob.

When this information was given, in a pleasant but firm manner, there was a great outcry. They declared that they could not get anything with so small an amount; fifteen dollars apiece for almost grown-up young ladies and a boy five feet tall—fifteen dollars to be divided among more than eleven persons; it

was preposterous. In spite of the wry faces, the doctor was firm. He said tritely, as other men say under such circumstances: "Do you suppose I am made of mon-

But Florence, who was a very sensible girl, quite mollified him by replying: "If you are not exactly made of money, I do think you are better than your weight in gold, even it is almost two hundred pounds."

"But Christmas only comes once a

prise his disappointed family-who center of the tree.

see:ned now very distrustful regarding his future intentions-by giving each exactly what had been suggested; in that way he might even at that late date escape the suspicion of being un-feeling and niggardly. To do this, however, he would be obliged to defer the payment of several bills, instead of squaring up according to his hitherto invariable custom on the first of January. But, he reasoned, he could cancel all shortcomings in the course of two or three months, and as for his failure to lay up anything this year, that was not of so much consequence, since his life was heavily insured. By the way, the payment was nearly due upon the policy again, and the doctor sighed a number of times, remembering how tardily payment of his bills had come in of late. Such was the state of affairs at Dr. Gray's the day before Christmas, and there was a very similar state of affairs in half the elegant mansions in which fashionable persons were decorating their Christmas trees with profuse | them nicely.

and elegant display.
"Ah," thought the doctor, as he noted the constant array of parcels in the the gayety of the shop windows, the glimpses of Christmas trees, "this is glimpses of Christmas trees, "this is economical with your tree, and yet pay every cent of my bill?" asked the doc-

As he was passing a toy-shop a cheery young voice called out: "Good a bundle under his arm.

"How are you, Robert, and how is after pausing a moment.

we're going to have a nice Christmas for him. I've got some things in this thing. bundle to put on the tree." "A merry Christmas to you all," said

the doctor, passing on.
"Umph!" the doctor soliloquized. "It's just the same with the poorest of them; that friendless widow who sews after paying this bill?" inquired the for her living will deny herself and doctor. her family necessary articles, I presume, much of a fool myself, in giving the state of this modern extravagance, to say anyis spared."
"How much did you have left, Rob?"

noon over Christmas preparations, and the doctor as busy as any one, the servant announced a boy in the office who

wanted to pay a bill.
"Is it possible!" exclaimed the doc-"No one has offered to pay a bill

before these two weeks.' Upon entering the office he found the boy whom he had seen that morning on the steps of the toy-shop. "Here is the grateful, for we think you saved Willie's

boy?" he asked.

'cause it put it into our heads that Christmas present we could have. We

"We'll light the candle when you get there.

"The candle?" "Yes; we've got one candle that mother happened to have, and we've made some little balloons and things of gilt and silver paper and colored tissue paper that they gave me at the box shop. I guess when the candle is lit, it'll show 'em off real pretty.''

The doctor made no reply. Rob thought he was not paying much attention to what he said; but he was too happy, and too anxious to get home to and Willie and the Christmas tree to mind the doctor's lack of interest.

In fact, the doctor was paying close attention to what the boy said. shall be sure to happen around, Rob,' he repeated, passing him the receipted

bill. The doctor made his appearance early in the evening, before Willie-who, in now for my present." So saying, the doctor kissed her, made some playful remark and handed her fire the same playful tree. He was sitting by his remark and handed her five ten-dollar side in a little rocking chair, still pale had only three dollars in the world. and thin from the effects of a dangerous illness, but with a bright, animated countenance and sparkling eyes. Belle sat at the table with her mother, assisting in some sewing. Bob was reading and thin from the effects of a dangerous ing in some sewing. Rob was reading aloud from a city library book. The doctor could see them before he entered, between the edge of the curtain and

"We were afraid the candle would burn out before you came, if we lighted it.'

"You were very kind to come, doctor, and to-night, too, when you have so much merry making at home," said the widow. "We have nothing to show except how little it takes to make our young folks happy-and not so little, either; for I am sure their greatest happiness as well as mine is in seeing Willie so well again."

"Yes, yes," said the doctor. "Why his cheeks are rounding out considerably, let's see if they are getting hard, too,"—and he pinched Willie's cheeks. too,"—and he pinched Willie's cheeks.
"But don't keep him waiting any longer, children, light the candle and done

with it. So Rob went into the other room and brought out a kind of box, upon which evergreens were tacked in a mysterious "But Christmas only comes once a year, father," said Bertha, coaxingly.
"Thank Heaven!" exclaimed the dcotor, mentally, and remained obduWhile he was looking, with his back while he was looking, with his back. manner. There was a round hole in The sober faces about him day after turned, Rob brought out the tree. It day, however, and the rather ostenta- was a fragrant juniper fresh from the tious consultations going, on as to how woods. It towered above Rob's head to make a little go so far, shook the and shone and glittered and rustled. doctor's determination to such an ex- The one candle was lighted and gave tent that he finally concluded to sur- forth a mysterious rad ance from the

"Look, Willle!" said the doctor. Willie looked, clapped his hands and gave a little shout. Rob fitted the tree

anto the box. "It is your tree, Willie,' said Belle. "It is all for just you." Sure enough, it had upon it nothing but the bright ornaments, strings of pop-corn, some oranges, red apples, sticks of eandy, gayly painted wooden and tin toys, and some white and red rye candies. For all that, it was a beautiful tree. The doctor thought it was the most beautiful tree he had ever seen, and he said so, but he was thinking of more than material beauty.

"It did not cost a single penny," said the widow, "and that is the most beautiful part of it."
"Indeed it is," said the doctor. "But how is that? The candy, fruit and toys;

did they not cost something?" indeed," said Belle. "Rob worked for the man who keeps the corner store, to get them. The wooden toys were all broken ones; but Rob mended

"All but the soldier," said Rob. "It was so much more natural for a sol-dier to have lost one arm, that I let him

cheery young voice called out: "Good afternoon, doctor!" The speaker was a plainly-dressed boy. He stood on the sulted with the children about it for "We had the money to pay for that, steps of the top-shop, and he, too, had to tell the truth, when there is anything extra to pay out, I have to consult with "How are you, Robert, and how is them, generally. Belle earns some-Willie getting along?" said the doctor, thing by sewing with me. Rob carries papers and works Saturdays, which "Oh, he's most as well as ever, and brings him in a little more than enough to pay for his clothes as a general

"Such as they are," said Rob, merrily, looking down upon his pretty well-worn suit. "But I shall do better, some

day."
"And may I ask if you had much left

"No, doctor, to tell the truth, we to get up a Christmas tree; and as for hadn't. But we never spent money in her doctor's bill—oh well, that is the a more satisfactory mauner than this, least of the mischief; I've been too and we shall go on now feeling very much of a fool myself, in giving way to happy and free from debt, if our health

asked the doctor. Rob only laughed.

"He hadn't a penny," said Willie, and mother hadn't neither, nor Belle, and Rob went off and earned twenty cents selling 'extras,' to make up enough."

It was out of Willie's mouth before any one could stop him.

Now that Willie has been such a tell-tale, doctor, I must say that nothbill and the money, doctor," he said, ing ever made me happier than the re-"and mother wishes me to say we thank you very much, too, and shall always be minded them just how it stood; there was this just bill for your care in Willie's sickness; would they feel better "How could your mother afford to to put it off-we were all sure that you send me all this at Christmas time, my would be too kind to distress us for itboy?" he asked.
"Christmas didn't make any difference, or else 'twas the very best time; Willie's recovery? Rob and Belle said at once: 'Let us pay it now; then we Willie's being well again was the best shall have done what we could to show our gratitude to the kind doctor, and it would make us happier Christmas than anything else could. Besides, we can His cldest daughter, Bertha, had gone so far as to intimate that it would be a good time to give ma a new seal-skin coat, and his wife had stated that it was really time that Bertha had a nice gold watch. Florance and all the statements of the statement of the watch. Florence openly declared that she had lived a year in hope of receiving a handsome stationary writing desk a moment."

It is evening, Rob," said the doctor, money to this purpose; you can tell by the children's faces that it was no cross at all

"I see." replied the doctor: "you are the happiest family I have met for many a day. Instead of pitying you, I envy you. But you did not know my custom; I always throw off half the usual charge, with persons of limited means. This bill was made out in full through a mistake of the young man in my office. It was to return half the payment that I came down to-night. The widow and Rob and Belle ob-

jected to taking back any of the pay-

ment, but the doctor was inflexible, insisting upon it as his invariable custom. "You may be sure we have never been used to such generosity on the part of physicians," said the widow, said the widow, with tears in her eyes. "The doctor we had before had not prepared us for such consideration as this. Rob and Belle were old enough to earn more than a few pennies now and then, and Willie was only four years old. This doctor was a gruff man. He came in one day and asked me if I could pay him. The bill was only six dollars, to be sure; it was only three visits. But I had been sick for several weeks, and the'r money perhaps I can pay you now.' Rob and Belle brought their banks forward at once, and, while I was counting out the money, Willie ran and got his too. It took all but ten cents of the little fellow's money to help make up the six dollars."

"And did the scamp take it?" asked the doctor.
"Indeed he did," replied Rob, "and

he seemed very glad to get it, too." "He is a disgrace to the profession. I will not ask who he is for fear I should be tempted to give him a piece of my But I must not stay any longer; mind. my family are expecting me, and Willie has waited very patiently for a chance to investigate that beautiful tree. By the way. I ran into the pantry before I came from home, and tumbled together

what Christmas fare I could lay my

hands on in a hurry. That is for you

too, Willie, and you can pass it round to the rest. The doctor darted out and in the door and brought with him the basket, whos contents he hastily piled upon the table beside the surplus money he had deposited there. Willie's eyes glistened again at sight of the nuts, oranges, figs. bon bons, white and purple grapes and

The doctor gave no time for thanks. but, waving the empty basket, vanished into the clear, bright night. Upon the clear, bright night alone fel the exclamation.

bananas.

"Thank Heaven this generation is no wholly given over to folly, and neither is that which is coming on!"-Spring field (Mass.) Republican.

A LAND OF ALL LANDS. oulsiana the Most Cosmopolitan State on

If the great World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition was located in New Orleans for no other reason, the widely diversified and cosmopolitan character of its inhabitants would be reason enough. Not in any other city on this continent are as many nations and peoples gathered together, maintaining their national individual characteristics, and at the same time blending as part of a generous American citizenship.

While Germany and Great Britain are argely in excess of all other nationali-France is not far behind in point of influence, and these three form the controlling sentiment in our foreignborn element, and are notably powerful in local politics. In our census returns, however, there are no blanks. Any nation that has representation in artificial one, and has been brought about by high farming and game preshere. Settled by the French a little ervation. "Weasels," he remarks, "demore than a century and three-quarters ago, Louisiana early absorbed large numbers of German and Spanish, and The gamekeepers East and West India people. Her Ger-man coast and lake and Bayou des Allemands bear testimony to the staying from the window of a railway carriage qualities of the former. The Spaniards at a solitary figure on the fields, you have vividly impressed their individuality upon the most permanent of our past century development, while all over the State, from La Chinch to Barataria, still exist the groups of people, close keeping and isolated, who attest the tenacity of the latter's growth when transplanted upon our soil.

A large Italian colony, many thou-

banks and our oyster reefs, where the Chandaleurs doubtless remind them of their own archipelage on the idea of the chandaleurs doubtless remind them of the chandaleurs doubtless remind the chandaleurs doubtless remind them of the chandaleurs doubtless remind them of the chandaleurs doubtless remind the chandaleurs doubtless remind them of the chandaleurs doubtless remind the chandaleurs doubtless remaind the chandaleurs remaind the chandaleurs doubtless remaind the chandaleurs their own archipelago on the island-dotted coast of the Western Adriatic. The Canary Islanders of St. Bernard divide their time between gardening in thought, and gives one a natural life. and fishing. The Frenchmen from the Pfrences—the Gascons—are the meat-sellers of the markets. The red signs of the industrious Chinese washermen are conspicuous in a hundred places in the city. The colony of Choctaws from their tribal commune across the lake, in St. Tammany, supply the market with baskets and bead-work and herbs and medicine roots. Perhaps the only well-kept Greek Church on the continent is maintained here by the Russian colony, where strangers are welcomed with the traditional hospitality of this faithful people. Of Mexicans, Cubans and Central and North Americans, many hundreds here are our cigar-makers and sellers. A Malay colony was planted on the shores of Barataria Bay many years before the war. They live by themselves under their own strict rules, knowing no law and violating none, selling fish to the city markets, and comfortable in their bamboo-thatched cabins built after the

model of those of their ancestors a thousand years ago.

Representatives of the most enlight ened of these nations have their social and benevolent organizations—the British, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, German, Scandinavian, etc.—and will be prepared to extend to their fellow-countrymen a sincere and hospitable welcome as they come hither to attend the Exposition. one can come here from abroad without the greeting of his own spoken tongue, and the hearty tender of hospitality's bread and salt-even though they came from far Cathay, from frozen Greenland

or the sands of Araby.

In this connection some figures may be interesting. The census of 1880 gives Louisiana a population of about 940,000, of which there is an excess of 2,500 females over males. Of this 940,000, 455,000 are white, and 484,000 colored. Of this white 455,000, nearly 55,000 are of foreign birth. Of this 400,000 white people remaining, 342,000 are natives of this State, leaving 58,000 to be credited to the various other States of the Union; 15,000 of this came from Mississippi and 10,000 from Alabama. The other 33,000 are divided among all the other States and Territories. There are 2,800 New Yorkers and 1,300 Ohio people. Massachusetts, Indiana and Illinois each has 600, Maine 300, New Hampshire and Vermont a trifle over 100 each, and so on. The children of these States domiciled in Louisiana, and part of her proud and loyal citizenship are already forming their State associations to welcome hither and care for the people of the places of their

The Exposition will bring to New Orleans for the first time in their lives hundreds of thousands of people to whom all our ways are new and strange -people to whom this is a veritable El Dorado, full of marvelous sweetness of climate and temperature, and of unbounded wealth of agricultural and industrial possibilities. They will be charmed at the social harmony of our community, its complete unity of purposes and interests, and yet astonished that their ideas find tongue in every language spoken in the known world. All nations will find a welcoming voice n familiar tones. Every hillside of New England and every Western praire has its representatives bidding wel-come, and all dwelling happily togeth-er in a community where each maintains for all others the most complete freedom of thought and action, rendering too happy ever to go away from it the dwellers in this golden Southland of perennial summer.—Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.

A MOLE-CATCHER.

Man Who Never Grows Weary of His

A mole-catcher is a picturesque personage, more interesting in his life and surroundings than many better known or prettier types of life. He can hold the country characters which abound where leaves are green and field; are plowed and wa ers are clear, though he has nothing more terrible to hide in the earth than a wooden trap, and all the skill he possesses is his own experience on land and sea. Jenkins ear is indeed of cunning. He follows his work as averged. If the English people were of cunning. He follows his work as silent as the moles themselves, and his humble earnestness would stand many a preacher in good stead. We might, nice's Crown. - Contemporary Review.

with a little wit, make fun of his old clothes, his leather gaiters, his soiled knees, his battered hat and rough hands, and compare him to a scarecrow; but the moment we talk to him we find what a store of strange observations have been gathered up by those cute eyes, observations which his wife at night by the fireside alone shares, and we begin to consider what an immense debt we dwellers in cities owe this rus-tic for keeping down the moles and the highway you see the rude molecatcher down on his knees at work, with his hands in the soil blessing the ground by playing havoc with the black vermin; and wherever the marks of his knees have been the land prospers, and grows green in spring. hands are so stiff with rheumatics that they can hardly close, and his eyes are always among his feet, "as if," he says with a wan smile, "he was in search of half a crown he had lost in his young days." Yet in fact his occupation is an artificial one, and has been brought stroy moles like smoke. God has aye one vermin to keep down another!" having destroyed many weasels, artificial means have to be taken to destroy moles. Looking would think he was about the most lonely and wearisome work on the face of the earth; but old Jim says: "Man, I never weary, I'm aye seeing something new. Fa th, the moles'll no allow one to be idle or weary. So I whiles think my auld watch has ta'en fright an' leaped an hour or two, the time tiees by sands strong, monopolize the retailing of nuts and fruits. Austrians, Turks and Greeks by the hundreds haunt our was that of a healthy man with the sand strong and solf contains the sand strong and strong and strong and solf contains the sand strong and day's work has a good night's rest." Any open-air work like mole-catching makes one sane-minded and moderate

A RAVENOUS APPETITE. The Show Elephant That Eats Tobacco and

-Good Words.

Woolen Clothing. "Yes, Gypsy here has some queer

tastes and habits." The speaker was the manager of a circus which is quartered in this city for who stood close by, playfully throwing hay over his back. A few minutes before the manager had dropped from his pocket a briar-wood pipe that had seen over a year of service and was by no means sweet. Gypsy saw the tempting morsel and calmly reached out his trunk for it, put it into his mouth, crunched it up, and while doing so rolled his eyes about with every appearance of satisfaction.

"Gypsy," continued the manager, "has exploded the theory that all elephants hate tobacco. A common idea used to prevail that if a person gave an elephant any of the weed the animal would never forget the insult and would have its revenge if it took years to accomplish it. I have given Gypsy pound after pound of plug and fine-cut and instead of resenting it he, figuratively speaking, cries for more."

"Has he a fondness for eating any other odd things "Yes. He is like the camel which Mark Twain describes that chewed up Mark's coat. We do not dare to leave any old clothes lying within reach of his trunk. Gypsy will take just about three minutes to get away with a coat. A pair of pants will disappear down his throat in just four minutes, and he will masticate an overcoat in about ten

minutes. "Has he any preferences as to the quality of the goods?"
"I never noticed that it made any

difference whether they were imported or domestie, basket pettern or screw. I have remarked, however, that if the garment was old and greasy Gypsy seemed to tackle it with greater zest than if it were new.

"But I wish you could be here in the

morning when he gets up. You see, the keeper of the animals makes his bed on the ground in the near vicinity of the cages. Gypsy always lies down on his bed of straw close by. In the morning, when he thinks it is time to be up and stirring, the animal will reach over with his trunk and run it over the keeper. If that fails to awake him the elephant will pull the bed-clothes off, and he will keep that racket up until the man is fully aroused."

use kicking, though, for he own way."-Philadelphia Times.

JENKINS' EARS.

How It Caused a War Between England

and Spain. On April 20, 1731, the English vessel Rebecca, Captain Jenkins, is visited by the coastguards of Havana, who accuse the Captain of smuggling military to his feet. The rope breaks, however, his ears, telling him to take it to his King. Jenkins returns to London and claims vengence. Pope writes verses about his ear, but England does not choose to quarrel with Spain just then, and all is apparently forgotten. Eight years after some insults offered by the Spaniards to English vessels brought up again the topic of Jenkins' ear. He had preserved it in wadding. The sailors went about London wearing the inor prettier types of life. He can hold scription "Ear to ear" on their hats. his own with many gamekeepers and The large merchants and ship owners espoused their cause. William Pitt and the Nation in general desire war with Spain, and Walpole is forced to declare it. The consequences are but too well known. Bloodshed all over the world,

have become a constellation, like Bere-

THE DAIRY.

-An exchange says filthy cow stables may cause abortion. We doubt that, but do not believe an intelligent, painstaking farmer will tolerate a filthy stable. Cleanliness is next to godliness, in a cow-stable as well as elsewhere.— Elgin Advocate.

-The American Dairyman insists that if the dairyman wants to make a first-class article of butter he must preserving the crops. As you travel on churn often. Never let the cream get over three days old, no matter how cold it may be kept. If cold, it will get old, flat and frinky. If sour, the whey will eat up the best butter globules. Churn as often as you can.

-The time is not far distant in this country when good, practical women butter-makers will be in general demand, at extra good salaries. The reason is plain; women are naturally much neater and cleaner in their work than their brothers, and if there is one thing, aside from another which we eat that we especially desire to be neat, clean and in tasteful order, it is butter .--Colman's Rural World.

-In the great majority of farmers' dairies the labor of milking, caring for milk and cream and making the butter is a large item in its cost. Unless the farmer is able to get something more from the milk than butter he will not make much from his dairy. Hence the necessity of keeping pigs to work up skim milk into pork, and at the same time to retain in the manure heap the most valuable elements of the milk so far as maintaining fertility is concerned.

-N. Y. Herald. -A good cow should not be fat, even when not giving milk. Her sides should appear flat, but rather by the deepness of her body than by its narrowness. Her head should be small, neck thin and flat, and chest deep. In a very young heifer it is imposible to decide what her bag and teats will be, but an animal that shows these points is worth saving and trying as a cow. One that has a round body and a coarse, bull-shaped head will be worth more for beef than for milk .- Western Rural.

CENTRIFUGAL FORCE.

Instructions in the Principle of Raising

In answer to a correspondent who asks us to give the principles of raising cream by centrifugal force, we would say that the butter globules in milk are suspended in a watery solution. The the winter. The Gypsy referred to was butter globules rise to the top of the a large-sized nine-year old elephant mixture because their specific gravity is less than the solution in which they are suspended. Now the separation of the butter globules by centrifugal force is based upon the principle of increasing their specific gravity. If new milk is cooled to a low degree the watery solu-tion spoken of is cooled sooner than the butter globules are, and the difference in specific gravity is thus increased in favor of the globules. Hence the cream rises up quickly. The use of centrifugal force, therefore, is intended to increase this difference of specific gravity, and it does it very much more quickly than any other means. The system ha; been employed to some extent in one way or another since 1859. was about fifteen years since Massachusetts man made a simple hand machine by which he demonstrated the correctness of the principle. But in more recent years machines have

been invented which work nicely. Some one has given very good directions about buying a separator, which we have several times seen in print, and which first of all, of course, embraces safety, strength, and first-class workmanship. It should run steady—that is, with-out shaking, and the foundation should be solid. Its construction should be such that it can be easily cleaned, without taking it apart very much. Its construction, too, ought always to be plain and simple. Never buy a complicated ma-chine of any kind. People in practical common life have no time to perfect themselves in a knowledge of intricate mechanism. The machine should have such capacity as will enable the dairyman to finish the work in hand in a reasonable time. The machine should be reasonable in cost. There is often a mistake made in the estimation of the power necessary to run a separator. Many think it requires very great power. This is not true. Of course, there must be power enough, but any ordinary creamer can supply sufficient power without difficulty.—Western Rural.

DAIRYING IN DENMARK.

How the Frugal Danes Manage the Business and Make Money.

Danish farmers get their cows to calve in November, December and January, and begin their feeding with two pounds "Yes," spoke up the keeper, who stood near, "and he has a bad habit of hearly always waking up about an hour largely because the country is agriculbefore I am ready to get up. It's no tural, and the transit facilities being perfective it is cheaper to consume the determined animal and always has his produce of the farm than to buy oilcake. They use all the poorer quality of the grains in this way and sell the best. Then, instead of using timothy and very few roots, they use more nutritious mixtures of grasses for fodder crops, such as clover, lucerne, prickly comfrey and a variety of roots. cent visit to one of these farms showed how exact all their methods are. On a form of fifty acres was found a weighing machine for the milk and another for goods. They find none on board, but the butter, and also two thermometers they ill-treat him by hanging him first and graduated glasses to test the quality to the yard and fastening the cabin boy of the milk; in fact, all the same appliances that are to be seen on the largest and they then proceed to cut off one of dairy farm. This farm was one on which most of the work was done by members of the family. One of the daughters produced a tabular statement with entries she had made from day to day, which showed how carefully every operation of the processes is recorded, from the yield of milk per cow and the product of butter. It is the object of every farmer to select from his own breed of eattle the very best milkers for the dairy and to sell off those which don't pay for milking to the butchers. By this principle of allowing the survival of the fittest only a race of milkers is maintained and improved. One large farmer has 700 cows on several farms; on one of them he has had 280 for several years. On that farm there is no permanent grass land, and these 230 animals are fed entirely from arable land crops.—Canadian Dairyman. poetical, says Carlyle, this ear would

-Northern Montana is overrun with

bears and wolves.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The October elections must go. The best men in both parties have signed memorials in Ohio, asking the legislature to submit an amend ment to the United States constiution so as to abolish the October election. Of course the bummers and ward politicians, and the voter who demands a price for his suffrage will vote against it, but there is hardly any doubt that the people will ratify the amendment if it is submitted. The decency of both parties is tired of the October elections .- Kansas City Times.

What has United States got to do with the October election in Ohie?

The Art Amateur for January is a superb holiday number. Its most striking feature is a charming ciennes or Spanish lace. and genuinely artistic design in eight colors, representing a mermaid sportively teasing a fish. It is by Miss Dora Wheeler, one of the New York Associated Astists, of whose work several other pleasing illustrations are also given, including "Hilda," "The Winged Moon," and "Loves at Play." Assuredly no family with the slightest inter est in ait or home decoration can afford to dispense with the month. ly visits of The Art Amateur-Price, \$4; single numbers, 35 cents. Montague Marks, Publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

The Supreme Court of Kinsas has recently rendered a very important decision, one which had, however, been affirmed, in effect by the Supreme Court of the Unit ed States. It is that in quieting title to land in this State, a notice in the papers is not sufficient, but that personal service must be ob tained on the non-resident owner. The Statutes of the State have long made a mere publication in the local paper a sufficient notifi- chenille fringe, which is interspercation to all parties interested, but sed with cut steel beads. this law is now declared unconstiwhose title will be open to dispute. In black wax.

It is related as a part of the history of our country, that when Navy blue may be described as John Adams was defeated for President for a second term and Jefferson was elected, that Adams hast ened to fill every appointment ENDORSEMENT OF COL. S. N within his gift, in hopes to forestall the new President. It is said that President Arthur is doing the same thing in hopes to forestall Mr. Cleveland. It is interesting to know what our first Democratic haps be a precedent for Grover just 85 years ago next March, Mr. is stated below: Jefferson wrote Elbridge Gerry as

"Mr. Adam's last appointments, when he knew he was making the following resolution was pro selections and aids for me, and not for himself, I set aside, as far as depends on me. Officers who have been guilty of gross abuses of office, such as marshals, pack ing juries, etc., I shall remove as my predecessors ought in justice to have done."

by Jefferson in the better days of heartily endorse the action of Hon. the republic .- State Journal.

An exchange says: "A great many Kansas papers are asscribing the marvelous growth of Kansas and upon the flattering endorseto the fact that this is a Republic ment he has received from the an state. That this sort of talk is voters of the district; he having all foderol is shown by the fact received fully as many votes as the Hon. Geo. W. Glick, and over two that Texas has made as great as thousand more than President-el-Kan as and is today the most pros- ect Cleveland. J. C. Rogers, perous in the union. Entirely out N. B. ARNOLD, of debt, with money in the treasury, a school fund largely in excess of any other state; and general -prosperity among the people, is evidence of what? Not of Republican rule, certainly, as the Democratic majorities in Texas are as brutal as the Republican majori- journed Saturday: ties in Kansas. No; it is simply due to the same causes that have made Kansas a great state; namely, large areas of government land for with intent to kill; plead guilty to sctual settlers, a favorable climate, assault. and persistant advertising. Forty Emiline Gillis Vs. Adolph Noyes years ago Texas was practically a et al., partition; verdict for plaindesect, the few settlers on her wide tiff and partition ordered. domain subsisted principally on Jacob Hornberger vs. George game. To-day the farmers of the Balch. Sheriff, replevin; verdict for state own over 10,000,000 head of defendant. stock, and the cotton crop of last | F. D. Mills vs. W. B. Beebe,

intire United States in 1843."

WINTER FASHIONS FROM QO-

It is the leg of mucton sleeve that s to come next, it is said.

Accordeon plaited skirts gain in popularity, as they wear so well. Plain bodies for children generrally have blouse fronts, and often button at the back.

Fur of all descriptions is universally used for trimming suits and

Some of the new woolen this sesson have an interwoven border-

ing, which serves to trimming. For a school-girl a useful frock is made of snow-flake cloth, the front plaited, the bodice having full blouse.

Handkerchiefs of bright colors are worn, trimmed with Valen.

The side draperies of skirts are either puffy or straight down, plain or tucked.

New table mats are made of Linerusta Walton, which looks like stamped leather. They are very effective.

Black lace is exceedingly fashionable for evening; it can be made over black or colored satin as fancy

Bureau scarfs may be made of white sateen, and worked with tulip designs in crewels of bright and brilliant yellow.

Tucks are worn upon everything; they are run in many of the box plaitings Sometimes there is a wide gathered flounce around the skirt with seven or eight narrow tucks.

A sty lish bonnet is made of black velvet, embroidered silver, trim med with a large velvet bow, ornamented with an old fashioned sil ver buckle.

Steel-gray plush forms & stylish wrap, elaborately trimmed with Spanish lace of the same shade,

The ultra fashionable girl writes tutional. We fear the decision will her letters in jet black ink, on painvolve a great many innocent per imitating exactly a fine hemholders of property in trouble, for stiched handkercheif; puts the person telling us how many verses there is doubtless a vast amount of sheet into a large square envelope there in the New Testament Scripland in the State, and doubtless with a hemstiched border and tures (not the Revised Edition) considerable in every county, seals it with her own monogram by January 10th, 1885. Should

in the season's fashions.

worn this season as of old.

Col. S. N. Wood, editor of the Topeka State Journal, who was in attendance at our District Court during the greater part of the term, and in which several more valu was endorsed as follows, during his able rewards will be offered. ad-President did and which will per. absence from Topeks, by the Con- dress Rutledge Publishing Compgressional Committee of the 4th any, Easton, Pa Cleveland. November 28th 1800, District, which met in that city as

At a meeting of the Democratic pursance of a call by their chairman, on the 10th day of Dec., 1884, posed by the Hon. Jacob DeCue used: of Butler county, and was unan-imously received as the expression of the sentimer.t of the commit-

Be it resolved. That the Dem. ocratic Congressional Committee of the Fourth Congressional Dis This is the civil service laid down truct of the state of Kansas, do most S. N. Wood, our candidate for conress in the late canvass; and we An exchange says: "A great congratulate him as well as our-

Chairman. Secretary. DISTRICT COURT.

L. HOUK, JUDGE. The District Court of this county has disposed of the following cases since our last report, and ad

State vs. Wm. Baker, beating child; dismissed.

State vs. Lloyd Reymer, assault

F. Westerman vs. L. W. Clay,

appeal; judgement for \$153 92. W. H Holsinger vs. L. W. Clay foreclosure; julgment for \$469,76. losure; julgment for \$161. []

Hildsbrand Bros. & Jones vs. ohn Quan et al., foreclosure; lismissed.

Wm. Beekman vs. Jessie E Gray. njunation; dismissed.

E. P. Allen vs. Board of County Commissioners, appeal! dismissed State vs. C. H. Carswell, appeal; judgment affirmed as to Justice's costs, not exceeding \$10.

Malcom Conn vs. Wm. Pracht et al., deed ordered corrected. James K. O. Sherwood vs. Pat

rick Lawless et al.; deeb ordered McCabe, ejectment; judgment for plaintiff.

HOW TO GET A PUBLIC OFFICE There are one hundred and twer. ty thousand offices within the gift f the new administration, and now is the time for those seeking public employment to take proper steps to secure one of these lucra. tive positsons. To this end the United States Blue Book will prove an indispensable guide and asistant. The Blue Book is a register of all Federal offices and employ ments in each State and Territory. the District of Columbia and abroad, with their salaries, emoluments and duties, shows who is eligible for appointment, the civil service rules, questions asked at examinations, how to make application and how to push it to suc cess, and gives besides a vast am ount of important and valuable information relative to government positions never before published

Send reventy-five cents to J. ! H. Soule, Publisher, Washington, D. C, and secure a copy of the Blue Book. Agents wanted.

A \$20,00 Bible Reward.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly offer twelve valuable rewards in their Monthly for January, among which is the follow ing: We will give \$20.00 to the two or more correct answers be Vests of all kinds are prominent received, the Reward will be divided. The money will be forward ed to the winner January 15th permanent color, and will be much 1885. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the Monthly for February, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published,

Congressional Committee, held to be at Elmdale, on Saturday, Janu-

The State of Kansas to William Wines, Granville M. Ballord, Mahala Pickerell and John W. Ground and John W. The State of Kansas to Margaret A. Taylor, William B. Pierce and the Rubber Paint Company.

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 petition in said cause is fill din the above-mentoned court, and that the parties to said action are the said F. W. Dunton, plaintiff, and you, all the above-named persons, are the defendants 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 rendered against you, and each of you accordingly viz culeting and determining plaintiff's title to the following described lands in Chase county, Kansas, to-wit: the south-west quarter of section thirty-two, in in township twenty-two, range nine, and establish plaintiff's title and estate in above described lands, and quieting and setermining the same against you, and each of you, and all persons claiming through you, or either of you, and that all persons claiming through or under you, or either of you, be forever bard, estopped, and foreclosed of and from claiming or setting up any title, estate or lien in or to, or claim upon any et 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. FABLUS M. CLARKE, R. A. KINNE, Attorney for Plaintiff. Clerk of said District Court.

law or in the redief equitable Larker. Plaintiff.

dec25-3

A I ALIELICON of goods which will help to the redief equitable Larker. Plaintiff.

A I ALIELICON of goods which will help to the redief equitable thing else in this world. All of eithersex. Succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure At once address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Start now, Address Stinson & Co., Portand, Maine.

Start now, Address Stinson & Co., Portand, Maine.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WACONS, ETC.

M. A. CAMPBELL, DEALER IN

WALTER A. WOOD NEW

F. P. Cophran vs. E Jeffrey, tore- 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

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS. HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carries an excellent stock of

Consisting of Breaking and Stir-Colestia Wheeler vs. Bernard ring Plows, Cuttivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known

> Wood Mowing Machine, and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

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

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

I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices. WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY.

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OSACE CITY

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STEEL GOODS!

WALTER A. WOOD ING & REAPING MACHINE CO.,

HOOSICE FALLS, N. Y. Weight, 558 Pounds.-From 40 to 100 Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1-2 In.-Height of Driving Wheels 3i In-

Wheel at each end of Finger-Gearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt. Nearly all other Mowers Lave the Gearing exposed.

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

Weight of Machine largely on the Left-Hand Drive-Wheel.—Some manu-

Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron.-Machine Perfectly Balanced on COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A Beauty in Design and Finish .-

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COAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

OF ALL KINDS.

Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties.

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

KUHL'S COAL YARD.

Orders left at the Harness Shop for any of the above coal will be

A PRIZE sand six cents for postage may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will \$1 to pry for the trouble

promptly filled at short notice.

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Attorney - at - Law,

STRONG CITY, RANSAS, Will practice in all the Courts.

THOS. H. GRISHAM

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-

MADDEN BROS ..

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in state and Federal Courts. All business placed in our bands will receive careful and prompt attention, auglt-if

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

Will practice in theseveral courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, More counties in the State of Kansas; in the State of the State, and in the For

CHAS. H. CARSWELL. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa

JOSEPH G. WATERS.

Topeka, Kansas. Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the countries of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

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MISCELLANEOUS. J. B. BYRNES

CIANT WELL DRILL Nine Inch Bore.

Largest in the Country Guarantees His Work

TERMS REASONABLE.

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STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS TAKE NOTICE & DON'T

As I will sell cheaper and give better terms than any party in or out of Kansas, on the following organs and pianos:
Wilcox & White.
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As I will sell cheaper and give better terms than any party in or out of Kansas, on the following organization.

E. COOLEY

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CUSTOM WORK

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WHEAT AND CORN

Manufactures "GILT EDGE"

"THE CHOILE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE."

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ALWAYS ON HAND.

Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co., Kas.

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gus debility, and
all weakness of
the generative generative

Before Taking, organs of both After Taking.

sexes Price, one package, \$1; six for \$5, by
mail free of postage. Sold by all Druggist.

Pamphlets free to every applicant, Address
all commanications to the proprietors, The
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In the working class Send ten
cents for stamp, and we will mail
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way of making more money in a few days
than you ever thought possible at any,
business. Capital not 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
may test the business, we make this un-Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Aichison. Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well ws-tered, improved tarms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Howerable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J.

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ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Office upstairs in National Bank building

Attorneys - at - Law,

EMPORIA, KANSAS,

eral Courts there

courts and land offices. Collections and eand promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of brings mcb29-ti

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW:

V SANDERS. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

> STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office in Independent building.

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! WHO WANTS WATER Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal

To Give Satisfaction,

WELLS PUT DOWN

BE DECEIVED.

Wilcox & White.
leed & Thompson. Chickering,
standard or Pelonbet, Conover Bros.,
Burdette, Christy,
Stey, Fish & Son,
sterling, Weber,
Patterson, Jos. P. Hail.
It will cost you nothing to give me a trial.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

OSACE MILLS.

SOLICITED.

MARKET PRICES

Flour and Chop

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

The Chase County Courant, 20, 1884, to Mr. and Mrs. Matt. M.

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1884.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prob

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

| | lin. | 2 in. | 3 in. | 5 in. | % col. | 1 co |
|---|---------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| 1 week | \$1 00 | \$1.50 | \$ 2.00 | \$3.00 | \$ 5.50 | \$10.0 |
| 2 weeks | 1.50 | | | 4 00 | 6.50 | 13.0 |
| 3 weeks | 1.75 | 2.50 | | | 8.00 | |
| 4 weeks | 2 00 | 3.00 | 8 25 | 5.00 | 9 00 | 17.0 |
| 2 months . | 8.00 | 4.50 | 5 25 | 7 50 | 14 00 | 25.0 |
| 3 months | 4 00 | 6.00 | 7.50 | 11 00 | 20.00 | 32.5 |
| 6 months | 6.50 | 9 00 | 12 00 | 18 00 | 32:50 | 55 0 |
| 1 vear | 10.00 | 18 00 | 24 00 | 35.00 | 55.00 | 85.0 |
| Local not sertion; and 'nsertion; items unde | d 5 eer | ts ali | ne for b | luck l | subse | or for |



KAST, PASS MAIL EM'T FR'T.FR'T.FR'T Cedar Pt. 946 955 913 12 33 651 2 26 Clements 9 59 10 10 932 12 51 7 10 2 55 Elimdale 16 16 10 21 10 00 1 16 7 38 4 40 Strong... 10 33 10 36 10 33 1 42 8 05 Safford,... 10 52 10 54 11 04 2 11 8 36 WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T FR'T FR'T

Safford... 4 33 5 07 9 10 7 57 2 11 5 16 Strong... 4 53 5 26 9 45 8 34 2 45 6 0 Elimdale... 6 07 5 43 10 21 9 (3 3 13 7 5 Cleureats 5 26 5 59 10 56 9 34 2 43 8 34 Cedar Pt. 5 36 6 16 11 17 9 15 4 14 9 65 That "Faunder Bolt" passes Strong City. going east, at 11:22 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:27 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county. This train earries the day mail.

DIRECTORY.

| [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] |
|---|
| STATE OFFICERS. W CHA |
| Governor George W Glick |
| Lieutenant Governor D W Finney |
| Secretary of State James Smith |
| Altorney General W A Johnson |
| Auditor E P McCabe |
| Treasurer Sam T Howe |
| Sun't of Public Instruction H C Speer |
| On Control of DJ Brewer, |
| Chief Justices Sup Court, D M Valentine |
| Congressman, 3d Dist Thomas Ryan |
| COUNTY OFFICERS. |
| (Arch. Miller, |

| COUNTY OFFICERS. |
|---|
| County Commissioners Aaron Jones |
| County Treasurer J. S. Shipman |
| Probate Judge |
| Contain Clerk J J Massey |
| Register of Deeds A. P. Gandy |
| Courty Attorney S. P. Young. |
| Cierk District Court E. A. Kinne |
| Jounty Surveyor C & Nesbit. |
| Sheriff J W Griffis Super ntendent F B Hunt. |
| Super atendent F. B. Hunt. |
| Corober C E Hait. |
| |

| | | | Is man | |
|-------|----------|---|-----------------|----|
| | CITY | OFFIC | CERS. Whitson | |
| Maye |)r | | C. C. Whitson | |
| Pohe | e Judge | | F. B. Hunt | |
| City | Attorney | | T. O. Kelley | |
| City | Marshal | | Wm. H. Speucer | |
| | | | J. W. Stone. | |
| 120 m | | The area | J. M. Kerr. | |
| Coun | edmen | | J. M. Tuttle, | |
| | | | C. E. Hait. | |
| | | | W. H. Holsinger | |
| | | A THE LOCAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY | I A L'ente. | a. |

Methodist Episcopai Church - Rev. N.
B. Johnson, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabat 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Covne branch, at 11, a. m.; third Sunday, at the Harri school-house, on Diamond Mr. W. creek, at 11. a. m : fourth Sunday, at

Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every sunday and holyday of obligation, at 8 and to o'clock, A.M. Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Ware—

ham, Pastor; Covenant and business meet-ing on Saturday before the first Sunday in

Knights of Honor.—Falls Lodge, No. 747, eter stood hereabouts, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; J M Tuttle, Dictator; J W Griffis. Reporter. Masonic — Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F & A M, meets the first and third Friday evening of each month: J P Kuhl, Mas-ter: W H Holsinger, Secretary. Odd Fellows,—Angola Lodge No. 58 I O O F, meets every Monday evening; C I

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

Maule, N. G.; C. C Whitson, Secretary

each subsequent insertion

Subscribe for the Courant.

The days are getting longer. School closed last Friday for the

Mrs. Chas. Hagans, of Strong City, is quite sick.

Mr. W. C. Themas was down to Kansas City, last week.

Mr. Wm. C. Giose has our thanks for a large blood pudding.

Born, December 14, 1884, to Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Cooper, a son.

Ice is now tipe (six inch thick) and the crop is being garnered.

Mr. George B, Fenn, of Cedar Point, was at Emporia, Monday.

Mr. G. E. Finley has put in a large regulator at his jewelry

Mr. Chas. Hagans, of Strong. went to Iowa, last week, on busi-

Mr. J. R Stearns shipped a car attendance at the District Court. load of hogs to Kansas City, last

Mesers, Ed. Pratt and C. F.

Bern, on Saturday, December recovery was considered doubtful, ry & Watson's,

Kuhl, a boy. Born, on Sunday, December 21, 1884, to Mr. and Mrs. John Siming per, free for one year to all of our ton, a daughter.

Misses Nannie and Ada Pugh and Dottie Breese are at home spend. to new subscribers to the Courant, ing the holidays.

Born, on Monday, December 22, 1884, at Safford, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gill, a boy, named Cleveland.

The Board or County Commisioners will meet in regular session on the first Monday in January.

Mr. Wm. Norton has bought five car load of feeders at Kansas City, which he is feeding on his place. Born, on Tuesday, December 23,

1884, at midnight, to Mr. and Mrs. Malcom Grimes, in this city, a son Mrs. T B. Johnson, of Strong Trustee, eighteen months. who has been quite sick for several

months past, is slowly recovering made their daughter at the Emp. ria Normal School a vi-it, last week

last week.

killed a gray eagle on his place,on Norton creek, thut measure six tions at once and make us happy feet from tip to tip.

killed a gray eagle near the month of Fox creek, that measures four feet from tip to tip.

Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Kelley and Mr. Kelley's father and mother and children have gone to Lebo to spend the holidays.

The M. E. Church fair which was held in Music Hall yesterday and the day before, was well pa tronized by our citizens.

The Santa Fo Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to the Worlt's Fair, at New Orleans, at the lowest rates possible

day.

S. A. Breese, gone to ElDorado, to spend Christ. Catalogue and specimen of his Fruit mas with his daughter, Mrs. F. R. Recorder free to all applicants.

Mr. W. P. Freeman, of Tuscumbia, Mo., accompanied by his uncle Catholie-At Strong City-Rev. Guido Mr. William Harris, of Diamond creek, gave us a pleasant call, last

3° below zero last Thursday each month; services, second and fourth sundays in each month, at 11 a m. and night, and 8° below zero, Sunday 130 p. m., the Sunday-school, at 9:30 ev. night, and 11° below zero, Tues day night, is the way the thermom

Mr. Alex. Frasier, prescription Masonic - Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F clerk at Messrs. Johnson & Rettiger's, Strong City, is off on a leave of absence, and Dr. Schmidt is holding his position while he is

The Committee on Programme for the Burns festival met in the Hon. J. W. McWilliams' office, last Saturday afternoon, and arranged a programme, which we will publish in due time.

of the Eureka House, has put up a street lamp in front of his hotel. It would be a good idea to have several of such lamps on Broad. way, and for the city to pay some one to attend to them.

Mr. C. Mundy, from Illinois, who purchased Soo acres of land at the head of Rock creek from Mr. C. C. Watson and others; for a stock ranch, has moved into the Walker Brothers' house, in the south west part of town.

Messrs. E. S. Waterbury, C. N. Sterry, J. V. Sanders, J. H. Frith, E. W. Cunningham, Almerin Gillett, J. J. Back and Judge Peyton, of Emporia; Col. S. N. Wood and Capt. J. B. Johnson, of Topeka; Tom Bogle, of Marion, and Morris Richey, of Council Grove, were in

Miss Lottle Denn, daughter of Mr. Sam. Denn, formerly of this next door to the Congregational on weich are eighty-seven fruit county, but now of Medicine Shipman were down to Emperia, Lodge, was accidentally shot, last a week. Single meats at any hour. this office or to H. Bixby. month, by a pistot which her tather Mrs. M. P. Straji has our thanks let fall on the floor while they tor a nice supply of spare-ribs and were packing up preparatory to Canned goods at lower figures can get tresh bread every morning,

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish Health and Home, a 50-cent, monthly pasubscribers who pay up all arrearages and one year in advance, and who pay for one year in advance. This arrangement will only hold good until December 31, 1884.

At the election of Strong City home happy. Lodge No. 110, A. O. U. W., the following members were chosen as officers for the ensuing year: C. H Filson, M. W .; L. F. Nethercut, Foreman; A. McKenzie, Overseer; W. E. McMurphy, Recorder; Geo. W. Hill, Receiver; A. Tnebus Guide; S. H Fosnaugh, I. W.; F. Smith, O. W ; W. M Davis, Trustee, twelve months; G. K. Hagan,

If those of our sub-cribeas who are still in arrears for their paper Mr. and Mrs. Burton, of Strong, would call at the office and pay up or remit by "return mail," they would confer a great favor on u-Miss Mary Dill, of Emporia, We do not, of course, need th made her brother, Mr. Dill, of the money, as it cost's nothing to rut Strong City Indedendent, a visit, a paper in Kansas. Oh, no; we do not need it, but we know where Last Saturday Mr. Wm. Norton we can loan it for three per cent a month; so send in your subscrip-

The regular teachers examina Last Sunday Mr. L. W. Heck tion for first and second grade cer tificates 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.

Purdy's Small Fruit Instructor, published by A. M. Purdy, of Palmyra, N. Y., IN a 64-page pamphlet, that tells all about growing Strawberries, Raspberries, Black Mr. John Haskins, traveling berries, Grapes, etc., both for famagent for the Kansas City Star, one lly use and market. It gives the of the best papers in the Missouri writer's thirty-five years practical valley, called at this office, Tues- experience. In a nut-sheil. 25 cts. in postal notes or postage stamps Judge C. C. Whitson and his sent to A. M. Pardy, Palmyra N. daughter, Mrs. S. D. Breese, bave Y., gets it postpaid. His Nursery

Mr. G. C. Millar's little daugh-Last Saturday, while skating on ter who has been lying ill, at Plybath, class meeting, at 12. m; service every subbath evening at 8 o'clock.

M. E. Church South, Rev. R. M. Benton,

Hinckley and Ross Thomas broke was taken ill some few works. Hinckley and Ross Thomas broke was taken ill some few weeks ago, Paster; service, first Sunday of the month, through the ice and got a very cold apparently with a pulmonary trouble, which grew her until finally she was in a dangerous condition. Sunday, in a violent fit of coughing, a gathering M. A. Campbell's. in her throat bursted, and from it came a part of a peanut; and it is store of Breese, the grocer. now remembered that she was eating peanuts on the day she was her throat, which was then sore, and aggravated the trouble, until it endangered her life.

PATENTS CRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas, during week ending December 16, 1884, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of 934 F Street, Washington, D. C .: Wm. H. Ciark & A. C. Hamkinson-Harper, harvester attachment; Z. A. Bednal, Freonia, wagon bolster; Jos. A. Grayson, Hutchinson, Mr. Henry Benewell, proprietor cultivator; Jas. W. Cole, Spear ville, type writing machine.

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First-class organs at E. Cooley's or \$50 cash. jy6-tf The very best grades of flour at

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

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church, and board and lodging \$3 and forest trees. For terns apply at The best flour of all kinds, at E.

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Fresh goods all the time at the and price of goods.

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A car load of new improved Bain wagons just received at Hil- pennies is to go to Breese's, where aken ill, and this piece lodged in debrand Bros. & Jones, Strong You can always get fresh, staple

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Go to Breese's for your fresh, staple and fancy groceries, and where you can get the highest market price for produce.

Wanted, to trade a new \$45 sewing machine for a fresh milk American and Foreign Patents, cow and calf, or for one "coming in." Apply at this office. octatf

Groceries, staple and fancy of the purest quality, at Ferry & Watson's. They keep only the very best and can not be under-

Ferry & Watson have received their fall and winter stock, and are selling more goods and are prepared to give better bargains than any house in the county.

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as cheap as dirt, if not cheaper. Go and get one or more. Pay us what you owe us and save trouble We need money to

keep up with the times. You can get anything in the line Doolittle & Son. of dry goods at Breese's,

A complete stock of fresh groeries at Ferry & Watson's. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle.

Go to Breeses for your fresh, stagle and fancy groceries and for any kind of dry goods, and where

For Sale, in this city, a frame Meals 25 cents, at P. Hubberd's, house of three rooms, and eight lots E. F. Bauerle bakes everything

F. Baurle's. He say's: "Come, in the bakery line, and is now moving, and at last accounts her than you can buy the cans, at Fer- right at your own doors He sells fourteen tickets for one dollar.

irge and complete stock and are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition. Call and ons and buggies just received at see them, and they will guaranteto please you both as to quality

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E. F. Bauerle bakes best bread that ever came to this town or to Strong City, and if you don't believe it, just try his bread. He supplies four stores in Strong City with bread, and also the town ot Matfield Green.

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 recov ered 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 usually kept in stock by a firstclass general merchandise store, call on the old reliable firm of Ferry & Watson, who will sell you goods cheaper than anybody.

Doolittle & Son have the best 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 dollar made; and you can't make dollars any easier than by saving them; and the best way to save dollars is to buy your goods of

M. A. Campbell has just received a lamp that nearly equals the electric light, and the oil used is the same kind of coal oil as is used in the ordinary lamp. Call and see it, and buy one.

Pay up your subscription.

TAKE NOTICE! W. Peck, at Cedar Point, has a good supply of best Osage shaft, Scranton Pennsylvania antracite and Blosburg sinking coals, at the owest prices; also, lime, brick, hair, building paper, etc.

absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want 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

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YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

Tis cruel-yes, I say it is!-to send a boy to when he feels like turning somersets or standing on his head.

I never was so wide awake in all my life beand mother thinks I'm going to sleep a dozen

I wanted to sit up to-night to get a little peep At Santa Claus. Why does he come when boys are all asleep?
I want to see the reindeer, and I'd really like to know
How they can ever stand it to have so far to

And then I'd like to ask him-for I can't make out at all—
How he set ambles down the chimneys, when they are all so small,
With his great big bag of picture-books, and sugar plums and toys,
When he comesto fill the stockings up for all the girls and boys.

I wonder if he'll bring to me just what I want —a sled—
A lightning patent coaster; and I want it painted red.
How does he know what boys want? He always guesses right.
How can he go to every one in just a single night?

Well, I am goving tired here. It will be very To lie awake all night. There! it's only striking nine!
Yes, mother will be sorry in the morning, I should think,
When I tell her how I haven't slept a single blessed wink.

I shall listen every minute, and when I hear Very softly down the chimney when he thinks were all asleep.
I'll watch, and then I'll see the fun without a speck of noise.
Ho! ho! The jody fellow can not always dodge the boys!

the boys!

Hello! I hear a jingle. Have the reindeer come at last?

I must burry up to see them, for they prance away so fast.

just was reiting sleepy—hey! 'tis time to dress, you say?
and the breakfast-bell is ringing? Hurrah! 'tis Christmas Day!
—Sidney Dayre, in Golden Days.

A CHRISTMAS QUARREL.

A "Difference" Between Two Little Girls, and How it Was Happily Adjusted.

O what a breeze of temper it was! I can't tell just how it happened to blow up all of a sudden, but I think it began by Zaidee's letting herself feel so cross this afternoon at Mrs. Spring's. I am sure all of you little girls, and boys, too, know very well how

"One little heart with anger stirred, Two little lips by a naughty word, Banish the angel with pearly wing, Darksome spirits instead they bring."

"O it's dreadful to have your children not so when you're 'spectin' company," said Zaidee, shaking her largest doll. "Why, Bluebell, how rude you are! Now, if you go and get the friz out of your hair you shan't have any cake for your party." "Mr. Butterfly is just as bad as your Bluebell, only worse,"
wied little Jessie Spring." "Somecried little Jessie Spring." "Some-And we working so hard to make 'em happy, and give 'em a Christmas party. Zaidee, how long will it be before Christmas?'' Zaidee always knew 'how long' it would be before anything and could actually tell the time on the clock, though she was only sevenyears old. "It will be three nights, and two cays, and one afternoon," replied she, promptly. "Why, Christmas is almost here, and my naughty children haven't made any presents for their mother," went on Zaidee, growing more indignant the more she thought of their base ingratitude. So she shut up the whole familythey were nine of them-in a large bas ket which served as a dark closet. Then Jessie found that her children never made her any presents, and they must go into the wood-box and stay there till they were sorry. While this severe but just punishment was going on, the two wise little mothers sat on the rug and fell to talking about Christmas trees. "I know one present that will be on our tree, and I wish I didn't know it." said Zaidee, who seemed to look gloomier every minute. "It's a gold bracelet, a splendid beauty. Aunt Fanny bought it last week because I asked her too: and I promised her I'd forget all about it, but somehow I can't forget. Don't you think it's just awful when you try to forget and can'tp" "Y-e-s. Only some things are awfuller," said Jessie. a little spot in her heart aching with envy. "Some folks don't have any Christmas bells, whose gladsome tones aunties to buy em bracelets. I never are echoed back by the responsive tivity with gladness, that we make it a saw a little girl have so many things as you do, Zaidee Selden, never." "Well, you needn't be so cross at me for that. In the saw a little girl have so many things as music of gay and happy hearts. This being the time of the annual visit of so ing portions one to another and gifts to noted and welcome a personage, it is no the poor." Not Christmas Day alone, I can't help it, Jessie Spring. There, now, our children have been in long tion, Christmas, like spring, in the enough to feel sorry, so we'll take 'em school-girl's composition, "is the pleasout and pacify 'em. Oh, I'll tell you what my Bluebell wants to do. She has been teasing this ever so long to go up in a balloon; and she shall go up, so

she shall." Upon this, the little girls proceeded to tie their dollies to some toy balloons, and give them a ride in the air. "Away they go, up in the sky. Isn't it gay? wish I could go up in a balloon myself," aid Jessie, daintily settling the white plume in Butterfly's bonnet. And perhaps it was at this precious minute that the breeze really began; for Zaidee said very sharply, indeed: "Well, I don't want to go up in a balloon. I shouldn't want to go up in a balloon. I shouldn't think anybody'd want to. I should think they would rather wait till they evidence of filial love and devotion. think they would rather wait till they are dead." "There, now, Zaidee Selden, don't say anything about me being cross. It's you are cross! You keep saying 'No, no,' to everything I say! And it's just because you're so proud about that bracelet." "No, it isn't said Zaidee, with dignity. She was subject to little attacks of dignity. "I forgot all about that bracelet. the first time I've forgot it this whole day. I only said I didn't want to go up in the sky; and why should I wont to go up in the sky when I'm not dead

As she spoke she glared at Jessie with her large black eyes in a remarka-ble way; and Jessie, whose patience had been tried all the afternoon, was moved occurred to her that she needed a little to say now the most unkind and cutting things she could think of: "Well, you needn't go up in the sky, Zaidee Selden. But now I am going to tell you what my uncle Horace said about your aunt Fanny. Yes, I am. He said she had a human nose." Jessie meant Roman; but it was all the same to Zaidee. A word against her best friend's nose was more than she could bear, and the the visit, which might have been such a the fall.

happy one, ended at last in a quarrel. "Why, what has happened!" exclaimed Mrs. Selden, when Zaidee rushed home long before tea-time, looking wildly un-happy. "Oh, mamma!" replied the little girl, almost sobbing from excitement, "Jessie's very disagreeable; and besides, she knocked me down." Selden looked very much surprised. "It doesn't seem possible," said she. "I never heard of Jessie's behaving like that. What had you done to make her angry?" "Oh, it was she that made me angry, talking about aunt Fanny's bracelet, and aunt Fanny's human

Mamma let her work fall in her lap, and laughed and laughed. "A human nose is the very nicest in the world," said she, at last. "But Jessie didn't kneek you down for that?" "No'm." and Zaidee bowed her head very low in shame. "No'm; I knocked her down first." Then all was out. Zaidee had been the one really at fault; and she had known it all the while, though she had tried to make herself believe it was Jessie." This is very bad. I am extremely sorry it should have happened, said Mrs. Selden, gazing sadly at her dear, wretched, wayward little daughter. "And to have it happen just as the beautiful Christmas is coming, when everybody ought to be glad and happy!
What kind of a Christmas day is it going
to be for my poor little Zaidee?"

mamma, I wish I hadn't been naughty! I wish I could take it all back. havn't acted so since I was a little, little girl," said the child, throwing herself weeping into her mother's arms, "Can't I ever, ever take it back?" "Yes, you can ask Jessie to forgive you." "O, mamma, mamma, mamma? And, oh, she wasn't good! She was almost half as bad as I!"

of the envelope: "Kindness of Zaidee,' thinking that was the latest style though the person who took the letter was Nancy, the cook, and she laughed to think Zaidee considered herself lind! The letter was short:

MY AFFECSHIONATE FRIEND: I am very sorry I knockt you down first. I will forgive you if you will forgive me. Yours respectively, Z. S.

This was all Jessie needed to make her happy, for she had the tenderest little heart in the world. She wrote in reply: "I forgive you." And in the left-hand corner of her envelope were the words "Kindness of Jessie," for she supposed that must be the proper thing, and she never allowed Zaidee to be more fashionable than herself if she could possibly help it. And, indeed, there was "kindness" now in the hearts of both little girls, and sincere repentance too for their foolish, bad behavior. "The angel with the pearly wing" had

SANTA CLAUS.

Scarce a fireside, either near or remote, put his hand on the cockatrice's den. can be found where his name is not They shall not hurt nor destroy in all whether in the abode of poverty or the waters cover the sea.

happy and expectant hearts. It is his mission to bring smiles and sunshine, to strew flowers along life's rugged pathway and to mingle some of the sweet and higher, and each succeeding year things of life with the distasteful and we get fuller glimpses of the coming be found in our daily experience. His the glory of the Lord, and His will be coming is heralded by the chiming of done on earth as it is in Heaven. wonder then that to the rising genera- but every day in the year we may, we ant season of the year."

gurated over eighteen centuries ago in may come and eat without money and the bestowment of "God's greatest gift without price. He who was cradled in a distinct and separate body, that all at-

Its annual return brings joyous faces and surprises to many a family group. Children look for well-filled stockings, outcasts and pariabs of the race; He wives expect tangible evidences of devo- who was crucified feels the pain of all cannot properly shun the responsibility. tion, husbands anticipate something, they don't know what, but something that wifely affection has suggested, and which, perhaps, their own purse has blessedness all who sincerely put their furnished. Mothers, the most valued trust in Him.—N. Y. Tribune.

Take Christmas out of the calendar of time, and you remove an important mile post on the world's great high-A resting place where struggling, plodding humanity, for a short time, lays aside its burdens of care and toil and basks in the sunshine of happiness and hope. - St. Louis Magazine.

-George Kerry, a school-teacher of Reading, Pa., woed, won, and resolved not to marry Miss Isabella Schlasmer, a prepossessing young miss of the same city. Recently Mr. Kerry was informed that he was heir to a large estate in the something to heal her lacerated heart. Accordingly she brought suit against Mr. Kerry for \$1,000, a very small sum by the way, for breach of promise. Her case being a very strong one, the jury awarded, her the required money. — Pittsburgh Post.

—In order to keep bantam chickens small they ought to be hatched late in

A CHRISTMAS HYMN. Christ new wears His crown of glory,
But He left His manger here,
Left with us His humble story,
Every lowly heart to cheer.

Christ, the Lord, was born of woman, O, the kind, mysterious plan! Christ, because His heart is human, Knows the feelings of a man.

Christ good gifts to man has given Ever since His blessed birth; Flowers and fruits that grow in Heaven Are His footprints on the earth.

Bear abroad the gladdening sources Of the joy which we have found; Like the sunlight in its courses, Let the Christmas cheer go round. Bear the broad and wine of Heaven To the hungry and forlorn, Which to feed the poor was given When the Holy Child was born.

With the angels keep on singing Of the blessed Saviour's birth,
Till the song be ever ringing
In a chorus round the earth.
—Edward Hopper, D. D., in N. Y. Evangelist.

Sunday-School Lessons.

CHRISTMAS DAY. Let Us Make It a Day "of Feasting and Joy, and of Sending Portions One to Another and Gifts to the Poor."

Every year comes Christmas Day; every year it has come for nearly nine-teen centuries; every year it will come while the earth remains. We become so accustomed to the common and Jesse was bad herself! If I ask her to usual course of events that we are often forgive me she will think she was good! blind to their real significance. The blind to their real significance. The Sabbath which God has given us, be-Almost half as bad as Mrs. Selden said no more, but wizely left her little daughter by herself to think. At supper-time Zaidee's eyes were still pink from weeping; but her face looked serene, and the smiles were playing about her mouth. The truth was she had written a letter to Jessie. It was very neatly done in violet ink, the said of the mativity of Christ is to many a mere form, which they dread, because it imposes so much expense and so much not prize as we might; its privileges, intended to give us a foretaste of the Heavenly rest, sink into mere duties, its duties often become irksome and its restraints tedious. The celebration of the nativity of Christ is to many a mere form, which they dread, because it important important and provided in the promise of increased light. No man can know much of Divine truth who is unwilling to obey. This principal content is to many a mere allowed the first and the promise of increased light. No man can know much of Divine truth who is unwilling to obey. This principal content is to many a mere allowed to come and know much of Divine truth who is unwilling to obey. This principal content is to man can know much of Divine truth who is unwilling to obey. This principal content is to be a subject to the promise of increased light. No man can know much of Divine truth who is unwilling to obey. This principal content is to be a subject to the principal content in the promise of increased light. No man can know much of Divine truth who is unwilling to obey. This principal content is to be a subject to the promise of increased light. No man can know much of Divine truth who is unwilling to obey. This principal content is the promise of increased light. No man can know much of Divine truth who is unwilling to obey. This principal content is the promise of increased light. No man can know much of Divine truth who is unwilling to obey. This principal content is the promise of increased light. No man can know much of Divine truth who is unwilling to obey. This principal content is the promise of increased light. No man can know much of Divine truth who is unwilling to obey. This principal content is the promise of increased light. No man can know much of Divine truth who is unwilling to obey. This principal content is the promise of increased light. laborious preparation, and they rejoice when it is well over. The real Sabbath and the real Christmas are in the heart and not in outward manifestations, though these may and must follow. In whatever heart there is the true Christmas feeling, there Christ has entered, there He abides, and thence flow forth 'peace, good will to men."

One can imagine what a revolution the element of unselfish love introduced into the nature of a tiger would work there. What an inward warring it would produce, what a total change of nature, and following that what a total change in the physical no less than in the spiritual organization. The tiger would cease to tear and devour, and find a way to satisfy his appetite that would work no harm, for love worketh

no ill to his neighbor.

The advent of Christ means the introduction of this element into the hearts "The angel with the pearly wing" had come back again; the unhappy little "breeze" had blown over, and in "three nights and two days" Zaidee and Jessie were enjoying the merriest Christmas that ever dawned in Boston town."—

Sophie May, in Wide Awake.

"the wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the legency shall law down." lamb, and the leopard shall lay down with the kid, and the calf and the young familiar. There is no hearthstone, my holy mountain; for the earth shall around which childrens' prattle is heard, be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as

wealth, where he is not an ever wel- there have been witnesses of His power In every generation since Christ came come guest. No line of caste or culture to transform the human heart from a bars his approach or prevents his re-ceiving a cordial and hearty reception. celestial peace and love and virtue. His mission is a joyous and happy one. His coming is waited for with time so many men and women witnesses There never lived upon the earth at one the unpleasant, so much of which is to time when the earth shall be filled with

It is meet that we celebrate this nasician there, there is a fountain Christmas is the great gift-distributing day of Christendom. It was inau- is a table spread where all who hunger who was despised and rejected of men has a heart full of sympathy for all the who suffer, and He who rose triumphant over death and the grave has power to bring with Him to everlasting life and

DUTY-SEEKING. But Be Ye Doers of the Word, and Not Hearers Only."

Some "truth-seekers" are glorified without stint as "martyrs to their insatiable thirst for truth," as burning the midnight oil in study and wearing out lives prematurely in their quest. They are called benefactors of the race, and justly, when their investigations develop permanent good to mankind. A better man is the duty-seeker, whose chief quest is duty, and chief ambition it is to do that duty. He asks not with ly happy, because I look forward to a Pilate: "What is truth?" "jeeringly," as Bacon avers, and with no intent to be governed by the answer. Rather, me. What has your way of thinking he earnestly inquires with Paul: "Lord, done for you?" what wilt Thou have me to do?"

"Truth for its own sake" is the motto of many who seek it. Truth in the ab-stract has marvelous attractions for them. They seek it in science, philosophy, political economy and theology, for mere intellectual enjoyment, or for the honor and emoluments of matter again. The feelings of the peo-

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. learned diction and with coges logic WOOL AUCTIONS IN LONDON. "Your wife, who seems to be an excellent woman, wishes you to buy her a cern for the duty to which the truth points. That they have attained celebrity and pay by their studies is enough. They prefer to discover and proclaim truth, and let others prac-tice it. Thus we have theoretical philanthropists who never lend a helping hand to the needy; political economists who know nothing of the science by experience, philosophers whose heads are in the clouds, oblivious of the struggle for existence, and preachers on personal holiness, the supreme grace of charity, and kindred themes, who practice not what they preach. Do you wonder that even Divine truth often fails in its mission? desk at the bottom of the room. Every seat is numbered, and the highest number is 393. A narrow gallery provides Pity that so much hard thinking and eloquent preaching are abortive!

The duty-seeker is always a truth-seeker, but he has no consuming passion for truth in the abstract. He seeks it for the sake of the duty thereby identihour the auctioneer, or selling broker, fied, believing it has no value except when concreted. Therefore "not the hearer of the word, but the doer, is blessed in his deed." He loves all truth As a preacher of truth he knows it is shorn of strength unless he enforces it by example. His hearers see that he is saved by its power, and the holy contagion spreads.

In religion the man who makes duty paramount has an infallible guide in his search for truth. "If any man willeth to do His will, he shall know of the doctrine." His spirit of obedience, manifested in earnest effort to do duty, increases knowledge. The truth reduced to practice gives vantage ground for discovery of other truth. Not mere intellectual assent to truth, but obedience, has the promise of increased light. No "ever learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth." Persist-ent neglect of duty is a fatal disqualification. Active obedience begets actual theological brain and spiritual insight.

—N. W. Christian Advocate.

CHURCH MUSIC.

The Fundamental Condition of All True Worship-The Song-Service Should Be First of All Devout and Worshipful.

The first and fundamental condition of all true worship, whether in song, prayer, or preaching, is a devout spirit. Without this, whatever else you may have, or do, it will be a mere form, without spiritual power or profit.

Just here is where the fundamental mistake is generally made, and where t is evermore liable to be made. No more so, perhaps, in song, than in prayer or preaching; but here, nevertheless, and with the same sad results. The temptation is greatest in those churches which have abundant means to employ artistic singers and musicians; but it is great in all the churches; and very many of them are suffering from this

cause The first thing to be done, therefore,

The minister, naturally, must be the leader in this effort to make the songservice more devotional; and he should have the chief control of the service. whoever may be chorister, organist, or paid soprano or tenor singer. If, unfortunately, he is no singer, and has no knowledge of music, he must delegate the business chiefly to the leader of song, only and always insisting on the leader's competency as a Christian, no less than as a musician.

If the singers and players on instru-ments are all Christians, so much the better. All the more easy it ought to be to get on well with the work. Mr. Moody insists on having none but Christians to do the singing in his choirs. If any of them are not Christians, this should warrant no difference in the effort to make the service of song first of all devout and worshipful, rather

than artistic and showy.

It is no easy thing, we are aware, to bring the singers, or the congregations, to see and appreciate this point rightly. It has so long been the custom to dele gate this part of worship to the choir, as a manger loves all little children; He tempts to control or modify its course are interpreted as meddling with what is none of the church's business. But 'Wisdom is profitable to direct' in this matter. - Chicago Advance.

Which Is Best?

An infidel was delivering a lecture at Northampton, England, and at the close he challenged discussion. Who should accept the challenge but an old bent woman, in most antiquated attire, who went up to the lecturer and said: "Sir, I have a question to put to you."

"Well, my good woman, what is it?"
"Ten years ago," she said, I was left
a widow, w theight children unprovided for, and nothing to call my own but this Bible. By its direction, and looking to God for streng h, I have been enabled to feed myself and my family. I am now tottering to the grave, but I am perfect-

"Well, my good friend, I don't want to disturb your comfort, but ___''
"Oh, that's not the question," interposed the woman, "keep to the point

learning. Seeking and finding abstract | ple gave vent to uproarious applause tratic building beautiful theories or and he had to go, away discomfited by an it over station at a systems, publishing them in old woman. — The Freeman.

One of the Most Curious Things to Be There is no more curious sight in the city than one of the wool auctions which are now being held every afterstreet. Imagine a large and lofty room, capable of holding about five hundred people. Benches, in the form of a semiciral room semi-circle, rise tier above tier, so that the lady walked away, remarking sotto all the sitters are plainly visible from voce: the tribune, or rostram—an elevated desk at the bottom of the room. Every accommodation for the spectators. At 3:55 o'clock nearly every seat is occu-

bear garden, a Babel, a scene of inde- It is a very ancient joke that when a scribable confusion, and to the uninitiated spectator it seems as if the frantic bidders were about to spring from their the bucket." All along the shore, way bidders were about to spring from their the bucket." All along the shore, way places and punch each other's heads. down to the terminus oceanward of But the auctioneer speaks one word, and the storm is lulled; every voice is hushed, every man resumes his seat. That word is "Tomkins." One lot has been knocked down to Tomkins. Withput drawing breath the selling broker. lout drawing breath the selling broker New York, Baltimore and other mari-goes on to the next lot, and then there time cities. The finest ships that ever s another startling roar, followed by an sailed from these ports were navigated equally sudden collapse. The faces of some of the bidders are a study. One gentleman, with a bald head surrounded by a fringe of black hair, and features unmistakably French, gets so excited which will be readily acknowledged by that readily acknowledged by unmistakably French, gets so excited that you fear he may break a blood-vessel or have a fit of apoplexy His wide nostrils quiver, his swarthy face becomes dark, he fights the air with his arms and hurls bids at the auctioneer, as if he would annihilate him. Near the Gaul is a fair Teuton, stalwart and tall, shouting offers as if he were crying "Vorwarts!" in the smoke of battle, and glaring at his competitors as if he would like to charge down on them as the Uhlans charged

which will be readily acknowledged by those who have tried both. Excursionists who make a summer trip over the surface of the vasty deep, with the intention of capturing its scaly inhabitants, seldom "cast their lines in pleasant places." Unless on their return trip they fall in with some professional fisherman in his dingy old tub, of whom they purchase a few cod or perch, they return to the dock empty-handed, yet they generally have a good time.

About the year 1840 a club of amadown on them as the Uhlans charged About the year 1840 a club of amadown upon the French at Gravelotte teur fishermen was formed, composed

Santa claus.

The Large Place Which He Has in the Childrens' Hearts and Hopes—Joyous Mission.

Scarcely any one has a larger place in childrens' hearts and hopes than he. Church music, is continued to the passion on the part of the passion on the part of the passion on the part of the passion on the bard that he is a manufacturer of wool, or stapler, and hails from a northern country. To make his bid more effect ive he puts his hand to the side of his mouth and gesticulates with the other; but a religious service, to be conducted but he needs no artificial aid, for he has the course of true devotion, assuming that he is a manufacturer of wool, or stapler, and hails from a northern country. To make his bid more effect ive he puts his hand to the side of his mouth and gesticulates with the other; but a religious service, to be conducted but he had a passion of the passi Boanerges. But why all this noise? even twenty-five dollars, were offered Why can not a wool auctioneer knock for the first scaly culprit hauled on All the firms represented at the auction know to a fraction the value of fishermen, as some of the yet remaining every parcel they wish to acquire, and original members can attest. Several be, are willing buyers of a certain lot at, let us say, a shilling a -pound more than they can afford to give. The rule is, when there are several bidders at the same price—and there are generally several bidders—to prefer the one who bids the first, which is practically Budyet. the one who first succeeds in attracting the auctioneer's attention. In such a contest the feeble-voiced have no chance to come out of it victorious. When the selling broker names the buyer who has caught his ear all the rest subside like would-be orators in the House of Commons who fail to catch. the Speaker's eve. The confidence in the Speaker's impartially seems to beabsolute; he never loses his self-possession, and time is too precious to be

wasted in wrangling.—London Specta-A NEW KIND OF DOG.

One of the Kind that Can Only Be Bought. in an Art Embroidery Store.

A wild-looking man who resembled onewho had wrestled with misfortune in a fore that of the material part, for, howcatch-as-catch-can hold and been thrown in the contest, went into a Woodward avenue bird store the other being, we are bound to do so to esticiday and approached the affable proprie- date some of the facts connected with

"Look here," he said, "may I take you apart for a moment?" "Certainly," replied the man of ani-

again." Well, here's a letter from my wife-

say come out and have something?" They went and had something; when they came back the wild-looking man resumed the letter. "She writes me,"

he continued, "to get her a white canvas-back dog in cross-"Now you go," said the bird man severely. "Business is business, and I've no time to fool away."

He sat down on the curbstone to rest. He was still reading the letter when a sympathetic lady stopped to look at

"Poor man, are you ill?" she asked, kindly. "Heaven bless you, madam, read that letter. If you can and will I am a

The lady took the letter as if she were hu ooring the whim of a lunatic and ran

"It is easy enough to read," she said. | Church in Par's cost \$505,000.

lent woman, wishes you to buy her a white dog in cross-stitch, stamped on a

"Of all stupids, men are the stupidest. Not to know what cross-stitch is!"

—Detroit Free Press.

THE FISH TRADE.

The Sons of Cape Cod and Their Enterprise—An Association of Amateur Fishermen. pied, the demand for them exceeding the supply, and as the clock strikes the

Ever since the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Bay those treasures of the takes his place in the tribune. He is a cool, self-possessed, good-looking man, with a keen eye, rosy cheeks, and hair parted in the middle. On either side of tribe, such as perch, flounders, smelts, him sits a clerk—one bald and dark, etc., have been a source not only of the other hirsute and blonde. No time wealth, but a precious boon in this secis lost in preliminaries; an eloquent tion of the country in times of need, wool auctioneer would be an intoler- when agricultural labor produced barable nuisance, and this one is as sparing of words as a telegram from China the shores of that crooked and sandy Every buyer before him is the busiest of men, and he has to sell £100,000 worth were alive with the above-named speciof wool before six o'clock. "Lot 213, ten bales," he says. Simple words, but the signal for a very tempest of excitement. From every part of the room come, as it were, scattered shots in quick succession—"Eight, half, nine, ten, ten-half." Then up spring a dozen, or it may be a score, of eager, earnest men. who shout passionately at the top of their voices, and almost up to have derived that name from the most incharge. The half ten ha most in chorus: "Ten-half, ten-half, ten-half," until it seems as if the roof would starving, and which for years was the split. Some stretch their arms toward staple product of the colony. For the tribune, as if they were threatening a foe; others work them to and fro, as Hingham, whose harbor is now as dry a foe; others work them to and fro, as if they were engaged in mortal combat; others, again, raise them upward, as if they were appealing to Heaven. They yell still more loudly, gesticulate still more wildly, some in their excitement bending forward until they nearly topple over on the seats below. It is a beau good of the seats below. It is a beau good of the seats below the seats below. It is a pearly ancient inker that when a large of the seats below the

About the year 1840 a club of amadown his wares to the higest bidder, board. Capturing fish was not, howfive, or ten, or a score, as the case may of the committee on "bimbo" and "draw poker" are yet living. Amateur fishing never did amount to much in Boston Harbor or its vicinity: the serious portion of the business was done by those "toilers of the deep" thereby earned a subsistence. - Boston

STARVATION.

The Effect It Has on the Mental Faculties

of Human Beings. The recent case of cannibalism at sea opens up some curious questions as to the effects of fasting on the moral nature of man. To the superficial observer, death by starvation simply means a wasting of the body, a horrible agony, an increasing weakness, a lethargic state of the brain, and a sleep from which there is no awakening; but is this all that it means? While this is going on, let us consider whether or not the intellectual faculty, and withat the power of distinguishing right from wrong, is not also undergoing at process of wasting and death, even beever dangerous it may be to received opinions to associate the material nature of brain with the moral nature of our

this case. Reasoning by analogy, we find that, in many cases of bodily disease the state of the mind is the first indicator of "Certainly," replied the man of ani-mals, "if you can put me together Take even such a simple thing as indigestion, which, as every one must know, is only a manifestation of a deranged stomach, and weat do we find? That the lowness of spirits induced by: this affection may vary from slight dejection and ill-humor to the most extreme melancholy, sometimes indusing even a disposition to sulcide. sufferer misconceives every act of friendship, and exaggerates slight aiments. into heavy grievances. So in starvartion, the power of reason seems par-alyzed and the intellectual faculty dazed really before the functions of the body suffer, or even the wasting of its tissue becomes extreme. Such being the case, the unfortunate individual is not accountable for his actions, even if they be criminal in character, long before death puts an end to his sufferings .--N. E. Davies, in Popular Science Monthly.

The new American Episcopal

-Texe s has the greatest school fund of any State in the Union.

The Swedish Church has recently adopted the Revised Version of the Ser ptures.

The School law is to be enforced in such a manner in Gridley, Cal., as to make boys attend school or leave

the town. -The First Congregational Church of Kansas City, located on the corner of Eleventh and McGee streets, was dedicated recently. The edifice is of stone, and cost \$80,000.

-Dakota has eighty-four organized counties already. A common school system has been organized in sixty-five of them, and two-thirds of the children of the Territory are enrolled.

-There are few better arguments for industrial education that the fact that there are only seven mechanics among the 1,014 prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary. - Philadelphia Times.

-The growth of the organization known as the Young Men's Christian Association, during the last eighteen years, has been remarkable not only as to membership, but as to the results accomplished. - Burlington Hawkeye.

Sixty Harvard freshmen have dropped their Latin, eighty their Greek, and one hundred their mathematics None of them have dropped their baseball or their boating, however, and college culture is still safe. - N. Y. Sun.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: that he that thinks himself the happiest man really is so; but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool .-

-Work on the walls of the Mormon Temple, in Salt Lake City, has suspended for the winter. The main structure is up to the square, but the central spires have yet to be reared a distance of ninety feet .- Chicago Inter

-Holy Trinity Church, Stratforn-on-Avon, in the chancel of which the bones of Shakespeare lie, is to be restored at a cost of \$60,000. The restorations include the opening of the north and south transepts and the removal of the galleries in the nave.

-The total number of students in the Yale University is given by the Banner of that institution as 1,079, of whom 362 are from Connecticut, 203 from New York, 76 from Pennsylvania, 52 from Illinois, 46 from Massachusetts, 45 from Ohio, 88 from New Jersey, 43 from all the Southern States, which have not sent so many here since the war, and 18 from all foreign countries.

-The first General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States met in Baltimere December 24, 1847. When Francis Asbury was ordained Bishop the church had eighty ministers and 15,000 members. The Centennial Conference, which met in Baltimore recently, represented a church with 25,000 ministers and 3,800,-000 communicants. Methodism has done a great work in the century past. What will it do in the century to come? -Chicago Inter Ocean.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-"Man is man's greatest study, and how to get ahead of him his most persistent."-Boston Globe.

—A gushing poetess in an exchange asks: "Why do the leaves fall slowly to the ground?" Laws of gravity, dear, that's all .- Boston Post.

-How to make a good cow-shed. Pour boiling water on her back and it will make a good ecw shed-her hairafter the most rapid and complete fashion.

-Mary's Little Jara.

Mary had a little jara.

Twelve tumblers in a row:
And everywhere that Mary wont
Her key was sure to go.
She left it in the lock one day,
Which made her brether laugh:
He called his chum; they scooped the jam,
And shared it half and half.

-"What good does it do you to belong to the lodge, anyhow?" good do I get from it? I'll rot talk about what I get if I am llaid up sick; but suppose I was to die, then the lodge pays \$2,000 down, and a feller can have lots of tun for \$2,000 in cash."- Wheeling Intelligencer.

-Money doesn't always anake the mare go. Fat man (who is in something of a hurry)—"I'll give you fare dollars to get me to the station in three Calman (with provoking slowness): "Well, serr, you might courapt me, but you can't bribe that horse."—Harvard Lampoon.

Look here,' said Uppercea, the chorse ter, as the grocer was weighing self; I run the scales to suit myself. and the congregation has to stand it." And the chorister pulled out all his stops at once. - Brooklyn Eugle.

-Young wife-"Why, Charley, evhat have you gone and bought a dog for?" Young kusband-"Ak-um, my dear, you know we can't eat everything that comes on the table; no family can. Young wife-"O Charlie [crying], I knew von wouldn't like my cooking. O dear, dear. Young husband-"There, there! don't cry. I'll sell the dog:"-Burlington Free Press.

Smith gurchased a "muley" cow and drove her home vesterday evening. The animal was a curiosity to his childres. "Oh, what a tow!" exclaimed little three-year old; "it dot no horns. "Papa has 'em," said five-year-old. "Why don't eput 'em on 'e tow?" don't know. I heard him say he had swallowed a scruple of horns afore breakfast, and I guess they are inside of him now. Mamma told him he would swaller the cow afore six weeks."-Newman Independent.

-Notikong since a New Hampshire committeeman was examining an infant school class. "Can any little girl or boy give the definition of the word average? P. he asked. For some time no one reptied, but finally a little girl he sitatingly replied: "It is a thing a her lays an egg on, sir." No, that's not right." "Yes, sir, my book says so;" and she trotted up to Ler ques-tioner and pointed to this sent mee in her reading book: "A hen lays in egg every day on an average."-- L'very Other Saturday.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-A Maine man claims from personal experience that ten good grade merino theep can be kept on the same or less eed than is required to maintain one ow, and yield better.

-For sheep it seldom pays to grind grain. For young stock grain may often be prolitably cooked. Potatoes may often be cooked and fed to young tock to advantage. - Prairie Farmer.

-Lemon Butter: Six lemons, twelve eggs, two pounds of sugar, one-quarter bound of butter; grate the rinds, add he juice, beat the eggs; simmer over a slow fire fifteen minutes, stirring all the while. - Exchange.

-Give warm food to fowls in the morning and see that they have plenty of water that is kept from freezing. Put t into the dish as warm as they can Irink it twice a day. Empty the dish at night. If you can not give your hens care sell them .- Chicago Tribune.

- Coffee: One-half egg to one cup ground coffee: stir well in a bowl, so that every ground is covered; then place in the coffee-pot and pour on cold water — shaking constantly till the lump of egg and coffee settles to a Add your boiled water. smooth mass. - The Household.

-A process has recently been discov ered by which natural flowers of all descriptions can be preserved for years, and worn and used in an exactly similar manner as artificial flowers now are. The process consists of an invisible varnish, which is u ed to coat over the leaves, stems and petals.

-Unthinking farmers will sometimes pect it to do an equal amount of work horses which have been accustomed to

-Taking the best specimens of steers, it is found that by the best system of feeding in the first year a calf or steer The second year the steer will gain 835 and degraded agriculture, and is defourth year 571 pounds. Thus it is seen that in the average for the three years and represents twice as much capital. New England Farmer.

SEEDS.

How to Save Them Without Destroyin

Their Vitality. Mr. Samuel Lawrence calls attention to the inconvenience, loss, and vexation caused by a lack of good seed. Its careful preservation has been urged for thousands of years and still many persons are both careless and indifferent about the matter. Most garden products are not perennial, but require annual care, and hence as each Spring returns there comes with it the usual grambling about worthless seed. This causes many to make good resolves for the future but when harvest time comes the same old neglect is practiced with indifference only to be followed by another lesson of "sad experience. Growing, gathering and preserving seed lies at the foundation of good gardening. A person who can not carry successful gardener. He will always be depend ng on others, and as a natural consequence will often get fooled.

In selecting seeds, Mr. Lawrence-says his experience has been that the best seed, and the greatest quantity, is obtained from a soil that is naturally which are not smooth and fair enough good, but not excessively enriched. A very rich soil in most cases develops foliage rather than fruit. Seed-plants should have more space than is general-They need plenty of nourishment, light and sir. If deprived of these essentials the seedwill lack fullness, be deficient straw. They may be given in moderate in weight and a large percentage will quantities at first and afterwards inin weight and a large percentage will

Plants, and seeds as well, are injured by intermixture. In this particular few people grow plants properly or save seed judiciously. Different classes will not readily be affected by cultivation in the vicinity of each other but different two caution would indicate avoiding species of the same class will mix with, any danger. Horses are fond of apgreat facility. With all botanically ples, and a moderate ration does them allied plants, if to be grown for seed, good, as dry fodder takes the place of the best course is to sow the varieties well apart from each other.

There seems to be a strange fascination in size, but it must be remembered that excellence is not always known by feed; but as many farmers do not open magnitude. We cultivate the small their silos until in January something out his sugar, "those things of yours magnitude. We cultivate the small their silos until in January something weigh light." "Mr. Uppercea," replification fruits to their utmost perfection, but to go between grass and ensilage is ed old Hyson, severely, "I'm like your many of over-grown vegetables, as podesirable. The farmer who keeps an tatoes, beets, radishes or turnips, when beyond certain dimensions, are almost can use safely such materials as he pos-eworthless for the table. Let the choice sesses, if he keeps before him the chief We rather for smoothness and symmetry than for size. Among the umbelliferous plants, it is the prevailing opinion that the central umbel produces the finest seeds, yet when a sufficient amount of room is given the side shoots are usually and other places of shelter against cold well developed, and where they mature in season there can be no serious objection to them. Certain rules constantly observed from year to year in the selection of seed will make the plant dwarfish or increase in size. The variety the opportunity.

can be made to mature earlier at expense of production, or later with increased vield.

> fully rive. After gathering they should be thoroughly dried and stored in dry and well ventilated apartments. Large grass. We have found nothing better quantities in one place should not be than parsaeps. The great advantage permitted, for however airy and dry the of this over other root crops is that the to generate heat and lose their vitality. Heat or cold which is not artificial will not injure seeds, but a slight dampn ess ing leaves shade the ground and keep and a degree of heat which they are down weeds, and on rich soils it yields often in, will induce the first stage of germination or mold, either of which is sufficient to destroy the vitality of them Where the quantities to be kept are not too great, a good way is to wrap them in strong paper in small parcels, then inclose in a strong bag and suspend them from the rafters in the attic, tool-house, or some similar place. If cared attent on to the size of the udder and for in this manner the trouble will be teats. Very small teats can not be repaid by lessening the chance and making certain the growth of next year's vegetables. - Western Rural.

" FUTURES."

The Farmers' Duty to the Youth and ...
American Agriculture.

The thoughtful and intelligent de plore the evils to society and individual losses resulting from such numbers of the rural population, among them & large per cent. of the young, who abandon agriculture and seek employment in other pursuits, thus swelling the ever-flowing current toward manufacturing centers and crowded cities. Is the promise of pecuniary gain larger and more certain? Are the opportunities for social pleasures more? To those reared in the country, too often the splendor and stirring activities of the town dazzle the imagination and mislead the mind. They know nothing of the privations and hardships incident to city life, and do not so fully as they ought appreciate the advantages of their country homes till perhaps the lesson has been learned through long and bitter experience. We must overcome this urban inclination-which farmers everywhere observe and regret by interesting the young people in the work and management of the farm, and in working with us in adorning and eautifying the home.

Farm life is made too monotonous; there is too little effort to awaken and train the fine sensibilities. The energy of the household is too often devoted to the one purpose of accumulating dollars and cents. Continuous cheerless toil bears especially hard upon the young. In the absence of provision to supply the demands of their nature for place a colt or young horse by the side wariety and change, they either grow of a horse of more mature years and ex- listless, lose energy and ambition, and become mere farm drudges; or they without injury. Such a thing is not only cruel but unwise. Many promising young horses have been ruined by outside world, exposed to all its snares. outside world, exposed to all its snares. such treatment. No young horse should be expected to stand the work that through improved educational advantages, together with improved farm hard usage are able to undergo. -N. Y. | machinery, is teaching the farmer that muscle alone is not the only requisite to

the best success. Agricultural literature is a potent influence in breaking down that prejudice can be made to improve 1,335 pounds. and ignorance which so long enslaved pounds, third year 702 pounds and manding for it just recognition as the noblest, most useful and inviting of human occupations. These enlightened after the first the increase is not half views of agriculture are the factors what it was the first year, while the that in the future are to induce our animal partakes of twice as much food young men to pursue with hopeful intelligence the tilling of the soil. Farmers may do much to encourage in their boys a love of rural life by making the home attractive in all its surroundings; also by inducing them to take an interest not only in the necessary work, but in the planning of the work and sharing with them its fruitful returns. This will give employment to mind as well as to hands; the drudgery of dull, thoughtless toil will be avoided and the farmer, as age comes on, will have the heartwarming satisfaction of seeing his sons growing up to the inheritance, with health of body and vigor of mind; becoming intelligent farmers and citizens, a comfort and support to his declining years .- H. L. Leland, in N. Y. Tribune.

CHANGING FEED.

The Kind of Food Which Ought to By Given to Cattle, Sheep and Hogs in the Winter Season.

As winter approaches and pastures cease to furnish succulent fodder the then come all the way back. But, food of animals is necessarily changed whether we were tired or full of acfrom green and fresh to that of a dry out these operations will never make a and less digestible nature. It is important that this change should be gradual. One of the supplies which have been abundant this year, and which may be used to advantage in this gradual change, is second-rate apples, or those for market or for the table, but which will be equally good for horses and cattle, sheep and swine. Instead of allowing them to rot under the trees they ly allowed them by market growers. may be gathered and stored in heaps and protected till the approach of severe freezing weather with a thick coat of creased according to the supply. Cows are sometimes fatally choked in their greediness to eat when they first have access to them, but the danger is small after they receive them regularly; but as they are easily sliced or chopped in the more succulent. Turnips and carrots answer the same purpose. Since the introduction of ensilage animals fed on it suffer less from exclusively dry their silos until in January something eye to the proper feeding of his animals sesses, if he keeps before him the chief necessity of avoiding sudden changes of

It is important in this connection, to provide comfortable quarters against the approaching cold; to secure stables currents of airy to give animals dry and clean places for eating and rest, and to be sure that they have pure water to drink. Provision for all these requisites must be made before winter closes up

winter, the requirements for spring feeding must not be overlooked. As soon Seeds should not be gathered until as the first warm weather approaches, a gradual supply of succulent food should be given, and increased before turning to place may be they are extremely liable roots may be left in the ground all winter, and in fact they are better for it. The emp is easily cultivated, its spreadseveral hundred bushels to the acre. The roots may be plowed and pulled out in spring as required for feeding at intervals from the time the ground is t haved till the grass is a foot high .-

Country Gentleman. easily gr. sped. A good milch cow has deep flank. velvety skin and the milk veins prominent .- Albany Journal.

THE HESSIAN DRESS.

Picturesque Sights to Be Seen in a Hessian Hayfleld.

The scene in a Hessian hayfield is picturesque enough. The women seem to do the most of the work. They gather the hay, and throw it up to the men, who shape the load on the wagons. In one place I saw three women sawing wood, and one man splitting it. One generally supposes that the sawing is the hardest task; but now, of course, it has become necessary to change my opinion. Yet happier workers the sun There is a little group never shone on. of women, some in scarlet and some in blue, who toss the hav-tufts high in the air, from very strength and joy. There are some little girls close by, who do the higher work, and also wear the same picturesque Hessian costumes. The still lingering costumes tell the story of distinctions among the lowly Teutons, and the still strong attachment of the Hessian to the nie of his forefathers. Off in that beautiful hayfield, on this crisp September morning, the women wear the same bright colors as when Tacitus gathered gossip from returned soldiers from the German war and wrote the first description we have of the barbarous tribes who have long outlived the empire of their Roman conquerors. The dresses of the women are short, and of the brightest colors known to the dyer's art. Long ribbons hang from either side of their luxuriant hair, which is raised to a close knot on the top of the head, and covered with a near cap of black silk. The stockings are of white yarn and curious web, and the shoes are pointed. The men wear closely-fitting short shothes, supplemented by zong, white woolen stockings, which they use alike in both winter and summer. Their coat, if they wear one, is not seen. The outer garment is a neat and long blouse, of bright bine linen. There is no country in all Germany where there has been less change than in Hessia. The men are tall, well-framed, Scotch-like for all the world, and so were their fathers, as far back as Charlemagne. The women are Amazonian, and could fight a battle as well as the men.-N. Y. In

FEELING IMPORTANT. How the Senate Pages Make People Say "Please" Before They Grant Favors. While we were employed to wait upon the Senators, "outsiders" would often encroach upon our good nature and ask us to do things. We always refused to attend to these matters, if they were put in the shape of a demand instead of a request. There were several newspaper reporters in the gallery over the Vice-President's chair. who frequently ignored our rights. A reporter would wish to ask a question of a Senator and, not earing particularly to come down the stairs and send in his card, would drop a note from the gallery, expecting one of us to pick it up and hand it to the Senator to whom officious request sometimes, as we were tired and worn out from excessive running, and would hardly feel like going up to where the reporter was, in the roundabout way in which

was addressed. This was a rather we should have had to go, to deliver him, the information called for, and tivity, we did not like the matter-ofcourse manner in which some of the reporters had demanded our services: and we would often let the note remain where it had fallen on the carpet. Sometimes, out of pugnacity, w would surround the paper and walk around it, gazing at it apparently with great curiosity, but evincing no inclination to touch it. Finally, when the reporter would lean over the edge of the gallery, and, in a very obsequious manner, would bow his head and smile and go through a lot of gymnastics to indicate to everybody else in the galleries that the "squib" would not "go off," and that he would be exceedingly obliged if one of our excellencies would graciously convey the paper to its desired destination, one of us would pick it up; but not until then.
-Edmund Alton in St. Nicholas.

Any Small Boy, with a Stick,

can kill a tiger-if the tiger happens to be found when only a little cub. So consump-tion, that deadliest and most feared of diseases, in this country, can assuredly be con-quered and destroyed if Dr. Pierce's "Gold-en Medical Discovery" be employed early.

Squash is responsible for a good deal of alleged pumpkin pie.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, December 20. OATS No. 2 21.2%
RYE—No. 2 40½%
FLOUR—Fancy, per sack 1 40 @ 1
HAY—Large baled 9 00 @ 9
BUTTER—Choice creamery. 26
CHEESE—Full cream 13½%
EGGS—Choice 23 @
PORK—Hams. 10½%
Shoulders 5½%
Sigles 72 @
LARD 74 @
WOOL—M'ssouri, unwashed 15 @
POTATOES—Neshanocks. 37 @

It gives us great pleasure to state that the merchant who was reported being at the point of death from an attack of Pneu-

monia has entirely recovered by the use of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. And in giving publicity to this statement we are actuated by motives of public benefaction, trusting that others may be benefited.

Morro for crazy-quilt manufacturers: "Blessed are the peace-makers."—Chicago

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

A LAND-slide is the most significant movement in real-estate.—N. O. Picayune.

"I HAVE BEEN AFFLICTED with an Affection of the Throat caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—Rec. G.M.F.Hampton, Piketon, Ky. Sold only in boxes.

It is a foolish butcher who adopts the meat-trick system.—N. Y. Journal.

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* * * "Pretty Wives, Lovely daughters and noble men."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

"My wife!" "Who?"

> "Was a very pretty blonde!" Twenty years ago, becamo

"Sallow!"

" Hollow-eyed!" "Withered and aged!"

Before her time, from "Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasi-

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl, upon recovery had

"Lost!" "Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her oldtimed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says 'I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done." Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain.

BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

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Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

LITTLE BENNIE.

A Story in Rhyme of Uncle Amos and His Christmas Gifts.

All through the day the wind and rain Had driven o er each state and lane Of our big city, till at last The twilight shadows gathered fast. And twinkling through the gloom about The misty city lights shone out; Some from the homes where love and peace Would help discomfort quickly cease; Some from the homes where hand in hand Grim poverty and pain would stand; And some, alas! from haunts where men Forged for their woes new chains again. Amid the crowd that jostled by, With tired feet and stilled sigh, Went Bennie Moore, a blue eyed lad, The only joy his mother had. She was a widow. Day by day She sewed her health and strength away, While her young son, with anxious heart, She swas a widow. Day by day
She sewed her health and strength away,
While her young son, with anxious heart,
To belp her bravely tried his part,
And walked the busy city through,
Seeking some work to find and do.
Yet search was vain. Men said that he
Looked weak an "errand-boy" to be;
Looked sick and small; in fact they had
No jobs to give so young a lad.
And so with each discouraged night
Came tears to dim the blue eyes' light,
While Bennic in his heart would say:
"Please, Lord, do help mamma, I pray!"
All thro' this day of chilling rain
"Odd jobs" to find, of any kind—
Or hard or light, he would not mind.
But now, still empty-handed, he
Went shivering homeward, wearily,
The earnest question on his tongue:
"Mamma, is nine years old too young
For work?" "Dear chill," she answered,
"you

"you Are not as strong—alas! 'tis true— Are not as strong—alas! 'tis true—As many other boys you neet Each day upon the busy street. Be patient till you're older grown, Then mother will not toil alone." So little Bennie's heart grew sore. He pondered his grave question o'er, Till suddenly a happy thought By his quick, eager brain was caught. Nor did he let it go till hig Had studied it most thoroughly. He knew—what httle boy does not?—Of that most fascinating spot Called "Country." Every dear child knows It is a lovely place that grows Outside of city walls and lies All free beneath the distant skies. Our Bennie had no map to trace A town, locality or place; Our Bennie had no map to trace
A town, locality or place;
He only knew 2 hat somewhere grew
High hills, and happy valleys, too.
He only longed, with all his heart,
From city ways and woes to part;
To go where boys were not so many,
And he could earn an honest penny.
All night he pondered on his plan
Till morning came. Dear little man!
How quick his tongue found leave to speak
When mother's kiss was on his cheek;
Mother, dear mother, I must go!" When mother's kiss was on his cheek:

"Mother, dear mother, I must go!"
He plead; "for in my heart I know
That some kind farmer will employ
And find some errands for your boy.
Then when the Chr.stmas time shall come
I'll bring my earnings safely home;
And you and I, oh mother, dear,
Will have a happy Christmas cheer."
'Ah, Bennie, no!" she sadly said.
But Bennie, as she shook her head,
Fell back upon his last resource.
'Now look at me, mamma, of course,
I shall be growing strong and well "Now look at me, mamma, of course, I shall be growing strong and well In the fresh air. You can not tell How sure I am that it will be The very best of things for me." His mother gazed upon him there. The little face was far too fair For perfect health, and well she knew The shadow in those eyes so blue. "Can it be God's own plan," thought she "Which, tho' it take my child from me Yet offers health and strength to him? Pare I refuse!" Her eyes grew dim. She laid her hand upon his head. "God bless you, Bennie, go!" she said. thought she.

Old Amos Green came up the hill
Prom his broad meadow land below,
Just as the setting sun had shed
O'er hill and dale its crimson glow.
The farmer whistled as he walked,
And to his shepherd dog he talked
With k ndly notice. "Snep, old boy,
Afte after all is full of joy.
If folks would only look about
An' try to pick its comforts out,
Instead o' grumblin' day by day,
"Cause things don t always go their way."
Shep wagged his tail, then paused to hark;
Pricked up his cars, and with a bark
Went bounding forward to the gate,
Where he had seen a figure wait. Pricked up his can, then paused to hark;
Pricked up his cars, and with a bark
Went bounding forward to the gate,
Where he had seen a figure wait.
A little figure, thinly clad,
A tired, yet a hopeful lad;
For on the farmer's sumburned face,
Surprise to kindly smiles gave place.
Why, bless my soull who have we here?"
Then Bennie, without shame or fear,
Told who he was and whence he came;
Showed his small feet, so bruised and lame
From climbing hills, and walking o er
Long roads he ne'er had seen before—
Told also why he'd come away
From home, in a strange place to stay.
"I ve stopped at many a house to see
If anybody wanted me;
But I'm too little. Don't folks know
That little boys can bigger grow?"
He stopped and la'd his soit, pale cheek
On Shep's broad head. Shep couldn't speak,
But with his eyes he seemed to say;
"Master, don't send the boy away."
Well, lad, what is it you would do?"
Asked Farmer Green. "Stay here with you,
And do odd jobs and things. You'll see
How useful I will try to be,"
Was Bennie's eager answer, while
He lightened 'neath the oid man's smile.
"Please, sir, I'm tired with my walk,
And most too tired to even talk!"
Then came the farmer's sister, Prue—
(Beloved of children were those two,
Who in their cheerful home together,
Had bravely shared life's changeful weather—
Those two alone, and loving all Those two alone, and loving all Young folks around, or large or small, Were lovingly by children ciaimed, And "Uncle," "Auntie," they were named.) She came, Aunt Prue, and laid her hand On Bennie's brow. "We understand, Poor little boy! Don't tremble so! Amos, we'll need h s help. I know, As little chore boy. Surely we Won't grudge the pay to such as ho."

Now fancy l'ttlè Ben, each day,
His young heart growing light and gay,
And more than that, so grateful, too,
For all the work he found to do;
'And, dear mamma, it's so much better,'
(He told his mother in his letter,)
"To live up here where fields are wide,
And where is lots of sky, beside;
And there is lots of sky, beside;
And the mild is more beside, did Ben
In his own fashion write; and then
The kind old farmer dropped it in
The mail box, with a merry grin,
To think how Bennie little knew
That with it went—a "greenback," too.
Well, days slipped by, and Amos Green,
As it was plainly to be seen,
Grew very fond of Ben, the while
Aunt Prue's devation made him smile.
You'll spoil the boy!" ho often cried.
No less will you!" Aunt Prue replied.
And Ben, except for missing mother,
Preferred this home to any other.
November's reign was o'er at last;
The "holidays" were coming fast.
Each week Ben dropped his pennies in
The little savings' bank of tn;
Each week be felt its weight again,
"Twas growing heavier, that was plain.
How far, how very far away,
To Bennie seemed that dismal day
Of wind and rain, the last one he
Had walked the streets so tearfully;
Because he tried the long day through
And had not found a "job" to do!
Since then how happy he had grown,
And how the days had fairly "bown
With all the chores he had on hand!
(He ne'er was idle, understand,
While yet one duty was undone
Before the setting of the sun.)
He helped the farmer leed the cows,
And helped to turn them out to

22

"I tell you," Ben, I do not know
How I could run this farm if you
Were not on hand to run it too."
At Christmas time Ben meant to be
With his mannna again. But she,
Still anxious for his health, wrote: "No.
Stay till the cold winds cease to blow."
Then, thoughtful, loving Auntie Prue
Said: "Ben, I'll tell you what we'll do.
Send on your money. Don't you see
What a nice Christmas gift 'twill be
For mother from her boy? And more
You'll earn before the winter's o'er.
At Christmas I will give for you
A little party. Just a few
Of happy children gathered here
To help you taste of Christmas cheer."
"A Christmas party?" Bennie's eyes
Grew sunny as the sunniest skies.
He'd heard of such, poor little boy!
But ne'or had tasted of the joy
Which Christmas pleasures ever bring
To homes where life's best sunbeams cling.
And so he counted patiently
The days ere Christmas time should be,
And every evening brought his books
With willing heart and cheery looks,
To study with kind Auntie Prue,
And practice up his writing, too;
For yery glad was she, indeed. And practice up his writing, too;
For very glad was she, indeed,
To help him in his every need,
Well satisfied when on her cheek
He'd kiss the thanks he could not speak.

IV. Ho! for the merry Christmas-time!
When hearts must sing and bells must chime!
Our Bennie at the peep of day
Threw drowsy thoughts far, far away,
And at the window stood to see
The rising sun so gloriously
Procla: m to all the listening earth:
"This is the day of Jesus' birth!"
Into his clothes he scrambled fast,
And down the stairs he flew at last:
Cried: "Merry Christmas!" to Aunt Prue,
The same to Uncle Amos, too;
Then out across the barnyard, where
He rang his greetings on the air,
That all his farmyard pets might know
What made his heart with pleasure glow.
"Throwing the barn doors open wide,
He poked his curly head inside.
"A merry Christmas, good old Grey!"
The mare responded with a neigh,
And Bennie, standing on his toes,
Kissed lovingly her soft brown nose.
"Now then, the first thing I will do
Must be to find for Auntie Prue
Some eggs for that big pudding she
Is going to make to day for me;
Oh! shau't I have"—alas! what thought
In Bennie's heart just then was born
To drive the sunsbine from his eyes,
And make him sad that merry morn?
He knew his mother thought of him,
In her poor home, with eyes so dim
With unshed tears, she scarce could see
The work she sewed so wearily.
No happy Christmas day for her;
No joy to make her pulses stir
As Bennie's did, nor to her share
Would fall his sumptaous Christmas fare.
What wonder that all signs of joy
Fled from the blue eyes of her boy!
"But she has got my money now!"
(Back rolled the cloud from Bennie's brow,
While dimples gathered thick and fast).
"And I have helped mamma at last!"
Oh, cheering thought! Straightway our Ben
Became a merry' boy again,
And when the party was begun,
No happier child beneath the sun
Could e er be found than Bennie Moore,
Who played as he ne'er played before.
And oh! the dinner! there they sat,
The children—rosy-cheeked and fat.
Their appetites far more than able
To do full justice to the table.
While farmer Green and Auntie Prue
Helped them to cat and chatter, too. Ho! for the merry Christmas-time! hearts must sing and bells must

Heiped them to cat and chatter, too.

V.
Ho! for the garret dim and wide,
Cobwebbed with dust from side to side!
Thither the children, girls and boys,
Betook themselves and all their noise,
Intent upon a hunt throughout
The time worn rubbish stored about.
What fun they had! and how they played
That they were pirates, making raid
Upon such prey as came their way.
Till Bennie, with a shout so gay
That it weut ringing through and through
The house, and startled Auntie Prue
And Uncle Amos as they sat,
Having an after-dinner chat—
Discovered in an old-time chest
A little satior suit. In jest
He slipped it on. "See, fellers, see!
It's almost little enough for me.
I'd like to be a sailor boy
And go to places far away,
And see such lots of curious things
As sailors see. I will some day.
My father was a sailor, he
Was fourteen when he went to sea,
I know, because he told me so.
But then, you see, he didn't go
As big men do. He ran away—
My father did, one summer day,
And left his home. I think that I
Would rather have stayed to say good-bye.
He didn't tio', he thought 'twas fun
To run away. The thing was done
Before he scarce had planned it, see?
He used to tell it all to me,
And then he'd look so sad, as tho'
Some things had grieved him long ago."
Now i, had chanced that Bennie's shout
Had drawn the farmer from his chair,
And hastening to the garret stairs,
He paused awhile to listen there.
For like as not some mischief they
Will do before the close of day,"
Thought he, and standing there, had heard For like as not some inischief they
Will do before the close of day,"
Thought he, and standing there, had heard
Of Bennie & Story every word.
And still he stood with his gray eyes
Grown wide with wonder and surprise.
While 'tite Ben, in suit of blue,
Telling his story, little knew
Of the one auditor, unseen,
Whose listening ears grew sharp and keen.
Ben's little heart was stirred with pride,
As "Tell us more!" the children cried;
He loved to talk—they loved to listen,
And how his eyes began to glisten,
As in his childish way he told
The story now to him so old.
Well, papa used to tell to me
How he grew t red of the sea.
And went back to his home again.
And stayed awhile, and then—and then
Some troubic eame to him, and so
He wanted once again to go
Away from everybody, and
He did so. I don't understand
Exactly how it was, for he
Would often put me of his knee,
And up and down the floor would walk,
And stop me when I wished to talk."
The farmer's face grew sad and white,
He clonched his strong hands hard and tight:
Long years ago a way ward brother,
The youngest born—whose widowed mother
Had left him with a dying prayer
To brother's and to sister s care—
Had quarreled with his brother's will,
And run away, alas! and still
The grief within the hearts he left
Was such as then. The hope bereft
Of that young brother's form and face
Still he ld for aim a welcoming place
Should he return—the' years had flown,
And of his life no word was known,
Till now, the elder brother heard
Thre's Bennie's lips, sad word by word,
Of him their love had borne in mind,
With thoughts so tender and so kind.
How plainly now could all be seen
By the exclied Farmer Green!
His wandering brothers every name
He'd changed, that he might quit all claim
To the dear home, and none might know
Of him whose pride had fall n so low.
But Bennie still talked on and told
How poor they were: so often cold
And hungry, too. "But yet," said he,
"That something vexed him long ago,
'Cause once I heard my mother say:
'You'll see your bome ngain some day.'
'I ha

VI. VI.

That night a happy little boy
Kneit down to pray in words of Joy
And praise, to the good God above,
Out of a heart o'er full of love.
For had he not at Auntie's side
Learned how the blessed Christmas-tide
Had given him a legal right
To love his new-found home so bright?
And listening to the sad, sweet tale
Of his dead father's boyish years.
What gift more treasured that the suit
Once laid away with many tears,
But which is merry, boyish play,
He'd proudly worn that Christmas day: And think you it was long before
Ben saw his dear mamma once more?
Ah, no indeed! for Farmer Green
No moments wasted ere he came
To our big eity one fine day
Another sister dear to claim.
He found her in her lonely room,
Just at the early twilight's gloom,
And gently broke the welcome news
To her whose heart could not refuse
To listen and believe. She heard
Him through, and then at the last word
Fainted for joy, for she was weak,
E'en while her "brother" kissed her cheek.
But joy won't kill, they say, and so
Her tired heart put off its woe,
And all her cares and all her fears
Were washed away in happy tears.
No need to tell of the glad day
When Bennie, rosy-cheeked and gay,
Stretched out his arms mamma to greet,
And welcome with his kisses sweet
To the old home, where Auntic Prue
A sister's welcome tendered, too.
No need to tell how Farmer Green—
The happiest "uncle" ever seen—
The joyous news spread far and wide,
With Ben to help him at his side.
But this Til say, that to this day
Old Amos Green his full heart lifts
In loving gratitude for those
"Most unexpected Christmas gifts."
—Mary D. Brine.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

How the People of England Manage t Keep Themselves Continually Busy.

Already it is said that three-fifths of whole of Ireland.

These large populations not only require feeding, but are making, in the gross, large annual incomes, from which they can and do afford to spend liberally on food. And, in order to meet this fast-growing demand, in all agricultural districts are to be found new processes of food-production, bringing profit to cottager, farmer and landlord alike — from noblemen who grow fruit to make Gladstonian jam, down to the laborers' families who gather mushrooms and plovers' eggs. In many districts, notably in Anglesey, it is only within the last four or five years that a single plover's egg has been picked up for export; but now, with the aid of the railways, the picking has become an accepted industry, and a regular supply of eggs is sent daily, in the season, to London and other large towns. In all large centres of population this delicacy is becoming a recognized necessary of "genteel" existence; as indispensable, for instance, to the equipment of a ball as champagne itself. Thus these millions of town consumers are creating a new demand for a supply which naturalists say is easily exhaustible. Plovers abound in many districts at present; but the prospect of the r proximate extermination is certain if the trade in their eggs becomes general.

And if cottagers are enabled for a brief season to reap a small harvest in the collection of plovers' eggs, still greater are the temporary wages of the gatherers of mushrooms. Anglesey, again, has become in these last few years a great center, and in every railway station are to be seen piles of baskets of mushrooms addressed to all the great towns on the line as far as London. These mushrooms are for the most part picked by laborers' families in the dark hours of the early morning, the season beginning in August and lasting sometimes for eight or ten weeks. In ordinary course the laborer carries his crop to the nearest railway station, and there a middleman, with his labeled baskets, awaits him and purchases at prices ranging from half pence to three pence per pound. Many a laborer's family has earned twenty shillings in the week in this way; and, in exceptional cases of good

Both these minor industries have their crop of troubles. Farmers are beginning to complain that the egg-piekers and mushroom-gatherers are disturbing their stock, breaking down fences and doing much damage by leaving gates appropriating "cultivated crops."
Game-keepers also come forward with are looking for mushrooms and not for game; and that it is now much easier than it used to be to buy partridge and pheasant eggs, which are apparently indistinguishable from mushrooms in the dark.

Some land owners are cutting the knot by themselves becoming the purpurchasers of the plovers' eggs and the gathers on their lands except those licensed by themselves. In a measure this is a guarantee against injury to crop, stock, fences or game, and would plied from the very first and directly either industry grows up in a neighborhood. Land owners are thus enabled to foster and protect both industries, and especially that of egg-picking, to the benefit of their laborers' families; and they can also take means to preserve the plovers that lay their "golden" eggs. - Boston Budget.

Ran Against a Snag.

Oscar Wilde .- "Yes, my dear, I have written a new lecture. It is on Dress.'

Mrs. Oscar Wilde—"What a nice sub-

"Well, no."

fact is my argument is in favor of sim- diet for a couple of months. As a furplicity and a return to the cheap and ter step he is beaten while prayers are natural styles of the

"Don't you dare!" He didn't .- Georgia Hatchet.

up their stockings by the mantel-piece and wonder how in creation Santa in the register. - Philadelphia Call.

VILLAGE CHLIRCHES. Beautiful Buildings to be Seen in Eng-

land and Wales. The village churches in the southwest counties, or cider counties as they work, and reared in their own localities edifices that were in the same style, without attempting to vie with its richness. Then, perhaps, to these structures a porch was added when Queen Elizabeth was making her summer progresses, and subsequently fur-ther alterations were effected when King Charles had come to his own, tinged with classic taste, telling of foreign travel, all of which yield a lighter air and tone than the work of the masons of earlier centuries.

Abbey Dore church, near to Here- Dr. Wolff contracted the disease from the population of these islands live in ford, is an unusually fine village drinking the Bokhara water, and thus districts where practically no food is church, with much work in it of these grown. In the great London area alone there is now a resident population exceeding that of the whole of Scotland the hearts of its builders for some and nearly approaching that of the greater purpose. Within three miles or so, at Kilpeck, is a small, massive if they did not take the law into their Norman church of great curiosity, Norman church of great curiosity, with some lingering traces on it, at its angles, of the plodding touch of previous formal control of the province of the pro

ous Saxon masons.

There are little Welsh churches, built of stone, with slated roofs, so plain, so featureless, that it is difficult to be sure they are not barns. There are others, again, no larger, that arrest all passersby with their plaintive beauty. Here is Llanbedr church, of the dashing, darting Artro, It is full of delicacy and grace, though consisting only of the usual nave and chancel, with a small bell-cot on the west end. A generous giver, however, recently added a small vestry and an open-timbered porch. Like the rest, it stands in a churchyard, only the tombstones lie flat upon the earth, fringed with the grass

that grows around them.

These memorials of departed Welsh villagers are made of slate and incised with Welsh inscriptions, giving the names and the dates of the births and deaths in the usual way. Over the entrance to the church is a small slate tablet, inscribed with an admonition, which is likewise in Welsh, to the effect that none should enter that privileged sanctuary save with good thoughts. We may venture to cross the threshold. notwithstanding. Within all is orderly. There is an ancient, open-timbered roof; an unusually picturesque chancel-arch, formed with rough-hewn, slabformed stones; a central pathway between the two rows of sittings; a stained-glass window on the south side and a second stained-glass window at the east end. both masterpieces of color, steel, pale, and wan tints contrasting incomparably with deep and rich tones; a few mural tablets, and a general air

and tinge of refined and homely piety. In a word, these village churches present a field of interest that is practically inexhaustible. - The Quiver.

BOKHARA.

A Strange City—Row Business is Carrie On—Methods of Healing the Sick.

On approaching Bokhara we stood before a city reminiscent of scripture none might go out or come in. The scene was not a street of old London, Viceroy to meet and escort us an array likely to kill a white man. of dignitaries of whom, mutatis mutanha, scribes; Jehosophat, the son of Ahiapparently well-founded complaints lud, the recorder; and Benaiah, the that all night-loafers assert that they son of Johoiada, over the host," and son of Johoiada, over the host," and

so on. Business is carried on in twenty-four caravanserais and six timis, besides ordinary shops, the various kinds of merchandise, as in other Asiatic towns, being sold apart. So likewise the various trades are for the most part local-"universal provider" being quite un- morning. Ain't you the editor?" mushrooms, and allowing no pickers or known in Bokhara. Nor is there a bookseller's shop, or a printing press, much less a newspaper. Their weights and measures are a splendid illustration of the rule of thumb. For instance, appear to be a happy solution of the the olchine (suggestive of the cubit) is difficulty; but it is one that must be apmeasured from the elbow to the end measured from the elbow to the end of the forefinger; the kulatch is the space between the tips of the fingers when the arms are outstretched; the giaz is the measure from the center of the breast to the end of the fingers; and while in Bokhara oil and honey are sometimes sold by the chuyeh, which is the one cubical measure they possess and that of variable size, in Karateghin corn is sold by the hatful, irrespective of whether the vendor's head be large or smail.

Of course they have no hospitals. We gave out that those who were sick might come to be treated, which gave us an insight into some of their disject! Do you mention those deliciously eases. I need refer only to two. For sweet fabrics that Blank & Co. have just the treatment of the insane they have the new winter bonnets. They are just too sweet for anything, and, by the way, I need".——

the new winter bonnets. They are just the Koran. If this proves unavailing the patient is taken to the ishan's house, or rather yard picketed "No, I do not mention bonnets; the to a post like a horse, and kept on low differer ee. in sixpenny calico and common straw able sign. "But suppose he does not improve," I asked, "what do you do "But suppose he does not alive." "Yes, my dear. The lecture is al' with him? "He remains there chained," said they, "until regarded as quite it." obliged to take him away and lock him "But suppose he has no parents?" Then he is turned out and allowed to

able so far back as the time of Anthony Jenkinson in the sixteenth century is the rishtrom (flaria medinensis), a west counties, or cider counties as they are sometimes called, are particularly rich. Many of them are of Tudor drical body which lengthens at the rate workmanship, and are built on a much of about an inch in a week, and lies larger scale than the tiny edifices of extended or curled up in a lump two Saxon and Norman times. When Henry VII. was building his beautiful appears and through it the head of the chapel in Westminster Abbey, many of his lieges caught the same feeling and taste that prompted his outlay on this taste that prompted his outlay on this lieges. Native specialists, usually safe bers, insert a needle under the worm and draw out one end with the fingers to fit the right hand while those of the left. worm. Native specialists, usually barpress the affected part, the operation lasting from one to five minutes. Russian medical men wind off the animal on a reel, so much daily as comes out without force; till the whole parasite, measuring from four to seven feet, is extracted. Should the worm break a painful illness ensues for several months. We met with an unsuccessful case in the military hospital at Samarcand, where the portions of the rishta extracted were given to me in spirit to bring to Engand. I remember that

seen any one raving mad. Another disease for which Bekhara was remark-

outwardly civil, but they curse the "infidels" at heart, and the Emiris servilely obedient to the imperial will .- Cor. London Times.

SNAKE-BITES .. How a Yucatan Indian Applied Remedies With a Successful Result.

forewarned I drank only tea, hot or cold, or allayed my thirst with melons

and fruit. No Europeans live in Bok-

hara except two or three Russians, and

these would be insuited as are the Jews

Prompt action and a good knowledge of antidotes enable the natives of warm climates frequently to avert fatal consequences when bitten by venomous snakes. Mr. Samuel A. Bard, in his "Waikna," describing his adventures in Guatemala, relates how an Indian boy was bitten and rescued from death:

"My Paya boy, while engaged in gathering dry wood, took hold of a fallen branch under which was coiled a venomous snake, known as the tamagasa. He had scarcely put down his hand when the serpent struck him in the arm. He killed it, grasped it by the tail, and hurried to our camp. "I was much alarmed, for his agitation was extreme, and his face and

whole body were of an ashy color: "My Yucatan Indian, Antonio, was not at hand, and I was at an utter lbss what to do, beyond tying a ligature tightly around the arm. The Paya, however, retained his presence of mind, and unrolling a mysterious little bundle, which contained his scanty ward-robe, took out a nut of about the size and much the appearance of a horse-chestnut, which he hastily crushed, and mixing it with water, drank it down ...

"Antonio having returned, and learning the state of the case, hastened away to the low grounds on the edge of the savannah, whence he came back in the course of half an hour with a quantity of some kind of root, which had a strong smell of musk, impossible to distinguish from that of the genuine

eivet. "This he crushed and formed into a kind of poultice, bound it on the before a city reminiscent of scripture wounded arm, and gave the boy to drink a strong infusion of the same. having, not twelve, but eleven gates, This done, he led him down to the shut, indeed, by day, though they cer- beach, dug a hole in the moist sand, in luck and hard work, twice or thrice as tainly were by night, and so fast that which he buried his arm to the shoul- to nead them, if any one wants to spend der, pressing the sand closely around

> full of nineteenth century people, but a city out of which there came from the lindians, but which would be pretty will cost \$25,0002—Cor. Chicago Interv Osean. "The boy remained with his arm:

open; nor do they hesitate to affirm dis, one might have said: "These are that, under cover of darkness and the the princes which King Solomon had; the princes which King Solomon had; and the princes which King Solomon had; the princes which King Solomon had; and the princes which king swmed his usual occupations.' Youth's Companion.

THE DIFFERENCE.

There Was One, But the Editor Didn't Like it When the Old Lady Told Him What It Was.

"Good morning," wheezed an old lady, coming into the editor's room at ized in several streets, anything like a the head of the step elevator, "good

> "Yes, madam," the man at the desk responded, as he threw a chew of tobacco down a knot-hole in the floor and slipped his suspenders up on his

> "Well, not very much. I beard something about you, and as I had been reading your paper I came to see for myself if it were true."
> "Ah, indeed! What was it? Nothing bad, I hope."
> "Not so bad, and not so very good

either. They only told me you were just like Ananias. You know who he was, don't you?"

"Not exactly, madam, though I have seen some reference to him during the recent campaign. "I didn't think you knew him. He

was a Bible character, who was struck dead for being a liar. "Great Casar, madam," exclaimed the editor, with a start that knocked

a special mullah called ishan, who is his pastepot over and sent his scissors brought to a man when he begins to rattling to the floor, "I hope you don't "Not! Oh, perhaps you had to leave get silly, and who reads over the pathink nov, after you have read my them out in order to explain about fient, for a week or two, prayers from paper and met me, that I am like this paper and met me, that I am like this man Amanias? "No, sir," the old lady replied. get-

ting up to go. "I notice there is a "Ab, thanks, madam; you flatter me; 'ou-''
'You't mention it, sir; the differ-

ence I detect in you is that you are still The door closed on the old lady, and the editor jabbed his pen into his upset pastepot and began to write an article

on the cruelty and deceit of women .-

Merchant Traveler.

-A Vermont storekeeper set a spring This is the age when children hang p their stockings by the mantel-piece passion on him." After hearing this it without bagging anything until the up their stockings by the mantel-piece and wonder how in creation Santa Claus can get through their feel was a coufort to be told by one educated Mohammedan that they had not down and shot him through both legs.

Without bagging anything until the other night, when the old musket fell down and shot him through both legs.

"Miss."...Boston Transcript. much insanity, and that he bad never |-Burlington Free Press.

THE CHRISTMAS STOCKING.

Dear Santa Claus," wrote little Will in letters truly shocking, "I'se been a good boy so please fill a heapen up this stocking. I want a drum to make pa sick and drive my mam-ma crazy. I want a doggie I can kick so he will not get lazy. I want a powder gun to shoot right at my sister Annie, and a big trum-pet I can toot just awful loud at Granny. I want a dreffle big false face to scare in fits our baby. I want a pony I can race around the parlor, may-be; I want a little hatchet, too, so I can do some chopping upon our grand pi-tuo new, when mamma goes a shopping. I want a nice hard rubber ball to smash all into flinders the great big mirror in the hall an' lots an' lots of winders. An' candy that'h make me sick so ma all night will hold me an' make pa get tho doctor quick my never try to scold me An' Santa Claus. if pa says I am naughty it's a story. Jus" say that if he whips me I'll dies quick and go to Kingdom glory; and then he'll feel so swful bad, I just know that he'll let me have my own way, all

Christmass day. Now, Santa, don't forget me!-H. C. Dodge, in Whitehall Times.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT. Some of the Remarkable Facts Connected

with Its Erection One of the most remarkable things about the monument is the fact that Colonel Casey put a new foundation under the pile when it was 174 feet high before he would begin stone-laying at the top. The earth was taken away and the old foundation, eighty feet square, was memoved. Had the monument been built on it the only result would have been that it would have sunk down into the soft earth underneath. Digging down Colonel Casey took out everything but a core of earth 14 feet square under the monument, having put timberssto hold the weight above. He then built a foundation 126 feet square and 13 feet deep. The whole weight on that foundation now

is 81,380 tons. It is a wonderful piece of engineering that few men would have undertaken and fewer still would have succeeded in. There are a good many contributed stones to be placed in the interior walls. They are now in a building called the lapidarium. Some are tasteful in de-sign and appropriate in language. Oth-ers are plain. Lankee froth and impudence, advertising quarries, and not a few are puffs of public functionaries,

whose names are cut big on their face. Some of them are carious. One broad slab is engraved in Chinese; one is in Turkish, from the Suftan. The Grecian islands of Paros and Nixos, famed for their marble, sent two stones. The most interesting is one big slab of granite inscribed: "Krom Braddock's Field." All the States and most of the Territo-ries are represented! A stone for Montana is being cut now on Capitol Hill. All those that should go into the monu-ment, says Colonel. Casey, will be set into places cut for them on the interior walls. The staircuse will make it easy half an hour in asaending step by step. This staircase is to be finished with iron "I thought this an emphatic kind of risers instead of wooden, and, with inci-

THE MISTLETOE.

A Relie of the Days of Druidism-A Busi-

ness Legend. In the old-fashioned English families a branch of the mistletoe is suspended on Christmas eve from the ceiling of the hall. Any woman who passes beneath the mystic spray incurs the penalty of being then and there kissed by any man who chooses to avail himself of the privilege. One of the superstitions associated with the custom is that the maid who is not thus kissed at Christmas will not be married during the

The hanging of the mistletoe is a relic of the days of Druidism handed down through. centuries. The Druids reverenced thetree of their divinity Tutanes. At the winter solstice a great festival was celebrated in shoulders. "Can I do anything for his honor. The people, led by their priests, you to-day?" the Druids, went in procession to gather themistletoe; when the oak was reached on which it grew two white bull were bound; to a tree. The Chief Druid, clothed in. white, ascended it, and with a golden knife. cut the sacred plant, which was caught by another priest in the fold of his robe.

The bulls, and often human victims, were-

sacrificed, and the mistletse, divided into-small pieces, was distributed among the peo-ple. They hung the sprays over the doors. of their houses as a propitiation and shelter, to the sylvan deities during the season; of

In the Scandinavian mythology the mistletoe is a plant of no mean importance, so the legend relates, having been the instru-ment of the slaying Balder, the god of ele-

quence and poetry.

Balder one day told Friga, his mother, that he had dreamed a dream which foreboded his death. She, to protect her son, secured an oath from fire, air, earth, water, the animals and plants, that they would do Balder no harm. He, being thus assured, took his place amid the combats of the gods, and fought without fear.

Loake, his enemy, seeing that not one of his arrows, which fell in showers upon Balder, did him the least harm, determined to discover the secret of his invulnerability. Disguising himself as an old woman he paid his court to Friga and complimented her upon the valor and good fortune of her

"Oh, I don't care whether I get anything in my stocking or not," Adotphus, adding, with a look of un-dying devotion, "but Clara, I should like to have what is in your stockings, "Oh, yes," replied Clara naively, "you mean corns. What a foolish