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 18, 1884.

NUMBER 11.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 9th a new committee of conference was appointed on the Naval Appropriation bill. The Senate re-Naval Appropriation bill. The Senate refused to take up the Oregon Central Land Forfeiture bill, but by a vote of 25 to 34 agreed to take up the bill for the admission of Dakota. The bill to provide for the sale of the Cherokee Reservation in Arkansas was passed, also the bill to prohibit the delivery of registered letters and the payment of money orders to lottery companies. The Dakota blil was then debated until adjournment.... In the House, after the introduction of bills, consideration of the Interstate Commerce bill was resumed and the debate continued until adjournment.

During a terrific wind and rain storm receptible to the chair. The Eads Ship Railway bill was withdrawn. The bill for the admission of Dakota into the Union was taken up and opposed by Mr. Vest, and after executive session the Senate adjourned... In the Home Rubber Company's Works, which were entirely consumed, in the Home Rubber Company's Works, which were entirely consumed, involving a loss of the Census Bureau was passed. In Committee. of the Whole the Military Academy Appropriation bill was discussed and ultimately passed. After some minor business, the Inter-State Commerce bill was taken up, and after debate the bill went over. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President urging immediate legislation for the purpose of bringing the United States statutes into conformity with the International regulations for the prevention of accidents at sea, which regulations had been adopted by all maritime countries excepting the United States. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 11th Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution that inservation of the brain. Colonel Brown was in his seventy-first year. He was born in Ken-In the Senate on the 10th, Mr. Sherman

In the Senate on the 11th Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution that inasmuch as the treaty with Spain had been made public that its discussion in the Senate be in open session. The Oregon Central Land Forfeiture bill was then taken up and discussed at length and then the Dakota bill was taken up. After transacting some unimportant business the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned until Monday... Soon after the House met the Inter-State Commerce bill was taken up and debated at length. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information relative to the fees of claim agents in pension cases. The House then adjourned.

The Senate was not in session the 12th. offered a resolution that inasmuch as the

THE Senate was not in session the 12th. .. In the House aresolution was adoptedIn the House a resolution was adopted that the exigencies of the public service would prevent the attendance of Congress at the opening of the New Orleans Exposition, but that a delegation from each State and Territory be present at the executive mansion to witness the starting of the machinery by the President by electricity. The House then engaged in a long debate upon a resolution offered upon a question of privilege by Mr. Warner, of Ohio, expunging from the Congressional Record remarks made by Mr. J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, in which the latter was charged with violating the privileges of the House in printing unparliamentary remarks. The resolution was adopted. The House passed ten pension bills, including one granting \$30 a month to Emma DeLong, and adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE Department of Agriculture reported a few days ago that the prices of products in the home markets show a tendency to a have depressed values somewhat aside from the abundant supply. The average price of corn is 36% cents, one cent lower than the average for 1879, when a supply in It has been lower but twice in ten years in 1877 and 1878, after two previous years of abundance. It is the highest in Florida, 80 cents per bushel, and the lowest price is 18 cents in Nebraska; Kansas, 22; Iowa, 23; Missouri, 26; Illinois and Minnesota, 31; Indiana and Wisconsin, 34; Michigan, 40; Ohio, 41; Kentucky, 43. It is 52 in Pennsylvania, 54 in New Jersey and 60 in New York. Range values in the South Atlantic States is from 36 in Delaware to 72 in South Carolina and 80 in Florida, increasing in order of movement, except that Georgia reports 66 cents. In more Western States it is, 45 in Tennessee; 54 in Arkansas; 61 in Alabama; 62 in Mississippi and Texas, and 67 in Louisiana. The average farm price of wheat is 65 cents per bushel, against 91 last December. The December price in 13 years has previously been below \$1 per bushel but five times, in 1874, 1878, 1880, 1882 and 1883. The average in Nebraska is 42; 45 in Kansas; 46 in Dakota; 50 in Minnesota; 55 in all possible ways. A portion of the Davis, at Nagasaki, announcing a revoluin Iowa; 62 in Missouri; 63 in Illinois; 67 in money Indiana; 74 in Michigan, and 75 in Ohio. The average of home grown wheat in New cents; Pennsylvania, 86; 80 in Virginia, and 83 in Maryland. The average value of oats is 28 cents over last December; 37.5 adopted the following: That the State temporary insanity caused by epilepsy. in 1882. The present value is the lowest est State average is 19 cents, in Nebraska; the highest 60 cents, in Florida; Iowa and Minnesota, 20; Kansas, 22; Illinois, 23; Indiana, 27, and Ohio 39. The plantation price of cotton, as reported, ranges from .09 to 9014 cents per pound. It is .09 in Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas; 9 cents 1 mill in Louisiana; 9 cents 2 mills in Georgia, 9 cents 3 mills in the Carolinas and Virginia. The average farm price of entire crop of potatoes is 40 cents per bushel. The lowest price 25 cents in Michigan. The average in New York is 39 cents; 42 in Ohio; 25, Indiana; 34, Illinois; 28, Iowa; 29, Nebraska; 48, Kansas. The average price is 2 cents lower than last year, though the crop is not so

THE Lowell Bankrupt bill, which is to be considered at this session of Congress, and may possibly pass, provides for a Commissioner of Bankruptcy in each Congressional District in the United States, with a salary of \$2,000, which may, according to the volume of business to be transacted, he increased to \$3,000 a year. It does not appear that this salary is to come out of estates; there may not a case of bankruptcy occur in the district in a year. THE report of the Committee of the Na-

tional Academy of Science upon the organization of the signal service geological sur- next, with its connections north and south, snow and ice. The police took the army to vey, coast and geodetic survey and hydrographic office of the Navy Department has just been made public and will be found of interest. After describing the work of various bureaus that are under consideration could be most

with geodey and hydrography and to con- not understand any restrictions to be sist of the present coast and geodetic sur- placed on the professor, nor does it procomprise the present geological sur- subjects, provided, always, the views in-Third-A Meteorological Bureau, to which standards of the Presbyterian church. should be transferred so much of the present personal functions of the chief signal office as are not necessary to the military | recently found in bed dead, his body alduties of that office. Fourth-A Physical ready in a state of rapid decomposition. Observatory, to investigate the laws of Investigation proved him to be Frank solar and terrestial radiation and their application to meteorology, with such other investigations in exact science as the Government might assign to it. The committee recommended the organization of a permanent commission to prescribe the gen-

THE EAST.

eral policy for each of these bureaus.

recently at Trenton, N. J., fire broke out at the time.

seventy-first year. He was born in Kentucky and was a "forty-niner." He lived in California thirty years. He had large

JOSEPH M. WALES & Co., dealers in iron and steel, at Boston, Mass., lately went into

THE Pennsylvania State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry lately adopted the report of the Committee on Transportation and Federal Relations, which maintained there should be the same fealty and obedience to the constitution of the commonwealth on the part of corporations as is exacted from individuals.

THE WEST.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., was recently very much excited over an affray between school boys, which resulted in the death oon died.

the preacher was dead.

RECENTLY Humphrey Humphreys was found dead at the residence of his son, Hugh Humphreys, near Sadorus, Ill. The son was placed under \$2,000 bonds for malchemists.

Mexico are giving general satisfaction. and home detectives were unable to find form the present unjust stamp laws, cut prevailed in the vicinity of the home office. down the supernumerary force of Govern- THE Secretary of the Navy received a ment employes and reduce public expenses cable message recently from Rear Admiral lected through the post-office has vessels Trenton and Ossipree will go there been paid, and the remainder is immediately.

A COMMITTEE of the Trustees of Hillsdale skulls being broken. College, Detroit, Mich., has selected Prof. R. Dunn for President of the college for the remainder of the college year.

AT a late mass meeting of cigar manuat Chicago, resolutions were passed protesting against the ratification of the treaty with Spain on the ground that it would crush out American manufacturers of imported tobacco and destroy the market for domestic tobacco.

Gray, Loynton & Fox candy factory, Detroit, Mich., a few days ago. All efforts to save them proved entirely powerless.

GREAT crowds were in attendance upon menced a few days ago at St. Paul, Minn. The Evangelist held services also in Minneapolis and there was much interest.

THE SOUTH.

labor and will leave for New Orleans in a performance. few weeks.

Vork to New Orleans.

g the work of logical Seminary at Columbus, S. C., rearmy down, broke seats and did consideraout some existing defects the com- James Woodrow from the professorship of followed by the mob, yelling and pelting mittee is of the opinion that the natural sciences. The Synod controlling them with snow and ice.
functions of the several organizations the institution had decided against Dr. A TASTE of a cyclone struck Dayton, Woodrow's exposition of the evolution recently, whirling signs, store boxes and advantageously divided among perhaps theory. The board adopted a resolution everything loose, making sidewalks danfour bureaus, namely: First-Coast and stating that in the interpretation of the in- gerous at places for people going home Interior survey, to be concerned principally structions received from the Synod, it does from church.

vey. Second-Geographical survey, to pose to limit the discussion of all proper vey, with its organization unchanged. culcated shall be in accordance with the

> AT Little Rock, Ark., in a room on the parlor floor of the Capital Hotel a man was Denman, of Battle Creek, Mich., a railroader. A bottle of morphine was found under his pillow.

Lewis Fox, manager of the Lake plantation, ten miles below Little Rock, Ark., one been sitting at the table writing and fell forward on the same, the shot being fired DURING a terrific wind and rain storm from the outside. No one was in the house

GENERAL.

CAPTAIN DUDLEY and mate, of the wrecked yacht Migonette, who were found guilty of murder in killing the boy Parker for food to keep themselves alive, were lately sentenced to death at London. It is believed they will certainly be pardoned.

In a recent gale off Holyhead the steamer Packard, on its way from Cork to Liverpool, foundered. Thirty people were drowned. Another steamer, supposed to be the Alliance off Cardiff, sunk with all hands off Boscastle, Eng.

COLONEL OYAMA, Japanese Minister of War, was presented to the President by the Secretary of State a few days ago. He was accompanied by the Secretary of the Chinese Legation.

THE citizens of Ottawa, Canada, signed a memorial to the new President of the United States, asking that Colonel Robbins, present United States Consul there, be retained in office under the new regime.

THE window-glass workers of the world recently banded together in an oath-bound union. The immense federation was completed in England a few days ago. Ever since the International Convention of Window-glass Workers was held in Belgium, nearly a year ago, agitators have been forming assemblies in all parts of England. They met with some reverses, of Thomas Huggins, aged eleven. Two notably at Sunderland, but success has at other boys, Ira Knight and Charles Roblast crowned their efforts. Mr. A. G. bins, had been abusing young Huggins, Denny, formerly Assistant Secretary of and followed him home from school. Finally | the home organization, was one of the fore-Knight hit Huggins on the head, over the most organizers. He is in the employ of ear, with a brick. He was able to walk the International Association. The offihome and relate the circumstances to his cials of the association at Pittsburgh, Pa, mother, when he went into convulsions and received intelligence lately from Messrs. Denny and Frank, the latter being the Na-MEAGRE reports were lately received of tional President of the English Union. a tragedy which happened at Antelope, Both stated that the organization of the W. T., just across the Nebraska border. A workers there was completed, embracing general decline of prices, which appears to traveling Baptist cleryman, whose name every skilled employe of the kind in the could not be learned, stopped in Antelope kingdom. A headquarters had been and delivered a long sermon on the sub- established at Sunderland, the center of the ject of temperance. After the discourse a window glass industry in England. The crowd of cowboys took hold of him and the local unions are well managed, and promproportion to population was quite as large. unwilling victim was compelled to swallow ise to become powerful labor organizations. a quart of whisky. They then threw the President Isaac Cline, when speaking of drunken man into a prairie schooner and the International Union, stated that the proceeded with him to a trading post about | federation would undoubtedly prove benetwenty-five miles distant, and when the ficial to the craft and manufacturers. journey was finished it was discovered that | Trade, he said, was only fair in this country and Belgium, where the other branch of the International Association is located.

THE LATEST.

On the afternoon of the 13th about 5:45 a treating his father, which fact caused the desperate attempt was made to blow up old man's sudden death to create a decided London bridge. The bridge itself was not sensation, and an investigation was de-manded by the community, where the jacent were self-sly damaged, and pedesfeeling was very intense. An analysis of trains were stunned. An examination the stomach will be made by competent showed that the explosives had no doubt been placed under the middle THE first acts of Diaz's administration in arch of the great structure. The police Congress authorized President Diaz to re- any clues whatever. Great excitement

due journalists in drafts col- tion at Corea, and stating the United States

England exceeds \$1. In New York it is 85 promised this month. Gambling houses A convict of the Micsouri Penitentiary in the City of Mexico have been named Mason recently seriously injured closed by the new Governor. The Senate three fellow convicts while laboring under Government of Ceahuila is illegal, and that The names of the convicts injured are ever reported by the department. The low- the President appoint an executive officer | Charles Segner, Louis Haelscher and Andy pro tem, and that such officer immediately Allison. They were all seriously beaten order a new election under the constitution. over the head by a heavy iron poker, their

> An accident recently occurred in East Newark, N. S., to a freight train of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Fireman John Pfetzinger of Easton and Engineer E. G. facturers, retail dealers and eigarmakers Black were buried in the wreck. Black was severely injured internally. Pfetzinger's body was literally cut to pieces, his body cut in two and his head crushed in. Con ductor Ross Parker was also buried in the ruins, but was not seriously hurt.

> THE safe in the agent's office of the Mem-THREE girls were burned to death at the phis, Cairo & St. Louis Railroad at Dresden, Tenn., was broken open December 14th and \$1,000 takez. Two hundred dollars reward was offered for the arrest of the thieves. The agent suspects two men seen the Moody revival services which com- about the office, one of medium size, small whiskers, red complexion. The other small and of dark complexion.

> THE Barry Opera House and Hotel Barry of Corning, N. Y., burned a few days ago. THE United States Commission to South Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$10,000. The fire and Central America has completed its started, fortunately, after the close of the

> THE Salvation Army opened the cam-A NEW railroad is being built from Ham- paign at Montreal, Can., recently, with an let, in North Carolina, to Cheraw, in South open air meeting. The crowd was very Carolina. When completed, about June disorderly, pelting the salvationists with shorter line will be formed from New the police station. The army was later bailed out and at night they held a meet-THE Directors of the Presbyterian Theo- ing in a hall. The crowd again howled the

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

GALENA is again coming to the front.

A L. Briggs was recently killed in that iown by George Puckett, and the people were searching the country for him. While this was being done the town was again startled by the announcement that John Puckett, a younger brother of George, had shot and killed William Allen. The story is that about eight o'clock on the evening of the 7th John Puckett started up town to get some groceries, but having forgotten a coal oil can returned home to get it when he found his wife in the arms of Allen. As he entered the house the woman screamed for assistance and her husband fired at the Arkansas River, was lately found dead with a bullet through his mouth. He had the right temple. Allen was killed and Puckett gave himseif up claiming justification. It was stated, however, that later developements gave the affair an entirely different color. It has transpired that Allen have been an important witness against George Puckett, and it is generally Blair, Miss Story, a believed that the murder of Allen was with two children. planned by the younger Puckett and his wife, with a view to make it appear justifi-

Mr. BACON, Commissioner for Kansas at the New Orleans Exposition, has made application to the Executive Council for the 57,000 which was appropriated by the Legislature to defray the expenses of the Exposition. The matter was referred to a special committee, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney Gen-

COMPAD LUDWIG, aged forty-seven, was the victim of a terrible accident at Leavenworth the other day. He and several other men were engaged in scalding and dressing hogs, when Ludwig took a hog which was not quite dead, and in lifting it to dip it in his feet from under him and he lost his balance, falling headlong into the scalding water, the hog falling on top of him and pinning him down. When extricated he was found to be fearfully scalded. The body from the feet up, excepting the head, face and a part of the chest and arms, was totally devoid of skin, and presented a with-ered appearance. Medical aid was summoned and everything done to relieve the sufferer, but it was thought he could not re-

MAYOR BURNES and the several members of the City Council of Atchison were re-cently arrested by a Deputy United States Marshai, upon an order from Judge Brewer, for failure to obey a mandamus issued last July requiring them to levy taxes for the payment of a bond and defaulting interest on a judgment obtained by George S. C. Dow, of Bangor, Me. They were taken to Topeka, where the usual form of censure and commitment was gone through with. They are constructively in jail, but really in the custody of their families and constitu-

LUDWIG, who was so badly scalded while cleaning hogs at Leavenworth, died a day or two after the accident. It is said that the accident prevented the victim from being arrested for highway robbery, as he had been identified as the man who had attempted to rob a citizen the night before and a warrant was to be sworn out for his arrest. It was further stated that he was opened you will all be invited to contribute to the missionaries." He that the accident prevented the victim from an ex-convict, having served a term in the Penitentiary for swindling a party some

seven years ago with bogus money. JUDGE BREWER recently rendered a very texportant decision in the United States Court at Topeka. The question involved the constitutionality of the law of the State allowing suits to be commenced and judgments rendered quieting the title to lands In this State against non-residents on service by publication only. The result of this decision is that such judgments are void and the law authorizing them was unconstitutional. Such has been the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Hart vs. Sansom, where the facts were very similar to those in the case submitted to Judge Brewer, and he simply declared the law as announced in that decision. The case decided was that of McClure vs. Stang. McClure commenced a suit in the District Court of Shawnee County in 1883, to quiet the title of 160 acres of land in that county. The defendant, Stang, is a resident of Canada, and service by publication was made against him in pursuance of the statute, and judgment by default rendered against him, and the judgment had been rendered, quieting the title in McClure, McClure leeded the land to another party. The case was re-opened and the third party set up the claim of a bona fide purchaser for a screwed up enough courage to venture valuable consideration and claimed protection under the judgment and statutes. Upon this question Judge Brewer decided adversely, thus giving it as the settled law of the Federal courts that the judgment of a State court against a non-resident, based upon service by publication only, quieting the title to lands is void.

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Grange convened at Fort Scott on the 8th. Resolutions were acopted that whereas in the opinion of the Eansas State Grange that much of what is now attempted to be taught in our common schools should be omitted from its course of study, and in place of the same, instruction should lation to agriculture and other industries, and that one of the chief obstacles in the way of such changes is found to be in the lack of proper encouragement and direction to teachers on the part of school officers and the parents of school children, and in the want of teachers competent to give instructions in such subjects according to a rational system of object lessons; therefore, our State Normal School should have for its special object the qualification of teachers to make the needed reform; that State Agricultural College and the State University should have attached to them normal departments for a like object, and that the instruction given in our County Normal Institutes should have special reference to the qualification of eachers to impart such instruction: that it is the duty of every member of the Patrons of Husbandry to embrace every opportunity and to seek every opportunity to advise and give proper direction as to the character of education conducted in our public schools: thatithe Master of this State Grange, the State Lecturer and the Chairman of the Educational Committee of this Grange are hereby instructed to confer with the Regents and Faculties named, with the State Superatendent of Public Instruction and the State Board of Agriculture and commiftees of the Legislature, with the view to effect-

A LA JAMES BOYS.

One of the Most Audacious Train Robberles on Record-A Party of Masked Men Sidetrack a Passenger Train Within Three Miles of Little Rock, Ark., and Leisurely Go Through the Outfit-Two Thousand Dollars Reward Offered-Several Arrests.

LETTLE ROCK, ARK., December 7. Saturday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, the incoming passenger train on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad was stopped by five masked men, about three miles below Little Rock, who proceeded in a systematic manner to the accomplishment of one of the most daring robberies in the annals of that branch of the business. There were about seventy-five persons aboard. Among the passengers were three ladies - Mrs. Blair, Miss Story, and a country woman

The train slackened in speed, according to rule, as it was going by a switch three miles from the city. Instead of keeping the main track, however, a very unusual departure was made which astonished the engineer. The switch was open and the train rolled slowly on it. The ladies in one of the cars screamed at a swaying motion of the train and the brushing of limbs of trees against the windows, and exclaimed, "The train has been wrecked," but at this precise moment a fusilade of pistol shots rang out in the night air.

Before any one had time to take measures for defense a gang of five masked the scalding trough the hog kicked one of men had possession of the engine and every car. They were completely disguised, were of medium size, and wore white masks. The first shot from the darkness was aimed at the engineer, who slowed up.

On hearing the shot Conductor Rice rushed toward the engine, when, as he emerged from the door of the baggage car, he was fired at, five balls whistling in unpleasant proximity to his head. The train had stopped by this time, and the robbers entered the forward cars and covered the panic-stricken poople with six-shooters. They brought the en-gineer and express and baggagemen into the passenger coaches, while one of the gang went for the two express safes in that car. The wildest alarm and consternation at once prevailed, and the passen-gers could see that they were completely at the mercy of the desperadoes. The pas-sengers in the rear car were not molested until the smoking-car in front was "gone through.'

When the leader appeared in the door of the rear car he threw a big revolver down in the most approved style, and called out in a very loud voice, "Hands Every hand went up with great After the sare on will all be invited to contribute to the missionaries." He stood in the door talking incessantly in a jocular manner, and watching his comrades at work on the safe. Occasionally he would shut the door, but immediately put his head in again and remind the people that their hands must remain up. The leader flually got impatient at the delay, and called out in a loud voice: "If you can't out in a loud voice: "If you can't get the safe open, chuck it out and blow it open;" but the safe was opened, and then the whole gang went for the last car. One big, burly fellow, with a large sack, then went through the car and snatched watches and jewelry and money from the unresisting passengers. The work was not done expeditiously, and took threequarters of an hour from the time the first shots were fired until it was all over. The money and watches secured amounted in all to about \$6,000. soon as the last passenger was attended to, the leader saying, "You will stay here for ten minutes," an ominous gleam of revolvers was seen, and in response that they should swear to obey his mandate, a feeble and "Yes," wailed out on the air. The gang disappeared in the darkness, and after a few minutes the demoralized passengers out, and the train was brought into Little

Sheriff Warthen was notified, and Im mediately organized a posse, and started

in pursuit of the gang. Hundreds of people started in the search of the robbers, and the party was tracked by blood ounds directly to Little Rock, where five men were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery. The first one arrested was Joseph Cook, information being lodged against him by J. M. Lindley, proprietor of a second-rate hotel on Fifth street. Cook is well known here, is a mattress-maker, be given in subjects which have direct re- and until recently has been in the employ of Max Parker, furniture dealer at 110 East Markbam street.

The second man taken in gives his name as Jack Clifford, and says he came from Chicago about three months ago. Until within the past week he has been in employ of the Arkansas Vailey Route, working in the yard.

The third person arrested was Chas. Campbell. He is an employe at the stave factory of the Niemeyer Cooperage Company, situated a short distance from the Arkansas Valley Route freight depot. These men all board at the Gilmore

House. The proprietor of the house says suspiciously for some time past, and that Sunday morning it was nearly two o'clock when they came in; that afterward they came down stairs. but soon returned again. Lindley says Cook was eager to see the morning papers, and when he read the account of the robbery he evinced great agitation. A son of Max Parker, aged about six-

teen years, the merchant for whom Cook formerly worked, was arrested last night as one of the robbers. He was identified on the street by one of the passengers.
In this State train robbery is followed by capital punishment, and the Sheriff of this county, assisted by the Chief of Police, his entire force of detectives, etc., bave put in their whole time on the case,

THE CAUSE OF IT.

Hon. James G Blaine, in an Interview, Cives His Ideas As to the Causes Which Led to His Defeat—It Was a Fight With Coukling, and Conkling Won-

ALBANY, N. Y., December 8. A special to the Express and Mnickerbocker, relates an interview with Mr. Blaine by a gentleman who holds a high position at the Capital, a staunch Republican, and a warm admirer of the defeated candidate. Mr. Blaine confessed frankly

that his defeat was Mr. Conkling's victory, and gave the following narrative: "The coldness," Mr. Blaine said, "between Mr. Conkling and myseif is of long standing, dating back when both were in the House of Representatives. He has opposed my political advancement ever since that time. Of course I retaliated, but more in a defensive way than otherwise, until Mr. Conkling assumed an antagonistic position toward President Garfield, when I took the offensive, and opposed Mr. Conkling's return to the Senate after he had resigned his seat therein. It is a mistake to say Mr. Garfield opposed Mr. Conkling's return. He was entirely careless concerning the matter. He said he did not care for any annoyance that gentleman might attempt against the administration. The fact is Mr. Garfield intended that his administration should be such as to merit the approval of the country, and he did not believe that Conkling or any other one man could successfully oppose it. But I could not bring myself to look upon the matter in that light, and brought to bear what opposition I could to Mr. Conkling's return to the Senate. As he had opposed my political advancement, I had a perfect right to retaliate in kind. He was defeat-

ed, and thus matters stood until the approach of the National Convention, when I was put in the field for the nomination by my friends. I had doubts as to the propriety of my accepting the position with so powerful an opponent at large. But I was assured that Mr. Conkling had turned his back upon politics; that he would take no part in the canvass for either the nomination or the election. In addition to this I was visited by Committees, and written to from all sections of the country urging me to consent to the use of my name before the Convention. I finally yielded. I had taken pains to learn Mr. Conkling's feelings. At first he was reticient, saying he was out of politics. Later he said he hoped the Convention would nominate a man. This was interpreted. to me that he preferred me to Arthur I felt some relief. I was nominated. The October result in Ohio elated us. I desired to visit to New York. The announcement was then, made that if I did so Mr. Conkli stump the State against me. If I would stay out of New York he would make no speeches. He said he would submit the question to the people without argument, but if I wanted to argue he would me. I abided the decision of my friends not to bring any issue of this kind, in the nature of a personal quarref.
This contented Mr. Conkling,
and he remained out of politics. The York as Mr. Conkling wented it to go, and he won. He has had his revenge. don't say I kept him out of the Senate, but I did all I could, and he has prevented my election to the Presidency. Only Mr. Conkling could have given New York State to me and he would not. Perhaps I could have returned him to the Senate, and I would not; but he has beaten me three times to my once beating him. He

showed no feeling during the statement. Tariff Statistics.

prevented my nomination in 1876 and 1880,

and defeated me in 1884." Mr. Blaine

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8. Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has handed to the Secretary of the Treasury his annual statement, showing imports of merchandise with the rates of duty and amounts of duty collected. This report exhibits the results of tariff legislation in the United States from the organization of the Government to the present time. It also constitutes a digest of our tariff laws with the results of their operation during the last fiscal year in detail. It appears that the act of March 3d, 1883, reduced the average ad valorem rates as follows: On iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 3 4-10 per cent.; on clothing wool, 11 36-100 per cent.; on combing wool, 8 57-100 per cent.; on carpet wool, 2 82-100 per cent.; ou manufactures of wool, 2 26-100 per cent.; and on manufactures of silk, 9 15-100 per cent. The act mentioned also raised the average ad valorem rates as follows: sugar and melada, 1 8-10 per cent.; on manufactures of cotton, 2 65-100 per cent.; on earthen and chinaware, 14 56-100 per cent.; on spirits and wines, 14 92-100 per cent.; and on malt liquors, 3 1-20 per cent.

Another Fatal Fight in the Joliet Penttentlary.

JOLIET, ILL., December 8. A fatal affray took place at the prison Saturday night between Ino. Kelly and Jno. Gaines, both from Chicago. The affray was the result of a long-standing feud. After quitting work Kelly secreted his shoe hammer and a sharp knife on his person and took them to his cell, where he was locked with his victim. After the convicts had retired loud shrieks were neard, and a night-watch, rushing to their cell, found Kelly and Gaines engaged in a death struggle. Kelly had dealt his victim a blow on the head with his hammer and stabled him twice, inflicting horrible wounds in his abdomen. Gaines will die. The authorities attribute the affray to the clemency shown in the Mooney-Anderson case, which was of a similar character.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

THE LANDLORD'S VISIT.

Old Widow Clare, In a low-backed chair, Sat nid-nid-nodding; While over the road Came Farmer McCrode A plid-plid-plodding.

It was cold and snowing, and the wind wa blowing
At the rate of a hundred miles an hour;
While the farmer was fretting and his countenance getting
Each moment more angry, forbidding and

** She pays no rent, although I have sent To her time and again for the money; And now we shall see what she'll say to me. For the thing has long ceased to be funny."

Thus he muttered aloud, while the snow like Enveloped his burly old figure completely;
And 'twas dark, but not late, when he entered
the gate
Of the tenant he was going to astonish so

Disdaining to knock, he groped for the lock, And had already planted one foot on the sill. When, just by a chance, he happened to glance Through the window, and his heart for a moment stood still.

He saw a woman nodding in a low-fashioned chair;
Her face was sad and wrinkled, while silvered
was her hair.

A large and well-thumbed Bible on her lap
half-opened lay,
And a cat was softly purring in a sympathetic
way. A scanty pile of fagots, in the fire-place burning low.

Lit up the room at intervals, and cast a mellow

glow
O'er the kindly aged face, like the nimbus we are told
Which used to hover round the foreheads of the martyred saints of old.
And the landlord drew up closer, that he might the better look
On the plainly lettered pages of the unfamiliar Book; And the verse he dwelt the longest on, then read it through again,

Was: "Blessed are the merciful, for mercy they'll obtain."

Now why he forebore to push open the door The farmer could offer no clear explana-Tet in spite of the storm, his heart had grown warm As he stood gazing in with a strange fasci-

Then after awhile a queer sort of smile
Lit up his brown face now and then;
And when, at the last, he turned round and Out into the snow-covered highway again,

The smile was there still, and continued until He found himself facing the small village Though business was dull, the room was quite full Of hard-working men whose day's labors

And all lazily sat round the stove for a chat. Each comfortably resting his head on his hands; But they rose in affright, and their faces when the farmer burst in and poured forth

Just fetch me a sack, or a bag, and mind It's the largest and strongest that you can find.

Now put in some 'taters—a peck will do;
A package of flour, and some turnips, too;
A piece of pork, wrapped good and strong,
A nice smoked ham (don't be so long!).
Now throw in a couple of pounds of tea—
No, I won't be stingy, make it three.
Say, you over there, just stop your staring—
Do you think I'm a lunatic out for an airing?

Some crackers and cheese, dried peaches and snuff; An' I reckon as how you hev got 'bour enough. Just gimme a lift—there, that is all right; Charge 'em to me; and now—good-night! So back o'er the road he went with his load, Tossed, like a ship in a storm, to and fro; But the heart of the farmer was very much

warmer, And that makes a great deal of difference

Arriving once more at the old cottage door, He pecred through the window, and saw with delight That good Widow Clare still slept in her chair, Unconscious of what was transpiring that night.

He never quite knew just how he got through That low, narrow door with the load on his back,
Nor how he was able to reach the small table
And noiselessly lay down the burdensome

But in less than a minute, every single thing Was spread out before him in tempting array.
The turnips kept still, as they seldom will,
And not even a potato rolled off and away

The old cat looked wise, and puffed up twice her size, But seeing no harm to her mistress was meant, She resumed her deep thinking, and her gray

when at last from the room the strange visitor And now, once again, he pressed close to the

pane, And endeavored to picture the widow's while it wasn't the snow, as you and I That he brushed once or twice from his

Then Farmer McCrode
Went back o'er the road
A plid-plid-plodding;
While still in her chair
Sat old Widow Clare
A nid-nid-nodding.

— 3 Wal Canon Lockwood, in Christian Union

OLD TIME CHEER.

The Mammoth Fire-Places of Our New England Ancestors.

Interesting Account of the Improvement in Stoves-When They First Came into General Use-The Old-Fashioned Ovens, Etc.

The improvement in stoves have been as marked in this century as those of chickens and turkeys were roasted He belongs to the cook, and the boys aln 10st any other invention. Indeed, in within the walls of the oven, but for say they are never sure whether he is Net v England homes, the stove was an lack of basting conveniences, meats unhe ard of luxury prior to 1800. In were usually roasted in front of the cur of the currest kind, black and gray, fact, it was very little known before fire, suspended by a wire fastened 1830. Benjamin Franklin was the first Americ an who experimented on the improve ment in stoves. As early as 1745 Fran klin made his experiments, in front of the blazing logs. On festal and succe ded in making marked improvements on what was then known as the "Hollan d" stoves. This stove was an iron box n. ade of five plates and fastened together by screws, leaving one side open. The open side was set outside the room, the stove itself project on the other, all with their sides brown. I went out into the yard one day and ing through the partition. Dr. Franklin's invention, which, as we have suggested, was a great a tep forward, was a

could be heard telling Joh, my to turn

could be heard telling Joh, my to turn

the chief of the heat.

Saw Jack eating a sponge, and he seems to eram himself full of sponge,

was to eram himself full of sponge. rectangular box of east iron plates, open the turkey, or to Ellen to give the chick- then go off somewhere and take

draught. The hearth projected in front dripping-pans. The older people have and was cast with double ledges to re- heard grandma tell all about the "good and was cast with double ledges to re-ceive the edges of the upright plates, and also with a number of holes—one old times," and while none of us would care to go back to those methods cooking, which are now considered somewhat primitive, although in the n the front part with a regulating valve for admitting air to the fire from an air flue below, when the shut-ter was down; one behind the first recollections of our living elders, we never close our ears to the stories of upright plate in the back for dis-charging the air brought under the how the old folks used to do-how they used to get along without stoves, withhearth from without into a narrow out coal, without matches.

rectangular box, as long as the width

An old gentleman—one of of a stove, and as high, excepting the space for the smoke flue over its top; the fires in the old fire-places were perand, lastly, three holes near the extreme back edge for the smoke, after it end to another. By covering the live

could be closed wholly or in part, and

ples of the modern air-tight stoves. This stove was ornamented in front

which were the letters Alter Idem, in-

tended for the name of the stove. Twen-

ty-five years later, in 1771, Dr. Frank-

lin brought out another invention, and

from that time to this improvements

have been made in heating and cook-

We do not suppose there were a dozen

their many drafts of cold air, even a fire

warmth and cooking purposes, to make

the coming festal days full of pleasure

hundred years ago, and even of fifty

years ago, looked forward to the ap-

proach of such occasions with pleasure,

to be sure, but not unmixed with dread

formed. To be sure her blooming and

buxom daughters could be relied upon

to affect the full enjoyment of the occa-

The big oven heated to the proper de-

sugar or molasses could make it, and

often as dark as the ways of the politi-

cian, was done to a turn, the top crisp

and brown; here, too, was baked the omnipresent chicken pie, with the orth-

odox opening in the center to let out the

foul gases, which, if confined, would

excite a revolution in otherwise peace-

from the wide blade of a long iron-

handled "slice." Sometimes meats,

occasions it was not an uncommon thing to see the Sultan of the turkey

tempting were slid out upon the

and enjoyment. The housewife of one

all time before.

refrigerator.

An old gentleman-one of our oldest and most respectable citizens-says that had passed over the air-box and descended behind it, to enter the flue leading into the base of the chimney. The ing. To be sure, the tinder-box was at air-box at its sides was furnished with hand, but was seldom called into use. holes through which the heated air was In the absence of the tinder-box, howadmitted into the room, and a succes- ever, in case the fire went out, it was sion of shelves, one above another, was customary to hie away to the nearest

provided in this box, reaching not quite across, by which the circulation The school-houses also had The school-houses also had to be of the air was extended, and it was warmed by fire-places and back-logs, longer exposed to the heated surfaces and the "big boys" had to take turns in before passing out into the room. The keeping the fires in trim. About the back plate of the stove, heated by the first stoves in Connecticut were called descending smoke flue, imparted heat "shoemakers' stoves." to the air between it and the chimney, long square in shape, being two or three the stove standing a little out from the times as long as they were broad or wall. A register of sheet-iron was inhigh. When they came to be used for wall. A register of sheet-from was in-troduced in the descending flue, which heating church buildings, school-houses Workmen in boring for salt water and public halls, they were made long check the fire to any considerable ex-tent. This stove embodied the princienough to take in four-foot wood.

He ; and (Conn.) Times. CONFIDING IN WIVES.

with a representation of the sun, near Many Reasons Why a Husband Should which were the letters Alter Idem, in-

It is equally important with teaching wives business methods to confide to them a knowledge of the husband's ing stoves and ranges, though the im- business affairs. Some men go farther provements have been more marked for than this, and consult their wives about the past quarter of a century than for their business. Women have a quicker, sharper instinct than men, and reach We do not suppose there were a dozen stoves of any kind in Hartford, and we might safely say in Connecticut, previous to 1825. All of our older citizens with their wives, often count themremember when stoves first came into selves fortunate, when they have taken general use, and remember how the heating and cooking were done previous to that time. Almost any one of wife informed as to her husband's busi-

them can tell you about those old-fashioned fire-places, where huge logs 1. It enables her to know how to were piled up during the cold winter regulate family expenses. Many men months, and about which, in a semi- have been utterly ruined because of the circle, sat the family and visitors, if any. Many of these tire-places were of such huge proportions that they would encouraged that the husband was prosaccommodate a ten-foot log, coming from the butt of a big tree. It would almost require a yoke of oxen to draw justified in making it. In point of it into place. Still there was room for fact, he was not able to afford it, and the smaller cuts with which to make the weakly concealed the real facts from monster "back-log" burn. And, in the wife. Thus, she innocently conthose loosely-built old houses, with tributed to his downfall, when, had she known the truth, she would have aided of these proportions was insufficient in him to curtail expense, and so succeed the coldest weather. That portion of in business. It is rarely the case that the body nearest the fire might be women are recklessly extravagant. On warmed to a degree suggestive of the the contrary, they are apt to be conpunishment laid out for the wicked, servative and saving where that is

while the other portion of the anaton y needed. was as cool as the interior of a patent 2. The 2. The wife is deeply concerned in the success of her husband. Her happiness In extreme cold weather, however, and welfare depend upon it. In such the unequal temperature was equalized in one place, and a comfortable ar- she intelligently understands his situarangement secured, by the old-fashioned tion. Men depend very largely for flying visit and impersonated "The in front of the fire, and took the heat without the chill. The "old folks" and the wife knows nothing, but only sees the only thing the base that it necessitated houses of and courage. And the wife can only correspondingly ample ground dimen-sions. In the chimney places were just what the demand is.

ovens of huge proportions in which and the lianearly all the baking was done. Under bility to accident are special reasons the oven was an "ash hole," into which why the wife should know of the husall the ashes made during the winter band's affairs. It may be that she will were dumped, aggregating several cart- be compelled to suddenly care for herloads. These wood-ashes were valuable self, and out of his property or business, for enriching the soil. As the winter holidays approach, the good housewife of to-day looks ahead such knowledge, she is prepared for with cheerful serenity, relying with con- emergencies.

Thus there are many and cogent reafidence upon the improved appliances for sons why the wife should be a confidante in her husband's business. It seems, indeed, strange that there should be occasion to refer to this subject. By marriage the two are one in all the essentials of interest. Their relations are close and sacred, and their interests are at the magnitude of the work to be per- identical. But it is, nevertheless, true that men in mere thoughtlessness, fail to confide to their wives a knowledge to help her, and on the principle that of their business. The reason is an im-"many hands make light work," the pression that they either care little or have no aptitude for business. But this day usually passed with no drawbacks either is not the case or should not be If they do not know, teach them, and one way of doing this is to inform them gree, was, of course, a necessary ad-junct to a successful dinner. Here the are being prepared for emergencies pies-mince, apple, squash and pump-kin-were baked. Here the old-fash-may be important to have them pre ioned Indian-meal pudding, sweet as pared .- Philadelphia Call.

A Dog That Eats Sponges.

Nassau dogs are the most fearful and wonderful productions of nature. They eyes, and an all-gone thin appearance ably inclined stomachs. Then those about the flanks that gives them an air huge loaves of bread with the crust suf- of feeding on wind and the air in a ficiently browned to make them appear | dead calm. But we have a dog here on | Presidential the place that goes a little ahead of anything in the dog line I ever saw. snake or a dog, he is so thin. He is a but an affectionate little rascal, and good watch-dog, for he barks at night on the smallest provocation. His name is Jack. You know down here sponges wash dishes with them, and use them for every imaginable purpose, so there are always bits of old sponge lying roost, properly dz essed and stuffed with about. You might go out in my appetizing viands, hanging in front of yard and pick up a half bushel of them in front except near the top, with a sliding shutter by which the whole night be closed entirely or in part, either for safety or for increasing the

Salt River, the Famous Political Watering-Place.

This famous old-time Kentucky waterng-place opened for the fall and winter season on Wednesday last, the fifth instant, under the most favorable auspices imaginable. At this writing several and who had predicted that event as thousand distinguished guests are registered at the Grand Republican Hotel, strain. It was true, they said, that the while thousands more are on their way North might overwhelm the South by from various States in the Union. The season promises to be one of the gayest in its history. The hotel is being rapidly enlarged and improved to meet this ly enlarged and improved to meet this a source of misery, such as all loveless unprecedented and unlooked-for army bonds between either persons or nations of visitors, and hundreds of cottages are in course of construction along the banks of this beautiful stream.

The climate is warm and delightful. as the Democrats have made it pretty hot for this latitude. The roses and lias, lading the refreshing atmosphere

struck a vein of pure Nelson County whisky, and it flows at intervals of twenty minutes about ninety barrels far stronger Republic has been born of daily. Other wells will be put down at once in the vicinity, and it may be a How was this auspicious and, outside sufficient supply can be obtained to meet the home demand.

There is game here in great abundance, especially raccoons, of which an unprecedented pumber have, from some unexplained cause, flocked to this immediate neighborhood. Coon hunting is therefore one of the most popular amusements.

The new and elegant steamer Flora Lockwood arrived this morning bringing a vast number of visitors from Indiana. She leaves this evening for transportation from New York. Mrs. Belva Lockwood, accompanied by Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, arrived to-day. Mrs. Lockwood journeyed all the way from Washington on a machine called a tricycle, and Mr. Butler from Massachusetts on one called a bicycle, a feat never before accomplished.

The grand opening ball of the season was given on Friday evening last, and was a grand success in every sense of gaged at an enormous expense especially for the occasion. The costumes worn on the occasion were elegant beyond description. It is simply impossible to idential election. get a complete list of them at this writing. Among the most prominent, how-ever, I noticed the following cast of characters, "a la bal masque: James G. Blaine, as the Mexicanizer; Hon. John A. Logan, as the National Cuspidore; Hon. Steve Elkins, as the Manipulator; Hon. Jay Gould, as the Associated Press; Hon. B. F. Jones, as Old Money Bags; Rev. Dr. Burchard, as Rum, Romanism and Rebellion. Hon. Chester A. Arthur paid his friends a

The only thing to mar the pleasure is feared that he is fatally injured. Hon. John A. Logan, B. F. Butler. Mrs. Belva Lockwood, Hon. Joseph Mulhattan and ex-Governor John P. St. John, all fell by the wayside, receiving injuries of a less serious nature than Blaine, and they will all recover. The Cleveland Democratic band have generously agreed to furnish them with a new and better dancing platform, where there shall be joys for evermore, dancing to the sweet strains of the grand old Democratic band, which will play old familiar tunes to their de-

lighted audience. I would say to all those who contemplate visiting this delightful Kentucky resort to take the Republican star-route, and you will be sure to land here safe and sound. It is the best and cheapest route to both Salt River and Delusion. Many of the present guests have not been here for twenty-three years, and they are surprised at the vast improvements made by the Democratic pleasureseekers in that period. Quite a little city has been built, and the former occupants leave it very reluctantly, as they have sorter become attached to it from a long residence. They are all leaving for the city of Washington as the others come to take their places.

The chief amusements at present consist of hunting for Republican ma orities-it is exciting sport, as the game i scarce-fishing for Irish votes, eating crow, dancing to the strains of the have a wistful, hungry look about the Democratic party, studying astronomy by the star-route, wondering if the Government belongs to the people or to the Republican party, if it is possible to steal a few chairs without bein caught, and whether Blaine is really bigger liar than Joe Mulhattan, or whether the whole thing is not one of Joe's lies or a dream. Oh, it is a dreamy, blissful existence here. are so charmed that we don't know whether we are ourselves or our grandmother's ghost, or our own mother-inlaw, Belva in tights. Butler, the clown but Salt River for us forever. love the charming name, dear, darling, ducky Salt River-so full of fair, fat freedom, and Rum, Romanism and Rebellion. The land of me and Blaine, Butler and Belva, so solemn, sad, suggestive. Come into the garden of Eden, Maud, and tarry with us. Come, good Republicans, Prohibitionists, Greenbackers and Drummers. Come. Come to the Salt River fountain, and drink without money and without price. Come and enjoy its pleasures forever more. Sic semper tyrannis, flat justicia ruat coellum, ignum vitae, cross-cut saw. -Joseph Mulhattan, in St. Louis Repub

-Over 100,000 pairs of roller-skates are now in use in New England.

A Pernicious Harangue.

During the last campaign of our civil war, and when its result, so far as fighting was concerned, became daily more certain, Englishmen who had been anxious to see the disruption of the Union, inevitable, began to talk in a different brute force; but the South would never be reconciled to the North; the Union, if continued, would be, to one side at least, a hateful one, and its continuance

must forever prove.

Americans who happened to be in England at that stirring time know how strongly this view was insisted upon there, the social tone in many circles far transcending in bitterness even that honeysuckles are in bloom, also magno- of the Times and its many followers of the press. But Americans everywhere with their fragrant perfume. Tempting know how these unfriendly auguries and luscious oranges hang on the trees.

The walls of the city are of jasper and the streets are of pure gold. The Appomattox was followed by fraternal waters are as clear as crystal, and as harmonies. And all the world knows cold. St. John is delighted with it and how is has been possible, despite of pronounces it of a superior quality, as precedent, and despite of malignant do also his vast army of admirers. prophecies that were designed to promote what they foreshadowed, for a gigantic civil convulsion to be followed by universal accord, so that a new and

How was this auspicious and, outside our borders, this unexpected, end attained? Was it not substantially attained by kindness, by moderation, by following the manly and patriotic course which General Grant, happily for his country, indicated in the hour of his triumph? There can be but one reply; and it is because of that reply, and be cause of all on which it rests and all which it implies, that we greatly regret the spirit and the statements of Mr. Blaine's speech made at Augusta. We do not intend at this time to discuss the Pittsburgh to bring some 5,000 waiting details or figures marshaled by Mr. Blaine. There is much to say about them, but the discussion is foreign to our present purpose. That purpose is to point with emphasis and with regret if the evils he complains of exist they have existed during a score of years of the word. The entire company par- with the utmost solemnity that, howevticipated, and waltzed to the music of er hard it might be to cope with some the Cleveland Democratic band, en- existing evils in the South in previous should melt like mist before the rising sun after a l'emocratic success in a Pres-

Such a thing has come to pass. The opportunity for that completed reconcilation, that cemented and solidified National unity that all patriots desire is, in the estimation of a large body of our countrymen, before us. The Democrats have elected their candidate. Let them now serve the State as they have eagerly promised they would do if the people gave them the chance. To seek, out of disappointment, to thwart them in illegitimate ways, to stir up sectiona' rancor, to revive animosities long laid rangement secured, by the old-fashioned "settle." This roomy seat, with a high, protecting back to shield the occupant from the cold draft, was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty, or it defends to she with the cold draft, was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty, or it defends to she with the cold draft, was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty, or it defends to she with the cold draft, was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty, or it defends to she with the cold draft, was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty, or it defends to she with the cold draft, was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty, or it defends to she with the cold draft, was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty, or it defends to she with a high, their success in life on the home influence. It cheers and sustains in the formal transfer of the cold draft, was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty, or it defends to she with the cold draft, was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty or it defends to she with the cold draft, was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty or it defends to she with the cold draft, was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty or it defends to she with the cold draft was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty or it defends to she with the cold draft was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty or it defends to she with the cold draft was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty or it defends to she with the cold draft was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty or it defends to she with the cold draft was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty or it defends to she with the cold draft was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty or it defends to she with the cold draft was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty or it defends to she with the cold draft was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty or it defends to she with the cold draft was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty or it defends to she with the cold draft was drawn up hard struggle with difficulty or it defends to she with the cold draft was drawn up hard stru from lofty and general considerations

"grandfather." iety, without knowing just how to reBut those wide-mouthed fire-places lieve it. Home is where the struggling the startling fact that several of the canvass, have within a few stable, or dairy room, and so we may But those wide-mouthed fire-places lieve it. Home is where the struggling required chimneys of such great size at business man must get his inspiration were rotten and that it had a bad the wife can only were rotten and that it had a bad the edge of danger. Prudent citizens who really overestimate the necessity foundation generally. The party all of whatever party have been well aware for nicety in all dairy work, for they fell, and great was the fall thereof.
Hon. James G Blaine is badly hurt. It hands heartily to assure public tranquility. For this reason, while waving the minor questions of grace and delicacy involved in a defeated candidate's taking such an attitude, at such date's taking such an attitude, at such a moment, those citizens will agree with us, we take it, when we express annoyed us, but without seeming to a moment, those citizens will agree ur hearty sorrow that Mr. Blaine spoke the words he did speak at Augusta.

Let us add, without going into the discussion now, that Mr. Blaine throughout his remarks, and particularly so far as he indulges in auguries of the future, seems to us to overlook one consideration, and a most important one. It is this: That the South, no longer subject to slavery, is rapidly accepting and establishing all those agents of an industrial civilization characterize modern society. It is varying its agriculture, opening mines, building railroads, constructing factories, and, in a word, rendering itself more and more homogeneous with the North. Very soon the same influences and tendencies, which mold opinions must prevail throughout the whole coun The ascendency of a particular class, or of a particular race, which has been a matter of local self-defense, and, as we may say, accidental and exceptional, must give way to the more general influences. Parties must divide there as they do here, and the phrase "a solid South" become a memory of times of transition, and not a permanent distinction .- N. Y. Commercial Advertiser (Rep.).

-Lieutenant Ludovisi, of the Italian army, who slapped and insulted a brother officer, and shot him dead in the duel which ensued, has been tried by courtmartial for the former offense, and condemned to two years' military seclusion and the forfeiture of his commission. The court-martial took no cognizance of the duel; for, while the penal code regards dueling as a crime, though a very venial one, the regulations of the Italian army compel an officer to fight with any one who insults or challenges bim, on pain of expulsion from the army.

-While "the oldest voter" is on parade, Brooklyn puts in ber claim to offset the Susquehanna freeman who counts an even century of life. The poll list of the Seventh Ward bears the name of James Friel, aged 101 years, who has lived in the State fif y-nine years, and in the ward and election disfrict twenty-five years. He lives at No. 446 Park avenue, near Franklin avenue, and does not require a coach to go to the polling place. - Brooklyn Eagle

-Beaver fur will be the fashion this winter. Owing to the great demand the price has advanced ninety per cent. Seal is not as popular as formerly,— Chicago Journal.

THE DAIRY.

—It is said that the development of favor in cheese can be hastened by sub-jecting the cheese to a strong current of If the cheese is kept in too close air during the process of curing it will be likely to be deficient in flavor.—Western Rural.

-Mature dairy cows get twenty pounds of hay of mixed grasses, three pounds of cotton seed meal, three pounds of corn meal and two pounds of wheat bran as a daily ration at the Maine Agricultural College. This is sufficient to keep up a good flow of milk and to cause a considerable gain in flesh.—Boston Globe.

-Warmth makes milk; frost shrinks. Factory men know this. The cow should, therefore, never see a frosty night; should never know there was any bad weather. He formerly gave his cows little attention until calving, but he had learned better. They should not be exposed to the weather at all, whether they are in milk or not .- N. Y.

-After having secured first-class milk, the operation of making gilt-edged butter depends entirely upon the appliances we have, and the skill with which we use them. The most perfect tools and rooms carelessly used, produce only an inferior article; on the other hand, the most faultless skill with faulty convenences cannot make really superior butter. The essential requisites are, pure air, pure water, and some method by which we can control the temperature. -Cleveland Leader.

CLEANLINESS.

Always Important, It is Especially So in and Around the Dairy.

We never remember coming nearer togetting thoroughly out of all patience with a visitor towards whom we knew we ought for family acquaintance sake to retain friendly relations, than when an old farmer once came to visit us on churning day, and persisted in chewing or smoking tobacco continually, and also in holding his tobacco streaked chops over the churn, over the butter-worker and over the packing-boxes, for that Mr. Blaine's spirit is not the spirit worker and over the packing-boxes, for of General Grant at Appomattox; that the purpose of seeing, smelling and tasting the product, that he might return home and tell his women folks how Republican rule; and that patriotic they ought to make butter so that he Democrats, and especially patriotic could get a fancy price for the dairy Southern Democrats, have assured us goods of his own farm. We made that man believe that feed and the care of the cows were of the very first importance, and led him to the stable and circumstances, that they would and turned him over to the hired man, with special instructions to take the gentleman (?) over the entire premises and show and explain everything, if it took all day. We do not believe that a cow is necessarily unclean because she is a cow, nor a stable dirty because it is a stable, nor a farmer filthy because he is a farmer; nor do we believe that milk is such a terribly sensitive substance that there is not one chance in a hundred of its reaching the consumer pure and wholesome from the hands of reasonably careful and neat farmers..

We believe that just as clean milk can be brought from the stable by a man who has milked while wearing clean cowhide shoes and blue denim overalls, as by one dressed in silk stockings and embroidered slippers, yet we like to have a stable so planned and cared for of the public good—is not a good time that one can safely visit it, if need be, to prick and goad popular passion. without the chilf. The "old folks" and the wife knows nothing, but only sees the children had that choice place. The old clay pipe was there brought out by "grandfather." the wife knows nothing, but only sees any time to be the difference of the evening was the breaking of the platform upon which they were dancing. Subsequent investigation revealed the control of the evening was the breaking of the platform upon which they were dancing. Subsequent investigation revealed the control of the control

> We have written this after reading the following letter from a correspondent to the New York Tribune, realize that he was doing anything that could be objected to. We do not expect our friend will see this, or if he should, he will probably think it refers to some one else, as most of us are apt to when our minister preaches pointed sermons, but it ought to be read by every farmer who imagines that tobacco can be mixed into milk or butter in moderate quantities without injuring it for other folks. Of course tobacco chewers who use milk or butter, as food, mix them more or less for their own use, but then they follow their own taste in the matter.

THE PIPE IN THE MILK PAIL. "The virtue of cleanliness grows by experience, by gradual clearing of the mental sight, just as a perfect morality is of slow and continuous growth; as when one climbs a hill his view enlarges as he rises, and when he reaches the summit he perceives with surprise how much was hidden from him before. So when he begins to practise this virtue in the dairy it grows upon him, simply because his mind is fixed upon it. and he sees things which before escaped his notice. Now the stable is generally inexpressibly nasty to sight and scent, but it is wholly unnecessary that it should be so. There are stables in which one might find nothing disagreeable, and in which the air is purer than in many dwelling-houses. A man whose house is not perfectly clean will never have a clean stable, simply because he does-not know what perfect cleanliness

"A neighbor and I have had many a discussion on this point. He says I am cranky, because I asked him once not to smoke his excessively black pipe in my milk-room. The other day he was smoking as he milked one of his cows, and the pipe dropped from his mouth into the full pail. I was there at the time and quietly remarked: 'You will have to strain that milk twice.' 'No more smoking for me about milking,' replied he. 'This fixes it. If so much pipe as that is too bad for anything, less of it must be bad too. I have often thought about it since you asked me not to smoke in your milk-room.' The request was a revelation to him; just as sometimes some great wickedness reveals to a man how bad he has been, and causes a total reformation. And certainty there is wonderful need of reformation in regard to cleanliness in the dairy."—New England Farmer.

-Rhode Island is now the only State with two capitals.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS - KANGA

EN MASQUE.

'Twas at the masquerade we met;' A trembling cloud of fleecy lace Fell 'round a form of fairy grace, And diamonds bound her hair of jet.

Emboldened by the mask I wore I plead of her a single dance; Vict'ry crowned my bold advance; I proudly led her to the floor.

I longed to see her hidden face, And as her lithesome form I held, My heart with wild emotions swelled, I asked her to her mask displace.

She lifted up her queenly head;
With jeweled hand her mask she raised;
I stood and looked, abashed, amazed,
I saw it was—my brother Fred!
—T. Holmes, in Current.

MAJOR JOHN BRINDON.

The Heroic Manner in Which He Won His Bride.

CHAPTER I.

Major John Brindon, member of the Arkansas Historical Society, was requested to read a paper relative to the days of the code within the memory of he may need a physician.'

The Major cheerfully "Sir!" said I, arising. men now living. The Major cheerfully responded in the following:

Arkansas had been a State some ten years when I became one of her citizens. I was a very ambitious young man. Devoted study had failed to win for me a name of any distinction in the East, so, in this wild country, I was demounted on a good horse, I struck out get hurt. for some place to suit my fancy. One evening, when the winter's sun, losing his glare just above the tree tops, sank down like a ball of dull fire, I stopped at it?" a large double log house. The sur-roundings spoke of refinement. The yard was a perfect wilderness of shrubs and flowers, and the fields lying ad- business is to carve rather than to court jacent bore evidences of a fine state of cultivation.

"Get down, sir; get down;" said a polite old gentleman, coming out to the fence. "Here, Abram, take the gentleman's horse. Come in and have "Oh, nothing,

The room into which he ushered me was large and comfortable. The furniture was old-fashioned, and as I held turning to me, "say friend will call o out my hands to the blaze, I wondered how the great old brass andirons had escaped the cannon molder in the early days of the American revolution. My host, I soon learned, was Judge Blake, an eminent jurist of that day. When I told him that I had come to practice law, his face beamed with pleasure.

"Young and ambitious, of course," d he. "Well, I shall not discourage said he. "Well, I shall not discourage you. We have need of youth and am-bition in a country like this. The ability that would often go unrecognized in an older State, many times meets with yourself." brilliant success in a country where oratory has a peculiar charm and where logic, although an audience may be un- of murder." educated, finds an appreciative conviction. Let me introduce my wife and post you as a coward. daughter.'

dle-aged lady and a girl of surprising

"Mr. Brindon will remain over night He will beat you with his fist-beat you with us," said the Judge. "Houses within an inch of your life." are scarce in this section, my dear sir," "That is the way cowards it turning to me. "My wife brings the welcome news that supper is ready—
—welcome news indeed to me, for I

At the table the young lady whom they called Jassamine sat opposite me. I replied.

I had ample opportunity for studying "Yes," he suggested, "and with the her face, at first a pleasure and then a fascination. She would occasionally steal a glance at me, and my eyes, With a blow which he did not expect, falling, would rest on the cold roast of I knocked him down. Jassamine a bear into which my appetite, despite screamed, but by the time the Judge my admiration, was making something of an incision. After supper we sat around the log fire. I found Jassamine to be proud and well educated, though threshing. she did not affect that super-refinement which prompts so many young people to despise their surroundings.

"If you are going to practice law," said the Judge, "I don't know of a better place than this. Our county seat is The letters of recommendation which you have shown me"-which I had shown too, rather proudly—" will sire it, will assist you in locating.

proval.

CHAPTER II.

The village was, indeed, small, but, my office. as the Judge said, there was a future before it. There was evidently not house and jail were log structures, very much alike in appearance, I thought. The business houses were small, and seemed to be filled up with the skins of fused to fight a duel with that desperate animals. I decided to locate. Offices man my life is no longer honorable? were few, but after much persuasion, I found room with the county clerk. A have acted dishonorably, you can not ing an office.

Young man," said the Judge, "if you don't mind the distance, you can board at my house and ride in every

I was delighted, and shook the Judge with a tight grasp of gratitude.

would like the idea of admitting a boarder, and, especially if she would alone in the sitting-room. showed no surprise when I told her. "I hope you have no objections," said I could, confound it.

I, disappointed.
"I? Why should I have. Whatever she told me confidentially that she did father does is right.'

"Don't you get very tired of 'living bere in the woods?"

anywhere. It is the mind rather than the abode that makes life agreeable."

nywhere. It is the mind rather than a abode that makes life agreeable."

"Then," said I. in an attempt at comguise it from myself no longer. I loved pliment, 'life should be agreeable to you for you have more mind-than-

more mind than—"
"Abode?" she immediately suggested.

Finding that I could not finish the sentence as I had intended, I dropped it; and catching up a handful of little nothings, discussed them. While we were talking, a footstep aroused Jassamine, and I fancied she changed color. She went to the door and said "good evening," in a cordial voice. A man perate effort, I said: entered. She introduced him as Dr. Gray. I did not like him. I thought that he rather overdid the work of smiling. Every time Jassamine said a word. he would turn to her and smile. He did not smile at me but two or three times, for I frowned at him. After this he grinned at me in a cold, merciless way. "Have you been here long?" asked of me when Jassamine had left

"Miss Jassamine, I love you!"

Oh, no, how could I make a mis-

"I don't know, but I do know that I

because I thought you were brave and

chivalrous. I suppose if Gray had insulted me you would have refused his

"I would have killed him on the

"Very likely. No, Mr. Brindon, it is

useless to talk to me of love. I can not

marry a man who refuses a challenge."
"How can one so fair be so blood-

'Is there no redemption?"

"Possibly, but I see none."

"It is not blood-thirstiness. It is love

"Perhaps I can yet show you that

"I can hope for nothing until then?"

"You are a curious girl. Good even-

CHAPTER IV.

Late one evening Jassamine and I

were strolling in the woods not far from

her father's house. I had not spoken

to her of love since the time of her re-

fusal. I knew that she would never alter her decision, for I could read de-

termination in every expression of her

"Let us return. We have walked far

"No, let us go to the brow of the hill

I had scarcely finished the remark

when four men sprang from behind an enormous log. Each one wore a mask. Jassamine tremblingly grasped my

"What do you want?" I demanded!"

"We have come after that woman!"

eplied one of the men.
Raising both pistols, I fired in rapid

succession. The rascals fired at me, but luckily their shots took no effect. Jessa-

mine fainted, just as the ruflians closed upon me in a hand-to-hand encounter.

When she regained cousciousness, the

ruffians had gone. She looked up grate-

Ah, delighful moment of victory and

"Your bravery surpasses anything I had

CHAPTER V.

The entire country rang with may

praises. There were no sensational

daily papers in those days, or I would

have indeed been a far-famed hero.

The Judge took me warmly by the hand when I told him how I loved

"You have made a noble fight, my

boy. When you presented those letter

were generous and brave, even though

others thought differently. I have for

sometime known that Jassamine loved

you, but I knew that, with her foolish

deas of chivalry, she would not marry

you after your refusal of the challenge

unless you could do something to re-

Jassamine and I were married with

great ceremony. All of the neighbors were invited. Whole calves were bar-

becued; and, it seemed, whole distill-

eries were turned loose. Shortly after

our marriage, we moved to Little Rock,

then a flourishing town. My business

prospered, and, within five years, I owned a well furnished house.

One day, about six years after our removal to Little Rock, Jasper Patter-

son, with whom I had been intimate

during the days of my courtship, paid

me a visit. I was delighted to see him,

and late at night, he and I sat in the

library, talking over old times, as we

termed the first days of our acquaint-

ance. The lamp was burning low. We

sat by the fire-place. My wife had gone to bed I thought, but I afterwards dis-

covered that she was dozing on the sofa.

"I never saw anything work so well," said Jasper. "You not only se-

"No, not a thing. The boys played their parts well. I was afraid that

Nick Jones would ruin everything, for

after Jassamine fainted, he snorted. He

was so full of laugh that he could hardly run away. I—"

Bip! Something struck me on the head. The room swam. I saw Jasper getting out of the way; I saw my wife

standing near me, and then I sank to

the floor. When I recovered, I was ly

ing on the sofa. Jassamine was bend-

"Oh, don't die," she was saying, "Don't die, for I didn't mean it. I

found the paper weight in my hand and

I threw before I knew it. But it was

"Yes, I know, dear," slipping her hands under my head. "There, now, its all right."

As I lay there in a semi-doze, I thought I heard Jasper lean against the

house and laugh.-Arkansaw Traveler.

gled ashore from vessels in the bay at

San Francisco by means of floats made

picked up by the occupants of row

Journal:

It is alleged that opium is smug-

"Yes," I replied, "but it was because

cruel to treat me that way.'

of recommendation, I knew that ve

said, as we drew near the

ever hoped to see.

Jassamine, and said:

deem yourself.'

thing, has she?'

ing over me."

I loved you,

I kissed her.

"I have judged you hastily," she

and look down on the river.'

drawing a brace of pistols.

"I hope so, but I see no means."

take? How could any one make a mis-

haven't you?"

challenge?

thirsty?"

of chivalry."

am not a coward.

"Nothing.

enough.

take in loving you?'

the room. "Sort of a lawyer, eh?"

"I am a student of the law." "I am a kind of a doctor," said he 'If you ever need my services, call on

"I hope that I shall never need you." "Probably not, but in a country like this a smart chap never knows how soon

"Be seated. Supper is not ready. No, he doesn't know how soon he may need a doctor. Such a peculiar atmos phere in this country," and turning his face full upon me, he grinned like a

possum. "The other day," he continued, "I had to fill a smart young man full of stitches. Lawyer, too, I believe. Kept termined to make a living if nothing foolin' around a knife. Yes, sir, they else. Knowing nothing of the State, I need a doctor every now and then. had no particular point in view, but Don't forget me, sir, in case you should

"Sir, I am not a ruffian." "Oh, no, of course not. The ruffians don't get hurt. Only the smart young men-lawyers, mainly. Strange, isn't

"I do not care to talk to you, sir." "It's only through politeness that I am talking to you. The physician's

I sprang to my feet in a rage. Just then Jassamine entered. "What is the matter, gentlemen!"

"Oh, nothing," replied the doctor. "This young Bacon wants to fight. I have not thought much of the subject, turning to me, "my friend will call on

"For what purpose?" "To make suitable arrangements, my dear Chancellor." "To fight a duel?"

"Yes, to arrange a mild encounter." "I will not accept," I exclaimed. "I am no shot, while you doubtless

"I will give you time to practiceor, perhaps you prefer the sword. The fully, and when I supported her in my choice of weapons, you know, my dear Chief Justice, will be left entirely with Ah, delighful moment of victory and "I will not accept. I was taught to

look upon the code as an arrangement . "Then it will be my painful duty to

laughter."
I arose and bowed to a pleasant midI arose and bowed to a pleasant mid"What will the jurist do?"
"What will the jurist do?" "You are right. It will be a painful "If you refer to me, I can tell you.

> "That is the way cowards fight." "It is the way cowards meet with just punishment."

Jassamine, without excitement stood have, as no doubt has been the case with you, ridden several miles to-day. The day of the case with you, ridden several miles to-day. The day of the case regarding us. "You certainly do not refuse to fight him?" she said, turning to me. "I will fight him in a civilized way,"

weapons of a brute."

I could no longer stand his taunts. and his wife had run into the room, I

CHAPTER III.

I soon learned that the doctor bore the name of a desperate character. He had fought several duels. I expected that he would post me as a coward, and about four miles from here. It is not he did so, but he kept out of my way. much of a village, but its legal business The people, I saw, attached great impertance to what they termed the defense of honor. No matter how promptly a man resented an insult and knocked admit you into the best society. The one from Judge King should be treasured as a precious document. I am he had shown his willingness to burn going to town to-morrow, and if you de- dangerous powder. When any one rere it, will assist you in locating."

I thanked him warmly. I fancied I attempted to laugh it off, but to my Jassamine's eyes rested on me in ap- sorrow I found that it was a serious

matter. "He would have killed me." I said one day to an acquaintance who sat in "Presumably," he replied.

before it. There was evidently not "Well, then, do you suppose I want much of a past behind it. The court- to be killed?" "Of course not, but what is life less it be honorable?"

"Do you mean that since I have re-"The fact that people do think you

boarding-house was the next question. deny."

This was even more difficult than find"I don't believe that Judge Blake thinks so.

"But I warrant you that Miss Jassamine does."

My blood tingled; my face burned.

"Why should she pay any attention to the unfortunate affair?" with a tight grasp of gratitude.

I was anxious to know what Jassamine would think, whether or not she loves her and regards you as a rival."

can not love him?" like the thought of my being that "I don't know. Stranger surmises boarder. That evening I found her have proved to be true. Miss Jassa-Her face mine is rather a peculiar girl. You can not tell by her actions. Once I thought I thought she

"But, good Lord!" I exclaimed, "she

of bladders, which are thrown over-board at night, and which are then not. As I rede home, I tried to recall Jasre in the woods?" samire's looks and expressions since picker "Oh, I suppose we all get tired li and the doctor had challenged me, but com-

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-A well drained farm improves the health of domestic animals that live the girl. As I neared the house I saw upon it .- Albany Journal. her walking along the path toward a large spring that flowed from the foot of the hill. I tied my horse and joined -Railroad Cake: One cup sugar, three

ggs, four tablespoonfuls sweet cream her. I shall never forget the golden one and one-half cups flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half tea-spoonful soda. — American Agricullight of that evening, falling on her hair. I made numerous experiments in trying to work myself to a point where I could suddenly break off and make a declara——TI -There is certainly much pungent

tion of my love, but my tongue was not heat in one of the capsicum peppers of eloquent. My mind was a-fire, but its flues were choked. Finally, with a desthe true variety. One plant will fur nish several families with all the heat necessary for soup, pickles, hot vinegar, ste. - Boston Globe She stopped, looked at me calmly and replied: "You have made a mistake,

-An exchange says that a Kansas farmer who had nine head of sheep, put the money that came to him from the sale of mutton and wool into more sheep. In nine years he had 1,700 sheep, worth \$5,000.

-Some one has found that by condid make a mistake in loving you. Keep away from me. No, you shall not take my hand. I loved you once fining a bull by an open window, where he could see people and what was going on, he was tamed and made tractable, where he had been wild and dangerous. He thinks shutting them in close stables alone is the cause of many animals' ferocity.—San Francisco Chronicle.

> -There is this element in the stock business, says the Farmers' Review, which does not exist in grain growing. It is that the man who produces a choice or fancy grade of beef is paid according to its merits. The same is true of the raising of horses, wool, mutton sheep and, in a less degree, of pork, while the same holds good in horticultural productions.

-Very rich and heavy soils are in most cases inferior to the loamy or gravelly soils for fruit growing. these lighter soils the trees ripen their wood better, grow less rapidly and give better flavored fruit than those grown on very rich soils. Usually the best fruit lands are those which are naturally light, but which are kept up by a judicious system of cultivation and manuring.—Troy Times.

-Bread Pudding: One pint of stale oread, one quart of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of sugar and two eggs. Soak the bread and milk together two hours, then mash fine with the back of the spoon; beat eggs, sugar and salt together, and add to the bread and milk; turn into the pudding-dish and bake in a slow oven for fortyfive minutes. Run a knife or the handle of a spoon down the center of the pudding. If it does not look milky it is done. Cover the top of the pudding with meringue.—Boston Globe.

-Let no one despair of having fresh vegetables daily through the summer who has even a little land and a disposition to till it, for early attention, thorough culture and abundant dressing can hardly fail of rich reward. Good seeds are indispensable, and fall spading important, as it hastens the early spring products several weeks. When the garden is not plowed and planted until nearly June, which often happens in this section, the growth is rapid and returns fair, but the satisfaction of early esculents, when we should most enjoy them, is entirely lost.—N. Y.

TOOLS AND CATTLE A Veteran Observer's Remarks About the

Care and Treatment of Both. In journeying through the Western economy practiced by dairymen as wel

States I have noticed a certain kind of as other farmers, in housing farm implements under the clouds of Heaven. It is a broad shelter, but somehow tools do not last quite as long, so housed, as when put under a shingled roof. The clouds do not always hold water. They leak, and the tools get wet. The parts made of iron and steel rust and become rough and run heavily, and wear out quickly, and the wood-work swells and shrinks, and warps out of place, and soon decays, and the tools are rendered useless.

I have often seen costly machines plows, cultivators, drills, mowers, reap ers, and occasionally a thresher, standing by the side of a barn-yard, or where they were used last, and where they will probably remain till wanted for us again. The Western States and Territories are a great country, and they do business there in a large way. The farmers there are great hands for buying tools, and they must needs have a large place to store them, but their broad, unfenced lots are a little too large. Tools would be better off in snugger quarters and under a tight roof, if it be only of boards. Upon asking the owners of these exposed tools why they do not house them I have sometimes been answered that it costs more for buildings to shelter them than to buy new tools Though such answers may have been sincere, I do not believe they are true. In many of the newly settled localaties, lumber is scarce and high, but tools are also costly. The price of one extra cured a wife, but it made you a hero. Mover would pay for lumber enough Your wife has never suspected any- to shelter all the tools needed for a half section of land for a long series of years, and would save its cost many times over in the preservation of other tools than the mower, to say nothing of loss of time, and trouble and vexation upon finding the exposed implements out of order when wanted for use. For all implements composed wholly or partly of wood with joints in them, hot sunshine and dry winds are nearly as injurious as rain. Clouds may do some good by protecting tools against the sun, but I very much doubt the propriety or necessity of using them to the extent practiced in some parts of the West. I have noticed that the dairymen who shelter their mowers and other valuable tools under the clouds, and stable their cows under the same cover, are always among those who say "dairying does not pay," and who are always having losses in their stock, and a deal of bad luck in other ways. Men who are so oblivious of their own welfare as to suffer heavy losses continually by neglecting to care for their tools, will be neglectful of their interests in other respects as well, and be very sure to be behindhand and always in trouble. On the other hand, there is no better evidence of independence, intelligence, and thrift, than to see farmer's tools and animals all snugly protected against unfavorable weather.

HISTORIC CITIES.

Bird's-Eye View of Some of the Citie Famous in Story and Song.

Alexandria sits demurely by the sea, an Oriental maiden attracted to the andy shore of the Mediteranean to parter her spices, silks, mats, with infidel, concluding to remain there and wander no more.

Jaffa lifts up her head from a rocky cliff, and with one hand salutes the Mediterranean, and with the other welcomes the caravans from Damascus and Jerusalem. Jerusalem is still the child of faith, dwelling where little grows, where there is naturally little trade, or commerce, or manufacturing; drawing her supplies mysteriously from the rock and the skies; yet different races, different religions, different civilizations believe in her and huddle together about her, awaiting something that does not

Jerusalem, sitting alone on the rocky side of Judea, is the sublime child of faith, coming of faith in the past, looking forward to the future by faith.

Damascus is the fair maid issuing from the Abana or Baroda, mysteriously changing its musical waters into olive groves, tropical luxuriance and teeming population, and sitting in queenly robes, with her feet in the sands of the desert of the Hanron, amid mosques and minarets, and robed men, smoking the nargileh on divans, or by playing fountains or cooling streams.

Beirut, standing proudly on a penin-sula-shaped headland on one side of a beautiful crescent bay, is the commercial or moral mistress of Syria, sending the currents of life up the French high-way to Damascus, as the heart sends the blood through the artery to the

Smyrna is the mistress of two ages and civilizations, reposing on a quiet plateau by the sea, welcoming the commerce of the West, guarding the grave of Polycarp and the manners and forms

Constantinople at a distance is the slightest of the cities, but on approaching near you see she wears a mask, and behind that mask you perceive restless-ness, discontent, perfidy and sullen waiting for revolutionary chaos.

Athens is the bride of the cities. She quered the world-and in the other the

Naples, as we approach it by steamer from the south and around the point. rises up out of the sea as a charming. timid apparition shrinking away from Vesuvius, who holds a smoking brand in one hand, shaking it over her head. and yet afraid to go in the other direction, as he thrusts the other hand in his subterranean pocket, touching the secre springs that let off convulsions in Ischia and the regions beyond her. Rome, the attractive, the interesting,

the historic, the hider and the revealed of the secrets of her mother, the "Mis-tress of the World," sitting in a royal way on her seven hills—full as she is of art and history—is nothing else, in form, so much as she is a saint. She is the high priestess in her tent of the cities of the earth. Religion is scrolled upon her buildings, outside and inside, on her streets, on her calendar, on her garments, on her food and manners. I do not know how far this sainthood strikes in, or what it is worth. I speak

the splendors of the past, displaying still a matchless profusion of art treasures, and beguiling those who come un der the influence of her charms through

labyrinths of plastic and painted beauty. Venice, the daughter of commerce sits with her feet in the Adriatic, snuffing the breezes of the sea, browned and weather-beaten and her robes soiled, as she toyed with the gondoliers and water

sprites so long. Paris is the city of sentiment. Not so much of ideas or principles, or even prudence or policy, as sentiment, reigns. The inspiration of her patriotism is the love of glory; of her letters and art, the desire to gratify artificial demands and tastes rather than to exalt humanity; of her efforts in dress and manners, to create and maintain a bland, imperial goddess, Fashion, and compel others to worship at his shrine. Sentiment is the height and depth, length and breadth of the popular feelings. It is curious to note that painters and sculptors in Paris do not rely on the expression of soul, of character, in their works so much as on intrinsic circumstances, sensational attitudes, combinations, adjuncts. If you see a statue of Liberty on a column in a public square, she is represented as standing on tip-toe on one foot, throwing the other far up in the air behind, leaning far forward with a flaming torch in her hand, and her wings spread, as if eager to leave the spot and fly away to the ends of the earth, while your whole thought is absorbed in the figure, and you have no interest in the face. You see no character, no truth, no ideal. You have a sensational display. Yet Paris in her clean robes is attractive and beautiful.—Albany Express.

The Time to Fail.

Grocer, to his shopman; "Pedro, I owe about three thousand francs." "Yes, sir."

"I have two thousand francs in the safe, but the shop is empty; I think it is the right moment to fail.' "That's just what I think."

"But I want a plausible pretext for my creditors. You have plenty of brains; think the matter over to-night and to-morrow morning."

The clerk promised to think it care-

fully over. On entering the shop next morning, the grocer found the safe open, the money gone, and in its place a note, which ran as follows: "I have taken an increased development of the ner-the two thousand francs, and am off to vous system, which is sure to be trans-America. It is the best excuse you can mitted in a greater or less degree, give to your ereditors."—Argonaut. ing to the children of coming genera-

—A man of our acquaintance—in fact ir: was cousin of Colonel McKinr.ey— trank so much chalybeate water for his health that once when in jail for stealing a cow he opened a vein in his arm extracted enough iron from the blood to make a crowbar, with which he broke his way out of prison. - Ashe-L. B. Arnold, in National Live Stock ville (N. C.) Exlavigator.

DYSPEPTIC FARMERS.

How They Disregard the Laws of Health and Bring Suffering Upon Themselves.

A man in fair condition-or a horse. ox, or a dog, for that matter-will live at least forty days without food, and en days without either food or drink; but not three minutes without air. We can skip a meal or two, or even fast a day or two or more, whenever there are indications that we have "got ahead of our digestion and excretion," without the fear of "starving." This one lesson, if fully appreciated by every-body, and acted upon would save thousands of lives every day. It would extend the average age of life by many years. Every one will admit that we eat too much; but few, indeed, have anything like a correct idea as to the degree of excess commonly indulged in everywhere. If we regard this question in its bearing upon, say the farmers, how many, let me ask, in the hundred make any sort of calculation as to how much food is demanded for so much work? How many take one meal less, or less at either regular meal on the day succeeding an idle day, when, perhaps,, by reason of more leisure more has been eaten than on a working day?

Supposing the case of a laboring and well-nourished man—one in a wellbalanced condition; he should eat less when at light work or on half time, and much less whenever he passes a day of entire rest, for less of his bodily tissues have been used, or, perhaps we should say, less of his stored-up nutriment has been consumed, and, therefore, less is required to restore the balance, or, so to speak, make good his vital bank account. In winter, except when working hard in the open air, the farmer should eat less than at any other season of the year. If so working—as in the logging swamp, or when employed in getting out and "working-up" the year's wood—ht will require more in winter than in summer. He will require more; but supposing that he largely events in summer. he largely overeats in summer—tak-ing habitually more than would be best for him? Does he do this? Let me take aside almost anyone in the first dozen farm-houses we enter, and question him a little, say in "having." holds in one hand a broken marble pointing to the ruins of her art in the heroic ages—the art which has cona farm, summer after summer, and know just how to handle my supposititious candidate.

Not only did I observe the prevalence of dyspepsia among farmers and farm hands, but I suffered in my own person from indigestion (dyspepsia), in spite of hard work and out-door air. Beyond question, much of the mischief arises from the time and manner of eating, especially at the most busy season of the year. Farmers work hard at this season and should eat well; but they constantly err in eating when tired, and they resume work directly after eating—two very serious violations of natural law. Again, the farmers' heaviest meal—the mushiest, least chewable, greasiest, and, consequently, least digestible meal and least nourishing meal-is eaten at mid-day, when he is already somewhat tired and very much heated, and when he must imme diately resume his hardest and hottest There is not a single wholesome work. feature in this whole process. The farmer could not treat himself worse, only of color.

Florence, one of the Queens, reposes half-asleep, half-awake, in a beautiful cradle of the Apeninnes, dreaming over the substantial cradle of the Apeninnes of the Apeninnes, dreaming over the substantial cradle of the Apeninnes over the substantial cradle over the su suredly ere, and always harmful, the meal such as it is and taken under the conditions described is even worse. But this is the custom, and it is kept up without any question or thought as to whether it is precisely wrong or not So far as the work and the outdoor air are concerned the farmer's life, in summer, is of the wholesomest sort; and if he would breakfast lightly, lunch at noon more lightly (or better still, lie in the shade for an hour), and then at night, a full hour after quitting work, eat the principal meal of the day, and of plain, natural food, he would be the gainer in every way. If he would treat the pork he raises upon the principle of the wise doctor who will not "take his own pills," he would have less occasion for swallowing pills and potions; and if farmers, not only, but people in general, would make themselves somewhat wise in the matter of health-laws-simple and plain as they are-"So simple and plain, one of the wisest of physicians, "that the people refuse to understand them"—most of the doctors and the -most of the doctors and the druggists would be forced to take to the soil for a livelihood themselves .- C. E. Page, M.D., in N. Y. Tribune.

Oysters for Indigestion.

It is not generally understood as it should be that oysters have medicinal qualities of a high order. They are not only nutritious, but wholesome, especially in cases of indigestion. It is said: "There is no other alimentary substance, not even excepting bread, that does not produce indigestion under certain circumstances; but oysters, never." Oyster juice promotes digestion. By taking oysters daily indiges-tion, supposed to be almost incurable, has been cured; in fact, they are to be regarded as one of the most healthful articles known to man. Invalids who have found all other kinds of food disagree with them frequently discover in the oyster the required ailment. Raw oysters are highly recommended for hoarseness. Many of the leading vocalists use them regularly before concerts and operas, but their strong ast recommendation is the remarkably wholesome influence exerted upon the digestive organs.-Philadelphia Stom.

-One of the effects of our present high pressure style of living is to eause tions an abnormal susceptibility of the nervous system, and rendering them unable to bear with safety those bur-dens of life which, under ordinary circumstances, are not injurious to a wellbalanced mind. Sleep is the rest of the brain, and is never more essential to mental integrity than during the formative period of life .- Dr. W. L. Baker. in Journal of Education.

Simba liw Ha youambo law

te les balled too and willed

W E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

From the Comanche Chieftian we learn that Mr. J. A. Smith is sold his interest in it to Mr. Smith.

New York Witness compiles an election table which shows the following aggregate vote: Cleveland, 4,913 901; Blaine, 4,847,650; Batler, 133,880; St. John 150,633 Cheveland over Blaine, 66,242.

Under the present plundering system, all nations must finally reach the same dead level of general pauperism and exe ptional excessive wealth. The political economy of labor is as yet almost unknown, even to those who claim to be

Every person who has land or even a village for or garden, should take the Fruit Recorder And Cottage Gardener, published by A. M. Purdy, of Palmyra, N. Y., a life long Horticulturist and Floriculturis', and who has' 200 acres land under cultivation. Price of the paper, \$1.00 per year, with a valnable premium. A specimen copy ent free to every applicant, as also his Nursery Catalogue.

If those of ur sub-cribeas who sitti in arrears for their paper would call at he office and pay up or remit by "return mail," they would cont a great favor on us. We do not, of course, need the money, a. it cost's nothing to run a paper in Kansas. Oh, no; we do not need it, but we know where we can loan it for three per cent. a month; so send in your subscriptions at ouce and make us happy.

An important discovery has been made. An old law of the United States-1789-has been discovered to be in force at the present time, which gives the Medical branch of the Army and Navy, for dissection the bodies of all national political paupers, known as detunct officeholders. After they are all "turned . ut" why not "turn them over" sive and not so barbarous as to Saturday afternoon, with Mr M.

that it is the case all over Kansas that the Republican postmasters intend resigning before the 4th of usual festival, and for that purpose next March in favor of weak-kneed the following committees were Democrats so as to have that kind appointed: of Democrats as postmasters in this State when Cleleland takes Arch Miller, James McNee, John the Presidential chair. Gentle- Todd, M. A. Campbell and George men, this scheme will only give Drummond. your successors a short term of office and the pay that you would be getting until their successors are J. W. McWilliams, John McDow-

citizen of that city on his personal property last year and this, as fol. Bills Allowed lows: 1883, thirty-eight cents; 1884, thirteen dollars sixty cents. His year were the same as this year, the property valuation being less this year. Last year the fines assessed by Montagers at its regular year. against the saloons amounted to almost enough to defray the current expenses of the city government; this year no revenue has been derived from this source, although there was no less than the saloons assessed.

P. M. Mitchell, common C. A. Mead, boarding p. E. A. Rurgess, "Cle. Young, County At J. Massey, "Cle. Young County At J. Massey, "Young County At J. Massey, "Youn three was no less liquor sold than formerly. Prohibition fanaticism and high taxes are fast becoming and high taxes are fast becoming Jash synonymous terms .- Newton Democrat

Pshuw! that is nothing; there is a piece of property in this place Base saed at \$15, on which the taxes R.C. are \$64.

GREENBACK PARTY.

Col Sam N. Wood, in the Top- I'M eka State Journal, says of the future of this party: We have been asked C C Evans, Poor Overs what would be the future of the Greenback party. We are of the Risha Mitchell, board. opinion that it has no future; that J L Jackson, its mission has been performed' its mission has been performed' a great educator, all will admit. But Butler has not polled as

The Chase County Courset, many votes as Weaver did tour JH Rice & Sons, blank book Topeka Lithograph Co., pr years ago. In Kansas, with all Official Paper of Chase County. our increase of population, the Greenback vote has falleu off at least thirty per cent. 'The fact is, many became discouraged, and resolved to have a change, and WH Spencer, Constable, BA Kinne, Dist. Crt. Clerk's went squarely into the Democratic J W Griffs, Sheriff, B Hunt, J. of P., the sole proprietor of that paper party. The result of the election now, Mr. R. M. Watson having two years ago indicated that this must be the result. This year thousands of Greenbackers voted the Democratic ticket. In this State from ten to twelve thousand voted for the re-election of Governor Glick. In Chase county, where Weaver polled almost 500 votes in 1880 Butler has but little over 100. It must be plain to every Greenbacker that this ends the party in this State, if not in the Nation. In this State there is really no difference between a Greeubacker and a Democrat. a dimonopolists. - San Francisco They believe the same. Cleveland has been elected President and the control of the Government has passed into the hands of the Demecrats. The country is hop. ing for much from this change. We think the Greenbackers should take their position inside of this party and help to shape its course. If they fail it will be time enough to organize a new party, but it will not be the Greenback party; its mission is performed, its work is done, and it is of the past. It has no future as a distinct party. J S Petford viewer on same road.... It is the mission of the Democratic party to wipe out the national debt, and that annihilates the national eystem, and the greenback becomes our untional money.

Jefferson said: "Bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the people to who it belongs." Andrew Jacksou' said: G C Millar juror "It congress has power to make paper money it must be exercised by congress and not delegated to corporations." The Democratic party will stand on the platform of Jefferson and Jackson, and the national banks must go, and all our money whether gold, silver or paper must be issued by the UW Jones, gevernment and made a full legal tender.

THE BURNS CLUB.

Pursuant to announcement the Burns Club mot in the office of -it certainly would be less expen- the Hon. J. W. McWilliams last ship them up Salt River to be A, Campbell, President, in the cremated and then have a Dem. chair, and elected the following of ocratic north-wester to blow their ficer for the ensuing year: M. A. ashes to Alaska to sprout and veg. Campbell, Pres.; Vice-Pres., Jas. J. Kinne, Dist. Cleak's fees...

falls on Sunday, it was resolved to Aar celebrate that occasion on Monday night, January 26, 1884, with the

On Arrangement and Finance-

On Programme-W. A. Morgan, Matt. McDonald, Hugh Jackson, DM Lansbu

County Con

by the Boa		Lot
missioners		J to
statement of	the ac-	JM
Board of Count in sessions held 15, November 7,	Octo	M D K J
o. to pauper	18 00	re
tty's salary	17 15 32 00 100 00	S C
on W P Evans	273 00	EA
n same road	2 00	WR
: :	1 50 1 50 1 80	wm wm
n McDowall on	20 00	SA
Heck for paint.	7 00	J L C
Campbell for	14 87	E C C
bridge sign Campbell for Treas'. salary co. map, etc.	378 06 52 71	M D tur
or's fees uper 's salary	89 82 130 00 47 00	Sam'
cards		J A Aaro
xaminer	8 00 6 00	Jame F Be
eer and Asses-	9 30	Wm :
Erichson road.	12 00 2 00	Mrs (
ng pauper	22 70 12 50 26 00	Ch. I. J. for th
blanks	62 17	for the

Austin, viewer on Perry road. J S Petford rd. lum, marker haft, viewer on same road..... Cabe, "A B Palmer rd

illingslæ, McCabe, viewer on J.F. Kirk " W H Lewis, viewer on Wm Stewart

etate, and bring on "another rebellion."

McNee; Treasurer, Arch Miller;
Secretary, Thos. Frew.

As Robert Burns' next birthday

As Robert Burns' next birthday

falls on Sunday it was resolved. road.

B McCabe, viewer on same road.

M L McGirr, chman "
Geo Yeager,jr."

Mike Quina, marker "
D J Hayward, damages on Keeley rd.
J Hayward, damages on Keeley rd.
J Hayward, gudge of election and returning poll-books

F V Alvord, judge of election......
Adam Tilton,
P B McCabe, clerk "
C T Evans."

getting until their successors are appointed, and you would do well to make haste slowly in this matter, as you yourselves only and not the Democratic party, will be the losers thereby.

One of the results of our pernicious prohibitory liquor law is being enjoyed (?) by the citizens of Halstend. As an example we give the amount of taxes paid by a citizen of that city on his personal property last year and this as fol.

Matt. McDonald, Hugh Jackson,
J. W. McWilliams, John McDowall, Alexander McKenzie and John Madden.

On Invitations—W. E. Timmons,
Thomas Frew, Robt. Brash, Neil Campbell and P. B. McCabe.

The Committees are to meet at the office of Mr. McWilliams, next Saturday, Dec. 20, at 1.30 o'clock, p. m.

Bills Allewed by the Board of the property last year and this as fol.

Bills Allewed by the Board of the committees are to the committees are to meet at the office of Mr. McWilliams, next Saturday, Dec. 20, at 1.30 o'clock, p. m.

Bills Allewed by the Board of the committees are to meet at the office of Mr. McWilliams, next Saturday, Dec. 20, at 1.30 o'clock, p. m.

Bills Allewed by the Board of the committees are to meet at the office of Mr. McWilliams, next Saturday, Dec. 20, at 1.30 o'clock, p. m.

Bills Allewed by the Board of the committees are to meet at the office of Mr. McWilliams, next Saturday, Dec. 20, at 1.30 o'clock, p. m.

Bills Allewed by the Board of the committees are to meet at the office of Mr. McWilliams, next Saturday, Dec. 20, at 1.30 o'clock, p. m.

Bills Allewed by the Board of the committees are to meet at the office of Mr. McWilliams, next Saturday, Dec. 20, at 1.30 o'clock, p. m.

Bills Allewed by the Board of the committees are to meet at the committee

Tominson,
es Reynolds,
uraing poll-books...
Umbarger, judge of election.... lunnewell, clerk and re-

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC.

M. A. CAMPBELL, DEALER IN

WALTER A. WOOD

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

STEEL GOODS!

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS.

HOES, RAKES & HANDLES. Carries an exceilent stock of

Agricultural Implements.

Consisting of Breaking and Stir. ring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows. Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent F for the well-known Wood Mowing Machine,

Glidden Fence Wire. Cearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt. - Nearly all other Mowers Lave the Gearing exposed. Sole agent for this celebrated wire. the best now in use.

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

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.



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

Weight, 558 Pounds.-From 40 to 100 ounds lighter than any other Two-Horse Mower. Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1-2 In.-Height of Driving Wheels 3i In-Wheel at each end of Fingerand best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes Bar, - Most other Mowers have but or

> Draft from the Frame direct, Whif-fletrees under the Pole, Most other Mowers have the Whifeletrees on top of the Pole howers have the Whistetrees on top of the Po.e, and push the Bar instead of pulling it. Bearings made of Best Composi-ion Metal, easily replaced.—All other lowers use either Babbit metal or simply cast

A COMPLETE TINSHOP. Left-Hand Drive-Wheel. - Some manuweight is largely on the right chasers should avoid such ma Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron .-

Machine Perfectly Balanced on COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS, A Beauty in Design and Finish.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP



Harness, Saddles, Blankets. OF ALL KINDS. Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal

Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORPMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES

KUHL'S COAL YARD.

ANTHRACITE

CANON CITY

COAL.

COAL.

OSAGE CITY

SCRANTON

COAL.

COAL.

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

FULL WEIGHT AND LOW PRICES IS MY MOTTO.

I have my own team and there will be no delay in delivering.

The State of Kansas to William Wines, Granville M. Ballord, Mahala Pickerell and John W. Ground
You, and each of you, are hereby notified that you have been sued by F. W. Dunton in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, and that the petetition in stid cause is sided in the above-mentioned Court, and that the parties to said action are the said F. W. Dunton, p'aintiff, and you, all of the above-named persons, are the defendents and all the defendants thereto, and you must answer said petition filed by said plaintiff, on or before the second day of March. A. D. 1885, or the said petition will be inken as true and judgment be rendered against you, and each of you accordingly; viz.: quieting and octerming plaintiff's title to the following described lands in chase county, Kansas, to-wit; The whole of section twelve in township twenty-two, tange muse.

JO. OLLINGER, Central Barber Shop,

Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

Trade Mark. MURRAY'S SPE- Trade Mark.

Kansas, Ss.

County, Massey, County Clerk within and connity and State aforesaid, do hereby that the above and foregoing exhibit, true and complete statement of all is allowed by the Board of Chase Commissioners at its sessions held ref., 1, 8, 9, 13, 14 and 15, 1894, and No.

T, 1884.

County Clerk.

And receive free, a costly statement of all index of the money right away than anything else in this world. Allofetithersex, etc., sent free. Forumes will be made by thing else in this world. Allofetithersex, etc., sent free. Forumes will be made by those who give their whole time to the to fortune opens before the werkers, absolutely sure. At once address True & co., Augusta, Maine.

Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Porting 1, 1894, and No., Augusta, Maine.

LEGAL NOTICE. STEARNS BROS MEAT MARKET.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,

Always Has on Hand

FRERH & SALT MEATS, BOLDGNA SAUSAGE. ETC.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

SALTED AND DRY HIDES.

Presidents of the U.S., the Presidents of the U.S., the largest, hand-onest, best book ever sold or less than twice our price. The lastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All inteligent people wantit. Any one can become a successful agent, Terms free. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine jan1-ly

Before Taking, organs of both After Taking, saxes. Price one package, \$1: six for \$5. by mail free of postage, \$1: six for \$5. by mail free of postage, \$0: south and the proprietors, The Murray Medicine Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Before Taking, organs of both After Taking, saxes. Price one package, \$1: six for \$5. by mail free of postage, \$1: six for \$5. by mail free

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. ADOLPHUS W. HARRIS.

Attorney - at - Law, STRONG CITY, RANSAS,

Will practice in all the Courts.

THOS. H. GRISHAM ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-

MADDEN BROS ..

Attorneys - at - Law,

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

C. N. STERRY. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in theseveral courts of Lyon

ase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag inties in the State of Kansas; in the Su reme Court of the State, and in the Fed CHAS. H. CARSWELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge mch29-tf

JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

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

SANDERS & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW' STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office in Independent buildings. MISCELLANEOUS. WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! WHO WANTS WATER J. B. BYRNES

GIANT WELL DRILL Nine Inch Bore,

Largest III the Guarantees His Work

To Give Satisfaction; TERMS REASONABLE. WELLS PUT DOWN

ON SHORT NOTICE. COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR

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

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

Patterson, Jos, P. Hail.
It will cost you nothing to give me a trial. E. COOLEY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANBAS.

OSAGE MILLS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor. CUSTOM WORK .

SOLICITED. MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR-WHEAT AND CORN.

Manufactures "GILT EDGE"

-AND-"THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE,"

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop ALWAYS ON HAND.

Osage Mills,near Elordale, Chase co., Kas. J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchi-Topeka suc Senta Fe Railroad lands I lands and stock ranches. Well wa-d. Improved terms for sale. Lands t improvement or speculation always reals. For or the reatment and fair alter guarantes. Call on or address J. McWilliams, et

COTTONWOOD PALLS, KANSAS

The Chase County Courant. COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS.,

THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1884.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prob "Yo fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let the chips fall where the

Terms-pervear, \$1.50 cash in advance; atter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six menths, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

lin. |2 in. | 3 in. | 5 in. | 4 col. |1 co. Local notices, 10 cents a line for the first in crion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequen-psertion; double price for black letter; or for tems under the head of "Local Short Stops."



EAST. PASS.MAIL.EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T Elmanle . . 18 38 10 36 10 33 1 42 8 65 6 1 . 10 52 10 54 11 04 2 11 8 36 6 5 WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T.FR'T FR'I FR'T

Pin am pin am am am am Safford... 4 33 5 17 9 10 7 57 2 41 5 16 8 17 org... 4 53 5 26 9 45 8 24 2 45 6 06 Elmdale... 5 07 5 43 10 21 9 63 2 13 7 50 Cleme at 5 26 5 59 10 56 9 34 3 43 8 24 12 6 0 ar Pt... 5 36 6 10 11 17 9 15 4 14 9 07 Thunder Bolt' passes strong City. going east, at 11:22 o'clock, p. w., stopping at moother station in the county. This tr in carries the day mail.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS. W Glick Lientemet Covernor ... James Smith Tressurer San T Howe Sup't of Public Instruction ... Il C Speer Charl Justices Sup. Court, { D J Brewer, D M Valentine Congressman, 3d Dist. COUNTY OFFICERS. Miller

County Commissioners ... C. C. Whitson.
J. J. Massey. A. P. Gandy S. P. Young lect for of Deeds.... lought Attorney.... bert District Court... F. B. Hunt. CITY OFFICERS. Whitson.

lonce Judge Wm. II, Spencer. [J. W. Stone. J. M. Kerr.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. N.
Joyason, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10

s, a. m., every Sabbath; morning Service, at 11 o'clock, every slabath; morning service, at 11 o'clock, every slabath devening at 8 o'clock.

M. E. Onuren South, Rev. R. M. Benton, Paster; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Foxcreek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; speond Sunday, at Covne branch, at 11, a. m.; third Sunday, at the Harri-school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11, a. m.; fourth Sunday, at the Harri-school-house, on Diamond creek, at 11, a. m.; fourth Sunday, at e. m : fourth Sunday, at

Strong City, at 11. a.m.

Strong City, at 11. a.m.

Catholic—At Strong City—Rev. Guido
Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every
Sunday and holyday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, A.M.

Bapust—At Etrong City—Rev. Wareham, Pastor; Covenant and business meeting on Eaturday before the first Sunday in

each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a m. and 7:30 p. m., the Sunday-school, at 9:30 ev-

Masonic — Zeredath Lodge No. 50 Masonic — Zeredath Masonic — Zeredath

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents

Subscribe for the Courant. One more week and then Christ-

Our merchants are getting ready for the holidays. Next Monday will be the short-

est day of this year. It turned very cold Monday

night and has been cold ever since. Mr. C. I. Maule, of Strong City,

has an ugly rising on his left hand. Mr. Geo. W. Jackson, near Matfield Green, is putting up a stone

Miss Fanny Born, of Emporia, was visiting at Mr. J. N. Nye's last

Messrs. J. B. Byrnes and C. W. Jones were down to Emporia, last

Mr. E. M. Blacksbere, of Elm

o gone to New York State to spend ples Illustrated and Descriptive F. Baurle's. He say's: "Come, in the bakery line, and is now

New Orleans.

Fork, a son.

Born, December 3, 1884, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Howser, on South Fork, a daughter.

Mrs. Dave Freeborn, of Topeka visited friends and relatives in this

county, last week. Born, December 5, 1884, at Mat-

field Green, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bocook, a daughter. Messrs. Jake Mann and E. A.

Bruner have purchased the mest market of Mr. J. F. Kelley.

The Masonic Lodge of this city cember 19th, at 7:30, p. m.

Mr. L. B. Breese has been appointed postmaster at Elmdale in place of Dr. Johnson resigned.

Miss Mary S. Watson, of Fox reck, has returned from her vi-it in Mi-souri, much improved in

The 31 quarterly meeting of the U. B. Courch will be held at the sharps Creek school house, Dec. 20 and 21.

Died, in this city, on Saturday, December 13, 1884, Charles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Aldrich, iged 1 year and 2 months.

Frank, the 9-year old son of week, dislocating his right arm.

Mr. Will. H. Moore, of Strong. week, where he has an interest in E P McCabe the hardware and lumber business.

> The twenty-fifth session of the Stato Teachers' Association will meet in the Senate Chamder, Topeka, December 29,30 and 31,1884.

Mr. R. F. Laffoon and brother, of Strong City, went to Comanche county, last week, to look after their landed and mercantile interests there.

Mr. Stewart Housel, of Tazewell councy, Illinois, has moved to this general, limiting the time to Jancounty, bringing with him a car uary 1st, 1885 The circular with load each of fine horses, fine cattle full explanations will be sent free and farming utensils.

If the ladies of this city and of Strong, who contemplate keeping Minneapolis Minn. open house on New Year's day will leave their names at this office, we will be pleased to publish them.

Judge A. W. Harris, of Strong City, left, last week, for the World's Fair at New Orleans. On his way there he will stop at Vicksburg, Miss., and spend a few days with his little daughter.

Mr. E. Cooley sold Mr. L. H. Knights of Honor.—Falls Lodge, No. 747, 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

> In the Christmas entertainment adopted by the Congregational Sunday-school there will be a representation of a model family a half century ago, at the Christmas service. All are most cordially invited to attend and bring presents for their friends.

We have made arrangements and Home, a 50-cent, monthly pa per, free for one year to all of our subscribers who pay up all arrearages and one year in advance, and to new subscribers to the Courant, who pay for one year in advance. This arrangement will only hold good until December 31, 1884.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year by Falls Lodge 747 K. of II., at their meeting Tuesday night: J. M. Tuttle, Past Dictator; W. A. Morgan, Die tator; Geo. George, Vice-Dictator; C. M. Baldwin, Asst. Dictator; H. P. Brockett, Reporter; J. P. Kuhl, F. Reporter; W. L. Cazaly, Treas.; Wm. Forney, Chap; M. M. Kuhl,

Born, December 3, 1884, to Mr. is a very large and handsome and Mrs. J. F. Kirk, of South book. The maps are all large, and besides those of all the toreign countries, it contains a map of each of the States and Territories and best of all for this people it will contain a full-page map of Chase county. In connection with the various maps, statistics, and many full page illustrations, there is a full and comprehensive description of the different Count. ries, Kingdoms, States and Territories represented, detailing their history, showing their variations of soil and climate, describing their local products, their commercial will elect officers on Friday, De- advantages, their social conditions, their educational standing, their religions and torms of government, their population, habits of people, etc. All this descriptive matter has been compiled with the most thorough and careful study, from the latest and most authentic sources of information, brought down to the present time. The book is far better than much higher priced books of the same kind.

HOW ONE WOMAN EARNED A It is not every day that a lady can earn a tine gold watch in six days, and attend to her household duties besides, but we know of one lady who did, and how others may Day Marshal H. A. Chamberlain, do it too, if they begin now. In of Strong, fell from fence, lart September, a clergyman's wife, Mrs. Rev. J. A. Brown, Pittsburg, Wi-, wrote to a popular sudscriptmade a visit to Quenuem, last ion-book house, (Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.), that she needed a gold watch and wanted to earn it by selling their useful books, the value of which she knew. They replied making her

> watch in so short a time, and the watch was so haudsome that many who saw it and learned how it was earned, wanted to earn one too To answer the flood of corre spondence, the publishers printed a circular, and now make the offer to any address on application to Buckeye Publishing Company,

a special offer, and she earned the

DISTRICT COURT.

L. HOUK, JUDGE.

The District Court of this couny has disposed of the following cases since our last report:

Geo. W. Holsinger vs. Chas. Hancock, ejectment; dismissed prices. without prejudice.

Elijah Moore et al. vs. Daniel W. Eastman et al., quot title; decree M. A. Campbell's.

Stephen O'Donnel vs. A, T. & S. defendant.

L. Martin & Co. vs. I. B. Vail City. et al.; default.

my1-tf

State VH. George Balch, Texas do a limited practice; and will be cattle case; verdict, not guilty. his drug store.

PATENTS CRANTED.

The following patents were wholesale point, at least in the granted to citizens of Kansas, during week ending December 9, 1884, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 34 F Street, Washington, D. C.: M. O. Dolson, El Dorado, adding machine.

TAKE NOTICE! W. Peck, at Cedar Point, has a good supply of best Osage shaft, Scranton Pennsylvania antracite air, building paper, etc.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Boots and shoes at Breeze's. Tinware at Ferry & Watson's. Everything at Ferry & Watson's. Go and get one or more. Meals 25 cents, at P. Hubberd's. Good goods and bottom prices at Breese's

First-class organs at E. Cooley' for \$50 cash. The very best grades of flour at

Ferry & Watson's. Go to Howard's mill if you want o get the best of flour.

The celebrated Walker boot, at S. Doolittle & Son's. You can do better at Ferry &

Watson's than anywhere else.

HEALTH AND HOME." Washington, D. C.

Sworn Circulation, 70,000. EDITED BY .W H. HALE, M. D.

This is a large eight page, forty column, monthly paper, and is devoted to everything pertaining to Health and Home, Marriage, Social Science, Domestic Medicine, Science, Literature, Art, Economy, Cookery, Hints on Health, Dietetics, and every realm of Modern Science that tends to improve health, prevent disease, purify morals, and make

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 CENTS A YEAR.

Address-

DR. W. H. HALE,

Health and Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SETH J. EVANS,



PROMT ATTENTION Good Rigs at

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

ABIN JOHNSON.

JOHNSON & THOMAS,

DEALERS IN

STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE, NAILS,

Barbed Wire, Buggies, Wagons, Agricultural Implements, And SPORTING GOODS.

AGENTS for the Celebrated Columbus & Abbott Buggies, Olds & Schuttler Wagons, Pearl Corn Shellers, Butord Plows, Farmers' Friend Corn Planters, and Bakewell Vapor Stoves.

OUR STOCK IS NEW.

Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

OHNSON & THOMAS

East side of BROAD WAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

Ferry & Watson extend a general invitation to everybody to call

and buy goods at their reduced A car load of Studebaker's wagone and buggies just received at

Fresh goods all the time at the store of Breese, the grocer.

A car load of new improved F. R. R., damages; verdict for Bain wagons just received at Hil. pennies is to go to Breese's, where debrand Bros. & Jones, Strong

Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to found, at all unimployed times, at

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

the purest quality, at Ferry & or at J. B. Davis's, on Buck creek.

Watson's. They keep only the li you wish to buy anything in very best and can not be under-

Ferry & Watson have received whereby we can furnish Health and Blosburg sinking coals, at the selling more goods and are premy house in the county.

Coffins at Ferry & Watson's.

All kinds of stoves at Johnson t Thomas's and they will be sold

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 of dry goods at Breese's. A complete stock of fresh gro-

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

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

Go to Ferry & Watson's to make your purchases. They have a large and complete stock and are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition. Call and see them, and they will guaranteto please you both as to quality

"A penny saved is a penny earned;" and the way to saye you: you can always get fresh, staple and fancy groceries.

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, Wanted, to trade a new \$45 branded with "C" on right hip and sewing machine for a fresh milk shoulder. Whoever will tell me eow and calf, or for one "coming where she can be found or recovin." Apply at this office. octatf ered will be suitably rewarded. In-Groceries, staple and fancy of formation can be left at this office

If you wish to buy anything in the line of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps queensware, crockery, or anything their fall and winter stock, and are usually kept in stock by a firstclass general merchandise store, lowest prices; also, lime, brick, pared to give better bargains than call on the old reliable firm of Ferry & Watson, who will sell you Euro goods cheaper than anybody.

Doolittle & Son have the best and cheapest of boots and shoes to be found in this market; also, a full as cheap as dirt, if not cheaper. line of furnishing goods, notions dollars any easier than by saving them; and the best way to save dollars is to buy your goods of Doolittle & Son.

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

LEGAL NOTICE

Mr. E. M. Bracksbere, of Elm dale, was down to Emporia. Saturday.

Miss Hattle Orr, of Florence, was visiting at Mrs. E. A. Kinne's last week.

Mrs. H. J. White, of Bazaar, has gone to New York State to spend the winter.

Mr. S. F. Jones and family intend to attend the World's Fair at New Orleans.

Wm. Forcey, Chap; M. M. Kuhl, Guardian; J.W. Watson's than anywhere else.

A car load of Moline wagons just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's.

A car load of Glidden fonce wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's.

A car load of Glidden fonce wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's.

A car load of Glidden fonce wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's.

A car load of Glidden fonce wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's.

A car load of Glidden fonce wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's.

A car load of Glidden fonce wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's.

A car load of Glidden fonce wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's.

A car load of Glidden fonce wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's.

A car load of Glidden fonce wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's.

A car load of Glidden fonce wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's.

A car load of Glidden fonce wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's.

A car load of Glidden fonce wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's.

A car load of Glidden fonce wire just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's.

The State of Kansas to Margaret A. Tavlov, william B. Pierce and the Rubber components on the bust received at M. A. Campbell's.

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's.

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's.

The best flour of all kinds, at E.

F. Bauerle bakes everything in t

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, W. D.

Office and room, east side of Broadway, south of the bridge,

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS.

W.P. PUCH. M. D. Physician & Surgeon,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS

A. W. CONAWAY.

Physician & Surgeon,

Residence and office a built name north of Toledo.

L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office in McIntire's drug stare, resid opposite the post-office.

DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST.

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS, Having permanently located is Strong City, Kansas, will beleaster practice his protession in all its branches and its ved

MISCELLANEOUS. TOPEKA DAILY JOURNAL

75 ets a Month, Marled.

KANSAS STATE JOURNAL

\$1.50 a Year

Published by the Journal Co.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

LE GRAND BYINGTON, EDITOR

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year: 224 pages, 81 x 111 inches, with over 3,800 illustrations a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices direct to cons personal or family use.
Tells how to order, and gives exact eat, wear, or with. These the markets of the

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

opy Free to any address

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL

Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas HELP WANTED .- Females.

LEWIS SCHIELE & Co., 890 Broadway, New York. DO YOU KNOW

and groceries. A dollar saved is a LORILLARD'S CLIMAX dollar made; and you can't make



YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

EMILY JANE.

Oh! Christmas time is coming again, And what shall I buy for Emily Jane? O Emily Jane, my love so true, Now what upon earth shall I buy for you? My Emily Jane, my doll so dear, I've loved you now for many a year, And still while there's anything left of you, My Emily Jane, I'll love you true.

My Emily Jane has lost her head. And has a potato tied on instead.
A hole for an eye and a lump for a nose:
It really looks better than you would sup

pose.
My Emily Jane has lost her arms.
The half of one leg's the extent of her charms
But still, while there's anything left of you,
My Emily Jane, I'll love you true.

And now, shall I bring you a new head, Or shall I bring you a leg instead? Or will you have arms, to hug me tight, When naughty 'Lizabeth calls you a fright? Or I'll buy you a dress of satin so fine, Mong all the dolls to shimmer and shine; For oh! while there's anything left of you, My Emily Jane, I'll love you true!

Mamma says: "Keep all your pennies, Sue, And I'll buy you a doll all whole and new." But better I love my dear old doll, With her one half-leg and potato-poll. "The potato will rot and the leg may fall?" Well, then I shall treasure the sawdust, that all!

all!
For while there is anything left of you,
My Emily Jane, I'll love you true!
-Laura E. Richards, in Youth's Companion.

TELLING LIES.

The Many Ways of Saying What Is Not

Of course none of my children ever stoop so low as to tell an out and out lie. It is only cowards and unprincipled people who do. But there are other ways of saying what isn't so than an out and out lie with the tongue, Some children tell a he without ever opening their lips. For instance, mamma goes into the pantry and finds the cake nibbled; she says to Mary, the cook, in the presence of Charlie, the one who is the culprit, "there must be a mouse in the pantry, the cake is nibbled. Charlie laughs in his sleeve and goes out whistling, thinking that he could catch the mouse for them if he wanted to. Now, Charlie has told a lie just as much as though mamma bad asked him a direct question and he had denied it. Then there is what is called prevarication, which is an evasion of the truth, a dodging of the question with and vexed that they should buy of any intent to give a wrong impression by leading off in another direction. Equivocation is another form of falsehood, by using words of a double meaning, which can be claimed as truth al- pints he had sold them. though they are meant to deceive. Then there is a white lie, a half-andhalf truth, and something which I'm afraid a good many children are given to speaking, and, my dears, this may be the very worst kind of a lie, for a right up and down lie can be met and believe they will ever buy of you again, killed, but a white lie is not so easily Sam. They said you must be a careless dealt with, and often leads to a great deal of trouble. As you grow older, dears, you will understand better the lying that I have called prevarication and equivocation; but now you can all be truthful both in word and act.

They never did buy of Sam again. He had the pain and mortification of seeing them stop very frequently at Joe's stand, but they always passed his own without even a glance. And the Always stick closely to the truth, never mind if it does place you in disgrace; if you have done a naughty thing own it up and take the consequences bravely, determining never to do the wrong act and a corresponding increase in the inagain, but never be coward enough to come of his rival. And almost every deny it. Always speak the truth and day he heard from Joe some remark every one will honor and respect you. which had been made about the poor You know the good book says: "A liar is an abomination to the Lord." Grandma hasn't time to say all she burnt nuts once he must sell them all would like on this subject, but here is the time, and consequently avoided his something that will tell you how a lie grew and what became of it:

First, somebody told it Then the room couldn't hold it, So the busy tongues rolled it Till they got it outside; When the crowd came across it, It never once lost it, But tossed it, and tossed it

Till it grew long and wide. From a very small lie, sir, It grew deep and high, sir, Till it reached to the sky, sir, And frightened the moon: For she hid her sweet face, sir, In a veil of cloud lace, sir,
At the dreadful disgrace, sir,
That had happened at noon.

This lie brought forth others, Dark sisters and brothers, And fathers and mothers— A terrible crew; And while headlong they hurried, The people they flurried. And troubled and worried, As lies always do

And so, evil-boded, Th's monstrous LIE goaded, This monstrous LIE goaded,
Till at last it exploded
In smoke and in shame:
While from mud and from mire
The pieces flew higher,
And hit the sad liar,
And killed his good name!

Christian a

POOR ECONOMY.

How Fair Dealing Proved to Be the Best Policy in the End.

Joe Willett and Sam Day kept rival peanut stands on opposite corners of a busy city street, but this did not prevent their being very good friends. They usually walked home together when the labors of the day were over, and one never had anything particularly nice for lunch that he did not run across the street to share it with the other. But there was a good deal of difference in the character of the two boys, for while Joe was always frank and honest in everything he said and did, Sam was inclined to be a little mean and underhanded He didn't believe that honesty was always the best policy, and he used to tell Joe so very often.

One day, when Sam had just filled his roaster full of raw peanuts, he was startled by a sudden burst of lond music, and looking down the street he saw a procession coming, headed by a brass band, the members of which were dressed in white and blue. Behind the chariot came elephants, ponies, cages of wild beants, camels, and men and women fantastically dressed and riding

gayly caparisoned steeds.
"The circus! the circus!" cried Sam, and immediately forgot all about the peanuts in the roaster. He kept turning the crank it is true, but he did it mechanically, and his whole attention was on the procession.

When the last cage of animals had brown. Sam's face grew very long as he opened the roaster, and for a few

He ran across the street to tell Joe about it, and found that Joe had been equally careless. He, too had a roaster full of burnt nuts.

"What you goin' to do with 'em?" asked Sam. "Throw 'em away, of course," answered Joe.

"I can't afford to throw 'em away," said Sam. "And I can't afford to keep 'em,'

said Joe, "it would be poor economy, in my opinion. Besides, it wouldn't be right. People want the worth of their money and they ought to have it. "Do as you like, of course," said Sam, "but I advise you to mix good and bad together. That's what I'm

goin' to do. In that way you won't lose anything, and you'll get rid of 'em all. Joe shook his head, and proceeded to throw the burnt nuts into the street, while Sam ran back to his stand to wait on a little girl who had paused before it

and was looking around for him.

"Wait a minute, sissy," he said, and he emptied the roaster of burnt nuts into the big wooden tray, and mixed them thoroughly with the good ones. Then he measured out a pint for the

little girl. "Some of 'em is burnt," she said, as she handed him five pennies. "I can't eat the burnt ones," and she looked yery doubtfully into the brown paper

bag. "Use 'em for coffee, then," said Sam. laughing.

There were a great many people on the street who had come out to see the procession, and Sam had all the custom he could attend to. By noon he had disposed of more than half his stock, and when night came the big wooder tray was entirely empty.
"That was a splendid idea of mine,"

he said to Joe, as they walked home together.

"You mean your idea of mixing the nuts, I suppose," said Joe. "Did you sell 'em all?' "Every one," answered Sam. "You

were foolish to throw yours away." The next morning Sam saw two ladies, to whom he had sold two quarts of nuts the previous day, stop at Joe's one but himself. And it seemed to him that they talked longer to Joe than was really necessary. When they went away at last he ran over to ask Joe how many

"They dida't stop at pints," said Joe; "they took three quarts. They said they threw away all those they bought of you yesterday, for there were so many burnt ones among 'em that they got out of all patience. I don't roaster."

They never did buy of Sam again. He had the pain and mortification of quality of the stock he kept. People took it for granted that because he sold burnt nuts once he must sell them all

stand. And Sam was thus forced to the conclusion that Joe had been right in thinking that "splendid idea" was poor economy.-Florence Hallowell, in Congregationalist.

COLORED GLASS.

The Combination of Agents by Which Many Shades of Glass Are Made.

With people who are not acquainted with the facts, it is a matter frequently of great curiosity how glass is colored. The principal factor in the coloring of glass is the oxide of different metals. Finest red and very deep pink are colored only by per chloride of gold; blue by oxide of cobalt, deutoxide of copper. per chloride of gold; yellow by oxide of silver, oxide of antimony, protoxide of iron, ferrus oxide of manganese, carbon. protoxide of copper; green, deutoxide of copper, deutoxide of iron, oxide of uranium, and by a mixture of the matter used in the coloring of yellow and blue; violet, manganese, oxide of gold and by mixing red and blue coloring; red, oxide of gold, manganese, oxide of silver, protoxide of copper, peroxide of iron mixture; opal (white), deutoxide of tin, phosphate of lime from mutton bones and arsenie; black, oxide of irid ium, manganese in excess and the ox ides of cobalt, copper and iron in ex-

By the combination of these agents a great many shades of glass are made. which are neither one or the other color, but shades for fancy work or for coloring wherever particular results are desired for special purposes. The process is entirely too long for us to de-scribe, but it is a very interesting one, more especially if you have ever seen the fine colored glasses made by the French and German workmen, or more particularly the Bohemian glass-blowers in Austria. A great deal of skill is required, and only the most experienced workmen are employed in the finer glasses, for the materials are very expensive and the loss would be very great if the result was not satisfactory, especially as compared with the common colored glass even of the best quality. - Boston Budget.

-In the women's exchange of many cities the practice is obtaining of allowing poor people to cook and furnish edibles of various sorts, which are sold to and paid for at a good rate by the rich or well-to-do folk who patronize the exchange. The exchange is an in-stitution started by a band of philosophic ladies, who conceived the plan of helping poor women by giving them an passed by, and the music had died away opportunity to help themselves. There in the distance, the peanuts were burned is not a department within the range of women's work - as has been said, cooking included—that is not presented in minutes he was almost stunned by the the rooms of these exchanges. The excalamity which had befallen him, for periment is proving very successful, he had never met with such a heavy particularly in Western and Southwestern cities .- Boston Post.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. THE PARSON'S COMFORTER.

The parson goes about his daily ways
With all the parish troubles in his head;
And takes his Bible out, and reads and prays
Beside the sufferer's chair, the dving bed.

Whate'er the secret skeleton may be, Doubt, drink or debt, that keeps within his lair, When parson comes, the owner turns the And let's him out to squeak and gibber

It seems a possibility unguessed, Cr little borne in mind, if haply known. • That he who cheers in trouble all the rest May now and then have troubles of his

His closet atomy, severe and grim;
All others claim his comfort as of right,
But, hapless parson! who shall comfor

Alas! God knows he has his foe to fight,

A friend he has to whom he may repair Besides that One who carries all our grief And when his load is more than he can bean He seeks his comforter, and finds relief. He finds a cottage, very poor and small,
The meanest tenement where all are mean;
Yet decency and order mark it all;
The panes are bright, the step severely
clean.

Sometimes, but seldom, neighbors hear her Wrung by some sudden stress of fiercer often they hear her pray, but none has known.

No single soul has heard her lipse omplain.

The parson enters, and a gracious smile
Over the poor, pinched features brightly
grows;
She lets the needles rest a little while;
"You're kindly welcome, sir!"—ah! that he
knows.

He takes the book and opens at the place.
No need to ask her which her favorite
psalm;
And, as he reads, upon her tortured face
There comes a holy rapture, deep and

She murmurs softly with him as he reads (She can repeat the Psalter through will). He feeds me in green pastures, and He leads,
He leads me forth beside the waters still." He lifts the latch: his comforter is there, Propt in the bed, where now for weeks sh

Or, haply, seated knitting in her chair,
If this be one of those rare "better days. A tiny woman, stunted, bent and thin; Her features sharp with pain that alway wakes;
The rim le hand she holds the needles in
Is warped and wrenched by dire rheums
fe aches.

Sometimes she gets a grateful change of pain.
Sometimes for half a day she quits her bed; And, lying, sitting, crawls to bed again;
Always she knits: her needles are
bread.

Too well she knows what 'tis a meal to miss Often the grate has not a coal of fire; She has no hope of better things than this: The future darkens, suffering grows more dire.

Where will they take her, if betide it should Her stiffened hand the needles can not ply?
Not to the workhouse—God is very good;
He knowsher weakness—He will let her

Yea, through death's shadowy valley though I tread, I will not fear, for Thou dost show the way;
Thy holy oil is poured upon my head,
Thy loving kindness follows me for aye.

The reading's done, and now the prayer is said;
He bals farewell, and leaves her to her puln;
But grace and blessing on his soul are shed—
He goes forth comforted and strong again. He takes his way, on divers errands bound

Abler to plead, and warn, and comfor That is the darkest house on all his round, And yet, be sure, the happiest house he knows.

Will it not ease, poor soul, thy restless bed, And make thee more content, if that can be, To know that from thy suffering balm is shed, That comforts him who comes to comfort thee?
-Frederick Langbridge, in Good Words.

NO SPECIAL NEED OF ALARM. The Darwinian Theory Not Necessarily Hostile to Revelation-Monism-A Few

Pertinent Questions. A subscriber asks us-to put it into versally accepted by the best scientists: and (2) whether it be true that such reception is incompatible with an honest belief in the Bible? We do not profess expertness in this department of knowedge, yet we scarcely think one need norch of an expert to answer such ques

tions with a reasonable certainty. To the first, we say: it is beyond question that many well-informed investigators, acute thinkers and able reasoners as to natural science, do not accept Mr. Darwin's hypotheses as satisfactorily explaining the development of living organisms; while, of the second, it is true that more—including not a few who think him mainly in the right as to the facts-do not regard his system as in any way impairing the argument from design, and therefore deny that, in any respect, it thrusts itself into opposition with reve-

If we understand the matter correctly. Darwinism simply undertakes to explain the way in which the universe came to be populated as it is, without at all will have those who will gather about going into the philosophy of the same, The old theory was that there is an order in all existences on earth having regular stages, the lower for the higher—each species consisting of individuals resembling each other and all by natural descent coming from primal pairs which shared the original crea-tion. Mr. Darwin modifies this by the theory that these ranks have, in the in- heart of God. -Norman Macleod. definite passage of ages, come from a single origin, the lowest form having been constantly developed into higher ones, and they into higher still, until all present varieties have been realized and persevering labor.
We do not need to dwell here upon his —Polished steel will reasons for believing thus, since we can safely grant at once that all may be true, and yet the Christian religion, or the Christian revelation suffer no harm. If we were to see a watch which not only truth shed from Heaven. has a watch factory inside, and turns out regularly a succession of new watches like itself, but also now and then fit to strike Big Ben at Westminster, we skillful and efficient cause. Every one can say as those disciples: "Did not our of Mr. Darwin's laws so implies design hearts burn with us?" (Luke xxiv, 32.) that it is really unthinkable without it.

And that those laws should interwork to establish the actual system of things makes a supreme call upon design. So that, in point of fact, the only dif-ference in this respect between Darwindivine existence, then, we see in Mr. Darwin's views no necessary hostility to Christianity; while we can not regard its conjectural notions about the origins and relations of the various ranks of creation as out of harmony with possible interpretations of the first chapter of Genesis to that degree that they need disturb the faith of believers.

It is not, indeed, the theory of Mr. Darwin but that of Herbert Spencer or Haeckel—not evolution but transformism, or monism—which seeks to make itself incompatible with theism. Herbert Spencer starts with the simple naked idea of force. This force has laws. Evolution is the development of the universe in accordance with those laws; the homogeneous begetting the heterogeneous, which is concentrated, and co-ordinated, and differentiated, and segregated, and hereditated, and environed, until at last we get the universe as it is, which we are invited to believe is solely and purely a materialistic universe, which, like Topsy, "no-body never made, but grow'd." And when called upon to account for the original force with its laws, and how it came to be, why do we not come round by another road to the ancient starting point, and what answer can be given but the old answer—God?

Haeckel calls this "monism,"

which he means with great emphasis to declare that there is but one single principle of things, a materialistic mo-nistic tendency, by which the one-celled protoplasm of the primitive slime, scrambles, and scuttles, and shoots, and shoves, and shuffles, and soars, and springs, and squeezes, and steals, and strains, and struggles, and stumbles, and sweats, and swells upward, ever upward, until as a consequence we get the entire vegetable and animal kingdom, that is to say the universe, bright, broad, boundless and beautiful, as it is to-day, a universe without any God. Not quite so fast, if you please, Herr Haeckel. Allow us just one little question, if you will be so good: "Whence did this first moneron, so magnificently endowed as to have all these possibil-ties inside of 'it, come?" And Mr. Haeckel [Evolution of Man," ii: 31] blandly answers: "Gentlemen, the oldest monera originated in the sea by spontaneous generation, just as crystals form in the mother-liquor. This assumption is required by the demand of the human

understanding for causation." Precisely! And from whom did the seathe "mother-liquor" of all this-come, and who made it, and who made it capable of spontaneously generating such monera, and thence such a universe as this? The "demand of the human understanding for causation" requires but the one old only answer—God!

immediate fear that any of these naturalistic or metaphysical gentlemen will undermine the throne of God, or cause the Bible to fade from its place of power among men. Cowper did not go far amiss from fairly character-

Defend me, therefore, common sense, say From reveries so airy—from the toil Of dropping buckets into empty wells, And growing old in drawing nothing up!" -Congregationalist.

Making Friends.

There are many people who do not enough cultivate friends and their the briefest form—to say: (1) whether friendships. Possibly they are not selfit be true that Darwinism is now uniish, that word being used in its bad sense, but they are careless about human society and prefer to be without the encumbrance of public notice and duty. They have their duties and means of living and are dependent on nobody. It is like them, of course, to avoid intruding themselves on other people, and they wish other people to be equally considerate with them. To look out at the world and see how it goes along, without, at the same time, actually be coming part of it, suits their tastes, and consulting their tastes rather than their judgments and consciences, they give themselves up to their guidance. does very well, perhaps, while things run along smoothly for them, but this they will not always do. The jolts come and then the actual stoppages, when somebody is needed to give sympathy and help. But if there have been no friends before there may be none and fasten them to ourselves by the living ties of Christian kindness, and then in the days of roughness, with the us with practical good-will.-United Presbylerian.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Our actions are our own, their consequences belong to Heaven.-Francis. Every true desire from a child's heart finds some true answer in the

-He that properly estimates the reward of the righteous, during the brief interval elapsing before its consummation, can not want motives to earnest Polished steel will not shine in the

dark; no more can reason, however refined and cultivated, shine efficacionsly but as it reflects the light of Divine

produces some which mature into church class anything about the lesson which steeple time-pieces and colossal clocks you can make them tell you." Leave not off reading the Bible, and

should appreciate and admire the skill you find your hearts warmed. Read the of the maker of the first watch not Word, not only as a history, but labor less, but more. Such intelligent re- to be affected by it. Let it not only inproduction, with such an upward form you, but inflame you. "Is not Me tendency, must necessarily, argue, not word like a fire, saith the Lord." Ge. no cause at all, but an exceptionally xxiii, 29.) Go act from se word all you MILLIONS OF HERRING.

ism and the theory which it seeks to suppliant, is that the former is, if possible, more urgent than the latter in its dependence upon an original designer, and an efficient first cause. It follows night, but you can't sell 'em. There is that, if Darwinism be true, it offers even stronger support to theism than it one net in use, and two or three boats factory to both parties.—Century. received from the displaced theory. In its aspect toward the argument for the divine evistance than the divine evistance than the second of the seco the boats brought in twenty barrels of fish, and a farmer bought the whole lot for six dollars to put on the land as a fertilizer. The squid are so plenty now that we can't sell many herring, even for manure, because the farmer would rather have squid. We used to sell her-ring for bait, but they don't do much trawling. The netters have killed that business and only a few boats go out trawling. Are the herring good for food? Why, certainly, but they're too cheap to pay for catching them. People about here use a good many, and the peddlers take a few barrels every day and sell the herring for about five cents dozen. The fish are bigger this year than usual and are first rate to eat. Generally they are about a third grown when they come into the river, but this year they are as large as Labrador herring. Where they make a business of taking herring and curing them in large quantities, it probably pays. The regular herring-fishers follow them from ape Cod all along the coast to Portland and beyond and catch immense quantities, and that makes it unprofitaole to follow the business in a small way as they once did here. Besides that, the small mackerel are very cheap now-two or three dollars a barrel-and people would rather have mackerel than herring any time. It don't pay very well for three men to work all catching herring at six dollars a boat-load. In fact any kind of fishing don't pay nearly as well as it used to and there re only six boats sailing out of Newburyport now.
"If you want to see them catch her-

ring come down on the sea-wall at night time the herring keep outside and out of sight, but when it grows dark they some to the surface and follow the tide. The darker the night the better the fishing. Three men got out in a dory, two to row and one to fish. The best place for herring is where the tide eddies around a point; and the fishermen pull out to an eddy and look for the school. The man in the bow has a torch, and and the light attracts the fish. They will get so crazy after a torch on a dark night that they'll boil right out of water around the boat. It'll be just solid herring and nothing else, and all a man has to do is to shovel them into the boat. I've heard some chaps say they've seen the herring so thick as to lift a boat clean out of water, and one fellow down on the point swears that he drove a school in shore one night and walked to the beach on top of the herring without getting his feet wet; but I've always had some doubts about that. The same fel-low says he's seen the herring crowd each other so far out of water that they'd spill each other over the gunwales and fill up the boat themselves. I don't know about that, but it is a fact We think our friend need have no that a man with a scoop net sometimes can take in a barrel of fish at one dip. At that rate it doesn't take long to fill a boat to the gunwales. That's about all when you come ashore you may get thirty cents a barrel from some farmer for your catch. I can remember, though, when a barrel of herring used to bring five dollars.

"How long will the herring stay here? Oh, until the ice begins to make, and then they'll clear out." And the fisherman picked up his paint-pot and drifted away.—Boston Globe.

SELECTING A GUIDE. The Amusing Experience of a Party of Hunters in Montana.

The first was known as the fellow "who could stand more rest than any ther man in the Territory," or, in other words, was supposed to be the laziest man in Montana. The second was reputed to be decidedly a "bad" man, an if he come out that way, and he went old-time Virginia City vigilante, known around into the alley. throughout the country as "Judge Neversweat," on account of the equanimity of mind exhibited by him at a certain moment of his life, when he held at bay, with an unloaded revolver, four doomed and desperate men, thirsting for his life and their liberty. Judge Neversweat evinced much anxiety to act as our guide across the Bitter Root now. The wise way is to make them | Mountains, every foot of which he professed to know from his "prospecting" days. "We'll have a blank good time -you bet your bedrock flume on that, wheels all heated and complaining, we he said, adding, sotto voce: "Anyhow, as long as the whisky don't peter out. His indignation when informed that this was not likely to occur, for the good reason that on principle we never took whisky on our shooting trips; was at first rather amusing, then startling, to behold. The mere idea of a good time without unlimited whisky was a dire imposition, an insult to frontier manhood, He was too angry to give vent to the usual unbridled flow of bad language; his otherwise loud voice toned down to an angry snarl, his eyes glittered, his form grew erect, his whole being assumed an austerely dignified air; in one word. Judge Neversweat became polite. It was a mood the half-dozen mountaineers, silent witnesses of this scene, seemed to understand and to disinterested regard for the interests of fear, for they all suddenly discovered they had business elsewhere, leaving us, this view of employment applies to the as I heard one mutter, "to our own funeral." Then spoke up the Judge: "Gentlemen, let Judge Neversweat politely inform you, on the first call of his hand, that this yar camp ain't lost no the oportunities of a "smare" and ambigoat; and if this yar straddle ain't go- tious young American of our day; but patible with his "record." pick our guide, the third man enjoyed a significant. - Century,

more harmless reputation-none else Easy to Catch, but Hard to Sell, Even if
They Are Fat.

"Plenty of herring, but no market this year," said a fisherman who was painting a dory, which rested bettom up on congruide was about the higgest liar this side of the Rocky Mountains." Him we chose, for his idiosynerasy was decidedly the most harmless. Aside from the fact that his qualification to act as ing a dory, which rested bottom up on our guide was about the biggest of all big lies he had ever fabricated, he proved a willing fellow and a good cook; so while we did his guiding he did our cooking, a combination satis-

FASHION NOTES.

They Should Be Read by Every Progressive Lady and Housewife

Sealskin is all the rage in Paris. Beaver is the ruling fur for young girls. Long wraps with high shoulders are all

the rage Astrakhan cloth is much used for

children's garments.

Velvet grows more and more in favor as the winter advances.

More and more hideous grow hats and bonnets as the season advances. Old oak is the latest craze for the fur-

niture and wood finishing of certain parts of the house. Lincrusta wall coverings bid fair to supersede fine wall paper in the best built and most elegant modern houses.

When will our milliners evolve something pretty and becoming out of the harrowing hats and bonnets of the season?

Feather fur, as the feather bands of this season are called, trims many dressy wraps and costumes, and is worn as stoles and collars around the neck.

Hat and bonnet trimmings are clustered in front in a singularly defiant, aggressive style, which, with the terrierlike bangs worn by most women, gives a ferocious expression even to the mildest face. The tendencies of fashion with regard

to furniture lean toward the antique and mediæval, the great square four-post Henri II. bedstead, with its heavy tester and draped curtains, rivaling the iron and brass bedsteads which are when the tide comes in. In the day-time the herring keep outside and out

desperation by many women who cannot and will not accept the ugly peakbrimmed "cow jumped over the moon" bonnets that the milliners and manufacturers seem determined to force on the feminine world this winter.

In the dining rooms and libraries of English houses only one style is permitted. Those who do not have ancient houses furnish their new ones as much as possible in the old style. The lofty chimneypiece reaches half way up the dining-room wall with the broad mantelpiece overshadowing what is really a "chimney corner" furnished with seats upholstered like the rest of the furniture. This splendid structure is of oak or some dark wood richly carved, large vases and plates of good china or metal decorating the niches and mantelboard. All around the grate within it and over the floor tiles are artistically arranged depicting historical or Bible subjects, or the arms of the house or the portraits of the farally .-N. Y. Sun.

A DETROIT POLICEMAN.

Why He Resigned from the Force and

"Didn't know that I used to be a poiceman, did ye?" remarked a streetthere is to 'torching' herring. You just go out where the fish are—and you can easily find the place by rowing the at a reporter to avoid seeing an old eddies and watching the surface of the woman who, a block and a half away water-and then scoop them in; and on a cross street was wildly whirling an umbrella and vainly trying to locomote perself into a run. "Blame that old woman. She always wants to take the ar that has gone by, instead of the one

> "How long were you on the force?"
> "Just one month. Was shot at three times in one night, and concluded I'd resign. The hours are longer on a hoss-car, but they ain't so exciting; I was appointed on trial for three months, and, yer know, they don't let a feller have no uniform until he's been confirmed, 'cept a club. My beat was on Jefferson avenue along with Brown. One night we seed a fellow 'way back in the back part of a store on the north side of the avenue. Brown telled me to stay right there and collar the feller heard Brown a-whistling for help, and I run round into the alley. The feller on Larned street heard him, too, and he came a-runnin' up. The first thing he seed was me a-skinnin' down the alley, and he s'posed I was a burglar and pulled out his pop and commenced throwing lead at me. He didn't hit me, but I thought I'd resign."

"Well, what became of the burglarp

"Oh, he walked out of the front door, and got away. That's why I resigned. The Captain told me I was a cursed fool, and if I didn't resign he'd prefer charges ag'in' ma."-Detroit Free Press.

A Sense of Honor.

There is little doubt that the thing which most needs to be preached to this generation of Americans, by ministers of the Gospel, by both derical and lay instructors of the youth, by all who have public influence or private authority, is-a sense of konoz! It must be shown and insisted upon that every position in life where one person is employed by another to do a certain work, imposes an obligation to fulfill the du-ties of the place with an honorable and the employer. It must be shown that: eook, the errand-boy, the cushier, the legislator, the Governor, the President. This is a trite and apparerally simple, and perhaps somewhat studid view of ng to find your approvement, Judge Neverswest's record ain't one that list spons bility is laid hold of by increasing numbers in the future of our country. xhibi don of insular prejudice cost us we will not say that our society will go to some odd dollars. Judge Neversweat pices, but we will say that our calamities and not, we found, included a call to will increase, and that we will get into e nearest saloon among those incom- troubles, and not seen out of them, com-Of the pared with which the dangers and dishree men from whom we decided to tresses of the past will seem almost inA LONG, LONG JOURNEY.

Pathetic Story of a Soene Which, Sooner or Later, Occurs in Every Household. When the doctor came down-stairs from the sick-room of Mrs. Marshall the whole family seemed to have arranged

themselves in the hall to waylay him. "How soon will mamma dit well?" asked little Clyde, the baby.

week?" asked Katy, the eldest daughter and the little housekeeper. "Do you find my wife much better?"

asked Mr. Marshal, eagerly, pale with anxiety and nights of watching. The doctor did not smile; he did

even stop to answer their questions. "I am in a great hurry," he said, as he took his hat; "I must go to a patient who is dangerously ill. This evening I

will call again. I have left instructions with the nurse." But the nurse's instructions were all

concerning the comfort of the patient; she was professionally discreet and silent. The children playing on the stairs were told to make no noise. The gloomy day wore on and the patient slept and was not disturbed. But that night before they went to bed, they were allowed to go in and kiss their mother good-night. This priv-ilege had been denied them lately, and their little hearts responded with joy to the invitation. Mamma was better or she could not see them. The doctor had cured her. They would love him for it all their lives!

"She was very pale but smiling, and her first words to them were:
"I am going on a journey!"
"A journey," cried the children.
"Will you take us with you?"

"No; it is a long, long journey."
"Mamma is going to the South," said
Katy. "The doctor has ordered her to. She will get well in the orange groves of Florida."

"I am going to a far distant country, more beautiful than even the lovely South," said the mother, "and I will not come back." "You are going alone, mamma?"

asked Katy. "No," said the mother, in a low sweet

"I am not going alone. My Physician goes with me. Kiss me good-bye, my dear ones, for in the morning before you are awake I shall be gone. You will all come to me when you are made ready, but each must make the journey

In the morning she was gone. When the children awoke their father told them of the beautiful country at which she had safely arrived while they slept. "How did she go! Who came for her?" they asked, amid their tears.

"The chariot of Israel and the horse-man thereof!" their father told them solemnly.

People wonder at the peace and happiness expressed in the faces of these motherless children; when asked about their mother they say; "She has gone on a journey," and every night morning they read in her guide-both, of that land where she now lives; whose inhabitants shall no more say, I am sick, and where God Himself shall wipe all tears from their eyes .- Detroit Free

ICE.

storage of ice. It can be kept in a part of a building used for the protection of wood and coal, or the housing of cattle and sheep. Ice does not absorb bad odors, and the sawdust or other materials that are placed about it to prevent the passage of heat will keep all foul substances from coming in contact with it. One corner of an open or closed building, about eleven feet together, will help to keep the digestive square, can be easily partitioned off for holding ice. The walls of the building will furnish two sides of the compartment for ice, and the other two sides may be formed of scantlings and common boards. This space will hold a cake of ice eight feet in extent and a thickness. Cakes of ice two feet square are the most convenient to handle. They should be cut so that their edges are straight, in order that they may pack close together. They should not come in contact with the earth, but rest on a support covered a foot thick with straw, chaff or sawdust. The top must be covered with sawdust or other similar material. Ice packed in this manner will keep in an open shed. A tight roof is necessary to keep out the rain, but a board covering is not needed those of any other animal. It is this over the ice compartment. A free cir- fact and the grain fed to fattening sheep culation of air is necessary for the preservation of ice, and a lack of it is the principal cause of its melting. Pains must be taken to press the sawdust a branch of his farm economy.—Amerround the cake of ice and on top of it. ican Cultivator.

When a cake of ice is removed the place it occupied should be at once filled with the material employed for packing. A compartment in the wood-house or cattle-shed may be made in the manner described for ten dollars or less if lunaber is cheap. - Chicago Times.

A Conscientious Juror.

Several years ago the Evening Bulletin was smed for libel for its discussion of the marble work in the public buildings. It proved every point that it had made, and the jury evinced its belief of the fact by finding for the plaintids with "one cent" damages. The jury had a tough time of it, however, with the proverbial "twelfth man." He was a colored gentleman, and he obstinately held out for a long time against the verdiet and his stubborn argument was: "Ef you's gwine to gib the plaintiffs anything, gib um sumfin what's wurf sumfin." The eleven argued the case with him for an hour or so w thout getting any other response from him. ustil at last it occurred to one of the jury-men to ask him what he would consider as "wurf sumfin" in the way of da m-"Well," said the intelligent celored gentleman, "gib um sumfin wur," sumfin. Gib un a dollah, enny how!" He was finally per suaded that a cent was the regular form for such a verdict, but he probably still hole's to the conviction that the damages ought to have been wurf sumfin."-Philac. Iphia Bulletin.

THE SMEEPFOLD.

The Most Important Point in the Successful Winter Management of Sheep. The most important point in the successful winter management of sheep is to begin with young, strong and healthy animals. The natural life of a sheep is shorter than that of other animals. "Can mamma come down-stairs next their prime. Unless the flock is annually weeded out, always rejecting the chance for profit is destroyed. It is true of all poor stock that it is never profitable, and it is especially true of sheep, albeit a dead sheep is not a total loss, its pelt and wool paying

something. The second requisite in profitable wintering of sheep is warm and dry quar-fers. Without these it is not possible to winter sheep successfully, especially in the Northern States. Wet weather injures sheep more than other stock, because the wool of these animals holds water a long time, and its slow evaporation chills the animal, as wearing wet clothes will take away bodily heat from individuals wearing them. Even in southern climates protection of sheep is necessary when heavy rains fall, though the wool of sheep is a safeguard against injury by dry cold or from cold snow-storms.

At this time, owing to low prices of wool, a flock of sheep can be advan-tageously bought by many farmers. It is a good time to go into the business for those having proper facilities. Young sheep should always be bought, whether the object be fattening or breeding; but the feed in either case will be essentially different. Too much grain, especially corn, is an injury to breeding ewes. It causes a heated condition of the body, which loosens the wool, besides making the lambs less vigorous and healthy. For farmers who have clean, bright straw, with well-cured corn-stalks, little hay or grain will be required for breeding ewes. Toward the time of weaning a little green food, in the shape of roots, will he needed to stimulate milk production and a condition of the system that will make parturition less difficult. The over-feeding of breeding ewes, especially with grain, will make the progeny poorer by stimulating excessive fatness, and will also mtke it more difficult for

ewes to drop their lambs. The feeding of sheep and lambs for fattening requires a skill which it is impossible to gain except from experience. The chief danger is in surfeiting the fattening stock, impairing the digestive organs and wasting the grain fed. This is a difficulty to which beginners in sheep husbandry are most liable, especially when the animals are in thin flesh and when corn is the principal grain used. There are sometimes lots of well-fattened wethers that will eat corn ilmost like hogs and without danger of injury; but this is very rare. ordinary sheep not more than one-half pound of corn per day, and this divided in two parts, morning and night, should be given at first. They will probably eat this clean, and, if they do, as they begin to gain the amount of grain should be very gradually increased, giv-ing a noon feed of roots to help diges-

It is important that grain feeding of sheep intended to be fattened should Mow Farmers May Cheaply Store a Liberal Supply of This Summer Luxury.

It is not necessary to construct a building to be specially devoted to the building to be specially devoted to the building to be specially devoted to the beavier feedings begin early, while they are still able to get some green food. A small quantity of oats given once a day will put the sheep in good thrift and make them much less liable to injury when the beavier feedings begins. heavier feeding begins. Oats are letter than corn, because more bulky in proportion to weight and containing ess oil. Many experienced sheepfeeders give a mixture of oats and corn through all the period of fattening, alhough oats by weight and by chemical analysis are generally much the dearer grain. Where roots can not be had, bran added to the grain, and all fed dry organs in good working condition. In fact, bran is excellent feed for sheep in winter whether they are intended for

breeding or fattening.
With a basement barn and plenty of bedding, grain-fed sheep will work down a large straw-stack into very rich filling of sawdust eighteen inches in manure. Their droppings trodden incessantly into the straw in their pens, will heat enough to injure the sheep, unless the basement is cleaned out the or four times during the winter. If piled up outside the door of their pens these heaps of sheep ma ure will not freeze in even the severest weather, and in two or three weeks will ferment sufficiently to destroy such weed seeds that may be present. The excrement of sheep, as both liquid and solid, is better mixed in the manure pile with its bedding than which explains the great value of the

Cities in the Moon.

Dr. Blandmann, professor in the Royall Academy at Berlin, claims to have discovered evidences that the moon is inhabited. A statement of the chemical means used to get at this information has been published, but is too elaborate to be given here. The scientific world regards the story as a hoax-an imitation, in fact, of the yarn gotten up by Adam Locke, and published in New York some thirty-five years ago. It is known, with almost absolute certainty, that there is no life on the moon, as it is without moisture and has no atmosphere. In times past, ingenious storytellers have given accounts of the moon and its inhabitants. A writer named Times. North, some years ago, evolved a plausible theory on this matter. He said a photograph of the moen would reveal all the hidden secrets of its surface, if properly taken and manipulated. The photograph, he alleged, could in time be made to yield the secre's of moon and stars, for it undoubtedly reproduces everything on their surfaces. Our eyes and instruments are imperiect, but these defects may be overcome by the progress of science. And there may really be something in this theory. Demorest's Monthly

-Postal-cards are falling into disuse. The two-cent postage-stamps have taken their place.—Chicago Times. BLACK DRESSES.

The Different Styles Which Are Being Worn This Season. One of the fancies of this season is the use of gilt braid on black silk dresses for visiting or afternoon reception dresses. The black silk chosen has the thickest ottoman reps, and the gilt braid At five or six years 'old sheep pass is of two and sometimes of three widths, the skirt having cross rows of all three widths of braid placed between three poorest, it rapidly deteriorates, and all broad panel-like plaits that are on the front and side breadths. The broadest braid is an inch wide, the next half an inch, and the third is a fourth of an daintily set table is served with a sauce inch. The basque is in very short postilion shape, with the narrowest braid covering a vest in lengthwise rows, and also placed in similar rows on the edge of the basque. The drapery has no braid on it, and is merely a short wrinkled apron in front that conceals the tops of the broad panel plaits, while the back drapery covers the foundation skirt, and is made of two breadths of the silk bunched very full at the top and hanging straight below. Another fashion is that of alterfold of silk placed between the broad braid on the basque is contined to a short Pompadour square below the collar, a fashion in favor with those who have a long waist, as this does not em-

phasize their length as vests are thought to do. With such a dress worn at a Grace Church wedding, and afterward at the reception at the house, the bonnet was of black velvet pinched to a sharp point above the forehead, and edged inside the brim with a frill of gold lace; on either side were upright fan-plaitings of velvet and lace, and a long gilt pin was thrust through one side of the soft crown. For other black dresses plain black velvet is used for the basque, and the full skirt of figured velvet-either frise or in wide stripes-is draped above the edge of this basque all around, instead of merely in the back as was done last year. fullness is massed behind, and the principal draping is in a single space on the left side, where this full skirt is caught up with seeming carelessness, but with great precision, and held by a clasp or et ornament that imitates a rosette. Other black dresses are made of sating duchesse and jetted satin, which still retain favor because their luster is necessary to make black becoming to those who have very dark complexions. A vest and petticoat fronts of jetted silk trim these satin dresses, that are made of very simple designs with a short basque and the wrinkled apron drapery. Small round or square jetted figures are preferred to the large branching jet

mon, and the material must be put on plain instead of gathered full, as the etted nets and laces were done during the summer. Black dresses with red skirts and vests are liked by young ladies; these are made of cashmere or Henrietta cloth, and the red is also wool, giving a pretty variation to the cloth costumes, which are most suitable for the street, while the cashmeres are for the house. One pretty fashion in this combination has the front of the black cashmere waist gathered on the shoulders quite full, and then curved away under the arms I'ke a Spanish jacket to disclose a red cashmere vest beneath; the black cashmere skirt then falls to the foot to

flowers that have now become so com-

represent a long wrinkled apron which opens up the left side to show a red breadth of cashmere. There is a preference for using the bright poppy red shades in these dresses instead the garnet and cardinal so long in fay ... - Harper's Bazar.

A PATRIOTIC GERMAN. wand fo Be an American, He Eats a P. mpkin Watermelon Fashion. "Vot dot again?" inquired Mrs. Gaertner of her husband, Carl, the saloon-keeper at Eighth and Spruce streets, yesterday, as Carl, at the end of a heavy dinner of sauerkraut and

> sphere on the table. "Dot? Vy, dot is a pumpkin." "Und vot is a pumpkin yet?"
> "Vell, I heardt it vas for America

pork, set down a big brownish-yellow

like sauerkraut for Germany. Everybody on Danksgifin' Day eats dot." "Mit vat?" "Mit itself yust. You take de knife

und you cut him so und den you schlich him so und so und so und so.
"Und den you cook him?" "Cook him! No; you eat him al-

"Raw?" "Yes. Vy not? Like vatermellionen."
"Ach! ya. Like vatermellionen."
"Eat yet a biece once?"

"Nein. "Hump! It's new. Hulda, yust dem election perore I was naturalized. You know vat I vas yet. An American droo und droo. Und Hulda?"

"I will eat dese bumpkin ef I die for

"I'm mit you, Carl." Ten minutes later. "Carl!" "Yes, Hulda."

"Ve peen done it."
"Ve done it, Hulda." Nine o'clock last night. "Carl, oh! Carl, run for a doctor or

I'm dead.' "I can't, Hulda. Ach, himmel, vy did we do it? I'm dead alretty yet.' Midnight. Dr. Frederick Stolzkopf, of No. 329 South Ninth street: "They will recover in a few days. It was a natural mistake, arising out of mis-directed patriotism." — Philadelphia

-A book-worm of the paper-eating sort is a creature seldom seen, despite its extensive and most destructive borings among book treasures. It is described as a white, wax-like grub, exactly resembling the little white maggets of cheese. Three specimens were lately found in the act of tunneling through a bundle of papers in a London establishment.

-Eighteen karat gold is worth \$16 an ounce. The last importations of cocoaine cost \$8 a gramme or \$224 an ounce. An apothecary's pound of this substance would, therefore, cost over \$3,500.—Chicago Tribune.

vily We Are Despondent.

The genesis of our lower moods may be discovered without much search Indigestion, ill health, lack of sufficient leep and, lying back of these, our national sin of overwork and our humannature sin of over-anxiety, account for much of our despondency. Living beyond our means, assuming a style which the income does not justify, buying pretty things which we can not eas-'ly pay for, lavish outlay to keep up appearances-these and kindred causes make the heads of a family frequently bitter and severe. They are so worried that they can not be cheerful, and their of unkind speech which mars the flavor of every dish .- Christian Union.

\$20,000 Gone! SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.-The Chronicle sublishes in substance the following marvel. Captain W. F. Swasey, the oldest pioneer of the coast, makes a statement of the intense suffering of his friend Colonel D. J. Williamson, an Army officer of distinction, and an Ex-U. S. Consul, who was attacked in the winter of 1861-2 with violent rheumatism. So great was his agony in after years he became a helpless cripple, and nate cross rows of wide gilt braid and a after trying numberless remedies, the baths of other countries and spending a fortune plaits of the skirt. In other dresses the of \$20,000, the disease seemed to assume a more virulent type. Finally, he was persuaded to try St. Jacobs Oil, the great conqueror of pain. It worked a miracle of cure. In a letter to the Chronicle he confirms Captain Swasey's statement and adds: "I cheerfully give my unqualified attesta tion to the truthfulness of the statement, because I feel perfectly certain that a knowledge of my cure by St. Jacobs Oil will prove the means of relieving hundreds of sufferers."

CLOUDS come high, but we must have them.—Merchant Traveler.

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

An advance agent—The pawnbroker's clerk.—Boston Courier.

Judgment Day January 4, 1885. We are prepared to prove it by the Word f God. For information, address O. B Kail or A. J. Rawson, Woodhull, Ill.

A LEADING question-Dispute as to who goes first .- Boston Post.

ABOUT thirty years are a prominent physician, Dr. William Hall, discovered a remedy for diseases of the threat, chest and lungs, which was of such wonderful efficacy that it soon gained a wide reputation in this country. The name of the medicine is Dr. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS.

A SPARK arrester-A pretty girl-Texas

KE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute.25c. Henn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. JERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Burions.

When is a book like a lover's farewell? When it is finished with a clasp.

FOR THROAT DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25cts.

ir afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaa; hompson's Eye Water. Druggists sed it too

THE GENERAL MARKETS

ine dentina mankero	1
KANSAS CITY, December 13.	1
CATTLE-Shipping steers \$4 00 @ 5 10	1
Grass Texas 3 20 @ 3 50	1
Native cows 2 25 @ 3 70	1
Butchers' steers 2 75 @ 4 30	1
HOGS-Good to choice heavy 3 75 @ 4 1214	1
Light	t
WHEAT-No.2 red 49 @ 50	1
No. 3 42 @ 43	1
Rejected 24 @ 30	ı
CORN -No. 2 mixed 271/6 271/4	1
QATS No. 2 2214@ 221/2	1
RYE-No. 2 351/2@ 37	1
FLOUR-Fancy, per sack 1 40 @ 1 45	ı
HAY-Large baled 9 00 @ 9 50	ı
BUTTER-Choice creamery 26 @ 28	1
CHEESE-Full cream 134@ 14	1
EGGS—Choice	1
PORK-Hams. 193/@ 11	1
Shoulders 5% 6	1
Sides 53400	i
Sides 7%@ 8	1

WOOL—Missouri, unwashed	15 @ 17		
POTATOES—Per bushel	37 @ 38		
CATTLE—Shipping steers	5 50 @ 6 25		
Butchers' steers	3 75 @ 4 60		
HOGS—Heavy	4 30 @ 4 40		
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 10 @ 3 23		
WHEAT—No. 2 red	77	6	77
CORN—Missouri	25 @ 13		
AUTELE—Shipping	25 @ 25		
RYE—No. 2	25 @ 25		
RYE—No. 2	27 @ 47		
BARLEY	55 @ 75		
BUTTER—Creamery	23 @ 24		
PORK	11 25 @ 11 50		
COTTON—Midding	10 @ 10		
CATTLE—Good to choice	5 25 @ 5 60		
HOGS—Packing and shipping	4 20 @ 4 85		
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 00 @ 4 40		
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 75 @ 4 50		
WHEAT—No. 2 red	72	60	
SHEEP—Fair to choice	3 00 @ 4 40		
FLOUR—Winter wheat	3 75 @ 4 50		
WHEAT—No. 2 red	72	60	
No. 3	60 @ 61		
CORN—No. 2	37	60 @ 62	
CORN—No. 2	37	60 @ 62	
CORN—No. 2	37	60 @ 62	
CORN—No. 2	37	60 @ 62	
CORN—No. 2	37	60 @ 62	
CORN—No. 2	37	60 @ 62	
CORN—No. 2	37	60 @ 62	
CORN—No. 2	37	60 @ 62	
CORN—No. 2	37	60 @ 62	
CATTLE—Exports	6 75 @ 7 50		



Cream Balm is

PATTERNS OF ANY SIZE. UNPARALLELED OFFER! EMOREST'S THE BESI

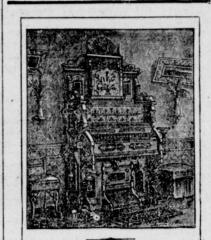
Of all the Magazines. Illustrated with Original Steel Engrav-ings, Photogravures and Oil Pictures. Commencing with November, 1884, each Maga-ine will contain a Connon Order, entitling the holder to the selection of ANY PATTERN illustrated in that number, said in ANY SIZE.

Send twenty cents for the current number with Pattern. Coupon and you will certainly subscribe Two Dollars for a year and get ten times its value.

W. Jennings Demorest Publisher, 17 E. 14th St., New York.
Bold by all Newsdealers and Postmeaters.

"SPECIAL OFFER." \$20.

For above amount will forward to any address, securely packed, one of our English Bouble Barrel, Breech-Loading Shot-Guns, the twist barrels, one box of brass shells and compice set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, it preferred, will send C. O. B. on receipt of \$2.00 as guarantee of good faith. Every gun warranted. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address E. E. MENGES & CO., Kansas City, Ho.



We will again sell during the month of December 300 ORCANS on the installment plan, \$6 to \$10 per month. Write us early for a catalogue and prices, especially if you want the Instrument before the Holidays.

Every instrument will be sent on FIVE DAYS' TRIAL and guaranteed for 6 YEARS. WEAVER ORGAN & PIANO CO., York, Pa.

Sawing Made Easy. MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE



MONARCH MF'G CO., (A) 206 State St., Chicago, Ill.



VEGETABLE COMPOUND *** IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR ** All those painful Complaints
and Weaknesses so common*
******to our best ***** * * FEMALE POPULATION. * *

Price \$1 in Hquid, pill or losenge form.

Its purpose — wiely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It will cure entirely all Ovarian treubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapt-

F'REE Health Circular!

Be your own physician. Address, JOHN ATWATER, M.D. 15 Washington St., Chicago.

Tailor Cut Dress Linings.



Absolutely correct in shape, according to scientific rules, securing perfect fit on all forms and used by the best modistes in New York, London and Parls. Sold by the leading houses in Europe and America. Every pattern cut with the grain of the web from the CELEBRATED GILBERT TWILLS, which insures elegance of style and economy of wear to the outer fabric, with LASTING SHAPE to he whole garment, while less expensive the consumer than the material sione would be by the old way. They are the very latest improvement in fashionable, convenient and economic dressing for ladies of taste in any station. Ask your merchant for them. Genuine only when bearing above seal. Examine carefully in purchasing and Beware of Worthless Imitations.

New Music Books!! THE SONG GREETING,

By L. O. EMERSON. FOR HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, SEMINARIES AND COLLEGES. A book of 160 large octavo pages, containing \$2 harmonized songs of the highest character both in words and music; also Vocal Exercises and Solfegglos, and directions for Vocal Culture. The publishers are confident that this will be a most satisfactory book.

Send 60 cents (the retail price, for specimen copy. 6.00 per dozen.

CHILDREN'S SONGS

And How to Sing Them. For COMMON SCHOOLS. Endorsed by Christine Nilsson, Theo. Thomas and others. Any school music teacher will be at once capityated by the charming, genial character of the songs, which are 84 in number. By WM. L. TOMLINS.

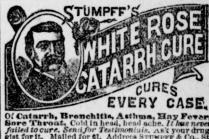
Teacher's Edition, 75c., 87.20 per dozen. Scholar's Edition, 30c., \$3.00 per dozen.

DOW'S COLLECTION Of Responses and Sentences for Church Service.

Just the book needed by every choir that hat short anthems or sentences to sing. A fine collection of 78 such pieces. Highly approved by those who have examined it. Price, 80 cents; 87.20 per dozen.

Any book mailed for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.







de & Retail Price-list /reed, B.C.STREHL, 157 Wa

SHORT HAND thoroughly taught in short est possible time. Pupils as sisted to positions. W. C. RARIG, Kansas City



It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's CHICKEN CHOLERA, 25 cents in stamps. Also furnished in labreeders' use, price \$1.00; by mail, \$1.20. Circulars sent FREE, I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bo

The Latest Sunday Morning Sermons Rev. C. H. SPURGEON Rev. DR. TALMAGE, Reved by them: a Portrait and Biography of some Eminent Ferson: notes on the Sunday School Lesson: an Exposition of Unfalalled Prophecy: Amedicates an interesting Serial of Unfalalled Prophecy: Amedicates an interesting Serial

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD AND SIGNS OF OUR TIMES,
annum. Sample Copies free. Agents W
s. THE MANAGER, 65 Bible House, New Y
Lleo, can be pyreured from all Newsdealers.





PATENTS Hand-Book FREE. A. N. K.-D. No. 1008

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

A MUSCOVITE'S TRIBULATIONS.

The Story of August Blandowski's Life as Russian Officer of the Royal Guards, Exile. Ballet Master, Theater Proprietor and Convict-The Work of An Unprincipled

MILWAUKEE, WIS., December 9. In August, 1881, August Blandowski, & New York theatrical man was arrested here on a charge of forgery, and after a short trial was sent to prison for a term of years. Blandowski was a character well known and well thought of by the New York theatrical people, and for some time before coming west he was one of the most successful ballet-masters in New York. The news of his quite a sensation in eastern theatrical circles. Blandowski was the victim of circumstances, and as there were many palliating features, friends in the pro fession at once set schemes on foot to secure the man's pardon. They have at last been successful in their efforts, and a pardon from Governor Rusk reached the prison last night, and to-day Blandowski left the institution a free man. The man's story, as learned by a correspond-

READS LIKE A ROMANCE.

In 1860 he came to this country from Russia, with plenty of money and a title. though an exile. In his native country he was an officer of the Royal Guards. fell in love with a peasant girl of beauty, and overcoming parental objections, married her. She proved to be unworthy of his affection, being valu of her good looks, fond of fine dresses and inclined to coquette with the courtiers. She almost ruined him by her extravagance, and when he remonstrated she rebelled. Blandowski was one day arrested and thrown into prison, where he was kept for weeks without an explanation. Then his General called upon him and told him that the cause of his imprisonment was the discovery of Nihilistic pamphlets at his house. The General said that Blandowski's wife had begged him to attempt to secure her husband's release, and it was in response to her request that he made the visit to the prison. The guards had been bribed, and arrangements made to transport him to the coast, where he could take a ves-

ESCAPE TO AMERICA.

Blandowski indignantly replied that he was innocent, and did not need to fly like a criminal. Thereupon the General produced a letter from the prisoner's wife imploring him to fly. She confessed that the Nihilist documents were obtained through her instrumentality, and in affecting language asked his forgiveness for bringing misfortune upon him. She asked him to accept the services of his General, who would prove a friend, and to escape to America, where she would fol-Blandowski burst into tears at this evidence of his wife's affection. The General pressed a well-filled purse into his hand, and they passed the bribed jailers without trouble. He reached New York in safety, but his wife did not follow him, and he learned subsequently that his imprisoment was a conspiracy between his wife and the General. His wife planned to get him out of the country, and procure a divorce on the strength of his criminality against the Government, so as to marry the General.

BAD LUCK PURSUED HIM in this country, and his money melted away until he was obliged to take a class of ballet dancers to earn enough for his support. Afterward his condition improved and he became the proprietor of a theater in Denver. In 1868 the building caught fire, burning to the ground and entirely ruining him financially. He then returned to New York, and found employment at his former calling of ballet master. In 1881 when he arrives at the scene of he came here with a party of friends, and getting out of money he forged the name of a local theatrical manager to several notes and deposited them at the hotel as security for board. The forgery was discovered and Blandowski was punished. Friends have secured him a position as ballet master with the Michael Strogoff Company, and he will at once leave the

SHORT SHRIFT.

Charles F. Stevens, Better Known as "Omaha Charley," Lynched at Maryville, Mo., for Shooting Hubert Kremer. MARYVILLE, Mo., December 9.

Chas. F. Stevens, alias Omaha Charley, who shot Hubert Kremer in a saloon in this city on Wednesday of last week, was taken out of the county jail last night a little after midnight, by thirty or forty maskers and hanged till dead on a bridge 100 yards distant. Sheriff Anderson and Deputy Sheriff Jack Anderson refused to surrender Omaha Charley to the mob, when a number of shots were fired by the maskers, and some of them came near hitting Sheriff Anderson, grazing just past his neck. The Sheriff and

Deputy EMPTIED THEIR REVOLVERS

and were forced up-stairs, where the mob completely overpowered them and took the key to the cell from the Sheriff. They then got a light and went into the thumbs nearly off, that another masker was wounded in the arm during the shooting. When they took Charley to the bridge he wanted to be heard. They told him to go ahead, when he said; "Gentlemen, what does this mean?" Some voices said: "Is this all you have to say?" He said nothing more, except when they pulled him up, he exclaimed:

"MY GOD!"

The Sheriff and deputy made a gallant defense. The shooting of Kremer was very unprovoked. He is yet living, with chance to get well. Omaha Charley was a desperate man and while many feel that he fully merited such treatment, yet the law-abiding citizens of the community deeply regret that the law was not permitted to take its due course.

A Female Incendiary.

SPARCENBURG, S, C., December 9. The arrest of Mrs. Alice Vance, the wife charged with incendiarism, has created a well-known young lady, Miss Estelle New. tickets are becoming a large factor in the of a respectable miller in this county weeks, the most notable being the burn- buried by medical students and taken to trip tickets be signed at the sale, and ing of the gin house of Colone! Albany, where the lady came to life again at New Orleans, but the scalpers, Hammett on the Paedet River in October | while on the dissecting table, became inlast. It is claimed the evidence is clear sane and has since been confined in an them to sell tickets one way at \$20, while

A GEORGIA TRAGEDY.

A Wealthy Stock-Raiser and Two Members of His Family Brutally Murdered by Negroes-Pursuit and Capture of the Mur-derers-A Confession-Saved for the Law to Deal With.

COLUMBUS, GA., December 10. On Wednesday, one week ago, Stephen Godwin, a wealthy stock-raiser, was found dead on his bed with his head crushed. Mrs. Gregory, his housekeeper, was lying dead on another bed with a fracture in her temple, and Dick Gregory, her son, was found lying dead from a similar wound. There were no signs of robbery. There was but one clue, and that was to follow some buggy wheel tracks which crime, arrest and conviction created led along the banks of the Flint River southward. A Dr. Fairchild, who had been out professionally during the night, declared that he had met a buggy, and that its occupants were Moses Keaton, his wife and child.

> nided by dogs to keep the scent, pushed the chase through swamp and morass along the Georgia line and through Flori-

> da and back again, until just outside of this city the hounds suddenly came to a stand, and a colored woman, babe in arms, STOOD TERRIFIED and unable to move. A little way into a

THE PURSUING PARTY,

man who was recognized as Moses Keaton, the murderer, on the return trip. Keaton has fully confessed the crime. He implicates several others, and says robbery was the cause of the horrible deed. KEATON'S WIFE CONFESSES.

A confession made by the wife of Moses Keaton, alias Bill Jackson, is as follows: About eleven b'clock on the night of December 2d. Moses Keaton and wife, and another negro named Pete, went to Edwin's house for the purpose of robbing him. The woman protested, but her husband drew a knife and told her if she did not stand at the gate of the front yard and give warning of any ap-proach he would kill her. The men then attempt to force an entrance, but alarmed Godwin, who called to know who it was. He was answered by Moses, who said: "It's me, Mr. Godwin, me and Pete. We's been out 'possum huntin' and got cold, and thought we would come by and see if your fire had gone out."
Godwin opened the door and let them into the room to the fire and went to bed again, but instead of remaining awake to let them out again he went to sleep, and

by his own fire they PLOTTED HIS MURDER.

'A knife and an axe were used to do the execution. Godwin was dispatched first then introduced, who announced and and then young Richard Gregory, and both were murdered while asleep, but when the negroes came to Mrs. Gregory she awoke and a struggle ensued. Mrs. Gregory begged for life, but finding the fiends remorseless she fought for it. struggles were useless however, and soon she was a mangled corpse at the feet of the murderers. Her body was so bruised and hacked with knife and axe as to be almost beyond recognition. The murderers searched for booty, but no money being found they left the house

COVERED WITH BLOOD. to join the woman outside, and went to the woods with a horse and buggy, Moses remarking that there would "a-time" in the morning when the bodies were discovered. When remonstrated with by his wife he ordered her to be silent and said he would do the same thing over again. Moses' accomplice, Pete, is still at large, and Moses is not aware that his wife has made a confession. He is a young black negro, aged twenty, and an ordinary field but when he arrives at the scene of his crime it is not probable he will be allowed much time for repentance.

ALBANY, GA., December 11. When Sheriff Benkett arrived here with Keaton and wife, the Mitchell County murderers, information reached him that they would certainly be lynched if taken back to the scene of their crimes. In consequence of this, the prisoners have been lodged in jail here to await the action of the court.

CROPS AND PRICES.

Report of the Bureau of Agriculture for December-The General Decline in Prices of Farm Products-The General Averages.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11. The Department of Agriculture reports a general decline in prices of farm products in home markets. This decline appears to have depressed values somewhat aside from an abundant supply. The average price of corn is 36 1-2 cents, which is one cent lower than the average for 1879, when the supply in proportion to population was quite as large. It has been the late senior Bishop of the Methodist lower but twice in ten years—in 1879 and Episcopal Church, and the latter the late 1878, after two previous years of abund. senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal ance. It is the highest in Florida, 80 cents a bushel; and the lowest is 18 cents, in Nebraska. The average of value in ville, Tenn. In the course of his remarks the South Atlantic States is from 36 in Dr. McFerrin said: 45 cents.

cents per bushel, against 91 cents last December. The December price in thirteen per bushel but five times, in 1874, '78, '80, '82 and '83. years has previously been below 61 cents

The average value of oats is 28 cents, against 33 cents last December. present value is the lowest ever reported

by the Department. The plantation price of cotton as reported ranges from 9 to 91-3 cents per pound. It is 9 cents in Tennessee, Arkansas and Florida; 9 1-10 in Louisiana; 9 2-10 in Georgia; 9 3-10 in the Carolinas Virginia.

The average price of potatoes is 40 cents per bushel, which is two cents lower than last year.

A Horrible Story.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS., December 11. There is much excitement at Egremont over a report that the body of a sensation here. Several mysterious fires; man, who was supposed to have died there have taken place within the last few in 1879, was exhumed on the night of and convicting. Mrs. Vance is a woman asylum in Schoharic County. The story of violent temper. The neighbors now is credited to Dr. Worthwright, of allege that she was a party in other fires. Egremont, one of those concerned in the It is a capital offense in South Carolina. | grave robbery.

METHODIST CENTENNIAL.

ssembling of the Methodist Centennial Conference at Baltimore, Md .-- The Opening Meeting-Words of Welcome by Bish. op Andrews and Response by Dr. McFerrin of Nashville, Tenn.

BALTIMORE, MD., December 10. Many delegates to the Methodist Cenennial Conference arrived in this city yesterday by the various railroad and steamboat lines. Among the prominent last night. The house is located on the clergymen who figure in this Conference may be noted: Rev. Anthony Atwood, of tention seems to have been to roll the Philadelphia; Rev. J. M. Buckley, of dynamite or explosive against the house New York, editor of the Christian Ad- and turn it over and vocate; Rev. G. R. Cooks, of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.; Rev. But from the manner in which it was Daniel Curry, of New York, editor of the rolled it missed its aim and lodged under Methodist Quarterly Review; Rev. Samuel K. Cox, of Washington; Rev. D. Dorchester, Natick, Mass.; Bishop J. C. Keener, of New Orleans; Bishop Isaac Lane, of Jackson, Tenn.; Rev. James A. McCauley, President of Dickinson College; Bishop S. M. Merrill, Chicago; Bishop McIntyre, Nashville, Tenn.; and many other Bishops, college professors and theologians.

The lay delegates are somewhat more tardy than their clerical associates, but the most of them have arrived also. Governor Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania clump of bushes, was seen a colored was among the arrivals yesterday. Hon. A. Holt, of Texas, and Judge E. L. Fancher, of New York, are also in the

> The houses of the leading Methodists of Baltimore have been thrown open for the entertainment of the delegates, and some of them are being taken care of by citizens belonging to other communions.
>
> The ministers are quartered in every section of the city, and but very few are stopping at the hotels. Last evening the reception of the Conference took place in the First M. E. Church, corner Charles and Fayette. The church was comfortably filled, but not to overflowing, as admission was by ticket, instead of being general. Mr. German H. Hunt presided.

> In opening the meeting, Mr. Hunt said is was unfortunate that there was no public hail, which could be secured that is adequate to the requirements of assembling of such a body. Mount Vernon Church had been secured. Mr. Hunt concluded by saving: "May we not hope that this centennial conference may prove a blessing not only to Methodism but to mankind? May it be the advent of a glorious day when, united in faith and love, the world may join to crown Christ Lord of

Rev. James Gardner, of Canada, was

read the hymn: "See how great a flame aspires, Kindled by a spark of grace."

choir in singing the hymn to an old famil-

iar tune with fervor. When the hymn was concluded Mr. Gardner offered prayer. Bishop E. G. Andrews, of Washington, was then introduced. It devolved upon him to make the address of welcome

the delegates to the Conference. He Honored brethren, delegates to the Centennial Conference: In the year 1878 the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South first started the agitation of holding a Centennial Episcopal meeting in Baltimore in 1884. In the year 1881 the American delegates to the Methodist Ecumzenical Council at London united in favoring the holding of such a conference. We therefore welcome you to this State, within whose bounds the first Methodist sermon was preached, the first Methodist Church built and the first Conference of 1734—held. For your own sakes, as workers in God's vineyard; for the fathers' sake. Whatcoat, Asbury and others, who laid the foundations of that largest and greatest of Episcopal churches in America, we greet you; we hope the work will, be right with Honored brethren, delegates to the Cen-Episcopal churches in America, we greet you; we hope the work will be rish with reminiscences of the past. May the Great Head of the Church preside over our as-semblage. I cannot welcome the delegates to THE CHURCH IN LOVELY LANE.

semblage. I cannot welcome the delegates to THE CHURCH IN LOVELY LANE.

This church, however, is its-lineal successor. The little handful of Methodists of one handred years ago in Baltimore has increased to 2,700. Asbury found more Methodists in Baltimore in proportion to its size than in any other city in America. The same is true to-day.

Speaking of the growth of Methodism during the past one hundred years in this country, he said that the 15,000 members had become 4,000,000.

"Black Harry, the colored attendant of Asbury," continued the Bishop, "has come down to us alone in history as a colored primary of the gospel. When we consider how many successors Black Harry has, we pray that God may hasten the day when they may be inspired with the Apostolic unction of Asbury, to pierce the dark continent and flood that land with gospel light.

We bid welcome, too, to those who represent the Methodism of the fatherland. None are truer to the doctrines and the spirits of the Church.

We do not meet to discuss philosophy or dogmatic theology. We meet to study the experiences, training and personnel of the early fathers of our Church, so that we may learn to value our organization, our unique Episcopacy pre-eminently scriptural.

Bishop Andrews' peroration was an

Bishop Andrews' peroration was an eloquent apostrophe to the spirits of Bishops Simpson and Pierce, the Church South.

The reply to the welcome address was

They then got a light and went into the cell where Omaha Charley was. He offered what resistance he could, and clung on to the railing with fearful tenactity. It is reported that he bit one of cents. In the more Western States it is The celebration, of the Sacrament of

The average farm price of wheat is 65 the Lord's Supper was then observed, The sessions of the Conference will commence at Mt. Vernon Church, this

Thompson collided last night about sev enty miles below here, and the Thompson was sunk. The damage to the Captain Miller amounts to about \$10,000 and the Thompson to about \$12,000. The Thompson had on board Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" combination with all of their fixtures and stock. The steamer was beached before she sank and no lives were lost.

agents of the trunk lines. New Orleans sales of the "scalpers." Agents of the lines in interest demand that round the fixed rates at the offices of the lines is \$31. The rates to points west of Chicago are said to have been restored, and East-bound rates from Chicago,

A WICKED ACT.

Alleged Attempt to Blow Up an Estire Family In Order to Wreak Vengcance or One Member-One of the Outcroppings of the Ohio Miners' Strike.

COLUMBUS, O., December 12. Nelsonville is terribly excited over the attempt of an unknown person to blow up the house of Richard Barnecutt and kill his family, between nine and ten o'clock hill-side. at the edge of town, and the in-

DOWN THE HILL. the porch below, where the explosion occurred, which tore the porch nearly to The house otherwise was not injured, and Barnecutt and wife, with five children, escaped. The explosion was heard all over that part of the country, and soon several hundred people had gathered at the scene of intended destruction. The citizens are greatly excited over the occurrence, and there is talk among them of having the town placed under strong rule. This informaion, which was secured at the office of the Coal Exchange, says no one could be found on the streets immediately after

element among the STRIKERS DID THE WORK.

the explosion occurred, and this is taken

as indication that some of the riotous

Barnecutt, who was one of the strikers, went to work for the Coal Exchange one week ago last Monday, and since that time his son has been assaulted on the streets of the town. One of the syndicate operators telegraphs that he saw, last night, several bright lights in the direction of Nelsonville, but the operator at the latter place has reported no fires. There is another report from this source that at an open meeting of the strikers yesterday they concluded to make an attack at Happy Hollow last night, if the weather was of a favorable character, but as nothing has been heard from that quarter, it is supposed that nothing of

A SAD FATE.

Three Female Employes Cremated in Burning Candy Factory at Detroit, Mich. -Four Others Missing and One Fatally Injured.

DETROIT, MICH., December 13. Last evening the girls employed in the second story of Gray, Toynton & Fox's candy factory, on Woodbridge street, were terrified by seeing fire break out in the rear of the department in which they were employed. A rush was immediately made for the fire escape at the front of the building. The upper sash of The large congregation joined with the one of the windows had been lowered and the young women had to climb over it in order to reach the balcony. One, in descending the ladder, slipped and fell to the pavement and was seriously injured. Three girls were then seen to advance to he window, and immediately afterward a volume of fire and smoke burst out over their heads, and they were soon hidden from view. The firemen arrived in large force, but the flames had already made such violent progress that it was some time before an entrance was gained. When the fire in the second story had been partly subdued the bodies of the three girls were discovered. One lay in the middle of the floor. Her face was badly burnt. The other two were stretched upon-benches just beneath the partly open window. Their faces were blackened

seis in the west indian trade. Under the existing laws and customs the regulations of foreign products reshipped in ports of the United States when transported by Spanish vessels are admitted to Cuba and Porto Rico at twenty-five per cent. less duties than when carried by American vessels, the rule being applied to all Canadian and other foreign products in transit through the United States. The present article gives to American vessels henceforth the same privileges as Spanish vessels in respect to such transhipped cargo as they may carry. Articles 4, 17 and 31, designed to accure, remove restrictions and technical penalties to which the American exporters and shippers have been subjected for many years past in the Spanish Antillean custom nouses and which had been a source of constant irritation and hardship, at times restraining the friendly relations of the two Governments. Article 5 prohibits levying new export duties on the products of Cuba and Porto Rico, admitted into the United States under schedule A. The export duties on sugar have, in view of the pending treaty, been reduced to the lowest rate consistent with the obligations to Cuban bond holders to about one-sixth of a cent per peund. Article 6, providing no greater internal taxes shall be levied on American products in Spanish islands than en native products, is reparded as important because of the imposition by Spanish-American countries of municipal taxes on articles of censumption. Reciprocal abolition of tonnage dues, accures still further relief to our shipping. Under the existing laws, vessels of all nationalities are charged in American ports tennage dues to the amount of thirty cents per tox once only in each year, but in Cuba and Porto Rice, against the flag, are collected on every entrance into port, and this has been a heavy and very unequal tax on American goods shipped to the flag, are collected on every entrance into port, and this has been a heavy and very unequal tax on American goods shipped to Cuba and Porto Rice, against which t

and the control of th

THE SPANISH TREATY.

Secretary Frelinghwysen's Applysic and Prosident Arthou's Message.

Washistoron, D. C., Becember' 12.—Secretary Frelinghuysen yesterday submitted to the President a compendious statement of the purpose and effect of the various articles on the Spanish treaty said an analysis of the schedule attached to it, showing distinctly the changes proposed 20-be made by the existing Spanish tariff. The Secretary's paper is, in part, as follows:

The object had in view in the Esgotiation of the purpovises and the islands of Cubs and Porto Rico, and such mutual skipping shall be an analysis and Porto Rico, and such mutual skipping the second to remove the restrictions to which American trads and shipping has for many years been consent the such as the provisions as to commercial freedents and proporty and the most favored versions as the form of which are contained in these states and provisions as to commercial recedents and provisions as to commercial freedents and provisions for development of the secretary and the most favored previous and provisions for development of the secretary and the most favored previous and provisions as to commerce for the favored provisions as to commerce and the secretary and the most favored provisions as to commerce and the secretary and the secretary and the most favored provisions as to commerce and the secretar suffice to indicate the character and value of the concessions made to American products on their importation isto Cuba, and schedule C concessions hardly less vriuable as to Perto Rico and other points comdaratively minor importance are passed oversin this letter, but will be evident to yon by perusal of the text. I canuot doubt that the convention will work immediate benefit to our citizens, our trade and our vessels. The less of revenue which a reduction of sugar and to bacco duties involves harmonizes wit the policy which placed coffee and other like product on the free list. Unlike that measure, however, the present scheme utilizes this favor to our population by employing in the purchase of other favors. With an enlarged demand in Cuba and Porto Rico for articles which we are by this arrangement enabled to supply under favorable conditions, a commercial movement toward the Antilles from our shores must spring up which will tend to equalize, if indeed, it does not specify entirely equalize, the present inequality in trade between them. Our vessels must necessarily share largely in this augmented commerce. Under the act of the cortes he Spanish Government is empowered to radity the convention and by the passes he Spanish Government is empowered to radity the convention and by the passage of statutes needful to carry it into effect in every port rests wholly with the congress of the United States. In order that commerce may not suffer in the meantime through stagnation white awaiting the result of their deliberations, it is most desirable that no delay should ensure in giving effect to the convention which has taken in convention with the engagements with other contries the has taken in convention with the congress of the United States. In order that commerce may not suffer in the meantime through stagnation white awaiting the result of their deliberations, it is most desirable that no delay should ensure in giving effect to the convention which has taken in convention with the engagements with other contrie