Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Prpritor.

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

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1884.

NUMBER 10.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

THE Senate met on December 1 at noon and was promptly called to order. A committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive his message. The credentials of Senator Sheffield to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, were presented. Several bills and resolutions were presented when the message was received, after which Senator Aldrich announced the death of Senator Anthony, and the Senate adjourned....The House was promptly called ty order at noon, and a committee appointed to notify the Senate and President that the body was ready for business. The message was received, after the reading of which the House adjourned. mittee was appointed to wait on the Presi-

In the Senate on the 2d Mr. Sheffield, the new Senator from Rhode Island, was sworn in. A resolution offered by Mr. Vest, directin. A resolution offered by Mr. Vest, directing an investigation into the leases in the Indian Territory for grazing or other purposes called out an animated debate. The matter finally went over one day... In the House Mr. Follet, as a question of privilege, introduced a preamble and resolutions directing an inquiry into the conduct of United States Marshal Wright, of the Southern District of Ohio, for employing and arming deputy Marshals in Cincinnati at the October election, many of whom were "notorious criminals and men known to have vicious and brutal habits," etc. A lively debate followed and the resolution was adopted without division. The Inter-State Commerce bill was then taken up ond Mr. Reagan offered his substitute known as the Reagan bill, and addressed the House until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 3d Mr. McPherson introduced a bill to suspend the coinage of silver dollars. Mr. Vest's resolution calling for an investigation into the leased lands in the Indian Territory was taken up, discussed for an investigation into the leased lands in the Indian Territory was taken up, discussed and agreed to. Bills were introduced, and the Senate adjourned...In the House the Senate amendments to the House bill forfeiting uncarned land-grants of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad were non-concurred in The bill making a temporary appropriation for the naval service was passed. The Inter-State Commerce bill was then discussed until adjournment.

In the Senate on the 4th Mr. Hill introduced a resolution declaring it inexpedient to discontinue the coinage of silver dollars and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day. The Senate soon went into executive session and then adjourned... In the House Mr. Morrison introduced a bill to apply any surplus in the Treasury, above a certain amount, to the redemption of outstanding bonds. Other bills were introduced, when the House took up the Inter-State Commerce bill, and the Reagan substitute was supported by a number of members. Adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A DELEGATION of Philadelphia lettercarriers called upon Postmaster-General Hatton a few days ago and presented a memorial, stating that the character of their employment came within the provisions of the eight-hour law, and that they were entitled to compensation for extra hours of labor given to the Government since the passage of that labor act. They requested Mr. Hatton to provide a remedy. The Postmaster-General informed the delegation that Congressional action would be necessary in the case, and indicated his essary legislation by all means at his command.

THE report of the Utah Commission was made public a few days ago. It stated that the duties imposed upon the Commission at the recent election were successfully performed, and that all Polygamists were excluded from voting, and continued as follows: "After more than two years labor and experiences here, it becomes our duty to advise the Government and country that although the law has been successfully administered, in respect of the disfranchisement of the Polygamists, the effect of the same upon the preaching and practice of Polygamy has not been to improve the tone of the former or materially diminish the latter. During the present year there appears to have been a Polygamic revival. The institution is boldly and defiantly defended, and eommended by spiritual teachers, and plural marriages are reported to have increased in numbers." A considerable portion of the report was devoted to the account of the recent trial and conviction of Rutger Clawson, which the Commission thought would have a restraining influence upon young Mormons.

THE Springer Committee on Expenditures in the department of justice which, by order of the House, is to conduct the investigation and employment of Deputy Marshals in Cincinnati at the October elections will go to work shortly and the investigation will be begun in Washington where a number of witnesses will be examined, and then the committee will go to Cincinnati. The following witnesses have been summoned to appear and testify before the committee here: James N. Donnelly, Disbursing Clerk of the General Land Office; Moses B. C. Wright, Clerk in the Pension Office; E. C. Ford, also Clerk in the Pension Office; John Wright, of the Postoffice Department; John McElfresh, ex-detective; Charles Hurley, ex-fireman, and William Kavanaugh, all of Washington. These, it is claimed, were made deputies in Cincinnati on election day. Ex-Senator Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, will also be summoned, and local Republican politicians have been summoned, among them H. L. Rogers, Henry Manistre and Barney Hig-

REPRESENTATIVE THOMPSON'S bill to further secure the Government against fraud in the sale of whisky, provides for each package of distilled spirits deposited in a distillery or bonded warehouse, and upon which a warehouse stamp is now required to be affixed by law, there shall be issued and delivered at the time of such deposit to the distiller a duplicate thereof, and the package shall wholesale poisoning of the family of Anthe time of filing such a request turned the Collector, after all the Gov-

package, with instructions to deliver it to called the persons returning stamps for cancellation. The stamps, when so cancelled, shall be affixed to the head of the package opposite from the warehouse stamp at the time and in the manner the tax-paid stamps are now affixed. Delivery by storekeeper shall not be made until all charges for storage and other advances made by the distiller are repaid him by thn holder and owner of

THE EAST.

An explosion of fire damp occurred in the Monongahela and Peter's Creek Coal miners named James Sharpless and Michael Boyle. The day force, which numbered about a dozen men had just gone to work, and Sharpless and Boyle were pushing, when the gas ignited from their naked lamps, and an explosion followed, which terribly burned and rendered insensible both men. Fortunately the other miners were in a different part of the mine at the time. Sharpless and Boyle were rescued soon after and everything possible done to

alleviate their sufferings. THE Pennsylvania Railroad lately re duced its working force by more than 1,100 men. Five thousand men have been thrown out of employment at Pittsburgh by the temporary closing of the Edgar Thomson Steel-Works. Ten per cent reductions have been accepted by the employes of the American Iron-Works and the Lewis foundry in the same city.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND lately said he intended to resign the Gubernatorial office January 6, 1885. As yet no member of his future Cabinet has been determined upon. A FEARFUL explosion of dynamite and A FEARFUL explosion of dynamite and gunpowder occurred recently at the house the horses could be taken out and only one of Stephen Young, in Stafford, N. H. Eight persons were injured, four fatally. Mr. Young was having a well dug. A nephew, George R. Young, of Lowell, was showing how dynamite charges should be used when one exploded. Concussion also exploded the remainder of the cartridges and two

kegs of powder. The injured were Stephen Young, George Young, a man named Barry and one named Foss, a daughter of Young, Miss Sadie Greenfield, of Rochester, and two whose names were not ascertained. Young's daughter and Barry died. Some others were seriously injured. The house and contents were burned to the ground.

A suit for criminal negligence was lately entered against the James Coal Mining Company, at Uniontown, Pa., in whose works fourteen persons were killed by a recent explosion.

FRANCES D. MOULTON, of Beecher-Tilton notoriety, died at his home in New York December 5th, of paralysis of the heart. He had not been well for some time. A MOVEMENT was recently on foot in

New York to restrain the eminent tragedian, John McCullough, in an insane asylum. His wife was thought to be the mover in the cause. Mr. McCullough's mind has not gained its accustomed vigor willingness to further the procurement of and he will probably become a raving

THE WEST.

A REWARD of \$5,000 was lately offered by the Chicago Citizens' Committee for the arrest and conviction of the Eighteenth Ward ballot-box stuffers.

ORRIN A. CARPENTER, once charged with the murder of Zora Burns at Lincoln, Ill. a year ago, but subsequently tried and acquitted, was shot at recently in Lincoln by William H. Burns, the father of the murdered girl. The bullet missed its mark.

MRS. JOHN HAGERTY, aged sixty years, was Irun over and instantly killed a few days ago in the Wabash yards at Jacksonville, Ill. Thomas Brunk, the yardmaster, at the risk of his life, pushed from the track daughter of the deceased woman and saved her life.

DIAZ was quietly inaugurated President of Mexico on the 15th.

THE Toledo, O., Produce Exchange lately ent an address to the railway managers of the country urging that freight charges are too high, and that in view of the decreased values of Western products there should be a revision and readjustment of rates. There seemed to be great interest over the matter at Toledo.

Persons passing along the Des Moines River, near Des Moines, Ia., recently, found the foot and leg of a child protruding from the bank at the mouth of a ravine, where it had been buried by some unknown person. The bank had been washed away. exposing the limb.

JOHN BINDER, a very desperate Montana cowboy, who fatally shot Hans Roche some time ago and made his escape, was recently captured at Lagrange, Ore., by officers. Soon after the capture Binder made his escape again after a desperate struggle and fled to Baker City, intending to take a train for the East there. The Deputy Sheriff and a posse of men surrounded the desperado and compelled him to surrender. Binder was brought to Portland and heavily shackled. Although only twenty-three years old he is very desperate, and has

been concerned in several murders. Ros Peterson, said to be the leader of a gang of burglars at Decatur, Ill., was arrested and jailed a few days ago. He was charged with being one of the gang who went through a leading dry goods store not long ago, when several hundred dollars' worth of goods were hauled away on the second the extraordinary figures of \$2,a hand car. The goods were subsequently found in the timber, where they were hid-

THE most intense excitement and con sternation lately existed at Green Brier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., over the not be withdrawn and delivered to drew Mann, a rich cattle dealer who lived any person except the person who, near Fort Springs. The family consisted, including servants, of thirteen persons for such withdrawal, shall deliver a dupli- This was the third attempt, the firt two cate stamp to the Collector of the district in proving abortive. Nearly a month ago the which the package is stored. When so re- family were taken suddenly and dangerously ill, and had a very narrow escape ernment taxes are paid, shall cancel from death. At that time it was thought the stamps and return the same to be a disease similar to that which to the storekeeper in charge of the was raging in the counties south

"the Virginia scourge." The last attempt to poison the family occurred only a few days ago. Immediately after eating supper the whole family were taken suddenly ill. Mr. Mann just had stength to ring his dinner bell and summon a neighbor. The family was found in various positions-some on the floor and ome in bed. Others had found their way out of doors, where they were writhing in agony. A physician was summoned as soon as possible, and all the aid that could be given was rendered.

A TRAGEDY occurred at Nechesville, Tex., recently, which resulted in the death Company's mine, near Coal Bluff, Pa., a of L. V. Simpson and Dr. Calhoun Lawfew mornings ago, and fatally injured two rence, both well known citizens. The difficulty grew out of the settlement of a small debt. Simpson fired first, and mortally wounded Lawrence in the abdomen. Lawrence fired three shots, each taking effect, the last one penetrating Simpson's heart. Lawrence expired some hours after the

> FOURTEEN boys lately escaped from the House of Refuge at Louisville, Ky., by means of a rope made of sheets and blan-

> ROBINSON KEMP and Edmund Jefferson, two prominent characters of Fort Smith Ark., were placed on trial in the United States Court a few days ago, charged with murdering a man several years ago. The case was an interesting one, and more than twenty witnesses were in attendance, and there was much excitement.

> A FEW mornings ago a fire in the stables of the Hills' Spring Passenger Railway Company at Baltimore, Md., completely destroyed the large building, together with many of the company's cars and fifty horses. The flames started in the hay loft car was removed. There were sixty-eight horses in the stable when the fire was discovered; seventeen were rescued, although badly scorched. The fire started over the front entrance, and after the halters were cut the horses refused to be led from the burning building. Ten cars were burned. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000.

A Youth on the farm of James Wapkins, near Liberty, Va., was recently standing under a tree, talking to some negroes. The sky was slightly overcast. A vivid flash of lightning, followed instantly by a clap of thunder, startled the party. The youth fell dead. His clothing was torn to shreds, but the skin on his body was broken in only one small place.

GENERAL.

In the English House of Commons, on the 1st, Gladstone presented his redistribu-tion bill. It provides that all towns of less than 15,000 inhabitants and the small bor-land to be surveyed and laid off for a tewnoughs shall be merged into counties; that all towns of 50,000 inhabitants shall be entitled to one member. England will possess six additional members. The memberships of Wales and Ireland are not changed. Scotland will have twelve additional mem-

dicate against the Egyptian Government to prevent the latter from diverting certain taxes from the sinking fund to the general | Pusey perfectly. Treasury was lately decided against the

THE LATEST.

On the night of December 6, the passenger train on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad was stopped by four masked train robbers, three miles below Little Rock, Ark., who ran the train on a switch, and with drawn revolvers proceeded to rob the express car and the passongers. The passengers were relieved of their money and watches. After this they were ordered to keep quiet for ten minutes under penalty of death, and the robbers took their departure. The amount taken was thought to be about \$6,000. The State offered a reward of \$1,000 for the robbers and the railroad company a like amount. A posse went in pursuit, blood hounds were put on their trail and they were traced into Little Rock. Before noon the next day Joseph Cook, J. C Jones, John Clifford, Charles Campbell and a boy named Parker, six in all, had been arrested. Jones will probably be released. Three of those arrested have been identified as among the robbers.

GREAT excitement exists in Duluth Minn., and other places in regard to gold and silver on the north shore of Lake Superior, between Duluth and Pigeon River. Excitement is at fever heat and intensity ing. In the past few months explorers have been traveling all over the region exploring for precious metals and over 32,-000 acres of Government land have been bought. The greatest interest in the extreme northern portion of Lake County, adjoining the Canadian border. The largest and most promising deposits have been found there. The way the gold was discovered, it was said, was that G. Stevens, of Michigan, and George Ash, of Duluth, went to township 64, range 7, section 24, and found considerable pyrates of gold and copper. This led them to suspect the presence of gold and silver, and after further search they came to rock which they felt certain contained gold. Samples were brought back sent to an assayer of East Tawas, Mich. The first speimen assayed \$735 to the ton, and 940. No day passes without new entries of land in that region. The country is rough, rocky and broken up by able small lakes, and extends through several townships. The new discoveries are on a line with Rabbit Mountain, from which large quantities of silver ore have been taken. Sufficient is known to show that gold exists and in probably paying quantities. The samples taken to Ann Arbor, Mich., assayed from \$61,468 to \$150,642 a ton, and others sent to St. Paul assayed from \$40 to \$600 a ton. A Couer d'Alene excitement is predicted by many.

THE last session of the great Plenary Council at Baltimore came to a close with great pomp and ceremony a few days

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE States Mutual Benefit Association filed its charter with the Secretary of State The object as named in the charter is not for a stock company, but to give financial aid to widows, orphans, heirs and devisers of deceased members, and for no other purpose whatever. The places of business are given at Topeka and Indiana-

GOVERNOR GLICK was lately the recipient of high honors from two sources. One a notification to the effect that he had been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the National Stock Breeders' Association, of Chicago, and the other a handsome silver medal from the late Cattle-men's Convention, at St. Louis. The Governor highly appreciates the distin-guished recognition shown him by the lead-ing stock dealers and raisers of the United

THE Governor has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and delivery of James C. Pusey to the Sheriff of Leavenworth County. Pusey is described as being thirty-seven years of age, heavily built, weighing 195 or 200 pounds, fair complexion, smoothly shaven, except a heavy dark brown mustache, double chin, about five feet eight inches high, small feet, entirely blind in right eye, high forchead, dark hair, light gray eyes, small tapering hand, and when he left was well dressed in a brown suit, double breasted sack coat. Added to this amount Warden Jones, of the Penitentiary, offers a reward of \$200.

JOHN WELSH, of Wyandotte, aged seventeen years, met with an accident at Connor the other night which resulted in death a few hours later. Welsh and a lad named Smith left Wyandotte in the morning and boarded a train and went to Conner. In an attempt to again secure passage on a moving freight the Welsh boy fell under the train, one of the trucks passing over his left leg severing it above the knee. The right foot was also injured. He was taken home and the leg amputated, but death soon relieved his suffering.

THE Electoral College met at Topeka on the 3d, all the electors being present. The College was called to order by General Rice. L.O. Pickering was elected Chairman, and Dell. A. Valentine Secretary. Chief Justice Horton, of the Supreme Court, administered the oath. The vote of the State was then cast for Blaine and Logan, for President and Vice-President of the United States. Upon the fourth ballot J. M. Miller was ected messenger to take the returns to Washington.

THE West Plains Town Company recently filed its charter with the Secretary of State. The new candidate for population and an "official paper" is in Seward County, in the southwest corner of the State. Charles W. Mosher, Edward M. Mears, William Leighton, Morris T. Roberts and Wm. Randall, all of West Plains, have formed a site.

THE other day attorney General Smith dismissed the quo warranto proceedings in the Supreme Court against the City of At-chison, better known as the whisky cases. A MAN giving the name of James B. Pat-

ton was arrested at Omaha on suspicion of be maintained, on the Atlantic Coast and on the Pacific Coast. The New London yard should be restored to Connecticut and being James C. Pusey, the defaulting c'erk the Kansas Penitentiary. Patton claims to be a telegraph operator from Orange City, Iowa, but answered the description of League Island yard to Philadelphia. The Boston yard should be sold or An officer from New Mexico lately took

the fourth man to the Penitentiary at Leavenworth under a five years sentence, victed of being concerned in the late train wrecking in that Territorry. He claims to be the son of a Methodist minister and gave the gang away. The three others were sentenced for seven years. The fifth is still at

THE fifteenth anniversary of the organization of the National Grange was lately cele brated at Topeka. The principal address was by Mr Toothaker, Lecturer of the State Grange. Addresses were also made by Major William Sims, Master of the Grange, John G. Otis, and Judge F. G. Adams, Secretary of the State Historical Society.

On September 25, 1878, Henry Darnell, of Emporia, suddenly disappeared. Until recently no one had heard a word of his whereabouts and it was thought he was dead. Diligent search was made for him, but for years to no avail. Recently his brother-in-law, Mr. Evans, of Menier, Ill., beard he was in Dakota and went in search of him. His efforts were rewarded, and the tong lost man will soon again be with his family, who are in Illinois. His story is, that while stopping at Quincy, Ill., he al! his money by sharpers and was ashamed to return to his home, friends and creditors, and be sought the great Northwest to hide

THE Railrand "mmissioners" have recently been on a tour of inspection over the Southern Branch Railroad.

In a letter to H. M. Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, the Board of Railroad Commissioners called attention to neglect in the placing of additional switches at Westphalia, Anderson County. Referring to Mr. Hoxie's letter, in which he states the season is too far advanced for this work, the Board "regrets that the improvement had not been commenced, and it was deemed too late in the year to make it There has been nothing in the nature of the season since the date of your last letter to prevent the laying of a side track, and we deem it our duty to urge that the improve ment be made without further delay.

OUR "Italian skies" disappeared the past

A LARGE number of immigrants from Indiana and Ohio passed through north To peka, the other day, on the Union Pacific, en route for Western Kansas.

THE pupils in the Wyandotte colored school are preparing specimen papers for the New Orleans World's Exposition. A CRAZY woman woman in the Wyan

dotte jail entertains crowds by raving about a murder which she witnessed years ago. THE Governor recently made the follow ing appointments: Justice of the Peace-Silas Wright, Grantville, Jefferson County Notary Public-James C. Fenley, Lansing Leavenworth County, and John T. Taylor,

Post-office changes in Kansas, for the week ended November 29: Discontinued-Adams Peak, Pottawatomie County; Car son, Brown County; Cold Springs, Ness County: Cromwell, Washington County; Malta, Cloud County; Ray, Pawnee County; Rockton, Wabarnsee County,

of Ranibelt, Ford County.

THE NATION'S NAVY.

Report of Secretary Chandler-His Ideas of What Our Navy Should be-WASHINGTON, Pecember 6,-The zanual

report of the Secretary of the Navy was made public yesterday: Secretary Chandler says three new ships have been successfully launched, and it has been shown that our steel makers can readily furnish excellent material in large quantities, its high quality being assured by tests adopted. The Department is confirmed in the opinion that criticisms advanced last year against new ships were of little moment or based upon theories at variance with the progress of modern ship building. Comparisons of speed between new cruisers and great trans-Atlantic racing steamers are unfair, because the latter attain their speed only by a sacrifice of qualities essential to a ship of war. They are unprotected, unwieldy and enormous in draft and dimensions. The number of them possessing very high speed is small and the new cruisers could overdraw 96 per cent. of the merchant steamers of the world. The rate of speed assigned the new ships is based on very conservative calculations of their probable performance and they will undoubtedty exceed the esti-timates, but first, unarmored cruisers, new American fleet, are not intended for comparison in speed with unprotected racing ships of enormous size, or in defensive power with modern ironclads. The de-partment, in adopting recommendations of the advisory board for additional new ves-sels, calls special attention to the necessity for torpedo boats. In general, the Secretary recommends the construction of seven modern cruisers annually for a period of ten years. Such a plan, he says, while conforming to the conservative demands of our national policy, and affording ample time for adopting every new device in construc-tion, would give the country, at a moderate cost, a navy adequate, train its officers and maintain its safety and honor. In regard to the existing navy, Secretary Chandler says: "It appears from the condition of the fleet that at the end of fifteen years the only cruising vessels of the present list remaining will be three small iron vessels, the Monacaey, Alert and Ranger. The real ex-planation of the disproportion between expenditures and result accomplished in the naval administration is to be found in the policy of attempting at a great cost to re-habitate worn out structures under the name of repairs. Repair and con-struction in the absence of a fixed limit are terms easily interchangeable and published statements of ex-penditure under the first name during many years show it is only too apt to mean the second. Bureaus are unrestricted in their expenditures for repairs, except by the gross amount of their annual appropria-tions. The practice of reconstructing vessels under the name of repairs, is only the pretext upon which our overgrown navy rard establishments could be justified, and it appears that instead of maintaining our yards for the advantage and benefit of our ships, ships have dragged out a protracted existence for the benefit of the yards." NAVY YARDS.

Concerning navy yards the Secretary

holds that only two naval workshops should

reduced in size. Pensacola and Ports-

mouth yards may be kept for naval stations.

Work shops would then be at New York, Norfolk and Mare Island. These need certain improvements in their organization. First—All politics should be excluded from their management; and secondly—The responsibility for the work must be more definitely fixed. The Secretary reports the re-moval from Siberia of the bodies of Lieutenant Commander De Long of the Jeannette and his companions, and gives a history of the Greely relief expedition, the expenditures for which were \$762,996. In the preparation of the expedition there was no omis sion or mishap, and its success reflected high honor and credit upon the American Navy. The Gun Foundry Board was reconvened in April to decide on full plans and estimates to carry out its recommendations. It has obtained information that there are responsible steel manufactures in this country who, although not provided at present with a necessary plant, are willing to construct the same and make bids for contracts with the Government for the supply of material for the heaviest guns, if guaranteed an order of sufficient magnitude with a positive appropriation covering a series of years shall be nade by Congress. Secretary Chandler ext details the facts of the connection with frauds in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The amount of the suspected vouchers is 124,835, extending over a period from 1876 to 1884. The Surgeon-General neglected to require the customary evidence that goods been received. The frauds been received. made easier by the frequent use of a exigency*clause under which purchases are made without advertising. Expenditures of the department of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, were \$17,292,601. Estimates for the ordinary purposes and public works for the next fiscal year are \$17,860,658, and the estimates for the increase of the Navy are \$15,071,572. Of this latter sum about half would be needed the coming fiscal year. The Secretary comments severely upon the existing practice of securing the solicitation of persons possessed of political or social influence in behalf of officers, whether for the purpose of obtaining agreeable duty or affecting a restoration by legislation s of those who have been dismissed for drunkenness or other misconduct or for incapacity. He says such restorations demoralize the public service. Public opinion should sterally condemn all who have been guilty of misconduct, as well as those who lend themselves to efforts for the restoration of officers removed. In discussing this subject he refers to the Precident's veto message on the Fitz-John Porter bill as "pointing out the unconstitutionality of such legislation, and showing constitution has proved an effectual barrier to any restoration by the legis-lature of par acular officers." In conclu-In conclusion Secretary Chandler dwells won the close canne ction between the improvement of the Mayy and the development of merchant marine, and shows that to make the latter commensurate with our trade, our large capacity carrying our flag to the most distant lands and saving to our people the vast profits of the car 'ng trade.

A Humorist Tells Why He Will Never

Again Visit the Family of Talmacious Feelworth.

AN UNSATISFACTORY VISIT.

I have decided not to again visit the house of Talmacious Peelworth. As a rule, I am fond of children and enjoy telling them stories of questionable truth, but of decided moral adornment. I like to lift an inquiring little fellow toa position on my knee, study the kaleidoscopic dance of his eye, as costumed! thoughts chase each other round and round, but when he becomes too intense I want to put him down and change the subject. I went over to Delmacious Peelworth's the other day to renew the ownership of a book which I had loaned to his literary wife several years previ-ously, and which she had promised to return within a week. Talmacious was not at home, having gone to a justice of the peace to swear out a warrant for the arrest of a man whose longing taste for fresh pork had trampled his henesty under foot. Mrs. Peelworth and the children, especially the children, were at home.

"Come in," said the lady. "You must excuse the appearance of everything this morning. William," addressing a boy with a smear of jam across his face, "quit fooling with that dog. James, watch Sylvia and don't let her fall out the door."

William, a friendly little fellow, climbed up and sat on my knee. "Will-iam!" exclaimed the mother; "don't put your dirty fingers in the gentleman's

I could not help but show discouragement at this attempt. Whether a youngster's fingers be dirty or clean, I do not care to have him investigate my front teeth and seek an exploration of that territory lying farther back, for, I do not believe that an accomplishment of his extreme desire in this direction would naturally extend his store of useknowledge. "Gim me this," plucking at a shirt

stud. I am much inclined toward liberality, but not realizing William's immediate-need of the stud, I felt that it was my duty to decline an entertainment of hisproposition, and to frown down a re-

newal of his negotiations. "Whut you come here fur?"
"William!" called the mother, "don't put your hand in the gentleman's pocket. Put him down."

"Let him remain," said I, at the same time attempting to put him down; but he braced his feet on the rounds of the chair and climbed back to his perch of

James entered the room with a pole. Take that out of here," said the mother. Don't swing it around that way. Now just look at you!" He had cracked my head with the

"My goodness, I never saw such

children. Did it hurt you, sir?" Hurt? Just as well ask a man who had been torn to pieces by a dog if he were bitten! "O, it amounts to nothing," rubbing a lump which had began to rise. "Madam, if my book be convenient. I will take it now."

"James, what did you do with the gentleman's book? I saw you with it. "Didn't do nuffin wif it. Bill flungit

in the well." "Don't care if I did," exclaimed William, wiping his jam on my shirt

bosom; "you tole me ter:"
"I declare," exclaimed the poor woman, wiping her flushed face with a checked apron. "I never did see such children. It does seem like they'll take the place. James, I'm a great mind to whip you for that."

He had wiped his mouth on the tail of my linen coat, leaving a stain as though I had been struck by a ripe tomato. William climbed down. I felt

"You must excuse the uncomfortable warmth of this room, as I had to make up a fire for ironing purposes. We are having the other part of the house plastered and we have to use this room for everything: I am really sorry about your book. Let's see. It was Eagle-Eyed Jake, or the Trail of the Scorpion, wasn't it?"

"No. it was 'Felix Holt.' I think." "Sure enough, it was. I didn't read! it. Started to, but didn't like-it. William, take that switch out of the fire. Now I remember. I borrowed 'Eagle-Eved Jake! from Mrs. Pelberton. If don't have much time to- Did L ever-

William had jabbed the back of my neck with the burning end of the switch. It was impossible to longer disguise my feelings, for the end of the switch, burned to a coal, had broken off and gone down my back. I have a recollection of seeking the woods and hanging my shirt on a swinging limb. Twisting around and looking down, I could see a trail as though a centipede had used me for a highway. No, I shall never again visit the house of Talmalcious Peelworth. - Opie P. Read, in

-It comes pretty hard on some servants to give up their position where they can run things and settle down into the humble position of wives. "Mary," said a lady to one such, recently, "have you come back to be a hired girl again? I thought you left us to get married and have a house of your "So I did, mum." what have you come back for?" "Well, you see, mum, John's done purty well, an' we kep' a hired girl, too, and I'm

THE FORTY-EIGHTH

Congress of the United States Opens Under Fine Auspices Throughout.

Good Crowds in the Galleries, and Fine Membership For the Opening Day.

Full Text of President Arthur's Message -Many Matters Told to the People's Representatives.

WASHINGTON, December 2.- The Senate and House met with full attendance of visitors and members yesterday. In the Senate at 1:35 the President's message was received and the reading at once proceeded with. When the reading of the message was concluded, Mr. Aldrich, in a few feeling remarks, made the formal announcement of the death of Senator Anthony, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, which was full of visitors, after good-humored greeting, business was begun. At 1:40 the President's message was received and immediately read. Following is the text of the message:

lowing is the text of the message:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States:
Since the close of your last session, the American people, in the exercise of their highest right of suffrage, have chosen their Chief Magistrate for the four years ensuing. When it is remembered that at no period in the country's history has the long political contest which customarily precedes the day of the National election been waged with greater fervor and intensity, it is a subject of congratulation that after the controversy at the polls was over, and while the sight preponderance by which the issue had been determined was as yet unascertained the public peace suffered no disturbance, but the people everywhere patiently and quietly awaited the result. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the the temper of the American citizen, his love of order, and his loyalty to law. Nothing could more signally demonstrate the strength and wisdom of our political institutions. Eight years have passed since a controversy concerning the result of a National election sharply called the attention of the Congress to the necessity of providing more definite regulations for counting the electoral vote. It is of great importance that this question be solved before conflicting claims to the Presidency shall again distract the country, and I am persuaded that by the people at large any of the measures of relief thus far proposed would be preferred to continued inaction.

Our relations with all foreign powers con-

Inaction.

Our relations with all foreign powers continue to be amicable. With Beigium a convention has been signed whereby the scope of present treaties has been so enlarged as to secure to the citizens of either country, within the jurisdiction of the other, equal rights and privileges in the acquisition and alienation of property. A trade mark treaty has also been concluded. The war between Chili and Peru is at an end. For the arbitration of the claims of American citizens who, during its continuance, suffered through the acts of the Chilian authorities, a convention will soon be negoth, ted.

acts of the Chilian authorities, a convention will soon be negot, ted.

The state of hostilities between France and China continues to be an embarrassing feature of our Eastern relations. The Chinese government has promptly adjusted and paid the claims of American citizens whose property was destroyed in the recent riots at Canton. I renew the recommendation of my last annual message that the Canton idemnity fraud be returned to China. The true interpretations of the recent treaty with that country permitting the restriction of Chinese immigration is likely to be again a subject of your deliberations. It may be seriously questioned whether the statutes passed at the last session do not violate the treaty rights of certain Chinese who left this country with return certificates valid under the old law, and which now seem to be debarred from landing from a lack of the certificates required by the new. The recent purchase by the United States of a large trading fleet heretofore under the Chinese flag has considerably enhanced our commercial importance in the East. In view of the large vessels built or purchased by American citizens in other countries, and exclusively employed in legitimate traffic between foreign ports under the recognized protection of our flag, it might be well to provide a uniform rate of their registration and documentation so that

timate traffic between foreign ports under the recognized protection of our flag, it might be well to provide a uniform rate of their registration and documentation so that the bona fide property rights of our citizens therein shall be duly evidenced and properly guarded. Pursuant to the advice of the Senate at the last session I recognized the flag of the International Association of the Congo as that of a friendly Government avoiding in so doing any prejudgement of the conflict in international claims in that region. Subsequently in execution of the expressed wish of Congress I appointed a commercial agent for the Congo basin. The importance of the rich prospective trade of the Congo valley has led to a general conviction that it should be open to all nations upon equal terms. At the international conference for the consideration of this subject, called by the Emperor of Germany and now in session at Berlin, delegates are in attendance on behalf of the United States. Of the results of the conference you will be duly advised.

The Government of Corea has generously aided the efforts of the United States Minister to secure suitable premises for the use of the legation. As the conditions of diplomatic intercourse with Eastern nations demand that the legation premises be owned by the represented power, I advise that an appropriation be made for the acquisition of this property by the Government. The United States already possesses valuable premises at Tangier as a gift from the Sultan of Morocco. As stated hereafter, they have lately received a similar gift from the Siamese Government. The Government of Japan stands ready to present to us extensive grounds at Tokio, whereon to crect a suitable building for the legation court house and jall, and similar privileges can probably be secured in China and Persia. The owning of such premises would not only effect a very large saving of present rentals, but would permit of the due assertion of extra territorial rights in those countries, and would the better serve to mai serve to maintain the dignity of the United States. The failure of Congress to make any appropriation for our representative at Autonomous, the Court of the Khedive, has proved a serious embarrassment in our intercourse with Egypt, and in view of the need of serious concern that the want of foreigners, it is a matter of serious concern that the want of serious of the next and manufactor of the trant powers in all and the date of the treat powers that the sum of the said which the sum of the serious content the sum of the serious c

prosecutions were, in all cases, successful Much anxiety has lately beer displayed by various European Governments, and especially by the Government of Italy, for the abolition of our import duties upon works of art. It is well to consider whether the present discrimination in fayor of productions of American artists abroad is not likely to result as the themselves seem very generally to believe it may, in the practical exclusion of our painters and sculptors from the rich fields for occupation, study and labor which they have hitherto enjoyed. There is prospect that the long pending revision of the foreign treaties of Japan may be concluded at a new conference to be held at Tokio. While this Government fully recognizes the equal and independent station of Japan in the community of nations, I would not oppose the general adoption of such terms of compromise as Japan may be disposed to offer in furtherance of uniform policy of intercourse with western Nations. During the past year the increasing good will between our own Government and that of Mexico has been variously manifested. The treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded Januaty 23, 1883, has been ratified and awaits the necessary tariff legislation of Congress to become effective. The legislacluded Januaty 20, 1883, has been ratified and awaits the necessary tariff legislation of Congress to become effective. The legislatign will, I doubt not, be among the first measures to claim your attention. A full treaty of commerce navigation and consular rights is much to be desired and such a treaty I have reason to believe that the Mexican Government stands ready to conclude. Some embarrassment has been occasioned by the failure of Congress at its last session to provide means for the due exlast session to provide means for the due ex-ecution of the treaty of July 29, 1882, for the resurvey of the Mexican boundary and the resurvey of the Mexican boundary and the relocation of the boundary monuments. With the Republic of Nicaragua a treaty has been concluded which authorizes the construction by the United States of a canal railway and telegraph line across the Nicarague Territory. By the terms of this treaty sixty miles of the River San Juan as well as Lake Nicaragua, an inland sea forty miles in width, are to constitute a part of the projected enterprise. This covers for actual canal construction seventeen miles on the Pacific side, and thirty-six miles on the Atlantic. To the United States, whose rich territory on the Pacific is for the ordinary purposes of commerce practically cut off from communication by water with Atlantic ports, the political and commercial advantages of the political and commercial advantages of such a project can scarcely be overestimated. It is believed that when the treaty is laid before you the justice and liberality of its provisions will command universal approval at home and abroad. The death of our representative in Russig while at his post at 8t.

at home and abroad. The death of our representative in Russia while at his post at St. Petersburg afforded to the Imperial Government a renewed opportunity to testify its sympathy in a manner telling the intimate friendliness which has ever marked the intercourse of the two countries.

The course of this Government in raising its representation at Bang Kok to the diplomatic rank has evoked from Siam evidences of warm friendship, and augurs well for our enlarged intercourse. The Siumese Government has presented to the United States a commodious mansion and grounds for the occupancy of the legation, and suggest that by Government resolution, Congress attest its appreciation of this generous gift. The Government has more than once been called occupancy of the legation, and suggest that by Government resolution, Congress attest its appreciation of this generous gift. The Government has more than once been called upon of late to take action in fullfillment of its international obligation towards Spain. Agitation in the island of Cuba to the Spanish is crown having been fomented by persons abusing the sacred rights of hospitality which our territory affords, the officers of the Government have been instructed to use vigilance to prevent infractions of our neutrality laws at Key West and at the other points near the Cuban coast. I am happy to say that in only one instance were these precautionary measures successfully eluded. The offenders when found in our territory were subsequently tried and convicted. The growing need of a close relationship of intercourse and traffic between the Spanish Antillas and their natural market the United States led to the adoption in January last of a commercial agreement looking to that end. This agreement has since been superseded by a more carefully framed and comprehensive one which I shall submit to the Senate for approval. It has been the aim of this negotiation to open such a favored reciprocal exchange of productions carried under the flag of either country as to make the intercourse between Cuba and Porto Rico and ourselves scarcely less intimate than the commercial movement between our domestic ports, and to insure a removal of the burdens on shipping in the Spanish Indies, of which in the past our shipsowners and shipmasters have so often had cause to complain. The negotiations of the convention have for a time posponed the prosecution of certain claims of our citizens whiln ow be urged by the Government. Negotiations for a treaty of commercial reciprocity with the Dominican Republic have been successfully concluded, and its result will shortly be laid before the Senate. Certain questions between the United States and the Ottoman Empire still remain unsolved. Complaints in behalf of our citizens are not satisfa lations, and the revision of the tariffs unaccomplished. The final disposition of pending questions with Venezuela has not as yet been reached, but I have good reason to expect an early settlement which will provide the means of re-examining the Caracas award in conformity with the expressed desire of Congress and which will recognize the justice of certain claims preferred against Venezuela. The Central and South American commission appointed by authority of the act of July 7, 1884, will soon proceed to Mexico. It has been furnished with instructions which will be laid before you. They contain a statement of the general policy of the Government for enlarging its commercial intercourse with American States. The commissioners have been actually preparing for their responsible tasks by holding conferences in the principal cities with merchants in the Central and South American trade. The international meridian conference, lately held in Washington upon the invitation of the Government of the United States, was composed of representatives from twenty-five nations. The conference concluded its labors on the lst of November, having with substantial unanimity agreed upon the meridian of Greenwich as the starting point whence longitude is to be computed through 180 degrees eastward and westward, and on the adoption for all purposes for which it may be found convenient of a universal day which shall begin at midnight on the initial meridian, and whose hours shall be counted from zero up to twenty-four. The formal report of the transactions of this conference will be hereafter transmitted to Congress. This Government is in frequent receipt of invitations from foreign states to participate in international exhibitions, often of great interest and importance. Occupying, as we do, an advanced position on the world's production, and alming to secure a profitable share for our industries in the general competitive markets, it is a matter of serious concern that the want of means for participation in these exhibits should so

provision being made, however, as now for the amount of salary attached to the respective station.

The condition of our finances and the operations of the various branches of the public service which are connected with the Treasury Department, are very fully discussed in the report of the Secretary. It appears that the ordinary revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, were from customs \$195, 667,489.76; from internal revenue, \$121,586,672.51; from all other sources, \$31,863,307.65; total ordinary revenue, \$348,519,889.92. The public expenditures during the same period, for civil expenses, \$22,312,907.71; for foreign intercourse, \$1,260,766.37; for Indians, \$6,475,599.23; for pensions, \$55,429,228.30; for the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, \$33,429,603.36; for the naval establishments, including vessels, machinery and improvements at news verds, \$17,292.60] 44; for miscellanceous harbor improvements and arsenals, \$39,429.663.36; for the naval establishments, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards, \$17,292,601.44; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses and collecting the revenue, \$43,939,710; for expenditures on account of the District of Columbia, \$3,407,649.62; for interest on on the public debt, \$56.478,378.48; for the sinking fund, \$46,890,229.50; total ordinary expenditures, \$290,916,483, leaving a surplus of \$57.693,396, or as compared with the preceding fiscal year there was a net decrease of \$20,090,000 in the amount of expenditures. The aggregate receipts were less than those of the year previous by about \$54,000,000. The falling off of revenue from customs made up nearly \$20,000.000 of this deficiency, and about 23,000,000 of the remainder was due to the diminished receips from the internal taxation. The Secretary estimates the total receipts for the fiscal year which ends on June 30, 1885, at \$330,000,000, and the total expenditures at \$240,620,301.16, in which are included the interest on the debt and the amount payable to the sinking fund. This would leave a surplus for the entire year of about \$34,000,000. The value of exports from the United States to foreign countries during the year ending June 30th, 1884, was as follows: Domestic merchandise, \$724,994,852; foreign merchandise, \$15,548,757; total merchandise, \$867,133,883; total exports of merchandise and specie, \$867,616,992, The cotton and cotton manufactures included in this statement specie, \$807,616,992, The cotton and cotton manufactures included in this statement were valued at \$208,709,415; the breadstuffs at \$102,544,715; the provisions at \$114,446,547, and the mineral oils at \$47,141,348. During the same period the imports were as follows: Merchandise, \$657,697,693; gold and silver, \$37,425,262; total, \$705,123,955. More than ninety-three per cent. of the entire value of imported merchandise consisted of the following articles: Sugar and molasses, \$103,542,242; silk and its manufactures, \$49,949,128; coffee, \$49,686,705; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, \$41,461,599; chemicals, \$884,659,65; ilax, hemp, jute and like substances and manufactures thereof, \$31,461,599; chemicals, \$884,659,65; ilax, hemp, jute and like substances and manufactures of cotton, \$30,455,476; hides and skins other than fur skins, \$22,250,306.

itself to the approval of the House of Representatives.

In the expenses of the War Department the Secretary reports a decrease of more than \$9,000,000, of which reduction \$5,600,000 was effected in the expenditures for rivers and harbors, and \$2,700,000 in expenditures for the Quartermaster's Department. Outside of that department, the annual expenses of all the army bureaus proper (except possibly the ordnance bureau) are substantially charges which cannot be materially diminished without a change in the numerical strength of the army. The expenditures in the Quartermaster's Department can readily be subjected to administrative discretion, and it is reported by the Secretary of War that as a result of exercising such discretion in reducing the number of draught animals in the army, the annual cost of supplying and caring for such animals is now \$1,108,085,90 less than it was in 1882.

The reports of the military commanders show that the last year has been notable for its entire freedom, from Indian outbreaks. In defiance of the President's proclamation of July 1, 1884, certain intruders sought to make settlements in the Indian Territory. They were promptly removed by a detachment of troops. During the past session of Congress a bill to provide for a suitable fire proof buildings for the army medical museum and the library of the Surgeon-General's office, received the approval of the Senate. A similar bill reported favorably to the House of Representatives by one of its committees is still pending before that body. It is hoped that during the coming session he measure may be taken to secure a place of safe deposit for these valuable collections now in a state of insecurity.

The funds with which these works for the improvement of rivers and harbors were prosecuted during the past year were derived from the appropriations of the act of August 2, 1882, together with such few balances as were on hand from previous appropriations. The balance in the Treasury subject to requisition July 1, 1883, was \$10,021,649.55.

of \$1[2,580.63] in the Treasury, subject to requisition July 1, 1884.

HARBOR DEFENSES.

The Secretary of War submits the report of the Chief of Engineers as to the practicability of protecting our important cities on the sea board by fortifications and other defenses able to repel modern methods of attack. The time has come when such defenses can be prepared with confidence that they will not prove abortive, and when, the possible result of delay in making such preparations is considered, delay seems inexcusable, for the most important cities are those whose destruction or capture would be a National humiliation Adequate defenses, inclusive of guns, may be made by the gradual expenditure of \$60,000,000, a sum much less than a victorious enemy could levy as a contribution. An appropriation of about concetenth of that amount is asked to begin the work, and I concur with the Secretary of War in urging that it be granted. The War Department is proceeding with the conversion of ten-inch smooth bore guns into eightinch ritles, lining the former with tubes of forged or coiled wrough iron. Fitty guns will thus be converted within the year. This, however does not obviate the necessity of providing means for the construction of guns of the highest power, both for the purpose of coast defense and for the armanent of war vessels. The report of the Gun Foundry Board appointed April 2 1883, in pursuance of the set of both for the purpose of coast defense and for the armament of war vessels. The report of the Gun Foundry Board appointed April 2, 1883, in pursuance of the act of March 30, 1883, was transmitted to Congress in a special message of February 8, 1884. In my message of March 26, 1884, I called attention to the recommendation of the Board that the Government should encourage the production of private steel works of the required material for heavy cannon, and that it has received information which indicates that there are responsible steel manufacturers in this country who, although not provided at present with the necessary plant, are willing to construct the same and to make bids for contracts with the Government for the supply of the requisite material for the heaviest guns adapted to modern warfare. If a guarantee order of sufficient magnitude, accompanied by a positive appropriation extending over a series of years shall be made by Congress, all doubts as to the feasibility of the plan being thus removed, I renew my recommendation that such action be taken by Congress will enable the Government to construct its own ordnance upon its own territory, and so to provide the armament demanded by considerations of National safety and honor.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy

by laws of the United States be to enlarged as to cover all patent are of the self-like common of all to command your attention. He have cover all patent are to describe the control of the cover and patent are to describe the control of the cover and the HIS LAST MESSAGE.

In this, the last of the stated messages that I shall have the honor to transmit to the Congress of the United States, I cannot too strongly urge on its attention the duty of restoring our navy, as rapidly as possible, to the high state of efficiency which formerly characterized it, as the long peace that has lulled us into a sense of fancied security may at any time be disturbed. It is plain that the policy of strengthening this arm of the service is dictated by considerations of use, of economy, of just regard for our future tranquility, and of a true appreciation of the dignity and honor of the Republic.

The report of the Postmaster General acquaints you with the present needs of the postal service. It discloses the gratifying fact that the loss of revenue from the reduction in the rate of letter postage, recommended in my message December, 1882, and effected by the act of March 3, 1883, has been much less than was generally anticipated. My recommendation of this reduction was based upon the belief that the actual falling off in receipts from letter postage for the year immediately succeeding the change of rate, could be \$3,000,000; it has proved to be only \$2,275,000. This is a trustworthy indication that the revenue will soon be restored to the former volume by the natural increase of sealed correspondence. Iconfidently repeat therefore, the recommendation of my last annual message that the single rate of postage upon drop letters be reduced to one cent wherever the payment of two cents is only exacted at offices where the carrier system is in operation that the increase in tax upon local letters defrays cost, not only of its own collection and delivery of all other mail matter. This is an inequality that ought no longer to exist. I approve the recommendation of the Postmaster General that the unit of weight in the rating of first class matter should be one once instead of one-half ounce as it is now. In view of statistics furnished by the Department it may led by the Department it may

and the crection by the Government of a penitentiary for the confinement of offenders against its laws.

Of the various governmental concerns in charge of the Interior Department, the reports of its Secretary present an interesting summary. Among the topics deserving of particular attention I refer to his observations respecting our Indian affairs, the premption and timber culture acts, the failure of railroad companies to take tide to lands granted by the Government, and the operations of the pension office, the patent office, the census bureau, and the bureau of education. Allusion has been made to the circumstant of the circumsta

book in Domesine morehandes, \$25,05,05,05, species of the contraction of Gross of the highest power, and the contraction of the

lar service of the United States on a salaried footing, permitting the relinquishment of consular fees not only as respects vessels under the National flag, but also as respects vessels of the treaty nations carrying goods entitled to the benefits of the treaties.

Thirdly, the enactment of measures to favor the constauction and maintenance of a steam carrying marine under the flag of the United States.

Thirdly, the enactment of measures to favor the constauction and maintenance of a steam carrying marine under the flag of the United States.

Fourthly, the establishment of a uniform currency basis for the countries of America, so that the coined products of our mints may circulate on equal terms throughout the whole system of commonwealths. This would require a monetary union of America, whereby the output of the bullion producing countries, and the circulation of those which yield neither gold nor silver, could be adjusted in conformity with the population, wealth and commercial needs of such, as many of the countries furnish no bullion to the common stock. The surplus production of our mines and mints might thus be utilized and a step taken toward the general remonetization of silver to the accomplishment of these ends so far as they can be attained by separate treaties the nogotiations already concluded and now in progress have been directed and the favor with which this enlarged policy has thus far been received warrants the belief that its operations will erolong embrace all, or nearly all the countries of this hemisphere. It is by no means desirable, however, that the policy under consideration should be applied to these countries as well as the healthful enlargement of trade with Europe, Asia and Africa should be sought. By

REDUCING TARIFF BURDENS

on such of these wares as neither we nor the other American States are fitted to produce, and thus enabling ourselves to obtain in return a better market for our supplies of food, of raw materials and of the manufactures in which we excel; it seems to methat many of the embarrassing elements in the great National conflict between protection and free trade may thus be turned to good account; that the revenue may be reduced so as to no longer over-tax the people; that protection duties may be retained without becoming burdensone; that our shipping interests may be fudiciously encouraged, the currency fixed on a firm basis, above all such an amity of interests

transmitted to Congress the first annual report of

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
together with communications from the heads of several Executive Departments of the Government, respecting the special workings of the law under which the commission had been acting. The good results therein foreshadowed have been more than realized. The system has fully answered the expectations of his friends in securing competent and faithful public servants, and in protecting the appointing officers of the Government from the pressure of personal importunity, and from the labor of examining the claims and pretensions of rival candidates for public employment. The law has had the unqualified supsupport of the President and of the heads of the several departments and the members of the commission have performed their duties with zeal and fidelity. Their report will shortly be submitted, and will be accompanied by such recommendations for enlarging the scope of the existing statute as shalling the secone of the existing the seco panied by such recommendations for enlarg-ing the scope of the existing statute as shall commend themselves to the executive and the commissioners charged with its adminis-

ing the scope of the existing statute as shall commend themselves to the executive and the commensioners charged with its administration.

In view of the general and persistent demand throughout the commercial community for a National bankrupt law, I hope that the differences of sentiment which have hitherto prevented its enactment may not outlast the present sessions.

The pestilence which for the past two years has been raging in the countries of the East recently made its appearance in European ports with which we are in constant communication. The then Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of a proclamation of the President, issued certain regulations restricting and for a time prohibiting the importation of rags and the admission of baggage of immigrants or travelers arriving from infected quarters. Lest the course may have been without strict warrant or law, I approve the recommendation of the present Secretary, that the Congress take action in the premiser, and I also recommend the immediate adoption of such measures as will be likely to ward off the dreaded epidemic and to mitigate its severity in case it shall unhappily extand to our shores.

The annual report of the commissioners of the District ofp' folumbia reviews the operations of the several departments of its municipal government. I ask yeur careful consideration of its suggestions in respect to legislation I commend, such as relate to a revision of the civity and criminal code, the performance of labor by persons sentenced to imprisonment in jail, the construction and occupation of wharves along the river front, and the erection of a suitable building for district officers.

FOR GRANT.

I recommended that in the recognition of services of Ulysses S. Frant, late General of the Armies of the Umi'ed States, and twice President of this Natioh, the Congress confer upon him a suitable pension.

I am certain of the reasures that seem to me eccessary and expedient. I have now, in obeyance to thetConstitetion, recommended for your adoption as a recipe termining of vexed questions respecting Presidential invalidity on measures which may justly receive your serious considera-

may justly receive your serious consideration.

As the time draws nigh when I am to retire from the public service, I cannot refrain from expressing to the members of the National Legislature with whom I have been brought into personal and official intercourse, my sincere appreciation of their unfalling courtesies of their harmonious co-operation with the executive in so many measures calculated to promote the best interests of the nation, and to my fellow citizens generally, I acknowledge a deep sense of obligation for the support which they have accorded me in my administration of the Executive Department.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Washington, D. C., December 1, 1884.

Madame Hughes as a Heroine.

PARIS, December 1 .- Public sympathy for Madame Hughes, who shot her traducer day before yesterday, is intensified by the fact that both Hughes and his wife devotedly nursed the sufferers from cholera during the prevalence of the epidemic at Marseilles. M. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of Le Paris, considers the lady a heroine and urges the entire press to uphold her. Hughes says. that his wife proposed to partake of a "Lover's Breakfast" before going to the court. She was in excellent spirts during the meal. Before leaving her home she prepared a bundle of clothes for use during her stay in prison. She has asked the prison authorities that she may be provided with materials for modeling in clay. Hughes, in an interview, expressed confidence that his wife would be triumphantly acquitted by the court. Madame Hughes has daily receptions at St. Lazaire Prison. Hundreds of cards from members of all political sections of Paris, and a large num-ber of floral offerings are sent her. Her two young daughters are permitted to visit her. Hughes states his wife kept him in ignorance of the cause of the tragedy, ex-plaining her absence from home by telling him she was preparing a bust for the saloon. Public interest in the affair overtops for a time even political questions.

Protests.

KEY WEST, December 1 .- There is great excitement among cigar manufacturers on account of the provisions of the commercial treaty between Spain and the United States reducing the duty on Havana cigars. Petitions are circulating and meetings have-

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS

A CONQUEROR.

On the shining heights he had sought so long,
He stood alone at the break of day;
The wind about him blew flerce and strong,
And the wide, waste land beneath him lay;
He could see the arch of the purple sky,
And the distant sea-line, thin and white;
And hear, as the swift gale hurried by,
The low, weird voice of the fleeting night.

He could see the way that his feet had trod,
The wreck and ruin his hand had made,
The clotted blood on the withered sod,
The cold, white faces amid the shade;
The land was his by the victor's right,
He had swept the people before his wrath,
And conquered all by his keen sword's might,
And marked his course by a lurid path.

His word was law in the prostrate world, Where Kings lay prone in their galling He laughed when the bolts of Jove were hurled

hurled
Along the silence of fruitless plains;
The boastful trumpets for him were loud,
And servite minions bent to his feet;
But he passed alone through the cringing
crowd,
And no red hps for his kiss grew sweet.

And what did this give for the weary years?
Lo, nothing at all but a sounding name,
And a harvest of woe and bitter tears,
For the loss of love is the gift of fame:
Ah, few are the good things life can hold;
And the one that shines all others above
Is neither fame nor a wealth of gold,
But the sweetness and joy of perfect love,
—Thos. S. Collier, in Current.

MORNING MUSINGS.

A Romantic Love Story, Told in Six Soliloquies.

SOLILOQUY THE FIRST. Heigho! So this is London, and a amoky, foggy, dismal metropolis it is, to say the least of it.

Reminds me of young Simpkins of our class who undertook to write an apostrophe to the ocean-a la Byronand completed one line: "Oh, thou pro-digious dampness!" Simpkins stuck I must have been snoring! I never felt there and couldn't get any further, but so little like getting up in my life

By the great ponds of Michigan, the air here seems to hold water in solution! One runs a risk of being drowned in The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twittered from the straw-built breathing!

I suppose this is what Mr. Guppy called a "London particular;" but with took up our quarters at that Highland all due respect, I don't think London is hostelry. I don't think I ever enjoyed particular, or she wouldn't have such rambling through woods and picking an atmosphere.

Fine showing, this, for an April morning! Ho, hum! I really must get up and commence my pilgrimage.

started on this European tour, and con- nourishes rhymes, romance, and all demned myself to wandering about that sort of thing, for a fellow seems to drop into poetry as naturally as Mr. looking at things I don't want to see, Silas Wegg. Laurel—I beg pardon Miss climbing mountains I don't want to Laurel—my study in Gray—says she climb, rummaging around through knows that I am of a poetic temperanasty streets where I don't want to rumment, and I am so foolish as to go mage, and inhaling odors that I decidedly object to. What is the use now of my "doing" London and subjecting is 'tis foolishness not to be happy. myself to fatigue, odors and ackney coaches when I can accomplish it all so like that, only briefer. Heigho! Yesmyself to fatigue, odors and much more pleasantly with one of Dick- terday was a red-letter day in my exens' novels at home in a hammock, or drifting down the Chesapeake? I can't counsellor and protector of the dearest understand why I should want to see girl in the world for a whole day of the Tower because the Princes were murdered there, nor the Avon because what I call a blessed privilege. We Shakespeare was born there, nor a hun- explored Ben Voirlich-all the mounand one other places because something was done or wasn't done there! If a man tells me his father was spoke our little piece over Monan's Rill hanged, I am quite satisfied to believe him without rushing off immediately to see the place and bring away a piece of the gallows or a shred of the rope.

Thank Heaven, when I'm through

with London my occupation's gone, and I can go home in peace. Constantinople, Venice, Rome, Switzerstantinople, Venice, Rome, Switzerland, Paris—I've done them all, and pretty thoroughly, I hope, though my people at home will be sure to think of some confounded place that I ought to have seen, but didn't see. Something that I have omitted which they have been dying to see for goodness knows

how long! Think I'd better coach up on the guide-book, and-that reminds me, I gave mine away to the pretty girl auditor, then. Generally I regard whom I rescued in Venice from the poetry as a combination of fantastically gondoliers-those fellows are as bad as London 'ackney coachmen-and who was so charmingly grateful. She said she hoped we might meet again, and she was ever so much obliged to me, and it was so nice to meet a countryman, for she was American-I would have known that if she had stopped after "nice" - and a great deal more to the same effect, and in the sweetest voice and with the cordial confiding way which belongs alone to our girls. Bless 'em! Shook hands with me. smiled more in her soft gray eyes than with her lips, gave me her card and left me standing there with my hat off, a spectacle for those rascally boatmen!

Made a memorandum on a blank leaf of my guide-book to this effect: Prettiest picture in Venice. Study in gray. Gray eyes, gray robe, name Gray. Worth a fortune, but by the right person to be had for the asking.

"N. B.—Would that I dared to ask."

Then I gave the nearest gondolier a twenty-franc piece to overtake her and retrieve to manemoiselle the book she did neglect. And that's all. By Jove, I must get up!

SOLILOQUY THE SECOND. Three weeks in London! Well, London isn't so bad after all, and I'm really interested in hunting up queer

I'd give a farm just to find Mrs. Todgers's boarding house, and Miss Gray is constantly looking for a Curiosity Shop. That I should meet her again. and especially in this human labyrinth, is a piece of good fortune little short of fatality. Her mother and fourteen-year-old brother constitute the party, and the old lady says she really deen't know how they would have managed to see so much of London but for my valuable aid. I'm a disinterested party, I am! Hanged if I don't believe I'm getting too much absorbed in the flesh tints and the foreshortening, and the coloring of my study in Gray. She has not said a word about my guide-book,

Chase County Courant, but she seemed to be glad to see me, and I—psnaw! I'm too old to lay abed and day-dream like a school-boy! 1 think I'll go home. I've seen enough yellow fog and black smoke. Mrs. Gray says they are going to Scotland and the Hebrides, and all those moist, unpleasant places that William Black rejoices in-and indeed when one can sit by a warm fire and read about rain it isn't bad; but excuse me from par- me? with her by going. She said her mamma wanted me to go so much. I wonder if she speaks to me with mamma's lips? Girls do, I know, particularly when they take any interest. For example, if her mother wanted me to go as an escort and she herself didn't care a straw whether I went or not, she would have said "I want you to go

so much." It's a good sign when mamma comes to the front. Bah I'm trying to construct nothing into something—a practice I thought I had abandoned ever since the days I persuaded myself that a certain school girl returned my youthful passion because she permitted me to carry her sleep on bookstrap to school, a dream that was clamor! dispelled by her subsequently conferring that privilege on another young gentleman in knickerbockers.

But still I would like to see Scotland and the places so "clustered around with historical associations"-I believe that's the phrase which one reads about in—in Sir Walter—and other historians. duty to go to Scotland because-Harry Olden, you are pulling the wool over your own eyes! You don't care a jot Wh more for ordinary places with exten? I expected to be, and—by Jove, traordinary names than you do for I will be! I have lived a quarter of a

SOLILOQUY THE THIRD. there is no such limit to London damp-ness. though the sun is pouring in at my window, and the whistle of the part-

morning matin:

I'm glad I came to Scotland-glad we left the beaten track of tourists and ferns, or sketching hilltops, half so much, even on the banks of the old Susquehanna—my benison on her broad

bosom! I'm sure there must be something I can't understand why I should have about these Highland braes that Seems to me I've heard some quotation rambling through forest and glen is tains in this country seem to be afflicted with the Christian name of Benjaminand ate our luncheon in "Lone Glen-arty's hazel shade." I think I must I think I must have spouted a whole canto of "The Lady of the Lake" at different times, and how spirited she was over the defiant stag-how her beautiful eyes fill up at the death of "my gallant

gray."
Well it's a blessing I know Scott by heart! It is precious little else I know about poetry and novels, but she defers to me as if I were an emporium of information. Said she:

"Mr. Olden, you seem to feel poetry, while other people say it. You give it a ring of reality that is more affecting than finished declamation.'

I-"It must be because you are my elevated words and ideas - a hyperbolical expression of ultra human sentiments in ultra-human language. With you for a listener it seems almost appropriate, so high a rank do I give

She (archly)-"I wonder if I have anything to do with the feelings which prompt you to wind up an impassioned poem with some absurd parody or burlesque?'

I-"Oh, that is done for the purpose of taking the edge of what you might otherwise consider sentimentality-and partly to convince myself that I am not growing sentimental in reality.' She-"Is sentiment such a crime in

your eyes?"
I—"Not a crime, but a source for all. By Heaven, I have a mighty leaning to it!

She—"Some day you'll play it in earnest, and be the veriest lover of them all,' or I am no prophetess." I—"Methinks the day has come—the hour and the woman! Can you not see that since I have known you-since that happy day in Venice-

She (naively)—"When you returned my book?" I-"Ah! You did get the book. Then it has told you that I have set up your picture in my heart and fallen down before it—"

"'All on a summer's day!' Are you not getting dangerously near the brink, Mr. Olden—of the lake, I mean? You n.ight wet your feet.

I-"Do you think I say this in a vein which justifies flippant interruptions, Miss Grav?"

way which justifies flippant gallantry, Mr. Olden?" I-"You wrong me when you treat as

like enough to be ensnared?' I-"You regard ms as a trifler, I

what you might have been! Let us go

home. Now, what does all this mean? Am and wind, leaden sky and dewy weather, I in love? And is there a chance for As to the first, yes; and the secticipating, as the man said when he ond-Well, she scorned the manner and was going to be hanged. Yet I can be not the matter of my wooing. There's some comfort in that. If you can convince a woman that you were a trifler until you succumbed to her, she is prepared to forgive the first and to regard the last as very natural.

"Only to think what you might have She said it almost mournfully. Now, I don't think I might have been anything in particular; but I shall try to be it from this time forth, and she shall be the judge. How beautiful she is! I'd give a King's ransom to hear her say-There's the breakfast bell!

SOLILOQUY THE FOURTH. Jangle, jangle, jangle! Confound the church bells! A fellow never can sleep on Sunday morning for their

Back to Edinburgh from the Hebrides -back from the land of mist and clouds and romance, with a full determination to read about, but not visit, it henceforarwd. Too much fish and Gaelie to suit me. Three months gone, and the ground covered with autumn leaves, since I've been dangling in her train; At home they'll be sure to ask me about and-and I fear I've been making a Auld Reekie, St. Ronan's Well, fool of myself! Does she can for me Corrie Nat Shian and Coil au Togle, at all? Well, I'm a sanguine, self-and what shall I say? It is clearly my persuasive man; but, putting all that aside, I think I am gaining ground a

Why am I not ecstatically happy,

extraordinary places with ordinary names! Now, acknowledge it's the girl. Well, confound your impertise she's far too good for me. What a disgustingly conceited idiot I am! I dare gustingly conceited, idiot extraordinary places with ordinary century without having seen any woman never gives me a second thought. And yet when I pulled that reckless young scapegrace brother of hers out of Loch Mayle, she put both her cold little hands in mine, and whispered some incoherent words, of which I could only ridge comes from the hillside like a catch, "Forgive me-I know you better Pshaw! that was only grati--now. tude. And yet, when I held her hands, and tried to tell how gladly I would take far greater risks for her sake, she did not take them away, but raised her eyes to my face so bravely and trustingly that I trod on air for days after-

> She keeps my book, too. I saw the leaf on which I wrote that absurd crotchet thrust into her little silk purse. She had torn it out, and was making a relic of it. That might be because of its oddity, and probably means nothing. There never was a girl so proof to flattery as not to preserve such a sponta-neous tribute. She treats me just the same as ever-is friendly and cordial, no more. Uncertainty, then, is all I arrive at-uncertainty as to her feelings, uneasiness as to mine.

Pretty much the same way I felt at Long Branch three years ago, when I spent a fortnight to determine whether I was in love with Lucy Romer, and if so whether she would be pleased to hear it; at the end of which time she married young Landless, and to my surprise I was pleased to hear it! Suppose this was to result similarly?

ink I'd better go home. And when I leave her. I should be wretched, eventually if she accepted me.

"Where shall I find the concord of this discord?" Apparently not in this bed, for it looks like what Mrs. Partington calls a "corruption of Mount Vociferous." Hello, Boots! Bring me some hot water!

Mr. Henry Olden, get thee home on the next steamer.

SOLILOQUY THE FIFTH. I feel as if I had just parted with my mmortal soul, not to mention everything I have eaten for the past twenty-The man four hours. Sea-sickness! who called it one of the comic diseases was surely never seasick! A myriad of curses on the reeling, rocking old tub. could almost wish she'd go to the bot-

I wonder how Miss Gray and her mother are standing it. I hope to Heaven I shall not see her again until she recovers, or else I'm done with romance forever. The old lady would insist on taking this steamer, and I think it was a dispensation of Providence to cure my malady. How can a man worship when his divinity is white around the lips and red around the eyes, with a drawn, pinched look, as if anxiously expecting a catastrophe; when she is sensitive as to sympathy and querrulous as to assistance; when she appears to regard her brother with undying hatred, and her mother as a barbarian armed to the teeth with camphor and shawls for her special torture? How, I say, can a man be sentimental when all his faculties are concentrated I—"Not a crime, but a source for ridicule. Promise me not to laugh—not hold himself still, when the only feeling to think me absurd-and I'll play at he can summon from the depths of romance like the veriest lover of them his embittered nature is one of hatred and contempt for the stewards?

How could I have been such a simpleton as to dawdle sentimentally through a whole summer, and start home during the equinoctial storms? A proper termination this for love's young dream and all its attendant follies. Sweet reveries and murmured vows forsooth! Moonshine all of it, and as for poetryit is a mockery, a grinning skeleton!
I'll never be such a fool again!

I suppose Miss Gray loathes the very remembrance of all that midsumme madness, and I recall it with the same unbounded satisfaction I derive from recollecting a meal of cold pork and potatoes. Pork! Ugh! I'll never eat it again! They say this steamer will reach New York to-morrow, and I here register a vow that I'll go back home and which justifies flippant interruptions, stay there—be a misanthrope, philosopher, cynic, hermit—anything but a She—"Do you think I treat you in a sentimental fool! Amen.

SOLILOQUY THE SIXTH. Will the day never break? swallows outside of my window have gallantry the homage of a man who—"
She "Is quite as serious as he usually permits himself to be, or he has been chattering for an hour as if it were their wedding day. The 24th of April—just a year to-day since I landed in not even whether she received it or not; during any summer vacation for the Venice—just a year since I began study- Fable. - Cincinnati Times-Star.

past half a dozen years. Who parodies Rosalind, and says: "Come, I'll woo thee, for I'm in a holiday humor, and my father's hall! Ah, there comes the picture in Gray, and to-day I place it in my father's hall! Ah, there comes the sun! How the clouds gather golden I—"You regard ms as a trifler, I fringes! How pure and fresh the morning air! The birds are singing as if She (regretfully)—"And only think they knew my happiness! The dew is sparkling on the grass! It is spring ime, and my wedding day!-Sheldon Borden, in San Francisco Argonaut.

A REMINISCENCE.

The Old Cross-Roads Post-office, and the Letter for Freeman E. Huddle, Esq.

There are very few people in this country nowadays who ever saw the old-fashioned cross-roads post-office in all its pristine loveliness and simple beauty.

I remember when I was a boy, how I was sent on Saturday afternoons to the post-office for the weekly mail. The post-office was known as Omega, perhaps, because it was the last place on earth where a man would expect to find a post-office. It was kept by a man whose name was Ralph Baldwin, and he was noted for the possession of long-er hair than anybody else in Marion County. He kept the office in his residence, which consisted of a log cabin of one large room, in which the numerous family ate, slept, received company and distributed mail.

A man, whose name was Hammond, kept a general store hard by, and when we boys of the vicinity were sent there for the mail we generally had some small purchases to make, and loitered about Hammond's store waiting for the mail-carrier, who rode a sorry-looking horse from the railroad-station some nine miles distant, with the ill-fitting pouch resting across the place where the horn of the saddle would have been if it had not been a "mooley." Every few minutes one of the anxious waiters would wade the mud to the middle of the road to look for him, and when his bent form was seen on the brow of a distant hill, his coming was announced with as much gusto as is now exhibited in the cities on viewing the approach of a special train bearing the President.

When he came, there was a wild flutter of expectancy, and when he non-chalantly pitched the pouch into Ralph Baldwin's door, knocking off his spectacles and bedaubing him with mud, we made a mad rush for the post-office. There were only four chairs in the room, and Hammond occupied one of these, Alexander Miliken, a candidate for the Legislature on the Temperance ticket. occupied another, Ralph Baldwin the third, and the oldest man present the remaining one, while as many as could do so sat on the edge of the bed, and the trundle-bed was pulled out to ac-commodate more of us. The postmaster's family was all huddled together around the cook-stove, and all the boys made it a part of their business to cast sheeps' eyes at Mag., Ralph's eldest daughter, who was the belle of that election precinct. I confess that I ofter. laid deep plots against the Government, in which I saw a bright future for my self. The plan of salvation to which subscribed ran as follows: I will marry Mag. Pap—I always regarded him as my prospective father-in-law at such moments-would die some time, and then I would succeed him as postmaster at Omega. But enough of National affairs and deep and dark designs upon

its high places. The postmaster emptied the contents there will be something lost out of life of the bag into his hat, and having fished out a lean bundle of letters, untied the I am afraid; but not so wretched as I string and began the delivery by calling would be should she refuse me. Per- the names of those to whom they were haps not so wretched as I might be addressed. The call proceeded as fol-

lows: "Hammond, (here); Milliken, (here) Smith-Long John Smith, Jack Jones Cucumber John Smith, Hammond, Milliken, Little John Smith, Hammond, Milliken, Hammond, Hammond, Cross-Eved Jack Jones, Milliken, Joe Spitler, Milliken, Hammond, Freeman E. Huddle,

Esq. That's all, gentlemen.

Jewhillikens! Freeman E. Huddle,

Way my heart and he an esquire! How my heart jumped up and climbed right into my mouth, where it fluttered around and cut up such capers I could not answer to my name. Even the smothered groan that came from old Grandma Baldwin, upon whose stomach those that sat on the bedside were reposing, had no charms for me. I tore open that envelope only to find that it had never been sealed, and that it contained a circular which read, as nearly as l can remember, as follows:

"ESTEEMED SIR: You have been recon "ESTEEMED SIR: You have been recommended to us as a gentleman of strict integrity and unusual business acumen, and we desire to call your attention to a scheme by which you can earn at least \$333,334 per week at home. This offer is only good for ten days from the date you receive this letter, and if you desire to avail yourself of it, please forward two dollars (\$2.00) for particulars by return mail. Very truly yours,

HALSTED & SPRAGUE,

11, 12, 13 and 14 Vessy street, New York.

I got on the old sorrel mare I had ridden to the cross-roads and made a bee line for home as fast as her spavined legs could carry me. I never found out why father took me out behind the, barn and licked me with a pump-handle when I triumphantly presented my letter from New York and demanded two dollars, until after I had attained my majority .- Through Mail.

The Extraordinary Young Lady.

Once in a Large City there dwelt a Maiden whose Mother, being in Moderate Circumstances was put to great straits to so educate her Daughter that she might occupy a Higher Walk in Life. She worked hard, and deprived herselt of every Comfort. And how was she rewarded? Strange to say, this Young Lady appreciated her Mother's Sacrifices, and did all she could to lighten her Labors. Upon returning from School she would devote her time to the Kitchen until the hour for her Music Lesson arrived, and then she would make the Piano Howl. She arose early and assisted with the Washing and Ironing, and when her Young Man took her to the Ice Cream Parlor at night she always slipped some Choice Cake into her Pocket for Ma. Finally She and the Young Man were married, and the Best Room in their House was devoted to the Old Lady, who never afterwards did a Lick of Work.

MORAL. This is not a True Story. It is ECONOMY FOR GIRLS.

How, by Being Watchful and Careful, They May Effect Great Saving. Mending, is one of the servants of the wise magician, economy. He does wonders wherever he goes; he enters ticularly on a sultry Sunday. In its the fingers of boys and girls whom he knows are friends of his master, economy, and rents disappear, broken furniture becomes whole, and wonderful work is done wherever those fingers go. But I will only speak to-day of the help he offers the girls. If you want to make friends with this kindly sprite, I will tell you of a trap to set, that will possibly eatch him. The trap may be made of different materials, but oftenest it is made of a small basket or box. It may vary a great deal in some respects, as it is not important whether it is covered inside with cloth or left bare; though sometimes a soft, bright lining will aid in the capture. The essential parts of this trap are a pair of seissors, spools of good, strong thread, both coarse and fine, black and white; shining needles, slender and fine, thick and strong, larger needles with long eyes; a thim

ble to fit the longest finger of the little girl who owns the trap, and a little bag full of large and small buttons. Now with this trap don't you think you ought to catch Economy's useful little sprite? Make a neat pile of the garments to be mended, get a comfortable chair, draw it near the box, put on the thimble, choose a needle that will thread easily, and thread that is not too fine or too coarse for the work to be done, and I think you will find that mending has been caught and is ready for work. To sew on large buttons use No. 40 or 50 thread, doubled, and sew through the buttons until the thread has filled up th space and the needle will not go through again; for this a number seven needle is good, as it, is slender and will go through the button oftener than a thick-In sewing rips, sew just where the stitches were before, and take short

stitches, so that the seam will look neat again, when done; torn clothes can sometimes be mended in a seam and look well; but dresses and aprons have a sad fashion of getting three-cornered "snags," and these will show ugly puckers when mended if a seam taken up. When you have learned to darn very nicely, such tears can often be darned and made to look almost as good as new; but if you can not darn well enough, a patch under the rent is next best. Turning the torn edges and hemming them to the patch will do away with the puckers; if trimming is ripped off in places, sew it on with short, strong stitches; look at the rest stitches look weak anywhere, put in some strong ones to help them. next wash-day they will not let go their good sprite, Mending, laugh to find you are so quick to learn his ways; for, being Economy's servant, he does not mend more than is necessary, but saves stitches and time whenever he can.

You would never realize how much is saved in this way unless you watched the wear and tear of clothes that Mendrip, a tear, and a button falls off; in a little while the rip and tear are larger, and another button disappears, and the little girl who owns the dress says, with hangs it away, hoping, perhaps, that Mending will find it and make it as good as new; but he does not work without the help of needle, thread and fingers. The girl comes in a great hurry for the dress another day and puts it on, pinning up the holes, and before night she is a "horrid old rag" the rest of its days, and Economy's wise servant looks sad when he sees such wasteful ways. and I felt happy when he laughed and

uncomfortable when he was sad. He is a queer little sprite, and his laughs and frowns are contagious. When anything in the house is mended he is quite beside himself with joy, and bleased, although they can not see him; and when he curls up in the basket among the spools and needles and goes to sleep, the mother and daughter say: "Well, is it a comfort to have every-thing nicely mended?" and they sit in the easy chairs and fold their hands contentedly. Now, girls, make friends with Mending; you will never regret it, and you can lighten the work for your mothers, while you are learning one of Economy's secrets: he has other servants to teach him wise ways, and I will try to tell you of some of them if you would like to know them .- Aunt Beth, in Rural New Yorker.

THE OLD COAT COLLAR.

A Wonderful Piece of Mechanism Which Proved a Boon to Church-Going Men in the Times of Our Grandfathers.

The old-fashioned coat collar has become obsolete. It was a piece of mechanism that was fearfully and wonderfully made—a terror to the oldstruction. Once made there was no break in it nor any getting out of shape. stitch and double stitch them, soap the buckram, the canvas and other materials entering into the cloth building, which was anywhere from half to three-quarters of an inch in thickness. It was sure to command .- San Francisco Chronicle. lie down and keep its place. It would never get on its ear, however much it might endanger the ear of the wearer. In the days of this old coat ornament there was no such thing as a man run- pretty misses engaged in knitting, ning around with his collar standing

up back of his head as though he were mad or had been prematurely hastened fashion of chintz dresses and white lasting hills, and even after the moth, time and the usual wear and tear had cent of the endurance, patience and these fair manipulators of the knitting-

had disappeared the superstructure of the collar would spread itself out as & useless cumberer of the ground, defy-

ng decay and dissolution These old-fashioned coat collars were not without their uses, and more parday and generation it had old-fashioned things to deal with, such as high-backed pews in churches and extraordinarily high pulpits, which were about as near the ceiling as the floor. It was under these circumstances that this particular collar came into play. The wearer could hook it on to the back of the pew, lay back and peer up at the preacher in the pulpit, and go to sleep. It served as a "downy pillow" to the worshiper, and it mattered little to him when the preacher reached lifteenthly. He awoke to consciousness with the satisfaction that he had escaped the headache or brain fever by failing to keep a steady and wakeful gaze at the man in the elevated perch, and mentally blessed his tailor for the comfort and health he had put into his coat collar.

One of these old-time coat-collars is scarcely seen now, except on some one who has passed his three-score-and-ten, and has carefully preserved the garment he wore when he was married, or that when he was freed from his apprenticeship. The present generation has never seen one of these pieces of mechanism, unless their grandfathers or great-grandfathers willed them one of these heirlooms, and they would make merry over a fine old gentleman who had the temerity to appear in public in one of these old costumes. Seeing the huge collar, they would likely inquire all manner of things-if he run in dray, a cart or dragged a plow, or, viewing the point-edness of the tails of his coat if he had taken a contract to spade through to China. But old things have passed away, and, behold, all things have become new-many for the better and others of very questionable utility. So goes the world; its fashion passes away, as well as other things, material and immaterial.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

PURE WATER.

Its Necessity in the Cultivation of Sound, Healthy Vegetables.

It has been said by a great chemist that the leaves are the lungs of trees and plants. They are even more than lungs; they are both lungs and stomach. It follows that if the leaves and roots of trees and garden vegetables are watered with water containing poisonous substances, the whole body of the plant, tree, root, or stem is liable to become poisonous if used as food. It is well known among of the trimming, and if any of the florists that mixing dyes with water poured around the roots of flowering plants and shrubs will speedily change the hue of the flowers, showing that hold and let the trimming loose from the dees are taken up in sap and carthe clothes; and you will make the ried to the remotest parts of the rosebush, geranium plant, or any other to which they are applied. In this con-nection the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer of a late date will be interesting in a sanitary view of the matter of clean water for irrigating uses: "There is considerable complaint from residents of Spring Grove ing never works on; a new dress gets a avenue concerning the methods of the gardeners whose plots deck the entire Mill Creek Valley. Their gardens seem to be in a flourishing condition, but they water their plants with the vilest a frown: "I don't want to wear that horrid old dress any more," and she stench. The offal of tanneries, distilleries and starch factories is used in place of pure water. The simple reason is that this stuff can be obtained from the neighboring manufactories with less trouble than the water can be carted. To show how poisonous it is it is necessary to state that when a quantity has made them all worse, and the dress of it has been turned into the canal the fishes would immediately turn over and come to the surface dead. Washerwomen who have attempted to use ca-Oh! he has both laughed and cried over nal water into which the poisonous remy ways, and I know just how he feels, fuse was turned could not use it because it took the skin off their hands and arms. Yet this is the same matter the bottom gardeners pour on the vegeta-bles which stock the Cincinnati market. The question arises: If this offal is so vile that nothing animate can exist capers about until every one feels in water tinctured with it, what effect will it have on the plants which the people eat daily?" Prof. E. S. Wayne. a noted chemist, says that he has experimented for two years on vegetables over which arsenic and Paris green had been spread to kill insects. He found turnips grown under these circumstances impregnated with arsenic, but could not find that potatoes were affected in the same manner. If turnips will absorb the poison, it is not unreasonable to suppose that radishes and onions will. Lettuce grown where the slop watering is practiced must necessarily be unwholesome, as the obnoxious matter is poured directly on the tender leaves. If hogs are fattened largely on fish, their flesh when cooked smells like fish and tastes like fish and is not good. If ducks and hens are fed much fish their eggs are not so good and frequently taste fishy. If you desire good milk you must be careful and see that your cow has clean food and pure water, and so with your poultry and to a certain extent so with your hogs; and time tailor and wonderful in the con- to have pure vegetables the ingredients with which they are fed and which enter into their composition must be comparatively pure and free from poisonous It resembled a modern horse collar, re- matter. This is a matter that calls for versed, with the heavy and broad part more attention than it has received at covering the back part of the head and well up on it, and the narrow part com- growing garden vegetables. Pure feed ing down to a nice point in front. It makes pure butter, pork, poultry and required a tailor about a day to make vegetables. Vick's Magazine truly says one of these ancient appendages to a that, as a people, we have taken only well-ordered swallow-tail. He had to our first lessons in ornamental gardening, and few know how much of beauty and enjoyment is in store for them and their children in the wealth of trees and shrubs and flowering plants at their

-The knitting craze has succeeded that of the erazy quilt, and the result is every day pleasing window visions of some of whom attire themselves to suit their work in genuine grandmotherout of bed by fire. This particular col- handkerchiefs folded neatly across their lar was as firm in its place as the ever- bosoms. The poor of the city are the grateful recipients of the greater portion of the mittens, stockings, r lose their work, it remained a monu- searfs and other useful articles made by

The Chase County Courant. Official Paper of Chase County.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The Rev. Dr. Burchard whisher to know why he "is not in heaven." Jim. Blaine has been making a vey different inquiry.

There is one thing certain, and that is that the robbery of the lands will have attention under Mr. Cleveland's Administration.

The Hon, E. G. Ross, the old veteran, is favorably mentioned as the future Governor of New Mexioo. We hope Maj. Ross will get the appointment.

Cleveland's plurality over Blaine in the state of Texas was 134,855 and his majority over all the pies idential candidates 128,021. Blaine received 88,353 votes, Butler 3,321, St. John 3,511, and Lockwood 2.

Some of the Republican poiticans and papers are still fighting the battles of the war. Poor things they can't get over it. The great majority of people have moved on to modern questions and to better Liberty. themes.

Evidence of fraud against Leman the Repudlican candidate for the Illinois legislature, having been candidate has declined to make the fraud ought to be ferreted out, prosecuted and punished.

who fondly hoped that preachers of the Burchard stripe were confined to New York and its vicintiy. A reverend crank at Topka, Kansas, on Thanksgiving day rebuked the Lord for premitting the election of a Democratic president of a character.

Mr. Cleveland has felt constrained to inform the country that his election does not mean the reenslavement of the negroes! Think of Blaine vouchsafing any such information, had he been elected! -Marion Record.

Yes, and it was the anpatriotic uttorances of just such mon as Mr. Blaine that called forth Mr. Cleveland's denial of that charge.

majority was 90,031, while Blaine's ern states." was but 25,333. At this same rate the North during the next four years, in 1888 there will not only North" against it, but there will so mote it be.

Gov. Glick has been favorably mentioned by many of the Democratic and Republican papers of this State for a position in President Cleveland's Cabinet as Secretary of the Intedior. Gov. Glick stands well with the people of this State, irrespective of parties and should he be appointed to that position it will give general satis faction throughout the State. That he made the best Govenor Kansas ever had but tew will doubt; and he would have been reelected had not the party whip done its work in defeating him; and he is eminently well qualified for the portfolio of Secretary of the Interior.

southern states "are absolute and unqualified falsehoods;" that the "greatest harmony exists in the south between the white and colored races;" that "the Augusta speech was demagogical in the extreme and wholly unwarranted, and will be the cause of great uneasiness and metal distress among the colored people of the south, and that the speech femeated a new antagonism and lowered Blaine stories than usual. Among them we notice: "Loves Afterglow," by F. O. H.; "Jack's Plan," by more afternoon and "Miss Flossy," by Emily Frances Hazard. "Lit the Forget-me-not" is a pathetic sketch from real life that will touch many hearts. Godey's makes a better showing than ever this menth. It is evidently the determination of the new publishers to make the Book the foremost in the south, and lowered Blaine to make the Book the foremost in the south, and lowered Blaine to make the Book the foremost in the south.

more in popular esteem than any the field, and they are rapidly suc-Maine man is rebuked by the very men for whom he proposed to create an improper sympathy. The speech is condemned by all classes, and will make it impossi ble for its author to be conspicuous hereafter on any political platform. -New York Graphic.

A prominent Prohibitionist and impudent jackanapes, one George Kempton, of Sharon, Massachusetts, has sent a circular to merchants and manufacturers of Massachusetts, urging them to sign an agreement not to employ any persons on or after January 1, 1885, who are not known or blieved to be total abstainers from the use of alcoholic drinks, and to discharge any employes thereafter found indulging in such stimulants. Seevral signed this outrageous document. When labor, after the organization of credit, shall be able to procure capital with which to employ itself, there will be an end to these insults. Labor then, if it chooses to repay its employers in kind, may decide to discharge all employers whose morals and habits do not meet the standard set up by them. Some curious things will haphen when tables are once turned. - Boston

the Newton Democrat urges the appointment of Gen. Chas. W. Blair, than whom there is not a more tration. Mr. Ingalls says that there produced, Brand, the Democratic loyal Democrat in the whole coun- are grave doubts in the minds of try, and who is a finished scholar, any further effort for a seat. That a renowned lawyer and a polished act is constitutional or not. For is right, and now the authors of gentleman, and it says: "President himself, he stys, he would vote for Cleveland is a representation of the its repeal at once, and he thinks it Disappointment awats people Chief Executive of the nation and representative of the Demwill, no doubt, give all sections 1,678, Revised Statutes, says: recognition in making up his Cabinet, and in giving the Great West a portfolio the Secretariship of the Interior would be most appropri-It is too bad that the capital of ate. In making his selections no ate, except judges of the courts of Kansas is disfigured by that sort particular State will have claims the United States, until the end of over the other Western States and the next session of the sencertainly there can not be found ate, and to designate some suitable elsewhere a more conspicuous per-his discretion, by the designation sonage upon whom this re- of another to perform the duties of sponsibility could fall than upon our fellow citizen, Gen. Chas. W. Blair. Ceneral Blair has few peers in character, ability and personal worth. He has always been a democrat and an enthusiastic he performs such duties of such worker in the ranks. He was a gal. officer, be entitled to the salary lant union soldier whose loyalty has never been questioned, and within thirty days after the comamount of blowing in the Republi- his appointment would meet the meacement of each session of the can papers about Blaine's majority cordial approval of every citizen senate, except for any office which in the North it would be well for of this commonwealth, without re- in his opinion ought not to be fillthe people to know just what his gard to party' and also of the enancies in offices which existed at majority was in those States. Well, tire West. As brilliant orator and the meeting of the senate, whether it was 131,602, or 177,779 less than statesman at the head of the party temporarily filled or not, and elso Garfield's, the latter's having been in the west, and his claims will in the place of all officers suspend-309.381. In the six New England be warmly advocated by the Dem. ed; and if the senate during such States, Blaine's home, Garfield's ocrats of Kansas and other West-

Godey's Lady's Book for Januof loss to the Repulican party in ary is the Prize Story number, containing "Mademoiselle's Masquerade, a pretty romance from fice. be a "solid South" and a "divided the pen of Mary E. Bradley, who won the Two Hundred Dollar be a "solid country" against it, and Prize in the December competition. The current isiue of the Magazine is a remarkably attractive one. It contains some very useful designs for Christmas-tree ornaments. together with instructive articles concerning their manufacture, and giving some new ideas about holiday decorations. Those who wish to bautify their homes during the holiday season and every committee that has Christmas work on hand, will find Godey's full of help suggestions. The publishers have also presented every subscriber and buyer of the January number with a beautiful imported Christmas c2rd, and they offer as one its work in defeating him; and they offer as a premium for 1835, a fine engraving the portfolio of Secretary of the Interior.

Blanche K. Bruce, register of the literal probability and p the treasury, and probably the ab- called "Under Gray Skies." Dreelest colored man in the country ing of the Weird," and "The Story with the exception of Frederick of an Elopement," both reach, in ph Douglas, says Blaine's charges of this issue, an abserbing climax, intimidation at the polls in the and there are more clever short southern states "are absolute and stories than usual. Among them

other act of his life." Thus the coeding, for the verdict of both the press and public is, that the Mag. azine has few competitors and no equals. The lessons on Dressmak. ing and Cooking, together with the recipes and full size cut paper paterns each month, are alone worth the price (\$2.00) of this Magazine, published by J. H. Haulenbeek & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

SENATOR INCALL'S VIEWS. Senator Ingalls tells the Com monwealth that while its construct ion of the tenure of office act i technically right, that in point of fact the unwritten law of the case is, for the senate to assume in the case of a removal from office by the president, that he has a cause for it, and the senate does not enquire into the canse. He thinks prominent employers have already that the president may remove any Republican in the United States who holds an official position and send in the names of Democrats to replace them; that these will be confirmed unless there are reasons other than political for their rejection. He cites the fact that during two years of Hayes' presidency the senate was Democratic, and yet none of his appointments were rejected on ac count of the politics of the ap-For the Secretary of the Interior pointee. He thinks that will be the case under Cleveland's administramany whether the tenure of office only national party now on the ought to be repealed. The tenure American stage of politics. As the of office act, now a sudject of some interest is quite breif in its most important provisions. It was ocratic party. President Cleveland passed March 2, 1867. Section

> "During any recess of the senate the president is authorized, in his discretion, to suspend any civil officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the sensuch suspended officer in the meanwhile, and the person designated shall take the oath and give the bond required by law to be taken and given by the suspended officer; and shall, during the time session shall refuse to advise and consent to an appointment in the place of any suspended officer, then, and not otherwise, the president shall nominate another person as soon as practicable to the same session of the senate for of-



A NEW TREATMENT.

A CARD.

genuine.

Wm. D. Keliey, member of Congress from Philadelphia.

T. S. Arthur, Relitor and Publisher "Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadel-

N. L. Conrad, Editor "Lutheran Obser-ver," Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1882.

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WACONS, ETC.

M. A. CAMPBELL,

WALTER A. WOOD NEW

HARDWARE ! Enclosed-Gear Mower. STOVES, TINWARE,

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

STEEL GOODS! FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS,

HOES, RAKES & HANDLES.

Carries an exceilent stock of

Agricultural Implements,

Consisting of Breaking and Stirring Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent for the well-known

Wood Mowing Machine, and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire.

Sole agent for this celebrated wire, the best now in use.

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

A COMPLETE TINSHOP. I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on

short notice, and at very low prices. WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY,

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

ounds lighter than any other Two-Rorse Mower. Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1-2 in.-Height of Driving Wheels 3i In-hes, -from two to four inches higher than

Braft from the Frame direct, Whif-fletrees under the Pole,—Most other Mowers have the Whilletrees on top of the Po.c, and push the Bar instead of pulling it.

Left-Hand Drive-Wheel.-S necturers construct their machines so that the weight is largely on the right-hand wheel. Pur chasers should avoid such machines.

Machino Perfectly Balanced on the Axlo.—Finger-Bar easily raised and folded —Easy to ride—No weight on horses' necks. It is the lightest-dvart Mower in the world.

Wolght, 558 Pounds.-From 40 to 100 ounds lighter than any other Two-Horse Mower.

Wheel at each end of Finger-Bar.-Most other Mowers have but one, and some none at either and of bar.

Goaring Enclosed, excluding all bust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers have the Goaring exposed.

Bearings made of Best Composi-tion Motal, easily replaced.—All other Mowers use either Babbit metal or simply cast iron, generally the latter. Weight of Machine largely on the

Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Kuity warranted. Calt and see it.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



ESTABLISHED IN 1867; ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

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



all weakness of the generative and the generative Before Taking, organs of both After Taking, sexes Price, one package, \$1; six for \$5, by mail free of postage. Sold by all Druggist. Pamphlets free to every applicant. Address all communications to the iproprietors, The Murray Medicine Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**Bood in Cottonwood Falls by Edwin Pratt. Meyer Bros., wholesale agents, Kansas City, Mo.

**Bood in Cottonwood Palls by Edwin Pratt. Meyer Bros., wholesale agents, Kansas City, Mo.

A PRIZE and receive free, a costly and receive free, a costly you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of eithersex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. jan27-ly

THE

Western Land & Cattel Co. DIAMOND RANCH,

CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS.

CATILE BRANDS -99 on left hip; 101 on left

STEARNS BROS'

MEAT MARKET.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,

Always Has on Hand

A Supply of

FRERH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, ETC.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID EOR SALTED AND DRY HIDES.

JO. OLLINGER. Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

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

CATILE BRANDS —99 on left hip; [0] on left side; WCC on right side.

HORSE AND MULE BRANDS.—9 on left shoulder.

CALF MARK.—Uunderbit, right and left ear.

Any person or persons finding strays with above marks or brands, and caring for same, will be reimbursed for labor and expense incurred, provided I am promptly notified.

H. R. HILLTON, Superintendent, Strong City, Kansas.

ATHIES Wanted for The Lives of the Presidents of the U. S., the largest, handsomest, best dook ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits, to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. Hall-to, Come a successful agent. Terms free. Hall-to, Read and Carley and Co., Portland, Maine.

CALF MARK.—Uunderbit, right and left ear.

In cents for stamp, and we will mail you FREE, a royal, valuable book of sample goods that will put you for the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capits in ot required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 covery evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer. To all who are not well satisfied we will \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolute sure. Don't start now. Address \$\frac{2}{2} \text{Start now. Address \$\frac

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

ADOLPHUS W. HARRIS,

Attorney - at - Law.

STRONG CITY, RANSAS,

Will practice in all the Courts.

THOS. H. CRISHAM

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. aug10-tf

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

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the Fed eral Courts therein.

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 C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

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

SANDERS & SMITH, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Office in Independent building. apr5-tf

MISCELLANEOUS. WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! WHO WANTS WATER:

J. B. BYRNES CIANT WELL DRILL Nine Inch Bore.

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 pianos:

Wilcox & White, Steinway,
Reed & Thompson, Chickering,
Standard or Peloubet, Conover Bros.,
Burdette, Christy,
Estey, Fish & Son,
Sterling, Weber,
Patterson, Jos. P. Hail.
It will cost you nothing to give me a trial.

atterson, Jos. P. Hail. It will cost you nothing to give me a trial. D. COOLEY.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. OSACE 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 Elmdale, Chase co., Kas.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS' Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock rancher. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1884.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	Sin.	5 in.	% col.	1 col
week	¥1 00	41 50	23 00	23.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
	1.50			4 00	6.50	18.0
wooks	1.75	T 100				15.0
weeks	2 (%)			5 00	9 00	
weeks				7.50		
months .	3.00					32.5
months						
months	6.50	9 00	12 00	18.00	5Z.00	05 0
year	10.00	18.00	24 00	35.00	55.00	80.0
Local no	Hoos	to cen	is a lin	e for	the fir	st in
eriton; an	d 5 co	ntaal	ing fo	reach	subse	quen!
naertion:	toubl	a meio	o for t	lack l	etter.	or for
tems unde	donor	e brie	S LOI I	and Ol	ant Si	owner 3



EAST. PASS.MAIL.EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T WEST. PASS MAIL EM'T. PR'T FR'T FR'T

DIRECTORY.

Governor. George W. Glick Lieutenant Governor. D. W. Finney Secretary of State James Smith Attorney General W. A. Johnson
Treasurer
Chief Justices Sup. Court, D M Valentine Congressman, 3d Dist Thomas Ryan
COUNTY OFFICERS.

	Arch. Miller,
County Commissioners	Aaron Jones,
	M.E. Hunt.
County Treasurer	J. S. Shipman.
Deab to Indre	. C. Whitson.
County Clerk	J J Massey.
County Clerk	A P Gandy.
Register of Doeds	. A. I. Vanna
County Attorney	.S. P. Louck.
Want District Court	. F. A. MIHE
TOWNER SHPVOVOF	C P ATONDIO
Superintendent	F R Hunt
Superintendent	. I. I Their
Coroner	C E Hait.
CITY OFFICE	3
	! .! Whitson.

Mayor	C. O. W hitso
Police Indge	P. D. Hou
City Attorney	I. O. Elene
City Marshal	wm. H. epeuce
	IJ. W. Stone.
	J. M. Kerr.
Councilmen	3 J. M. Tuttle,
	C. E. Hait,
	W. H. Holsinge

Methodist Episcopal Undreh.—Rev. N. B. Jennson, Paster; Sabbath school, at 10 o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath, class meeting, at 12, m.; service every sabbath evening at 8 o'clock.

M. E. Church South.—Rev. R. M. Bouton, Paster; service, first Sunday of the mouth, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at

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

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.

Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Wareham, Pastor; Covenant and business meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth

each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 a m. and 7:39 p. m., the Sunday-school, at 0:30 ev-

ery Sunday.

Rocieties

Knights of Honor. — Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; J M Tuttle, Dictator; J W Gritis, Reporter.

Masonic — Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F

Masonic --Zeredath Longe No. 30 A F. & A M. meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J P Kuhl, Master: W H Holsinger, Secretary.

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

LOCAL SMORT STOPS.

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

Subscribe for the Courant.

Miss Carrie Breese has returned from her visit in Ohio.

Judge A. W. Harris was in Missouri, last week, on business.

.Mr. S. F. Jones, wife and daugh

ter were at Emporia, last week. The Steams Bros. have sold their dict, guilty on three counts.

meat market to Mr. J. F. Kelley. Mr. W. S. Romigh made a busi ness trip to Lawrence, last Satur- peace; dismissed.

Mr. Richard Cuthbert has our dismissed. thanks for a large basket of ap

Mr. G. L. Skinner, of Strong, went west on a pleasuae trip, last divorce; dismissed.

will elect officers next Snturday

Mr. Wm. Rettiger, of Strong, has gone to Los Angeles, Cal., for his health.

The G. A. R. will elect officers on Saturday, December 20, at

o'clock, p. m. Falls Chapter O. E. S. will elect attachment; dismissed. officers to-morrow (Friday) night

Mrs. W. W. Sanders has our al, quiet title; dismissed. thanks for a large lot of pork, sau- Amanda Ellis vs, James Ellis, divsage and apples.

Mrs. Robert Cuthbert was visitng at Mrs. Dyke's, at Cedar Ponit, last week.

The K. of H. Lodge will elect officers next Tuesday, December 16, at 7:30, p. m.

the Independent office, has gone to Osage City to work.

Mr. L. Matter, wife and daughter, of Strong, have gone on a visit to Hot Springs, Ard.

Dart, at Dallas, Texas.

The Masenic Lodge of this city will elect officers on Friday, December 19th, at 7:30, p. m.

Miss Nannie Cartter has gone to Washington City to spend the winer with her gaand parents.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will hold their Fair on Tuesday af.

Died, at Safford, last Sunday, of pneumonia, Mrs. Wm. McKinney, whose marriage we chronicled but a short time ago.

Messrs. Robert Kelley and Ans Peoples made a two weeks' visit to friends in Sodgwick county, returning home last week.

Mr. Douglas Smith, of Chicago, a consin of Mr. C. C. Watson's, and who had not seen each other since they were boys, was here last week visiting at Mr. Watson's.

Judge C. C. Whitson has presented his daughter, Mrs. S. D. Breese, and her daughter, Stella, of Messra. E. Cooley & Co.

county, Kansas.

Mr. J. S. Doolittle and Mrs. J. H. Doolittle went to Kansas City, last week, the former returning and reporting his wife's health improving. Since the foregoing was in type Mrs. J. S. Doollittle has returned.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Clark and their three children, who had been visiting at Mrs. Stark's on Buck creek, left, last week, accompanied by Mrs. James Stark, on a visit to the mother of the two ladies, in

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

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish Health and Home, a 50-cent, monthly paper, 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 bold good until December 31, 1884.

DISTRICT COURT.

L. HOUK, JUDGE.

The District Court of this county has disposed of the following cases so far this term:

State vs. A. Ferlet, liqour; dis

State vs. Jos. Cowan, peace; dismissed.

State vs. F. Oberst, liquor; ver-State vs. Chas. Magathan, Silas Finefrock and William Beekman,

State vs. Wm. Kellogg, rape:

Abbie Green vs. Jeff. Green, divorce; dismissed. Susan Welton vs. King Welton,

Anna Ulrich vs. Sarah F. Lock-

Strong City Lodge A. O. U. W. erman, ejectment; dismissed. Young & Kelley vs. T. O. Sbaw, attachment; Sheriff's sale confirmed.

> Wm. W. Walker vs. John Lucas, foreclosure; Sheriff's sale confirmed Wm. Fosnaugh vs. Joel Burns et al., appeal; settled.

Peter Lapp et al. vs. John R. Kofel, attachment; dismissed. Young & Kelley vs. C.Z. Barber,

State vs. M. A.Redford et al, suit on bond, two suits; dismissed. C. Z. Barber vs. S. J. Harmon et

HAVE YOUR PICTURE TAKEN It is quitet a treat to go into Mr. Page's Photograph Art Gallery at Emporia and see the many wonderfully natural likenesses, not only of the residents of that place but

also of all the surrounding towns. Mr. C. W. White, the typo in He has kept pace with the times, and now has all the latest improvements in the way of instruments, chemicals, instantaneous processes accessories, etc. His rooms are in the center of the bus Miss Luella Pugh left, yester- iness part of town, at 166 Commerday, for a visit to her sister, Mrs. cial street, and are very easy of access and are very pleasant and convenient. His reception room is twenty-four feet square and carpeted with fine Brussells carpet. A piano, cabinet, set of fine plush furniture, show cases, picture frames and, better than all else, the beautiful works of art that adorn the walls, cases, plane and every other available space, make the ternoon and evening before Christ- room look elegant. There is no doubt that the work executed at this gallery will bear comparison with that made in any of the Eastern cities, and although Mr. Page has been in the business only about eleven years, he has advanced more in the qualities that go to make up the thorough painstaking artist than many who have been at it two or three times as long. His reputation for taking children's pictures is second to none. The secret of this is that he is very fond of children and never gets out of patience with them. Heseldom fails to secure a good likness at the first trial, but if he fails he willingly tries again. In family groups an upright plane which he bought he can show good samples that will astonish you. One of fifteen chil-Married, in the Probate Court dren and four grown persons is esroom, on Sunday evening, Decem- pecially fine. They are all nicely ber 7, 1884, by Judge C. C. Whit- arranged and true to life. He has son, Mr. Irnton Fowler and Miss lately perfected a plan by which he Delila M. Brown, both of Lyon can photograph a person in two positions in the same picture. A picture of a little girl drawing herself on a little sleigh in the snow is very pretty; and Mr. Page talking to Mr. Page is original and quite natural. He can make you appear in a snow storm even if the ther-

> avoid that go as soon as possible. PATENTS GRANTED.

mometer is at 100° in the shade.

This style is quite popular in the

winter. It is impossible to enu-

merate all the advantages this gal-

lery possesses. The best plan is

for you to go and see for yourself,

and have a nice photograph taken

for a Christmas present to your

sister or to some one else's sister.

There is probably nothing more

highly valued as a present than a

nice picture of some dear triend or

relative. Mr. Page informs us that

there is always a great rush of

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas, during week ending December 2, 1884, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 934 F Street, Washington, D. C.: W. A. Lee and J. C. Fuller, Winfield, check row attachment for corn planters; Ed. W. Pilaumer, Parsons, ogg tester; W. M. Rob. erts' Bloomington, pulverizer; D. L. Snediker, Hartford, truss; Chas. J. Snyder and Zavola Lewis. Topeka, rail-splicing safety lock.

THE BURNS CLUB. A meeting of the members of the Burns Club will be held in J. W. McWilliams' office, Cottonwood Falls, at 1:30, p. m., December 13, to elect officers and make arrangements for the annual festival. A full attendance is very necessary; and all persons interested in the object of the Club, as well as members, are cordially invited to attend

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

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

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 to get the best of flour. The celebrated Walker boot, at

J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

SETH J. EVANS. Feed Exchange NORTH SIDE

Address-

Sworn Circulation, 70,000.

home happy.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DR. W. H. HALE,

Health and Home,

HEALTH AND HOME."

EDITED BY .W H. HALE, M. D.

Washington, D. C.

This is a large eight page, forty column, monthly paper, and is de-

voted 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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 CENTS A YEAR.

PROMY ATTENTION Paid to

ALL ORDERS. Good Rigs at

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

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, Buford 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 BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

You can do better at Ferry &

Furniture at Ferry & Watson's.

work just before the holidays; so to bell's. The best flour of all kinds, at E. this office or to H. Bixby. F. Baurle's. He say's: "Come,

and see me.' Canned goods at lower figures than you can buy the cans, at Ferry & Watson's.

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

A oar load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's.

Fresh goods all the time at the store of Breese, the grocer. A car load of new improved

Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to

his drug store. Go to Breese's for your fresh,

where you can get the highest of Matfield Green. market price for produce. Wanted, to trade a new \$45

Groceries, staple and fancy of watson's. They keep only the very best and can not be under-

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

Coffins at Ferry & Watson's.

All kinds of stoves at Johnson t Thomas's and they will be sold as cheap as dirt, if not cheaper. be found in this market; also, a full Pay us what you owe us and

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

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

Pay up your subscription.

Go to Breeses for your fresh, sta-Watson's than anywhere else. gie and fancy groceries and for A car load of Moline wagons any kind of dry goods, and where just received at M. A. Campbell's. you can get the highest market price for your produce.

For Sale, in this city, a frame A car load of Glidden fence house of three rooms, and eight lets wire just recoived at M. A. Camp- on weich are eighty-seven fruit and forest trees. For terns apply at

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

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 guarantee to please you both as to quality and price of goods.

E. F. Bauerle bakes everything in the bakery line, and is now running a delivery wagon, so you Bain wagons just received at Hil- can get fresh bread every morning, debrand Bros. & Jones, Strong right at your own doors He sells fourteen tickets for one dollar.

R. F. Bauerle bakes do a limited practice; and will be best bread that ever came to this found, at all unimployed times, at town or to Strong City, and if you don't believe it, just try his bread. He supplies four stores in Strong staple and fancy groceries, and City with bread, and also the town

Lost, about Nov. 1, 1884, a red heifer, with white hairs on belly, sewing machine for a fresh milk branded with "C" on right hip and cow and calf, or for one "coming shoulder. Whoever will tell me in." Apply at this office. octatf where she can be found or recov ered will be suitably rewarded. Information can be left at this office or at J. B. Davis's, on Buck creek.

> If you wish to buy anything in the line of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hate and caps, queensware, crockery, or anything usually kept in stock by a first-class general merchandise store, call on the old reliable firm of Ferry & Watson, who will sell you goods cheaper than anybody.

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

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

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUCH. MI. D., that tends to improve health, prevent disease, purify morals, and make Physician & Surgeon,

> Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY.

Physician & Surgeon,

Residence and office a half mile north of Toledo. jy11-ff. L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

Office in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptly responded to.

DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST.

TRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS, Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches, Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel.

Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. jeb-if

MISCELLANEOUS. TOPEKA DAILY JOURNAL

75 cts a Month, Mailed.

KANSAS STATE JOURNAL

\$1.50 a Year.

-080-

Published by the Journal Co., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

DEMOCRATIC, NEWSY AND FIRST-CLASS IN EVERYTHING.

LE GRAND BYINGTON, EDITOR

Yearly club subscriptions will be taken for ther paper and the COURANT at 10 per cent, if Send in names to this office or to "State ournal," To, eka, Kansas.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year: 224 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,300 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices direct to consumers on all goods for present of the second secon personal or Tells how to family use. order, and gives exact erything you eat, wear, or books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy Free to any address upon receipt of the postage—8 cents. Let us hear from you. * Respectfully, MONTCOMERY WARD & CO.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1884,

tween the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 clock, p. m., the following described school d, to-wit:

W. P MARTIN, Co. Treasurer of Chase Co., Kansas

HELP WANTED.—Females.

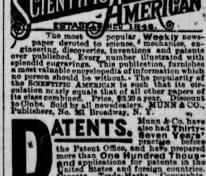
WANTED—In every town, city and county an intelligent, energetic lady of good address and some business ability. to introduce to the trade and consumers, Madintroduce to the trade and consumers, Madam Dean's Celebrated Spinal Supporting Corset. Splendidly advertised; highly recommended by the leading Modistes, the 'ashionable Dressmakers and the most eminent Physicians of the United States and Burope. Liberal pay. Agents are making \$15 to \$65 weekly Address,

LEWIS SCHIELE & Co.,

390 Broadway, New York.

DO YOU KNOW LORILLARD'S CLIMAX

PLUG TOBACCO with Red Tin Tag; Rose LEAF Fine Cut Chewing; NAYY CLIPPINGS, and Black, Brown and Yellow SNUFPS are the best and cheapest, quality considered.



EFFIE'S THOUGHTS.

I wonder why, when summer comes,
We think we never want to see
The cold, bleak winter-time again,
Which robs the leaves from every tree
I wonder why we think the earth
Grows fairer then than e'er before,
And long that in its hills and fields
Green grass might grow forevermore?

And, oh, I wonder why, at last,
When summer yields to winter's reign,
We all forget its sunny days,
And welcome winter's sports again?
I wonder why we give no sigh
To summer's gifts that lie below
The ice on which we love to glide
And 'neath the fleecy, feathery snow?

Holds sunshine for us all to see.
Tho' summer-time or winter come,
Some pleasant thing each brings to-me.
With summer, glad vacation comes,
And I can spend it midst the flowers
That bloom and grow, and help to make
So sweet the happy, golden hours. And winter-time brings Christmas cheer,

Oh, well, the dear, blue sky above

And many a frolic in the snow!
All boys and girls who greet it now
Will hate to let old winter go.
So it is best to look for joy
And sunbeams all throughout the year,
And whether cold, or whether warth.
We'll love whichever season's here. -Mary D. Brine, in Youth's Companion.

FLOSSY SEVERANCE'S DREAM. She Goes to School With Her Great-Grandmother-The Queer Things She Heard and Saw.

Oh, girls, just come here, and hear what a funny dream Flossy Severance had last night!"

When three or four more little girls came running over to the north side of the school house, where Flossy Severance and Hattie Newton were seated on a big flat stone, Flossy began: "I know it was a very queer dream, but I did dream it, truly. I suppose Miss Ames' reading that old-fashioned story in school yesterday afternoon made me mother said she guessed it did. You know Miss Ames told us how the first school house that ever was in this town stood over in the field back of Mr. Ainsworth's. Well, I dreamed it was standing there now, and I was going there to school. Yes, I did; it was just so queer. There were the split logs for benches that she told us about, and all. The school house was made of logs, too.

"The first thing I dreamed about was going up the path to that school house. I thought it was winter, and I had on my garnet suit trimmed with chinchilla, and my chinchilla cap that I wore last winter, you know. I had my books. my Swinton's Geography and my Col-burn's Arithmetic, and all the rest, in my bag. The other scholars seemed to be all there when I got up to the door: they were playing out in the yard, and they were the funniest looking set. The girls wore great thick shoes, and indigo dresses way down to their heels. Most of them had little blankets pinned over their heads instead of hoods, and every one had her hair parted in the middle and combed, oh, so smooth, over her ears! Their cheeks were just as fat and rosy; and the way they trudged through snow and threw snowballs! couldn't begin to do it. The boys looked funnier than the girls, in snuff-colored clothes and the oddest shaped hats.

"When I came up amongst them they just stopped playing and started. How had just gone, and would come back in they did stare! Then they whise leads of the cabin and wait for him When couldn't see what they were laughing at; it did seem to me that if it was any-body's place to laugh it was mine, for I have they looked were laughed but a large to laugh the cabin and wait for him When dock, and was sailing down the lake away from his home.

I have they looked were laughed but as large they did start they have gained and kept the imperative demands of this avocation must be "diligent in business."

So in spiritual husbandry, there is much to be done which renders constant labor indispensable. The sower of the good seed of the Kingdom of found that they have grasped but a large transport of the good seed of the Kingdom of found that they have grasped but a knew they looked more laughable than I did, and my dress was very stylish, and theirs awfully out of fashion.

"But I began to cry. I felt so mortified. Then one little girl stepped out from the others and came up to me. 'Don't be troubled,' said she, 'if they do laugh; they will soon be accustomed provoked to mirth. What is your name?

" 'Flossy Severance,' said L. " 'Your name is as singular as your a name as Flossy; mine is Submit Fairchild Penniman.

"When she said that I jumped, for that was my great-grandmother's name. She was father's grandmother, and I had heard him tell about her lots of times, and I always remembered her name. It was so queer. It came over me, all of a sudden, that this was my were, he soon found himself on a clean great grandmother, and I felt half scared and half tickled—there was something awful about it, and some-

" 'What's the matter?' said she, when I jumped.
"'Nothing much,' said I. I thought

I wouldn't tell her what I had found out, for fear she wouldn't like it. I didn't know how she would fancy being called great-grandmother by another

"Just then, the teacher came to the door and called us in; she didn't ring any bell. She had a very pretty face, if she hadn't worn her hair in such a queer fashion; great puffs on each side of her head, and the tallest shell comb. Her gown was very short-waisted and big-figured, and the skirt was plain.

Well, we all went in and sat down on the log benches, and the school began. After the opening exercises, the scholars recited in the New England Primer, like Miss Ames said; then they had the Catechism and a queer arithmetic. Of course I didn't know anything but my Swinton and Colburn, and for Catechism, my Sunday-school lesson papers; and the teacher said I backward, and would have to go way back to the beginning, and I couldn't be in the class with my greatgrandmother; I did feel so cheap. I just sat there and heard the others recite and felt like a dunce till noon. Then there was an hour's intermission, and I thought my great-grandmother and I sat down together on a log, and ate some Indian meal cake, which she had brought in a little cotton bag for her dinner. We got to talking and now the funny part comes. I mixed in everything Miss Ames told with it, you

"'Has your father paid the cord of wood for your schooling?' said my great-grandmother.

'I said I didn't know. "'Mine has,' said my great-mother; 'a cord of the very finest cedar to be found in the forest.' Then she sat up very straight, eating her corn cake, and looked as if she felt so grand.

"'Is your gown made of flax of tow?' she said, after a little while.

I said it was all-wool cashmere, and mother got it in the city. Then she wanted to know how long it took her to spin and weave it, and I told her she didn't spin and weave it; she bought it Then I told her how we went just so. on the steam-cars to New York, and then on the horse-cars around the city; and how we had a dressmaker and a sewing machine to make the dress, and she listened with her eyes as big as saucers. "Are the trees blazed all the way to New York?' says she. She didn't seem to have any idea of what I meant by steam and horse cars, so I tried to tell her, but it didn't seem to do any good. Finally, she sat up so prim and took her New England Primer and began to study. I thought I'd said something she didn't like, and I asked her what the matter was.

"You ought to have seen the way she looked at me. You have told some wicked fibs, said she, in such a queer, precise voice, and I shall feel it my duty to tell my father, Israel Penniman.

He is a tithing man."

"'What will he do?' said I. I seemed to give right in that I had told fibs.

"My great-grandmother's face was just as long and sober, but her eyes looked sort of roguish then; they were black like mine. 'I'll show you,' says she, and she took her New England

Primer and gave me such a poke with it that I woke up. There!"

"Why, Plossy Severance," said one of the girls, "it's the cutest dream I ever heard in my life!" And all the other girls echoed her .-

Mary E. Wilkins, in Congregationalist. OBEDIENCE.

How a Little Boy Learned the True way o Showing His Love for His Parent

It was such a bright morning that little George C---, when he came out of the house dressed neatly in his new suit of clothes, thought their must be something unusually bright up in the sun. It was not in the sun; the brightness was in his own heart; he had remembered to thank his mother for making his clothes. When he walked down the stoop he thought that he could never do enough for the dear mother who was always working and planning for his comfort and happiness. How he wished he had a pocketful of money, so that he could buy her a beautiful watch!

His little brain was busy planning what he would do if he had only lots of money, when a very fine-looking man spoke to him pleasantly, and invited him to take a walk. Of course he remembered that his mother had told him again and again not to walk with strangers on the street, but he guessed she did not mean this nice-looking man; she meant bad men. So George walked along with the man, and, before he knew it, had told him how he wanted to earn money to buy a watch for his mother. The man was very glad, he said, that George had told him, for he knew a man who wanted just such a boy as George; if George would come with him, he would introduce him to the man. Yes, of course, he would go very gladly. Where was the man?

They went to the boat, but the man

Now the man who had brought him aboard came up and ordered him to go to work, at the same time striking him a heavy blow on the back. At the first landing made by the boat George was taken ashore, and soon found that he was to make one of a gang of thieves; he was to assist them. How constantly to your queer dress, and no longer be his thoughts were of his home, and how deeply he regretted his disobedience! What would his mother do! It was now three days since that bright morning, and she would surely think him dead. gown, said she. I never heard such He could never get away from these men, for they watched him every min-ute. He was hungry all the time, and his body was covered with bruises. One evening he found that the men were so busy talking that they were not watching him, and the slipped out on street. A lady found him sitting on her stoop, and after hearing his story took him to a Children's Home to spend the night. In the morning the people in charge telegraphed to his home, and

his mother came for him. George though this home never was so beautiful as it was the day he returned. Sitting with his mother in the twilight. he was made to understand as he never had before that the true way of showing love to parents is to obey them. We must remember, too, that they have lived much longer than we, and know much better than we do what is wise and right. - Christian Union.

The Piano Nuisance.

I recommend the following passage in "Carlyle's Life" to those young pests who, without a real notion of music, make the air around them hideous by their everlasting strumming on a piano: "The miserable young woman in the next house to me spends all her young bright days, not in learning to darn stockings, sew shirts, bake pastry, or any art, mystery or business that will profit herself or others; not even in amusing herself or skipping on the grass plots with laughter of her mates, but simply and solely in raging from dawn to dark, to night and midnight, on a hapless piane, which it is evident she will never in this world, render more musical than a pair of barn clappers! The miserable young female!"—London

-The evidences of the presence of the ancient people, the mound builders, are found everywhere upon the North American Continent, except, perhaps, upon the Atlantic coast. They consist of mounds sometimes of imposing size, and other earthworks, so numerous that in Ohio alone there are, or were till quite recently, estimated to be not less than 10,000 of the mounds, besides hundreds of enclosures of earth and stone

N Y. Tribune.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

THE TONGUE INSTRUCTED. Guard well thy lips; none can know

—Prov. xiii, 8.

What evils from the tongue may flow;

—James iii. 5, 6. What guilt, what grief may be incurred
—Judges xi. S. By one ineautious, hasty word.

—Mark vi. 22, 27. Be "slow to speak," look well within,
—Prov. x. 19. To check what there may lead to sin:
—James i. 26. And pray unceasingly for aid,

Lest unawares thou be betrayed.

—Luke xxi. 34. "Condemn not, judge not," not to man —James iv. 2. Is given his brother's faults to scan;
-1 Cor. iv. 5. One task is thine, and one alone,
—Matt. vii. 3. To search out and subdue thine own.

—John viii. 7. them, and they serve him all their lives Indulge no murmuring, oh restrain
—1 Cor. x. 10. Those lips so ready to complain;

—Lam. III. 22. they seem to realize it not, he is a hard is now left to become a nuisance and a master. There are few greater slaver is now left to become a nuisance and a waste. These liquids may be carried And if they can be numbered, count

—Ps. ciii. 2. than those that serve him, as they them-Of one day's mercies the amount.

—Lam. iii. 23.

selves would see and confess were they
cariously to consider how he treats Shun vain discussions, triffing themes,

—Titus iit. 9.

Seriously to consider now ne treats theme. His is a toilsome service. It be added to the manure heap; or the avertion of all their ener-Dwell not on earthly hopes and schemes.

—Deut. vi. 4-7.

Let words of wisdom, meekness, love,

—James iii. 13.

calls for the exertion of all their electrons.

day after day, and year after year, all their lives long, he lays a tax. —James iii. 13.

Thy heart's true renovation prove:
—Luke vi. 45.

Set God before thee; every word
—Gen. xvii. 1.

Thy lips pronounce by Him is heard;
—Ps. cxxxix. 4.

Changle'st thou realize this thought, and if their Sabbaths are not days of tool they are filled with worry and care, Oh could'st thou realize this thought,

—Matt. xii. 36. toil they are filled with worry and care,

toil they are filled with worry and care,

and if their Sabbaths are included and care,

toil they are filled with worry and care, What care, what caution would be taught!

—Luke xh. 5.

The "time is short," this day may be
—1 Cor. vii. 20.

The "time is short," this day may be
—1 Cor. vii. 20.

The "time is short," this day may be
—1 Cor. vii. 20.

The "time is short," this day may be
—1 Cor. vii. 20.

The "time is short," this day may be
—1 Cor. vii. 20.

The "time is short," this day may be
—1 Cor. vii. 20.

The "time is short," this day may be
—1 Cor. vii. 20.

Sunday-School Lessons.

Pleasure or Worldly
Dec. 21—The Creator Remembered Eccles. 12:1-14
Dec. 23—Review: or Missionary, Temperance, or other Lesson selected by the school.

THE SOWER'S DILIGENCE.

The Want of Constant Application Fatal

to Achievements of Any Kind. Allusion is often made to sowing by the inspired writers, and the figurative language thus employed is rich in suggestiveness. There is much implied by sowing, and the lessons thus taught are too important to be disregarded. Sowing implies diligence. Much labor is demanded of him who sows, in the preparation of the soil, before the seed

seed can be committed to the ground with authorized hopefulness. Obstacles to its reception and production must be removed. Access must be gained to the heart. Attention must be secured, interest engaged, emotions stirred, energies aroused, activities enlisted. Truth must be communicated in various ways.

It must be brought to began mon the interest can be communicated in various ways.

It must be brought to began mon the interest can be communicated in various ways.

The Scripture declaration is true: "He interest can be communicated in various ways.

The Scripture declaration is true: "He interest can be communicated in various ways.

isions. to noble deeds, and rich and satisfy-In all this agency there is much acting are its rewards.—Christian at tivity required. Seed-time is always a work.)

busy time. None of this precious season is to be lost by inaction. The constant appeal is: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." There is an unceasing enforcement of an inspired apostle's charge to "be instant in season and out of season," "with all long suffering." The appropriate motto of this supremely critical Thales. period of sowing is: "Work while the day lasts." Sowers must be incessant Sowers must be incessant achievements of any kind. It was a geon most truthful utterance of A. T. Stewart, the merchant-prince of New York, that "no abilities, however splendid, can one else has pertinently said: "It is lesson after lesson with the scholar, blow after blow with the laborer, piet
"It is said that on the wall of one of blow after blow with the laborer, piet-ure after picture with the painter, step after step, and mile after mile, with the traveler, that secures what all desire. "The impious shall commit iniquity

The triumphs of diligence may everynot be wanting in the realm of grace. Of all mankind the Christian should be ceases in His activity, and those working with and for Him should never be inactive. John Eliot, the apostle to the of other people's faults.—Morning Star. Indians, writing to a friend, said:

"Prayers and pains through faith in when he speaks in an eloquent address Christ Jesus, will do anything." The 'pains' are no less needful than the "think of the wrecks on either side on prayers, and without the pains the prayers will be unavailing. Much his view a Beyond, and there are wrecks homely truth is contained in the saying that Beyond! In this way men oftening of Dr. Benjamin Franklin: "Dil-times disclose their inner convictions

fore the appeal of C. F. Orne may be enthusiastically accepted:

"Ho, all who labor, all who strive!
Ye wield a lofty power;
Do with your might, do with your strength,
Fill every golden hour!
The glorious privilege to do.
Is man's most noble dower.

"Oh, to your birthright and yourselves,

To your own souls be true! A weary, wretched life is theirs Who have no work to do." way of instru-

MAMMON'S SERVANTS. Tollsome and Ignoble Service, Which

Multitudes Voluntarily Take Upon Themselves—A Hard Master and an Unsatisfactory Reward. instead. They are his willing servants. long with great fidelity. And, though The very last assigned to thee;

-Eph. v. 16.

cares seriously tell upon them, so that if they do not die before their time, their if they do not die before their time, their Thou may'st not this day's words deplore.

—Rom. xiv. 12.

old age is an age of label.

row," in which they find but little pleasure. And oftentimes the service of Mammon is a mean service. He calls his servants to low and unworthy get all of it that is possible. And low as this object is in itself, Mammon cares not with what unworthy method it is accomplished. His injunction is: "Get the world; honestly if you can, but get it." And get it many of his servants do

souls. It is an ignoble and degrading service.

And, after all, what are its rewards? They are paltry and unsatisfactory. Such toils, drudgery and care ought to is committed thereto with hope as to a But in no case is it so. In numberless harvest. Various processes of cultiva- instances those who have faithfully tion must be resorted to in due time served Mammon all their lives, from and order. The field that is to be made youth up to old age, have found themproductive must be cleared and plowed, selves no better off at the end than at productive must be cleared and plowed, in connection with other methods of adaptation, which cannot be omitted adaptation, which cannot be omitted without seriously interfering with rea- that in their old age they found themsonable expectations. In this prepara-tory labor great activity and industry for their daily bread. Disappointment are required. No negligent sower can be an abundant reaper. He who meets disappointment in the end. But supthe imperative demands of this avoca-tion must be "diligent in business."

So in spiritual husbandry, there is their thousands or their millions, as has God should be "always abounding in phantom. It has been their experience Western Europe. It is remarkably It must be brought to bear upon the in- that leveth silver shall not be satisfied tellectual and moral powers, so as to with silver, nor he that loveth abuncome directly in contact with the thoughts and feelings, the intellections and affections, the convictions and de-ble and an ennobling service. It calls

WISE SAYINGS.

-Regard no vice so small that thou

-Hope is the only good which is common to all men; those who have nothing more possess hope still .--

-We are in hot haste to set the world right and to order all affairs; the Lord workers, giving no place to indolence, hath the leisure of conscious power and the arch-foe of all success. The want unerring wisdom, and it will be well of diligence is inevitably fatal to for us to learn to wait .- C. H. Spur-

-God's presence is enough for toil and enough for rest. If He journey with that 'no abilities, however splendid, can us by the way, He will abide with us command success without intense labor when night-fall comes; and His comand persevering application." Some panionship will be sufficient for direction

traveler, that secures what all desire, success." When Martin Luther was success." When Martin Luther was morse." Does not this ancient inscriptions of the bank of the success." late the Bible, he said: "I did a little tion of heathenism receive its corroboraevery day." The motto of him who would excel should be: "Little by little." to have the Scriptures and the experience of every sinner in the present day? It has a look that way.—Christian at

Work. where be seen as an encouragement to its exercise. They abound in all the realm of nature, and surely they should not be wanting in the realm of grace. Behold! my eleven brothers lie sleeping, and I am the only one who wakens an example of diligence in the work to praise and pray." "Son," said the given him to do, as a "laborer together wise father, "you had better be asleep with God." As a worker, God never too than wake to censure your broth-

ing of Dr. Benjamin Frankin: "Dillimes disclose their lines convictions igence is the mother of good lines, and God gives all things to industry."

There is not only vast mightiness but "Well, I am an atheist, thank God."—
real blessedness in diligence, and thereN. Y. Observer.

DRAINS.

How Much They Are Needed in Barns and Drains about the barns should not

only include those for carrying off the rain-water, but there should be sufficient of them to carry off the liquid manure where it can be saved and made use of. This part of the manure contains nearly all the potash and nitrogen of the food, and is far too valuable to lose, even at the cost of considerable expense in providing for its saving. The value of a cow's urine has been considered equal to that of her food, and, considering the high value of fertilizers and the prices a farmer has to pay for God calls all men to His service. But them, it is not at all an unreasonable multitudes refuse and serve Mammon estimate. And yet how few farmers instead. They are his willing servants. izers are purchased at a great cost every year. A simple system of drains, made at the cost of a few dollars, would save all these valuable elements of ferthey seem to realize it not, he is a hard tility, and remove from the yard what waste. These liquids may be carried into a shallow pit cemented at the bottom, or a tank lined with plank, and these may be filled with absorbents to ealls for the exertion of all their ener- solid manure and litter may be wheeled out of the stables and thrown into the pit or tank, and made to absorb the year, all their lives long, he lays a tax liquid. This is a very important matter to be attended to now when there is leisure. But the drainage from the roofs should not be mixed with the manure, or the latter will be so sodden that it will not ferment and heat, and the valuable parts of it will be washed out. The field drains may not require any

elaborate system of underground tile draining. Thousands of dollars have been buried in this way without any necessity. There are circumstances in which underdraining in a thorough and competent manner may be required. As, for instance, when water flows from high ground and saturates a lower place, this saturated ground requires a complete system of drains to remove the water from it. But the evaporaoffices. The grand object and end of the water from it. But the evaporation from the soil in our climate where the summer heats are intense, and drying winds blow almost continually from the interior of the continent, is so great that the soil soon loses a surplus of water that may happen from occasional And get it many of his servants do heavy rains, and the danger we experiby low and unworthy methods. They scruple not at these. They make no an excess of moisture. It is not safe an excess of moisture. It is not safe account of truth and honesty and just in this respect to rely upon English dealing, if these stand in their way.
"The love of money is the root of all authori ies and opinions. In that moist climate, although the rainfall is not much more than half as much as ours, evils," and all evils do they practice in their mad pursuit of it. And thus do they debase themselves and pollute their the soil is nearly always filled to overflowing because of the very inadequate amount of evaporation. There the air is filled with moisture for weeks at a time, so that a constant drizzle is falling, even when the almost daily showers have an intermission. On this account the excess of water in the soil calls for complete underdrainage, even in sandy and gravelly fields, which is by no means necessary in our drier climate, although our rainfall is greater. For this reason, complete drainage of land is rarely required here and is frequently exceedingly injurious, as it discharges from the soil the surplus water which is indispensable as a supply dur-ing the later dry weather of the summer.-N. Y. Times.

HORSERADISH.

How to Cultivate It, and How to Prepare

It for the Market. The botanical name of this well known garden plant and popular condi-Armoracia radia a nativo o the work of the Lord." In this kind of sowing there is, ordinarily, much pre- liminary work to be done before the labored all their days for that plants in soils adapted to its growth. The root contains an acrid oil similar to, if not identical with, that of mustard, and to the pungent flavor of this oil is due the desire for grated horseradish as a condiment. It is considered medically as a harmless stimulant, of use in dyspepsia, and a sirup prepared from the root is used in colds and rheu-

matism. In some cities, the horseradish is grated at the doors of the customers; or dealers stand at the street corners, and grate from the heaped roots a gill, half pint, or more at the call of the customer. All this work is done by hand, and is intended to counteract the popular idea that turnip forms a large part of the bottled horseradish. This is not so, for the turnip would turn the horseradish black, or discolor it, and, besides, it costs hardly more to raise horseradish than to raise turnips. The absolute whiteness of horseradish (except the color of the vinegar) is a necessity to its commercial value. This whiteness can not exist in adulterated horseradish. In the manufacture of the grated horseradish in large quantities the graters must be made of white metal or of sheet tin, as the contact of uncovered iron

would blacken the product. The cultivation of the root is simple. At the harvest, in the autumn, those roots which are too small for commercial purposes-less than a pipe-stem in diameter-are packed away in sand in short lengths of from four to six inches. In the spring these are planted in plowed furrows by means of a hand dibble, making a hole to plant the slip in, upper end just below the surface. It grows with the commonest cultivation-field cultivation-and is harvested by the plow and the potato In preparation for the market the

roots are freed from sand or soil, and are scraped by hand until every discolored portion is removed. cleaned roots are then put into a tumbling barrel with water, and thoroughly washed. To be ground they are fed into a hopper over a cylindrical grinder of white metal with its corrugations like those of a nutmeg grater, and held down to its surface by the weight of a block of wood fitting, like a piston, the sides of a rectangular box into which the hopper leads. The grated root is mixed with vinegar. bottled, and sealed immediately. And here is the trouble about adulterated horseradish. Exposed in a grated form half a day, the horseradish is tasteless; the aroma goes with the air like a whiff. Nor will dry horseradish retain its strength. Horseradish is like the rose; it must be smalled-or tasted - immediately on its ripening, or it is "scentless and dead." - Scientific American.

JOSIAH DAVIS, North Middletown, Ky., writes: "I am now using a box of Henry's Carbolic Salve upon an ulcer. My ulcer was caused by varicose veins, and was pronounced incurable by my doctors. Henry's Carbolic Salve is effecting a cure."

A GRATE singer-The tea-kettle .-- Musical

TESTED BY TIME. For Throat Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, Brown's Bronchial Troches have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Sold only in boxes.

Sweet strains-Clear honey .- Musical

"Rough on Corns." 15c, Ask for it. Complete cure, hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

WHEN is a farmer a tailor? When he

"Rough on Coughs," Troches, 15c; Liquid, 25c, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.

THE man who "keeps" his word never

"Rough on Pain." Porous Plaster, for Back-ache, Pains in the Chest, Rheumatism. 25c.

THE popular dentist is in everybody's

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

PEN-SIEVE thoughts ought to be well

Stinging, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." \$1.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute.25c Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Coras & Bunions

THE	GENERAL	MAI	RK	ET:	s.	
	KANSAS C	ITY, I	Dece	emb	er	6.
CATTLE-	Shipping steers	84	95	@	5	50
	Grass Texas	3	00	0		40
	Native cows		90	(0)	4	
	Butchers' steer		25	@		60
HOGS. Go	od to choice her		95	@		20
	Light		25	@		90
WHEAT-	No. 2 red			600		49
	No. 3		43	0		44
	Rejected		21	@		22
CORN -No	. 2 mixed	1000	271			27
OATS No	. 2		22	0		22
RYE-No.	2		37			39
FLOUR-F	ancy, per sack.	1				50
HAY-Lar	ge baled	9		0		50
BUTTER-	Choice creamer	rv	28	6		30
CHEESE-	Full cream		131	200		14
EGGS-Ch	oice		21	(0)		22
PORK-H	ams			400		11
Sh	oulders			400		6
Sid	les			400		8
			71	200		7
	issouri, unwash	ed.	15			17
POTATOE	S-Per bushel		37	0	1	38
	ST. LOUI		7			
CATTLE_	Shipping steers		40	@	6	00
OHLI III	Butchers' steers	9	75	à		75
HOGS_Ho	avv	4	30	0	4	35

SHEEP-Fair to choice..... SHEEF-Fair to choice
FLOUR-Choice
WHEAT-No. 2 red
CORN-No. 2 mixed
OATS-No. 2.
RYE-No. 2.
BARLEY
BUTTER-Creamery BARLEY 48

BUTTER—Creamery 55

PORK 11 50

SUACOBS FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sere Thront, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bices,
And All Other BODILY PAINS and ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Centra bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.,
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

Woman's Suffering and Redief.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irrita-ble and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special causes of periodical pain are permanently romoved. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful, and show such an interest in recon nding Hop Bitters

A Postal Card Story. I was affected with kidney and urinary.

For twelve years!"

After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop "Bitters;"

And I am perfectly cured. I keep it "All the time!" respectfully, B. F. Booth, Saulsbury, Tenn.—May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 8, 1875. It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them. MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

\$3,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me \$3,000, done me less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters: "they also cured my wife of fifteen years" "nervous weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia."

R. M., Aubuan, N. Y.

So. BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1. '79.

SIRS—I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me more good than all the doctors.

MISS S. S. BOONE.

Baby Saved. We are so thankful to say that, our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted coastipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.

—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

None genuine without a bunch of greet Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, pois onous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name

MODERATION.

A Few Words of Cantlon and Advice to People Who Are Living too Fast.

In the present state of the Christian world, the idiotic and imbecile, the weak-minded, are treated kindly by the stronger and richer members of society. This is a proper development of Christianity. We have often reterred to tianity. We have often reserved to famous Paris modistes get their eachet health of mind; and have warned our from the trimming added by the furrireaders against excessive exercise of the brain as destructive to mind and body. Mental activity, if moderate, conduces on a green or brown redingote, or a Mental activity, if moderate, conduces to health and growth. Daily observation shows that the growth and contin-uances of mental power may be seriously on the whole front and below the waist harmed by excessive activity. The in the back. Large square pockets of mind may be weakened and exhausted by prolonged and severe exertion. We have more than hinted that the train- favor as a useful wrap, but is not ing of children consists in securing chosen for a garment for stylish wear. sound minds in sound bodies, and that There is an effort to make this simple the mind is so dependent on the body, that parents and teachers should cultivate the body and develop its various powers by giving it and its organs proper nourishment, judicious exercise and suitable repose. The young and growing need more nourishing food, fined to circulars, while the plush linguistic powers and suitable repose. more regular exercise, and more rest ings introduced to rival them have en-

who cease to practice the activity of enie laws in some way either by excessive activity of brain, or by ceasing to give it proper, moderate exercise. Wealth enables them to fall into sensual indulgences and so impair their mental and bodily forces. They may have no family tendency to disease, may have led regular and sober lives, and still be troubled with weaknesses and infirmities in middle life. This condition most men could avoid by continuing to live as they began. Moderation in eating, regular business, proper exercise of mind and body would reached old age. It may be true that the prime of life may extend from thirty

AN OL to fifty years and still, we have known men who observed strictly the laws of health, and so lived to four score years. We gain strength of brain and muscle by using them; we become weak when we cease to use them. After fifty years an active man should be more moderate in his exertion than before, but still he should not cease to act and use his va-This organ once impaired does not easily, if ever, regain its strength. The was mortal and so continued to exert his mental powers during many hours of the day and night after he had passed three score years, and so broke down, and science met with an irreparable loss. Sir Walter Scott in his middle life declared that six hours a day in brain work was all he could continuously endure. But when he was pecuniarialy embarrassed in later years, he over-taxed his brain to meet his obligations, he became exhausted and his prohe died an imbecile.

While we object to excessive physical and intellectual exertion, we also see the folly of laziness and inactivity. The business man, who devotes ten hours a man, but it does make him more of a man than he otherwise would be.

A clergyman called upon a lady who within a few years had lost her children, her husband and nearly all her property. He attempted to console her, but he soon found that she did not need or seek his services. For on saying that he did not see how she could be so cheerful, she replied that she made up her mind a great many years ago that if she did not enjoy herself as she went along, she never should. So we think every man, woman and child should have hours for pleasure as well as hours for work. We ought to provide for the future, but also enjoy the present. The man who overtasks his body or brain, sooner or later pays the penalty.—C. H. Allen, M. D., in West-the provided by the pr ern Rural.

KEEP WARM, LADIES.

Provide Yourselves with Fur-Trimmed Cloaks, Fur-Lined Garments and Fur Hats and Turbans. The next choice for a dressy cloak

after the long seal-skin garments is a cloak of similar shape trimmed with fur, and made either of the frise velue. The date of the first surgeon's death is not recorded, but he much brocaded on velvet, striped velvets, armures, beaded brocades, or the heaviest repped silks that have satin cords woven in at intervals. Brown and black are the colors that trim most handsemely with furs for day wraps, but for the evening there are gold and silver brocades on white satin grounds that produce very rich effects. The long Albani, the Gretry, La Favorite, College and the ground is pro-Galatea and other garments already deseribed are made up in these rich fabries, lined with quilted moire, or brocade, changeable silk, or satin, and trimmed with a wide border of some by Le Menestral to be of remarkable long fleecy fur, as a fluffy effect is especially desirable when the cloak itself is not made of fur; a little chenille fringe is sometimes added, and there are very rich beaded ornaments, with others made of satin cords.

Short visites with sleeves, and the scarf mantles that cover the arms with materials and bordered with fur. Some handsomely shaped jackets, with triple folds below the close-fitted back and a loose Moliere front, are made of the heavy repped silks, and finished at the neck and throat only with furs. Long Newmarket cloaks and ulsters made by black camel's-hair dolman for a lady in mourning has Astrakhan or Persian Astrakhan or other fur are also seen on the sides of fitted cloth garments.

The fur-lined circular remains in than the mature and grown.

Many observations show that the moderate activity of the mind and regular training of its forces contributes to long life. Men and women of mental animals, and therefore gray throughout the liming that the mature and grown.

The mature and grown.

The mature and grown.

The mature and square that the linings are used for inexpensive circulars that begin as low as \$28, while linings made only of the backs of the animals, and therefore gray throughout the mature and grown. culture live longer and happier than the ignorant. Nearly all the mental giants and the circulars lined with the of our race live to be more than three-score years and ten. But to secure this result, body and mind culture should be begun at an early period of life and continued judiciously to its close. Men outside, and are so luxurious inwardly their growing years lose the powers that either side may be worn out. Mink they once acquired. The active merchant who becomes rich and retires Sicilienne wraps, and there are circulars chant who becomes rich and retires from a business life usually cuts short his days. Those who disregard hygienic laws, and cease to exercise from day to day their muscles and their intellectual powers, soon cease to have "a sound mind in a sound body." Some men in the prime of life and in the midst of usefulness disregard hygienic laws in some way either by extended to the active merchant short size limings are used in armure and figured Sicilienne wraps, and there are circulars for the opera lined with royal ermine, which may be bought for \$75 or \$85. A novelty for linings and also for the opera lined with royal ermine, which may be bought for \$75 or \$85. A novelty for linings and also for the opera lined with royal ermine, which may be bought for \$75 or \$85. A novelty for linings and there are circulars for the opera lined with royal ermine, which may be bought for \$75 or \$85. A novelty for linings and also for the opera lined with royal ermine, which may be bought for \$75 or \$85. they are seldom used.

A wintry poke bonnet for a young face is made in the fish-wife shape, pointed in front, and faced there with mink. The bonnet itself is of brown velvet, with some birds in front of the erown for trimming. New seal turbans have very close brims, with high crowns that taper or that are slightly indented. Seal hats have brims that recede until they become very narrow behind, and there are also English walking hats of this fur. Birds in clusters, or else breasts mounted in have kept their mental and bodily ma- long shapes, are the trimmings .- Har-

AN OLD-TIME SURGEON.

How Much It Took to Make a Man Rich

Before the Revolution. Until the close of the Indian war of 1643 the colonists on Long Island were dependent for medical treatment either on the surgeons that accompanied the ships of the Dutch West India Company rious powers, as the best means of preserving them. In the middle period of life, thirty to fifty years—few means of preserving them. In the middle period of life, thirty to fifty years—few means of preserving them. women can safely overtax their brains. war brought to the aid of the province a company from Curacoa, and with the mind sympathizes with the brain in all troops came Surgeon Paulus Van der its sufferings. Many of our scholars Beeck, who was destined to become the limit themselves in their exertions, and first practitioner in Kings County. so reach old age. Agassiz forgot that he | Early in 1636 settlers began to people the western end of Long Island. Among those who started homes in Kings County was Willem Adriensen Bennet, who bought nine hundred and thirty acres of land in Gowanus and erected a house at about the present Twenty-eighth street and Third avenue, Brooklyn. At the close of the war with the savages it was found that Bennet had been killed, his buildings burned and his farm devastated. His widow, lific mind lost its former strength and who had been a widow previous to her marriage with him, took for her third husband Surgeon Van der Beeck, and the two, moving back upon the deserted farm, rebuilt a home and began to reclaim the soil. In a sparsely populated country, among colonists who from day to his special calling, should have the remaining fourteen hours for sleep, social intercourse and improvement of the mind. This latter does not make a special rugged, there could have been robust and rugged, there could have robust and rugged, there could have been, there was, but little demand for medical skill; no one pursued one business to the exclusion of others, and 'as all alike had to sustain life from a common source—the earth—all followed agriculture to a greater or less extent. Thus Van der Beeck is mentioned as Mr. Paulus, surgeon and farm-er. He was a pushing man. When women were few and far between he married a rich widow; with apparently no fear, he moved far from the protecting guns of the fort. Entering into public affairs in 1656, he was collector and farmer of revenues; in 1661 he farmed out excise and tenths on Long would-be passengers waiting half the day or night before he would carry them across the river. Surgeon Van der Beeck prospered and grew rich. In 1675 he was assessed "two polls, two horses, four cows, three ditto of three

years, one ditto of one year, and 20 morgens of land and valley, £133 10s.

Magazine of American History. -Two Frenchmen, the brothers Forre, have invented a new kind of of strings, the inventors use strips made of American fir. The sound is pro-duced as in the ordinary harp, by the contact of the fingers, but the player

widowed woman whom he had mar-

ried was again a widow, and as such

conveying lands in her name in 1679.-

purity. -If you would have sound, active, vigorous, handsome horses, have clean, well-ventilated stables, sound food and pure water .- Prairie Farmer.

For Young People and the Family.-58th Year.

THE COMPANION has now attained a weekly circulation larger than that of any other literary paper in the world. Its steadily increasing success imposes an additional responsibility upon its conductors to deserve the appreciation and encouragement of American parents. It will use all its abilities, and all its resources, to make the young people of America manly men and womanly women.

Illustrated Serial Stories

A SERIAL STORY for Boys, by MY BROTHER FRANK. A Serial Story, by SERIAL STORY for Boys and Girls, by A COUNTRY COUSIN. A Story for Girls, ADAM JUNIOR. A Serial Story, by SUSPECTED. A Serial Story, by SERIAL STORY for Bad Boys, by

J. T. TROWBRIDGE. Mrs. OLIPHANT. ALPHONSE DAUDET. EDGAR FAWCETT. GEO. MANVILLE FENN. FRANK R. STOCKTON. C. A. STEPHENS.

Travel and Biography

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON. LETTERS FROM SPAIN, by ARCHIBALD FORBES. BUSH LIFE in Australia, by S. G. W. BENJAMIN. LETTERS FROM PERSIA, by FAMOUS AMEASSADORS and Their Triumphs, by JAMES PARTON. IN THE HEART of the Sahara. Incidents and

adventures, during a tour in the great African H. H. WEBER.

COMPANION AUTHORS at Home. Chatty descriptions of the homes of James Payn, Thomas Hardy, Mrs. Oliphant, and other English contributors to the COMPANION.

WM. H. RIDEING.

Tales of Adventure

THE LIGHTHOUSE Keeper's Stories, by JUSTIN CARRICK HUNTERS' TALES of the Red River Country, by F. W. CALKINS D. L. CHAMBERS A YOUNG IMMIGRANT'S Journey to Colorado, by IN THE FORESTS OF VENEZUELA, by W. T. HORNADAY UP THE TRAIL. Cattle-Driving on "the breaks" of the Llano Estacado, Kansas, by

MY ENCOUNTER with the Black Flags. An incident of the French conquest of Tonkin,

AMONG THE SAVAGES of Patagonia, during at expedition to the great native apple orchards of

the Southern Andes, by

HENRI MEUNIER

AMOS M. NEVIN

C. A. STEPHENS,

\$3,000. Prize Stories

Nearly seven thousand manuscripts were sent in competition for the Companion prizes of \$3,000 offered for the best Short Stories, many of them by eminent writers in both Europe and America. For eight of these, Prizes have been awarded. They are delightful stories. These stories, with others selected from the seven thousand sent, will be a feature of the coming volume of the Companion.

Instructive and Entertaining

AN EXILE'S Escape from Siberia, STORIES OF MILL GIRLS, by THOSE TERRIBLE PARISIANS, or the Danger ous Classes of Paris, by CLEVER THINGS DONE by Journalists; or the

ODDITIES OF JAPANESE LIFE, from a Japanese

COL. THOS. W. KNOX. An "OLD OPERATIVE." JUNIUS H. BROWNE.

FELIX L. OSWALD.

REV. J. G. WOOD.

JULIUS CHAMBERS. S. ARAKAWA.

Humorous and Other Sketches

AMONG THE "CRACKERS," by ELLIOTT BERD. THE GENUINE PLANTATION NEGRO. Humor "UNCLE REMUS."

ous Sketches, with original negro Songs, by THREE SHARP FELLOWS. The career of three boys who thought themselves "smart," and who made three "sharp" ventures, and are now living with other "sharp fellows" in three large stone buildings, by

WM. M. ACTON

Science and Education

A remarkable series of articles by Eminent Writers will be given on the following subjects:

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, on PROF. TYNDALL, on PROF. MAX MULLER, on CANON FARRAR, on PROF. T. STERRY HUNT, on RICHARD A. PROCTOR, on E. P. WHIPPLE, on E. A. FREEMAN, on JAMES PAYN, on

The Study of History. Popular Science for Young People. The Cultivation of the Memory. The Study of English Literature. The Chemistry of Sea and Land. Star Clouds, and Other Articles.

School Life in the English Lake Country.

Natural History

THE RIVER WOLF, and Other Papers, by TAME COCKROACHES, and Other Papers, by THE WILD HORSE and His Wanderings. ARABELLA B. BUCKLEY. FISHING ON DRY LAND, and Other Curiosities

PROF. C. F. HOLDER. of Natural History, by

A BEE'S BRAIN; The Songs of Insects; Insects Useful to the Farm; and Other Papers, PROF. A. S. PACKARD. Jr.

Precocious Boys in History. Children a Thousand Years Ago.

Etiquette and Health DR. WM. A. HAMMOND. THE MISUSE OF MEDICINE, by DELUSIONS CONCERNING HEALTH, DR. M. GRANVILLE. ETIQUETTE AND HEALTH. A series of Papers O. B. BUNCE.

PICKED UP BY AN AMBULANCE. A graphic New York Hospitals, ALEX. WAINWRIGHT.

If you will cut out this slip and send it to us with your name and post-office address and \$1.75 (in Money Order or Postal Note or Registered Letter) we will send you the COMPANION to Jan. 1st. FREE, and a full year's subscription from that time to Jan. 1st. 1885. We will include in the offer our CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY NUMBER of twenty pages, elegantly illustrated, with Colored Cover and full-page Pictures. Send at once; this offer will not appear again.

PERRY MASON & CO., Publishers, 40 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. C.A.STEPHENS COMES EVERY WEEK ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED



PROF. TYNDALI

MULLEP MULLEP

LITERATURE. CANON FARRAR

EMISTRY.

STRONOMY

R.A.PROCTOR

POEMS

WEN MEREDIT

STORIES.

Trowering

LETTERS.

.C.MOULTON

ADVENTURE

It is a disease of the aintaining its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus... ng he membranous in-ngs and through the igestive organs, cor-upting the blood and roducing other troub-

nafi registered. Sample bottle BEST HOLIDAY CIFT to Pastor, Parent, Teacher, Child, Friend

STYLES A WELCOME CIFT. WEBSTER'S LIBRARY UNABRIDGED ITSELF

Eupplied at small extra cost with DENISON'S PATENT REFERENCE INDEX. The latest edition has 3000 more Words in its vocabulary than are found in any other Am. Diet'y and nearly 3 times the number of Engravings G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

Gilbert Mf'g Co.'s DRESS LININGS. (THE NEW FABRIC.)

MERCHANTS AND DRESSMAKERS LIKE A CLOTH where great strength is combined with a soft atin finish. They also, if they want their silks to give satisfaction, should recommend for linings the

stisfaction, should recommend for linings the
Sovereign Twills,
Boyal Twills,
Improved Boyal Twills,
Cable Twills,
Satin Merveilleux Twills,
Gros Grain Twills,
Gros Grain Twills,
Satin Glassique Twills.
Manyasik has been condemned because the common SiLESIA or a poor walst lining has been used.
You should also ask for the

BLACK PRINCE TWILLS A Cloth we guarantee to be fast black, and that PE PIRATION or ACIDS will not change, neither can be made to CROCK in the SLIGHTEST DEGREE.

DYRE'S BEARD ELIXIR
Former luverings if nutserles. Whitebers, or hair on hand beache in St to
St days. No legacy. Energy made,
Ranks the world. I for I Plays does
the world. Will prove it to we forthis

PATTERNS OF ANY SIZE. UNPARALLELED OFFER!

EMOREST'S THE BEST Of all the Magazines. Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photogravures and Oil Pictures.

Each copy of "Demorest's Monthly Magazine," commencing with November, 1884, will contain A Coupon Order, entitling the holder to the selection of any pattern illustrated in the fashion department in that number, in any of the sizes manufactured.

Subscribers or Purchasers sending the Coupon with a two-cent stamp for postage, will receive, by return mail, a complete pattern, of the size and kind they may select, from the Magazire containing the order.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS per year, including twelve full sized, our patterns, of sizes and kinds selected. Send subscription early, and secure the Splendid Hollday Numbers. Send twenty cents for the current number with Pattern Coupon and you will certainly subscribe for a year and get ten times its value. W. Jennings Demorest. Publisher, 17 E. 14th St., New York. Sold by all Newsdealers and Postmasters.

New Music Books!! THE SONG GREETING.

CHILDREN'S SONGS And How to Sing Them.

R COMMON SCHOOLS. Endorsed by Chris Theo. Thomas and others. Any scho ter will be at once captivated by the c

DOW'S COLLECTION Of Responses and Sentences for

Church Service. By Howard M. Dow.

Just the book needed by every choir that has short anthems or sentences to sing. A fine collection of 70 such pieces. Highly approved by those who have examined it. Price, 80 cents; 67.20 per dozen.

Any book mailed for retail price.

The Latest Sunday Morning Sermons Rev. C. H. SPURGEON Rev. DR. TALMAGE personed by them: a Portrait and Biography of some Is Person: notes on the Sunday School Lesson; an Ex-of Unfallfuld Prophecy; Ancedotes; an interesting Biogy, and current svents of the

Story, and current events of the week from all parts of world, are published EVERY WEEK in THE CHRISTIAN HERALD AND SIGNS OF OUR TIMES.

11.50 per annum. Sample Copies free. Agents Wan Address, THE MANAGER, 63 Bible House, New Yor



\$20. For above amount will forward to any address, scurely packed, one of our English Double larrel, Breech-Loading Shot-Guns, fine vits barrels, one box of brass shells and complete set cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 2 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send to. D. on receipt of \$2.00 as guarantee of good atth. Every gun warranted. Illustrated Catagous Free. Address E. E. MENGES & CO.,

GET THE BEST.

MAS PRESENT

ORGANS AWARDED AT EVERY GREAT WORLD'S **EXHIBITION** 阿

HIGHEST HONORS FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS 100 STYLESI \$22 to \$900 FOR CASH EASY PAYMENTS. OR RENTED.

UPRIGHT PIANOS IMPROVEMENT PUREST, BEST MUSICAL TONES GREATEST ELEGANCE DURABILIT CATALOGUES & PRICE LISTS FREE.

"MUSICIANS GENERALLY REGARD THEM AS UNEQUALLED"-THEODORE THOMAS ORGANS AND PIANO

R. U. AWARE Lorillard's Climax Plug bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard's Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard's Navy Clippings, and that Lorillard's Snuffs, are the best and cheapest, quality considered?

PATENTS Hand-Book FREE. A.N. K.-D.

SHORT HAND thoroughly taught in short-est possible time. Pupils as-sisted to positions. W. C. RARIG, Kansas City. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw 'he Advertisement in this paper,

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

-Lieutenant Greely has promised his wife that he will never go to the Arctic regions again.

Barney Gallagher, who was clerk the last Nevada State Senate, and has held several county offices in Elko. Nev., has gone crazy from cigarette smoking.

—It will perhaps surprise many to learn that Blondin, the rope walker, is still active, and that, despite his years and occasional twinges of lumbago, he hates a netting. - The Century.

-Martin Farqubar Tupper is living in extreme poverty in London: Old in years, declining in health, the author of "Proverbial Philosophy" lives deprived of the luxuries and not a few of the necessities of life.

-The will of the late Carrie J. Welton, of Waterbury, Conn., (who left the bulk of her fortune to Mr. Bergh's society), gives seven thousand dollars for a horse and cattle drinking fountain to be built on the green in that town. -Hartford Post.

-Dr. G. Johnson lately told the British Medical Association of a patient of his, fifty-five years old, who had lived upon milk diet for five years. He took a gallon of milk a day, but not a particle of any other food. This treatment cured him of Bright's disease.

-There lives near Dahlonega a family of people who have eyes scarcely larger than a pea, and so small is the opening between the lids that a person a few feet off can't detect whether they are open or closed. It is stated that they can't see at all at night. They are known far and near as the littleeyed Howards .- Atlanta Constitution.

-The Mehdi is a radical total abstinence man, even to coffee and tobacco, which he won't even allow in his camp. In fact, he lately gave a refugee one hundred and fifty lashes for smoking a cigarette. But he makes up for this by having thirty-nine wives, and keeps within the letter of the Mahometan law, which allows only four wives at a time, by an ingenious system of tem-porary divorce, by which he always has thirty-five spare wives in waiting.

-Miss Nancy Collett, who died in Louisville, Ky., the other day, aged ninety years, had for twenty-five years been the sole occupant of a well-known mansion in that city. So quiet was she in her movements that for years the house in which she lived was thought to be uninhabited, and has long been called the "haunted house." She was a woman of peculiar character, and spent her time in religious exercises and knitting and quilting .- Chicago

-Every one knows the story of a gentleman's asking Lord North who that "frightful woman was," and his Lordship's answering, "That is my wife." The other, to repair his blunder, said: "I did not mean her, but that monster next to her." "O," said Lord North, "that monster is my daughter." With this story Frederick a determination to thoroughly explore some of the mounds in Florida this Robinson, in his usual absent, enthusiastic way, was one day entertaining a lady whom he sat next to at dinner and lo! the lady was Lady Charlotte Lindsay-the monster in question.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-- Mother to three-year-old, out for a walk, after tea: "See the full moon, Mabel!" Mabel—(Suffering from satiation): "Has the moon had supper,

-"I thought you told me you didn't use tobacco." "I don't." "But you are puffing a cigar now." "Yes, but their mission known in language easily that's only a five-center. No tobacco in it."-Indianapolis Journal.

-"What do our daughters need?" asks a writer. Well, we have come to the conclusion that they need about everything under the sun—except bread. -Burlington Free Press.

-Russian salad is just now a fashionable dish. It is very much like the proverbial boarding house hash—there s everything in it. Result: A profound mystery .- Philadelphia Record.

"Curious, isn't it?" remarked Mrs. Bascom. "Here I've been reading these 'Notes on Husbandry,' regularly eversince we subscribe to the Farmer, and they haven't said one word, so far as I can see 'about husbands' or matrimony either."—Burlington Free Press.
—Doubtful flattery: Doctor—"You see, wifey, dear, I have pulled my pa-

tient through, after all. A very crit-ical case, I can tell you." His wife— "Yes, dear hubby; but then you are so clever in your profession. Ah, if I had only known you five years earlier I feel certain my first husband-my poor Thomas-would have been saved."-

-A stupid young man, supposed to be crack-brained, who was slighted by the girls, very modestly asked a young lady "if she would let him spend the evening with her." "No," she angrily replied, "that s what I won't." "Why," replied he, "you needn't be so fussy. I didn't mean this evening, but some stormy one, when I can't go anywhere N. Y. News.

-"Yes, this is a very old dog," said a spinster to a man who took an active part in the canine harvest, "and we should hate very much to have him caught on the street and locked up. I am very much attached to him, for I used to carry him in my arms when he was a little puppy." "Do you say, miss, that he is a very old dog and that you carried——?" "O!" she broke in, recollecting that she had compromised herself, "I mean that he-he used to be old when I was a little-I mean that mother used—go on away from here or I'll set the dog on you!"—Arkansaw

-A party of Corn-Planter Indians went to a point if Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, not long ago, and returned with a good supply of native lead. They have known the locality for a hundred years, but refuse to reveal it, and have always covered up their tracks successfully .- Pittsburgh

-A Texas editor ran tor a county office at the last election. He got only 236 votes. Referring to this he says: "We have 759 subscribers in the county, and the only way we can explain is that the 523 who didn't vote for us were afraid we would leave the newspaper if we were elected." There's conceit for pole is very rich, she adds.—Boston of temperature, while wool is free from those objections.—Arkansaw Traveler.

THE MOUND BUTLDERS. Mr. David Young returned from Fort Francis last evening, having been on a pleasure trip as well as on an investigating tour as to the contents of the Indian mounds on Rainy River. During last winter Mr. Young opened a mound on Lake Winder, in the northern part of the everglades of Florida, and he has since been anxious to compare the contents of the southern mound with that of those in the far northwest-the extreme south with the extreme north. The mound first examined was that opened by Prof. Bryce during the summer, and where the first whole cup or vase of baked earthenware was discovered. The time was limited, and only a few hours could be given (and those during the night) to examining the mound. Accordingly a number of men were placed at work, and the scene was indeed a peculiar one. Three large fires were lighted to give light, as well as heat, and in the flickering light it seemed as if a number of ghouls were at work unearthing the dead. At last the form of a man was found in the usual sitting position, with the arms crossed on the breast, and facing the east. The figure was entire, and

pieces of pottery were beside him, as well as a large spear-head of granite. Many bones were found, but seemed as if buried promiscuously. The large incisions were made by Mr. Crowe, of the Hudson Bay Company, Fort Francis, last summer, resulting in the finding of a body in a sitting posture, incased in birch bark. Several smaller excavations have been made, but no really extensive exploration has been made of this mound. A rich find will be the reward of anyone who will give the necessary time to thoroughly explore it—the largest as yet known on Rainy River. Later on a smaller mound in the vicinity was thoroughly opened, and in it were found bones and two vases, but on removing the vases they fell to pieces. On the west side was found a skull, with the teeth perfect, but on touching it the head fell to pieces. The bodies were buried in the usual way, in a circle, with some figures and the vases in the center, but age had so far decayed them that no samples could be procured. Mr. A. C. Lawson, of the geological survey, opened two mounds at the mouth of the Little American River and found copper beads and utensils, as well as three white vases similar to those found by Prof. Bryce. On the Canadian side of the river there are many mounds, but the Indians will not allow them to be opened, claiming that those buried there were the victims of some dread disease, and that if the mounds were opened the same disease would at once carry off the whole tribe. On the American side there are no resident Indians, so that the mounds can be examined at will. Mr. Young expresses

NO PLACE FOR THE DUDE. a Chicago Merchant Welcomed the

winter and next summer to spend sev-

eral weeks in examining the mounds

Sons of Jim and Melindy. A rough old fellow on the Board of Trade tells a story about a couple of young men whom he met the other day. They came into his office on or crystals which caused them, were some foolish errand or other, and made harder than the best mercury steel, and willing that the gambler should be disunderstood but not generally spoken in Chicago. Their affectation was so un-mistakable that the old man got mad, and pretending not to know who they were, he stepped out to the railing and

inquired: Whose boys be you?"

They told him whose sons they were, and he gruffly said: "How's Jim and Melindy?"

They rolled their eyes, lifted their hands, and protested that they didn't know whom he meant. "Why, I mean yer old father and

mother, of course."

That made the young men furious, and one of them, the elder, spoke up: "We feel ourselves compelled to respect your gray hairs, sir, but we may that if any such unpardonable familiarity with us had been attempted by any one younger we should have chastised him, wouldn't we Reginald?"

"Moses in the bullrushes!" yelled the old man, spitting on his hands. "Reginald! hear that! Reginald! Why, God bless your diminutive little soul, I got drunk with old Jim and Melindy at your christening when they named you plain John. I knew your old father and mother when they were so almighty poor, dirty and contemptible that they never had no washday, because they hadn't nothing to wash. Now, I came here overland in '39, and I ain't as young as I was then, but I'll go you five to one that I can lick the

both of you."

The old man's ire was getting the better of him, and as the young fellows made some further insulting remark he jumped over the rail with, "Blamed if I don't lick you, too, in memory of old times." They bolted and the old man resumed his seat.

Chicago is no place for the dude.-Chicago Cor. N. Y. World.

-The celebrated Abernathy having asked a candidate at his examination what means he would use to promote perspiration in a particular disease, the student exhausted all the resources of his memory and imagination, and still all purposes of men and women. Not the pertinacious old gentleman continued to bore him with, "Well, sir, and if that failed, then what would you fiber from the apparel in use by day, do?" The lad, driven to his wits' end, but he would also reject them from at length exclaimed: "Then, sir, I the beds on which we sleep at night.

tion Army at Marblehead states that porous leather or felt and porous inner-the earth is formed just like a man, soles. The advantages of wool over with arms, and legs, and body. The open sea at the north pole is just beyond one of the arms, and the explorers | tion of the air, retain the noxious emamust sail around the arm before they nations of the body, and expose the can reach it. The vegetation at the surface of the skin to sudden change

TIMBER AND TOOLS.

The Vorying Effect on Machinery of DIA ferent Kinds of Wood.

It is a fact well known to millmen that it is not always the harder woods. in the ordinary acceptation of the term, that are the most wearing to the saws. Many practical persons marvel at this. and wonder to themselves why a piece of timber showing small crushing, tensame time wears out the saws and cutting tools faster than other varieties of respects, is greater.

According to the Lumber Trade Jourburr oak of the same size worked into the same sized stuff will show widely different results on both saws and ma-chinery. If we attempt to rive or split these logs, the walnut will work much easier than the oak, and so far as the various strengths are concerned the oak is superior by far, but when worked or cut into by tools of any description the walnut presents much greater resistance than the oak, and the same is true as regards many other varieties of hard and soft timber.

If we take a longitudinal section of these comparatively soft timbers which are so hard on cutting edges, we will find the minute pores or interstices filled with minute glistening particles or crystals; and subjected to cheminal analysis we will find them composed of silica, one of the very hardest minerals known, while with the hard, easy working woods they will be found nearly or quite absent by both the microscope and analysis. These little particles, so finely divided as to be insusceptible of ordinary touch, are really a better grit than ordinary sand, and are the means of cutting off the fine edge of cutting tools, as saw teeth, plane irons, and

Two plane irons, made of a fine quality of steel, as near alike as it was possible to make by an accurate, skilled mechanic, were each hardened in our laboratory by means of mercury, then finely sharpened, that the edges of each presented precisely the same appear-

ance beneath the magnifier. These were each inserted in an ordinary plane, and one placed on oak, the other on a piece of walnut, both pieces of wood having been previously dressed. At the rate of one hundred pounds pressure, each iron was crowded forward four inches. On the oak stick, the pressure from the rear indicated 809.5 pounds, while with the walnut the indicator showed a pressure of over one thousand pounds. The irons were both now withdrawn, and first placed beneath the microscope; the one used on the oak presented a general upset appearance, the edge of the iron showing a slight tendency to turn down-ward, there being sufficient heat generated by the friction to partially draw the temper along the minute edge, which, however, would not extend back sufficient to materially affect the wearing and cutting properties of the iron

on Rainy River .- Winnipeg Free Press. if in constant use. The iron used on the piece of walnut showed a scratched, notched appearance all along the minute edge, and by the aid of the most accurate means of measurement at hand, these notches were all found to be of the same depth, were all of the same size, and evenly distributed, as far as tire edge appeared originally, showing again that the cellular tissue of walnut, outside its mineral deposits, was really softer than that of oak; hence, were not for these deposits the timber would cut much easier. Of eourse, if the iron had been drawn back, and again shoved through, the notches would have been more apparent and general, increasing each time, and the distance showed until the entire cutting edge had been

of itself cut off. Consulting the laws governing plant all food before becoming fit for assimilation must be reduced to its gaseous state. If this be so, the question arises: How or by what methods of plant growth and assimilation is it possible for silica to appear in its original crystalline state among the tissues of the growing or matured tree, while it is universally known that this variety of wood grows only where this mineral is abundant in some of its modified forms? It is not, however, of great interest to manufacturers just how it gets there, but that it is present is shown conclusively. To get rid of it, even were it possible, would destroy the beauty and general characterists of walnut, and to overcome its action on tools, rapid motion and softer iron is the safest and most efficacious method. -Scientific American.

Sanitary Clothing.

The clothing reform proposed by Dr. Gustav Jaeger, of Stuttgart, is said to have been already approved and carried out by thousands of Germans, not 1 few Russians, and some Englishmen. Dr. Jaeger contends that clothing made exclusively from wool, a natural covering for animal bodies, is the safest and most healthful for mankind to wear, and he urges its use for only made from cotton or other vegetable would send him to you to be examined; and if that did not make him sweat, it is my opinion his case would be hopeless."—Exchange.

He advocates garments of such form that draughts of cold air under them are prevented, while he doubly protects the throat and chest by an extra the throat and chest by an extra thickness of cloth, and keeps the feet One of the old ladies of the Salva- clean and dry by the use of boots of vegetable fibers are claimed to be very great, as the latter impede the circulathose objections .- Arkansaw Traveler. English." -Hints and Helps.

PRESENCE OF MIND. Bill Nyb's Unlimited Stock of Coolness in

Presence of mind is a very rare quality indeed. How few of those we meet, though apparently cool and self-possessed, know just what to do in an emergency. It is a good thing to have an active mind well stored with useful knowledge, but sometimes it is better sion, and other strengths, requires more to have a less expansive style of mind. power to work into lumber, and at the | and have it calm and unruffled at a time when it is needed.

A friend of mine once put a large red timber, the strength of which, in most poker chip in the church plate by mistake. Few people would have known what to do; but he just went to the nal, a log of black walnut and one of pastor after the services were over and said he had the money with which to redeem that chip. He told the minister that the chip was worth five dollars up town, and he would cash it at that price. The preacher took the five dollars, and said he always knew that these little red souvenirs came high, but he didn't know they were so expensive as that.

> Another friend of mine who had no presence of mind whatever went to a pienic and by mistake sat down on a baby that was asleep under a shawl in the shade of an umbrageous tree, breaking its nose-the child's nose, I mean. He was a candidate for the Legislature and did not wish to offend the mother or lose the vote of the father, so he tried to turn the thing off as a joke by saying he didn't nose it was there. He was terribly snowed under at the

> polls, and he deserved it, too. I am rather cool in a great emergency. Some years ago there was a shooting affray in front of my office which terminated fatally, and no doubt it would have been still more so if it had not been for my cool self-possession

and undaunted courage. The city editor, Mr. Barrow, was just reading me a column puff in type of a new bank, and I was carefully revising his grammar with a large mallet and chisel, when we heard a shot in front

of the office. I said: "Barrow, that's a shot." He said he guessed not, and went on read-

ing the puff. Pretty soon some one said "Bang!" again, in a loud tone of voice and bout forty-four caliber. Then everybody jumped for the stairs, printers and I saw chat I could not get down the stairs in time to get shot, so I rushed out on the balcony and found myself directly over the shootists. Windy Smith was underneath, and had no weapon, while a gambler was on top, armed with a beautiful pearl-handled, self-cocking Smith & Wesson baritone soloist, worth about twentythree dollars, including freight.

There was a crowd of perhaps a hundred men standing around near by. Not too near, but just near enough. No one seemed to know what it was best to do. Every one saw at once that it wasn't right for those men to be shooting at each other and perhaps giving needless pain, but no one seemed to have any presence of mind. That was the state of things when I

came proudly forth upon the balcony. I saw what must be done.
"Gentlemen," said I, in tones that rang out like a bugle call, "take that man's gun away. Can't you see that

if you don't disarm the gambler he is going to kill some one?" Then there was a slight pause, during which every body seemed to be perfectly armed. Finally, seeing that each man seemed to be waiting for the other, I regards depth of deposit in the called to a tall, slim man who stood grain of the wood. The small spaces of right under me and told him to take the iron edge between these notches or scratches were found nearly as the entown, and the gambler was a total stranger to him. He wasn't acquainted with any one, and he didn't want to

seem officious. But I didn't lose my self-control. I kept calling on different ones to disarm the gambler until finally Baswell, the Sheriff, came along, and he did as I

Of course Smith died of his wounds. but remember the thousands of other lives in the town that were saved by this cool, brave act. And still I would or vegetable growth, we are told that do it right over again if the circumstances were the same.

Some of my friends say that, though brave, I am a little rash. One dear friend who knows me best, and who is very closely related to me by marriage, says that I am so rash that I would "rush in where angels fear to tread." I wonder if she means anything per sonal by that .- Louisville Courier-Jour-

THEY HAD NO EJUSDEML

The Trouble Caused a Patient by a Physician Who Didn't Use English.

Some years ago (of course such a thing could not happen now) a gentleman residing at the South End, in Boston, was furnished by his medical adviser with a prescription containing among other ingredients the following: Syr. Scillæ, Tincture Ejusdem, half ounce.

With this recipe he went to the nearest apothecary. "I can not put up that medicine for you," said the apothecary. I have all the ingredients but one. I have no tincture of ejusdem. The gentleman went to the next drug store. Its proprietor said: "I can not fill that recipe. I should as soon think of undertaking to compound the ptisan of Kenilworth's blacksmith. Tincture ejusdem! Who ever heard of tincture ejusdem?" Disappointed at shop after shop, the gentleman reached the wellknown stand of the late Dr. B., at the North End. Without making any remark the doctor proceeded to weigh or measure the various ingredients called for. "What?" exclaimed the gentleman, "have you got tincture ejusders?" I have been to fifty shops, more or less, but not one of them had it; and some pharmacists even averred they had never heard of it." "The recepe," "The recepe, quietly remarked Dr. B., calls for half an ounce of syrup of squills and one ounce of the tincture of the same. 'Then why didn't he write 'tincture of the same' instead of that stupid 'Tine. Ejusdem?' Here I have walked from home a mile and a half, and shall have to return the 'ejusdem' distauce because the doctor didn't write plain NOBODY'S IDEAL.

The Commonpiece Young Man, of Whon Nothing in Pasticular is Expected. If the commonplace young man is nobody's ideal, neither does he disappoint anybody, for nothing in particular is expected of him. But there is no nonsense about him, or only such as "is relished by the best of men." He eracks his jokes as ruthlessly over the esthetic humbug as over the corrupt politician; he is au fait in lawn tennis, weight formerly complained of as too in croquet, in euchre, or whist, or billiards, in the deux temps or the country | the use of amelastic belt inside the lindance, in base-ball or boating, which ing, which also serves to hold the back make him popular at picnic, or party, of the waist close to the wearer in the or country house; he has views on all graceful way in favor. This closely the questions of the day, and does not fitted back and sides of the waist, with hesitate to express them without the least diffidence, and apparently without fronts hang straight and loose, is one the least suspicion but that they are as sound as Plato's, and flawless as the Koh-i-noor. In fact, he has a great for those to whom they are becoming, deal of conversation of one kind and the sleeves are large, so that the another; he can give you any number of "inexact thoughts," as Landor calls witticisms, either original or culled; if you are a blue-stocking, he discourses of books; if a scientist, he quotes Darwin or Tyndall, gleaned from the daily journals; if a sentimentalist, he retorts in lines from "familiar quotations;" he is not deeply read, or he would not be the commonplace young man, perhaps, but he knows a little of a great many subjects, and has a happy faculty, as some people have in spending money, of making a little go a great way; he adapts his conversation to his company, and gossips with those who gossip. He has some notoriously good qualities; he is an excellent son and brother, generous with his loose change, particular about his tailor, fastidious about his sweethearts and his company, not ashamed of his poor relations, nor boastful to them, nor ashamed to be seen on the promenade with a shabby friend or a plain woman. He has no special conceit, but he knows his own value in a society where the feminine element predominates, and acts accordingly. If he is more or less frivolous withal, it is possibly because the world seems to put a premium upon frivolity, and discounts earnestness. He is essentially the creature of the period, and reflects its spirit and nervous energy; he is the normal human being, not too good for human nature's daily mood, with a hearty appetite and a correct digestion, made for domestic, homely life, for every-day wear and tear, not rized. for holidays alone; and if he does not dazzle like "the blue and white young man," neither does he aggravate us with the whims, the hobbies; and oddi-

LIKE MODERN CITIES.

ties of genius, he does not affect Anglo-

mania, nor drawl, nor bang his hair,

nor adopt eccentricities. To be sure,

he will not write the coming novel, he

does not "breathe in numbers," nor

compose us symphonies, nor paint us

pictures, nor carve us statues; his

atoms may not be those of which heroes

are made, or arctic discoverers; he will

not weigh the stars, or calculate

eclipses, or fight microbes; yet he fills

his niche; he is a companionable soul,

and the world could ill afford to jog on

without him .- Harper's Bazar.

The Buried City of Pompeli Very Much Like Cities of the Present Day. Indeed, the whole Pompeiian household seemed pervaded by high art, from the frescoes in the bedrooms to statues in the hall.

Nor was it adapted only to the uses

of the rich. Even the butcher used a

steelyard with a handsome head of bronze to serve by way of weight, and the vintner poured his wine into a small drinking-cup adorned with a bas-relief of Bacchus. Verily, there is nothing new under the sun. The bread baked new under the sun. yesterday at Naples is precisely the same shape as the loaves found at Pompeii which were put into the oven near two thousand years ago. coinage of that period differs little from our own, except that it surpasses ours in quality of workmanship. A gaming table then was furnished with a pair of dice, and a lady's toilette table with a mirror and a rouge-pot. Small boys scribbled on the walls, and played with balls and knuckle-bones and whippingtops and marbles in the streets of old Pompeii, as they do in modern Paris, Naples, London or Berlin. The printing press had not then been invented. it is true, and newspapers were wanting for the purpose of advertisement. But electors were appealed to very much as they are now, as is proved by many mural inscriptions in the place. By these they were adjured to "Vote for Blobbius, the True Friend of the People," or to go and hear Bugginsius, famous platform orator, who was noted for his pluck in pitching into the patricians, as speakers may be nowadays who abuse the House of Lords. Excepting books and newspapers, whose presence some may fancy a not wholly unmixed blessing, there are traces at Pompeii of all sorts of London shop things and ways and means of living. There even are the pass-checks which were current at the theater, where the people were assembled at the time of the eruption, and the figs and other fruit which were prepared for their refreshment upon that fatal afternoon. One other exception, however, must be made. Among the myriad of articles preserved in the museum I vainly strained my eyes to see a classic corkscrew. But a moment's thought explained the absence of this interesting instrument. There were no corks used when Horace, that delightful dizer-out, begged his host to let him taste that famous four-vear-old Falerman, the savor of which still sweetly lingered in his memory, while to keep the wintry cold out, a few more logs were heaped upon the hospitable

-The list of goods canned has been enlarged by a company in St. Louis which has begun canning eggs. A factory has been erected and is now operation, where they will can 1,000, 000 dozen canually. The eggs are pu through some some sort of a process by which, the yolks and whites are sep arated from the shells, and the su stance is then dried and canned. One teaspoonful is said to be equal to one egg, and it is warranted to keep fresh for three years. - St. Louis Post.

hearth .- All the Year Round,

LONG SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS. They Rank as First Choice in Dressy Wraps this Winter

Long seal-skin cloaks promise to be the first choice in dressy wraps this winter, because they are now fitted to the figure, and made in all the varied shapestin vogue for the richest velvet and cloth garments. The long dolman, covering the wearer from head to foot, is now made in several designs, and the great for the shoulders is equalized by graceful way in favor. This closely or without fullness below, while the of the features of new seal cloaks. The high full shoulders are also introduced cloak may be easily removed; these graceful elbow sleeves open squarely at the wrist or else they are cut flowing in the Oriental shapes. Lengthwise trimmings of a different fur in front and back are in great favor, and the border at the foot gives a rich finish, but this cross border must be omitted if the wearer is short, as it detracts from the apparent height. Full trimmings about the neck and arms are objectionable for stout figures, hence, instead of a separate collar, the trimming is now set on the lining around the neck without any seal fur beneath it; this makes the wrap less clumsy about the throat, and for similar reasons many stout ladies prefer the plain velvet-like seal in its rich beauty without any additional trimming. The untrimmed seal garment is also chosen by economists whose best outlay of money is in a garment of fine fur cut in a new and stylish shape, to which trimming may be added hereafter to effect some change required by fashion. Trimmings of short close furs, such as natural beaver and otter, are commended to stout ladies, while the luxurious long fleeces are becoming tothose who are slight; among these are the royal sables in plain bands, or of tails in rows, or else pendent below the border, the dark fisher-tail, the black fox, silver-fox, the blue fox, which has stone-colored tints, or the black marten, which is effective yet not costly, and is now thoroughly deodo-Brown satin very slightly quilted is

the lining most used, and in some garments there are gayer tints, and all quilting is omitted in order to make the garment more flexible. Bars of seal with loops of passementerie cord are the fastenings most used. Among these rich clocks is the Ristori, with partly fitted back, open below the waist, square sleeves, and doublebreasted front, with Russian collar; this is of an elegant cut that may be worn plain, but it is also shown with the rich borders just mentioned. The Galatea is a long slender cloak with the back as closely fitted as if made of cloth; the high-shouldered sleeves extend far into the back, and have sealskin cuffs added when there is no border of other fur; it has also both a standing collar and one that is turned down. The Gretry is only three-quarters fitted to the figure, and has flowing Oriental sleeves; both this and the Galatea are made more youthful and slender-looking by lengthwise trimmings. One of the newest models, called La Favorite, is shaped like the mantleredingote illustrated in the Bazar, with the waist tight behind, while the full skirt is pleated in below; the front hangs straight, and the high sleeves are close to the arms, with deep cuffs trimmed around at their top near the elbow. This full back of the skirt is excellent with bouffant costumes. These garments also have the fronts trimmed with a fold of seal-skin, next which is the fox or sable border put on in a roll like a binding, and continued around the neck to represent a boa .-

FALL PIGS. What to Do to Make it Profitable to Keep Them Through the Winter.

Harper's Bazar.

The best method of carrying over fall pigs is a timely question with farmers just now, and should be closely looked into. It is not good policy to have fall pigs, but farmers can not always avoid them. Early spring pigs that can be fattened for market by Christmas are the most profitable; but: the farmer will occasionally find a lota of small pigs on his hands, and he must; make preparations to winter them over. This should be done in the most economical way. Good shelter should be the first thing provided, and something else besides cornified. To make the cheapest pork that; when fattened? for market, costs the least per pound; the pigs must be crowded from the start. Keeping them growing with the cheapest food is the secret of suc-cess. As during the winter a large percent. of the food consumed is taken up. in maintaining animal heat, good; shelter is one of the most saving elewents in ventering over fall pigs. Where pigs have the run of a good pasturage daring the summer congreen rye or clover, it requires but little grain to keep them in growing condition during warm weather: But during winder this can act be had and as a coms quence an extra amount of other food must be provided. As said before, shelter is one of the essentials in economically wintering over pigs. It should be warm and day, yet constructed so as to admit of good ventilation As to feed, I have found corn meal, wheat bran, roots or chopped oats far cheaper feed for earrying over pigs than corn fed alone in the grain, A slop made of any one of these, whether fed warm or cold, is more economical than gran. Keep the pigs in a growing condition. It will cost less to keep them growing and maintain animal her than if they were allowed to run down and then build them up again. Pigs kept in this way will be in good condition to run on the pasture the following spring and summer, and rake extra hogs the second winter.—M. J. Shepherd, in Kansas City Live Stock Record.

-Tae Germans have thirteen whole

nol.days every year.