COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1884.

NUMBER 9.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES. In reply to recent charges that the postal clerks had not had an opportunity to vote,

Postmaster General Hatton insisted that the clerks in the New York post-office all had a chance to vote, and if they did not do so, it was their own fault. THE General Superintendent of the Life Saving Service in his late annual report

said the total number of disasters during the year were 439; total value of property involved, \$10,607,940; total value of property saved, \$9,161,354; total value of property lost, \$1,446,586; total number of persons involved, 4,432; total number of persons saved, 4,412; total number of persons lost, 20; total number of persons succored at stations, 552; total number of days of succor afforded, 1.319; number of vessels totally lost, 64. Investigations held after each case of loss of life showed that twenty persons who perished were entirely beyond human aid, and that in no instance could their loss be attributed to any failure in duty on the part of the life saving crews. The total number of disasters during the past year exceeded by twenty-three the number for the year prior, which was seventy-one more than any previous year in the history of the service. The amount of property moved was \$3,365,220 greater than in the preceding year but the amount lost was \$223.434 less, while the amount saved was \$3,489,654 more. The assistance rendered during the year iu the saving of vessels and cargoes has been much larger than in any previous year. Three hundred and ninety vessels,

which is fifty-three more than in the preceding year having been worked off when stranded, repaired when damaged, piloted out of dangerous places and similarly assisted by the station crew. There were besides 240 instances, 115 more than in the preceding year, where vessels running into danger of stranding were warned off by night signals of the patrols, most of them thus being probably saved from partial or total destruction.

Ex-Senator Bruce, Register of the Treasury, lately returned to Washington from his trip to the West, undertaken in the interest of the exhibits intended to show the material development of the colored race at the New Orleans Exposition. The public statistics, he said, conveyed a very inadequate conception of the subject. Especially notable was the progress of the colored people in the matter of manufac-

THE EAST.

A Boston ship, the Alert, bound from New York for Shanghai, and carrying 400,000 gallons of kerosene oil, was recently struck by lightning near Pernambuco and burned. The officers and crew were saved.

A RECENT fire at Haverhill, Mass., destroved a hotel and several stores, and involved a total loss of about \$25,000. A girl trial. was fatally injured in jumping from the experienced very narrow escapes.

A Boston crank stood on a street corner one day not long ago and hugged every pretty woman who passed. He was sent to the House of Correction for six months.

CLEMENT, HIERDT & Co., New York, importers and dealers in wines and liquors. made an assignment a few days ago. Their liabilities were \$163,000, and actual assets £17,000.

THE firm of Dix & Co., importers and exporters of drugs, New York, made an assignment a few days ago. The partners were father and son, and the firm was formed in January, 1879. John D. Dix, the senior partner, had been for many years previously of the firm of Dix & Morris, of the same line. The firm had an excellent reputation, and they claimed a capital of

FIRE was not long ago discovered in the Mechanics' Hotel at Pottsville, Pa. Alarm was given and the guests made their escape. The flames were subdued before great damage was done, and it was then discovered that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Suspicion pointed to John Kelly, a young man of bad reputation, and he was arrested. He soon admitted his gilt, and Chief Burgess Brehoney started with him for Pottsville, to place him in jail. Reaching an unfrequented spot in a back street of Pottsville. Kelly slipped his handcuffs and dealt the Chief a heavy blow, felling him to the ground, where he was found in a dying condition.

Tom Jones, a reputed New York pugilist who was in training at Nanticoke, Penn., was arrested. He was supposed to be the accomplice of Sam Shepard, of Cleveland, now in prison.

A COAL-BREAKER near Wilkesbarre, Pa., containing five hundred and ten tons of coal, together with a lot of machinery, was destroyed by fire not long ago at a loss of \$50,000.

THIRTY Hocking Valley miners were latety arrested. Congressman Converse was retained to defend them. Governor Hoadly denied that the troops were ordered to be in readiness to go to the valley, and expressed the opinion that the civil authorities would be equal to any emergency that might arise.

AT a meeting of the Aqueduct Commission at New York City lately, a letter was read from Jay Gould, stating he desired to aid the Commission in any way he could. He asked the privilege of removing timber from that portion of his land through which the aqueduct may pass, and will expect compensation only for the land. The Commission resolved to send a plan of the aqueduct to the New Orleans Exposition.

THE WEST.

Southern Illinois has recently been overrun with burglars and crooks of every kind and character. There has scarcely

convictions, and the work of the horse thief, some cars were damaged. burglar and till-tapper seemed to be uninterrupted.

A COAL-VEIN was lately discovered just east of Galesburg, Ill., on the land owned Company, at a depth of fifty feet below the surface. A good bed of fire-clay underlies the seam. The Company intends having a shaft sunk at once. The city now depends almost entirely upon coal shipped in for its supply.

DAVID L. WELLS, of Milwaukee, Wis.,

The most valuable portion of the library published in London in 1817, sold for \$1,008. Six volumes of "Typographical Antiquities," by the same author sold for \$120. The collection included some rare and beautiful editions of Ruskin's works.

Two Chinese gamblers recently quarreled at Fort Keogh, Mont. One beat the other over the head with a stool so he died. THE incoming train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, at Cincin-nati, had a narrow escape, a few days ago, from a frightful accident a few miles from that city. Two men walking on the track discovered formidable obstructions, which the evidence. The jury brought in a verthey had not given notice in time to allow

last heard from. H. R. THOMPSON, a disappointed Texan. who had lost heavily by the recent failure of the First National Bank of Monmouth, Ill., tried to even up matters a few days ago by firing five shots at B. T. O. Hubbard, the defaulting cashier. He was jailed

There was no clew to the criminals, when

STATE ATTORNEY EDWARD L. BALES was shot a few nights ago while returning from riding, near Birmingtan, Vt. A man named Bennett, of Shafersburg, rode past on horseback and fired at him twice, one shot taking effect in his chin. The wound was not serious. When further down South street Bennett fired the remaining barrels of his revolver in the air. No possible provocation was known.

THREE brothers named McCarthy, prominent settlers of Union County, Ore., recently left their homes on a short prospecting trip and could not be found. It was supposed they were murdered by Indians and

their bodies secreted. VIGILANTES recently descended upon the nises of Osman Benson at Burlington, Dak., arrested Benson and a couple of strangers stopping with him, and took them to parts unknown. It was supposed that the trio were wanted for horse steal-

few mornings ago with a warrant for the arrest of A. B. Davis and his wife, Flora, for stealing \$1,000 worth of clothing and jewelry from Mrs. Nellie Bradford, of that city. When arrested Davis had in his possession between \$3,500 and \$4,000 in cash. Hartman said Davis and his wife lived at No. 250 Michigan avenue while in Chicago, but left there September 5, going to Fort Wayne, Bluffton and other places. The

party returned to Chicago. J. C. Pusey, Clerk of the Kansas State Penitentiary, has absconded and is reported to be a defaulter in the sum of over \$1,000. For several months past he had been living very fast. Women and wine led to his downfall.

CAPTAIN D. L. PAYNE, the famous Oklahoma leader, died suddenly while seated at the breakfast table in a hotel at Wellington, Kan., on November 28. He had delivered an earnest lecture upon his favorite theme the night before, and up to the moment of taking his seat at the table appeared to be in vigorous health. While eating his breakfast he was observed to lean forward and utter a subdued sound as if from slight suffocation. He then dropped from his chair to the floor and expired instantly. The cause of his death was supposed to be heart disease.

A FEW nights ago James Ryan and James McCarthy, of Hyde Park, Minn., were going home with a team from Hammond's Ford, but stopped on account of a severe snow storm at a shanty in the timber. While they were asleep the shanty took fire. James McCarthy barely escaped and rescued the team hitched in an adjoining outhouse. The other two men were burned to death. Donohue was a bachelor. but James Ryan had a wife and four chil-

THE SOUTH.

Two brothers, named Kincaid, went coon hunting on Sycamore Creek near Hamilton. W. Va., a few nights ago. They treed a coon in a large tree in the woods, and after vainly trying to capture the animal, they sat their dogs to watch it, and after building a fire by the tree lay down to wait until morning. During the night they fell asleep, and the tree took fire, burned off and fell on them. Both were horribly burned, and one killed almost instantly. The other was fatally injured.

MISS NELLIE LEBORCHE, a daring aeronaut, fell from her balloon at Eufaula, Ala., recently, and suffered a severe shock, but had no bones broken.

A COLLISION occurred a few days ago between a north-bound freight train at Perdido, on the Memphis & Mobile Rail- breachery. road. The engineer of the passenger train, Jumes Duffy, was burned up; the fireman, a negro named Toney McRay, had both legs traveling in the scourge districts of Vircut off. The mail messenger was hurt and ginia and Kentucky, recently made a long burned. The baggage master and express report in which he took the ground that been a town in the Southern part of the messenger were unhurt, but the express the plague came from a mineral poison and State where the enterprising burglar has car, mail car and contents and the second- was not cholera.

class coach were burned up. Nobody was too; and there were but few arrests and hurt on the freight train. The engine and

J. H. BAILEY, of Atlanta, Ga., commercial traveler of Deere, Mansur & Co., St. Louis, suicided a few days ago, the result of a protracted spree. He was the author by the Galesburg Pressed Brick and Tile of a book on political economy, entitled "Factors of Civilization," which attracted considerable attention several years ago.

News was lately received of an affray which occurred a few days ago between the pond at the age of about one moath, Mexican police and a number of Americans at Canarea Coaper camp, Sonora, which resulted in the death of an American teamone of the most prominent railroad builders ster named Lee, and the wounding of sevin the Northwest, died a few days ago.

ALEXANDER FARNUM'S well-known liimmediately despatched to the commander eral Mexican policemen. A messenger was brary of rare books was sold at Providence, of Mexican troops at Santa Cruz, Sonora. He R. I., a few days ago, for \$15,000. The largest buyer was the Lehigh University. manded the surrender of the Americans. The latter refused, but were persuaded by was the collection of Thomas Dibbins' the officers of the Copper King Company bibliographical works. Of these Mr. Far- to do so. Two Americans escaped. The num possessed a full set. Three volumes remaining fifteen were marched off to of "Dibbins' Bibliographical Decameron," Santa Cruz. Officers of the Copper King Company accompanied them.

GENERAL.

In the famous Adams-Coleridge libel suit at London, a few days ago, the court ruled that the defendant's letter to Miss Coleridge, his sister, was a privileged communication, and that the plaintiff, in order to maintain his case, must prove express malice or dishonesty on the right to decide the action on the point of law if the verdict was not warranted by would certainly have wrecked the train if dict of £3,000, which the Judge overruled and gave a verdict for young Coleridge. removal before the train reached the spot. with costs.

A \$500,000 "FIND" was recently discovered among the late Duke of Brunswick's effects in the shape of an old iron safe, which was generally supposed to be empty. THE steamer Malla, from Genoa, with 1,000 immigrants, was recently refused entrance to the port of Buenos Ayres, which vas open only to steamers which left Genoa

subsequent to November 19. HEIDELBERG Castle, the most magnificent and picturesque mediæval ruin in Europe, is in danger of destruction. A railway has recently been carried under it, through a tunnel, the blasting of which has shattered many parts, while the thundering trains do further damage. A society called the Schlossverein has been organized to raise funds for its preservation, and an appeal is made for assistance.

An attempt was made at Trailee, Ireland, recently, which nearly proved successful, to destroy with dynamite the residence of Samuel Hussey, known as the Edfaburn House. Many winows and a portion of the western wall of the house were badly shattered, but no one was hurt. It was believed the explosive was placed in a sewer under the back part of the house. After the explosion the house looked as though it had been bombarded. A split several inches wide was made in the main ing, but it was an open question whether they were hanged or taken to Montana for roof. Great excitement prevailed in Cork, where Hussey was exceedingly unpopular. GEORGE W. HARTMAN, a detective from Hussey is one of the largest land agents in Chicago, arrived at Indianapolis, Ind., a Ireland and it was known that a plot existed against his life.

THE LATEST.

GEORGIANA and Josephine Conway, sis ters, aged twenty and twenty-two at New Orleans, La., nieces of ex-Mayor Conway, shot two young men on Canal street a few nights ago. Georgiana shot John D. Logan, son of ex-Alderman M. D. Logan, and Josephine shot Joseph A. Devonskire, ex-United States Deputy Marshal. The young women claimed to have been seduced by the men they shot. Logan was shot in the back and face, probably fatally. Devonshire was slightly wounded in the back. The women and their brother were arrested. The wounded men were sent to the hospital.

THE jewelry store of Daniel B. Shiffler at Bowmansville, Pa., was robbed recently by a Welsh Mountain gang of thieves of \$900 worth of goods. The thieves stole a horse and wagon in that vicinity to carry away their booty. The animal was re covered the next morning near the Welsh Mountain, almost dead from hard travel. A large posse of citizens was organized and started into the mountain, determined to make a thorough search for the thieves. The posse came upon them at the edge of a swamp in the afternoon, after a chase of twenty miles. The thieves were four in number, Abe Buzzard, Joe Buzzard and two others. They were fired upon Finally Joe Buzzard, cut off from the rest, was captured and lodged in jail.

THREE HUNDRED persons were not long since thrown out of employment by the temporary shut down of the Home Sewing Machine Company's works, at Bridgeport,

Conn. Depositors in the Middletown (N. Y.) National Bank found the doors of that institution closed November 30. The President Thomas King, had accepted without security heavy drafts by Benjamin D. Brown, a Western grain dealer, who has since made an assignment. These advances were made without the knowledge of the directors, of whom Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, is one. The bank's capital was \$200,000, its surplus \$115,000, and the extent

of its loss is unknown. GENERAL STANLEY has been telegraphed from Washington to cross the Rio Grande River into Mexico, and pursue the Indians who made the late raid.

THE proposed compromise which Gladstone was lately supposed to be about to offer the Conservatives looked to a reduction in the number of Irish constituences to please the Tories. This scheme was denounced by the Parnellites as the meanest

THE Louisville Courier-Journal's staff correspondent, who has for some time been KANSAS STATE NEWS.

J. E. ELLIS, distributing officer of the United States Fish Commission, arrived in Topeka the other day with 17,000 German carp for distribution in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. The officer travels in a car especially constructed for the purpose. The fish are propagated in ponds at Washington and are taken from placed in lots of twenty in a pot holding about a gallon and ventilated for that purpose. These pots, about 1,000 in number are placed in a sort of refrrgerator extend-ing almost the whole length of the lower part of the car. This refrigerator is so ventilated and fixed that with a change of water every twenty-four hours the fish are easily transported thousands of miles, no feeding being necessary. Kansas seems to take much interest in the matter. Eight thousand carp were left at Topeka to be distributed by express to the various applicants over the State.

Ir was reported some time since that ar alarming disease, which mystified all the physicians who had seen it, had broken out among the convicts confined in one of the prison wards at the State Penitentiary. The malady was said to resemble ship fever, and had the appearance of being a very low and malignant form of typhoid in its last stages. About sixty of the convicts had had the fever and ten died of it in two weeks. The prison physician, Dr. Neely, was steadily decreasing. The fever only affected the convicts confined in the ward mentioned which was rigidly quarantined from the rest of the prison. The disease is all the more inexplicable from the fact that the convicts have the best of fare, and everything inside the walls is kept nett, the penitentiary being well known to be the cleanest in all the surrounding States. Later reports, however, said the fatality was greatly exaggerated and that there was no cause for great alarm.

THE other morning a fire broke out at Columbus and destroyed the buildings oc-cupied by A. S. Oliphant, F. Wideman and J. A. Walbert. Total loss about \$5,000; insurance, \$2,000.

BURGLARS recently entered the music store of William McCoy, of Topeka, opened the safe and stole \$327. The same night the store of Cope & Sons was entered and an attempt made to open the safe, but the thieves were frightened away.

THE Reform School at North Topeka has 101 inmates, and has applications from one hundred more, but owing to lack of room cannot accommodate them. The trustees will apply for an appropriation to build an addition

LATER reports place the amount embezzled by J. C. Pusey, clerk in the peniten-tiary, at nearly \$5,000. Pusey was seen at Kansas City on Thanksgiving Day and recognized, but soon disappeared. His bondsmen are reported good for any amount he may have taken.

NEAR Cimarron, the other day, a young man pulled his gun muzzle foremost out of a wagon to shoot a rabbit, when the gun was discharged and he was instantly killed The family had recently moved to a home-

AT a conference held in Topeka Novem ber 19, of prominent members of the Prohibition party in Topeka and other parts of Kansas, including ex-Governor St. John, a resolution was adopted requesting the Prohibition State Central Committee of Kansas to call a State Convention as early as practicable, for the purpose of having more extended consultation in regard to plans "for future labor in the interest of temperance and prohibition, and to perfect the organization of the party throughout the length and breadth of the State."
In accordance with this resolution the State Central Committee issued a call for a State convention to be held in the Senate chamber at Topeka. on Tuesday, the 16th day of December, 1884, at four o'clock p. m. A delegate from each unorganized county, three from each Prohibition club organized on the Pittsburg and Lawrence platforms and appointed delegates from other counties numbering 376, are expected to attend. The call for the convention was issued in circular form by H. J. Canniff, Chairman, and G. F. Kimball, Secretary of the Prohibition State Central Committee.

Two of the Commissioners of Cheroke County, W. E. Swanson and John Russell were recently taken to Topeka by a Deputy United States Marshal and arraigned before Judge Brewer for contempt of court for refusing to levy a tax to pay interest on bonds, voted by Salamanca Township, Cherokee County, in 1872, for \$75,000 to aid in the construction of what was then known as the Southern State Line & Os wego Railroad. Subsequently that company was succeeded by the Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Road. Under the law as it then stood it was the duty of the township officers to have issued said bonds and placed them with the State Treasurer, there to remain until the conditions upon which the bonds were voted should be fulfilled by the company. The bonds were so issued, but it is alleged the trustee of the township, conspiring with the President of the M. C. & N. W. Road, gave an order on the Treasurer to turn them over to the railroad company, and they were negotiated. The holder of the bonds claims to be an in nocent purchaser, while the county officers claim that they were fraudulently and the conditions of the contract had not been complied with.

On the night before Thanksgiving burg la's entered Blanchard's grocery store, at Wyandotte, and carried off all his dressed turkeys and chickens, and then took all the money left in the till.

An important case was argued in the United States Circuit Court at Topeka the other day on proceedings by mandamus to compel the Southern Kansas Railway Com-pany to build a railroad from Leavenworth o Lawrence. Messrs. Ed. Stillings and Thomas P. Fenlon appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hagaman, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, for the railroad company. The point was, that the old Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, by their charter and by the acceptance of land grants from the United States and Kansas were obligated to build its road from Leavenworth, which it has not done, and the Southern Kansas Railway Company, being its successor, should now build it. The court took the matter under advisement.

LEGAL LORE.

What the Attorney General Has to Say in

His Annual Report. WASHINGTON, November 26 .- In his an mod report Attorney General Brewster syggests that all accounts of Chief Supervisors of election be taxed in open court under the inspection and examination of the District Attorney or his sworn assistant, tion of "Joe" McDonald as a member of and they must then be forwarded to the Cleveland's Cabinet. The trouble beproper department for further examination tween the Hendrickses and McDonalds and reduction, if decreed advisable and necessary. These election laws are of the highest importance to the general welfare, and their proper execution is a matter of prime necessity. Their abase, on the other band, is a great public wrong, to be guarded against by appropriate legislation. The At to Mrs. Hendricks, who is quite as accorney General directs the attention of Con- complished but not so beautiful. Mrs. ress to the want of proper legislation for Hendricks is credited with having adcriminal cases. In preparing indictments, he says, for offenses against the United States, it is found necessary o follow common law forms of the ast century, with all the technicalities, verbosity, descriptions, repetitions and pre-cision of statements formerly required, whereby that which should be a simple and concise written accusation becomes a engthy and painfully confused mass of descriptions and allegations, wholly elligible to the defendant who is called upon to answer, or to the jury selected to try the cause. To reduce pleadings to a plain and comprehensive statement of facts would serve equally to the advantage of Government and defendant. There is no reason why an indictment ought not to be adjudged sufficient and good in law, which charges the crime substantially in the language of the act prohibiting the crime and prescribing the punishment therefor, so plainly that the nature of the offense charged may be easily understood by the jury. When it is necessary to describe or make averment to any written or printed instrument, as the law now stands, such instrument must be copie into the indictment with literal exactness equal to photographic reproduction. The omission of a word that appears almost indiscernable among the lines and flourishes created by the skill of the engraver or pen-man would be a fatal defect that might enable a guilty man to escape punishment. The Attorney General points out evils, omissions and defects in the present law in cases of murder, manslaughter, larceny, demurrers, motions to quash, challenges, etc., and submits a draft of a bill designed to afford a remedy. In connection with the subject of jury duty he says: "It is, the belief and common recent that the business of 'inry fixing'." port that the business of 'jury fixing' dourishes to an alarming extent in the district. It is asserted that men live, support their families and even become rich in the

practice of this nefarious profession. As the jury system now exists that unscrupu-

lous men should safely conduct a lucrative business in debauching juries in the district

should occasion no surprise. With but twenty-six jurors such as usually serve on an active jury, a fixer would become acquainted with at least two or three of

them in a few hours and that would give him a strong beginning in his efforts to thwart justice. With but twenty-six jurors, serving for three months, it would

not require one-third of that time for a com-bined force of jury fixers to become thoroughly acquainted with the habits, associations, character and business of each of the his Deputies, to be brought into court as talismen and serving upon juries to acquit their friends or confederates? The Attorney General recommends that a jurisdiction of the United States and District Court for the judicial district of Maryland be extended for the purpose of secur-ing trial in such courts and before juries drawn from the entire State of Maryland, of cases involving crimes committed in the District of Columbia against the United States. The National Treasury, he says, is the great center of allurement and tempta tion. Inroads are made upon it through all the avenues by which it can be approache All plans to defraud the Government no matter where contrived, are mostly consummated in Washington, and when the guilty parties are arrested their trial must of necessity take place before a jury drawn in the district. The arrest of one set of defendants brings to them sympathy and aid from ell other engaged in similar chemes. If the defendants are wealthy as is often the case, by a liberal expenditure of money they secure the acquaintance and friendship of prominent men who are o social disposition and whose open and pub lic association and companianship with de-fendants is not without its helpful effect. When the case is called for trial the Government stands alone and is opposed by many disadvantages while de-fendants, aided not only by their wealth, the encouragement and influence of their friends, but by a certain feeling of indifference which seems to prevail in Washington concerning such crimes, are permitted to de part from the court room triumphing in thei acquittal, escaping punishment, and scandal izing the administration of justice. Such has been the case before, and such will oc cur again so long as the National Treasur is confided solely to the protection of local jurors. The Attorney-Gen-eral renews his recommendations that the system of paying United States Marshals be changed fees to salaries, and that additional legislation be had to protec the executive civil officers of the Govern ment in the performance of their duties and against the outrages committed upon them because they have faithfully per formed them. Attention is called to the fact the legislature of Utah refuses to ap propritate funds for the execution of the territorial laws under Congressional legisla-tion. It this legislation is to be maintained he says special appropriations must be made annually to meet the demands of justice.

They Gained Freedom.

Indianapolis, November 25 .- At noon resterday four prisoners confined in the county jail escaped by means of the ventiator in the roof, which they reached on a ladder. A number of others joined in the Had the alcohol been lighted instead, no attempt, but the officials headed there off. smoke would have been produced and the The escaped men are Hugh McDonald, un- requirements would have been carried ter three years sentence for burglary; Charles Kennedy, alias J. N. Maloney, dan-zerous crook; Charles Diggs and Charles Taylor, awaiting trial for conspiracy to fainted.

Taylor, awaiting trial for conspiracy to fainted.

OH THOSE WOMEN!

A Tempest Brewing in Washington Social Circles-Mrs. Hendricks vs Mrs. McDonald -Which Shall Take Precedence in Society Under the Incoming Administration—The Other Ladies All on Tipe-toe. Washington, D. C., November 24.

Society is on tip-toe here over the threatened outbreak in the event of the selecis of long standing and, thus far, the genial Joseph has been the worse for it. The wife of Senator McDonald is an estimable and very beautiful woman. She. was the belle of Indianapolis society, and her prestige made her objectionable monished her husband, before the recent Chicago Convention, that he needn't expect a hearty welcome upon his return if McDonald was nominated. "My dear," said Mr. Hendricks, "I must do as my constituents instruct me." "Thomas," added the fair diplomatist, "you know just as well as I. that you would rather fall off a grain elevator than see that man succeed." Certain observing gentlemen who were present at the Chicago Convention are authority for the statement that when Mr. Hendricks nominated McDonald for the Presidential nomination he did it

IN SUCH CHOICE, PREEZING LANGUAGE. that "poor Joe" was worse off after the speech than before its delivery. Mrs. Hendricks was represented on this occasion by a bevy of fascinating beauties, who charmed the delegates into believing that McDonald was "too horrid for anything." Since the election, the apprehensions of Mrs. Hendricks have increased, and the report that McDonald is to be given a Cabinet position has stirred her martial nature to its marrow. Should McDonald reach the Cabinet, the social position of Mrs. McDonald will be superior to that of Mrs. Hendricks, as the wife of a Cabinet officer ranks higher than that' of the wife of the Vice-President. Nor is Mrs. Hendricks anxious to see Mrs. Mc-Donald the wife of a Justice of the Supreme Court, for that would also give he. a more prominent social position. The be-lief in this city is that the Hendricks family are coming to Washington with the idea that pretty much the whole responsibility, both political and social, for carrying on the next administration is likely to rest on their shoulders. Hendricks, it is said, boasts openly that it was he who carried Cleveland safely over the political bridge, and Mrs. Hendricks is quite as pronounced that it was she who pushed Mr. Hendricks into a position to do the carrying. There are a number of ladies here who are admirers of Mrs. McDonald, and who will defend her against the vicious attacks of her powerful rival.

In response to a letter from a Washing-ton friend Mrs. McDonald recently wrote that she did not wish, as a rule, to associate herself with contests which were likely to arouse personal ill-feeling, but that she considered it to be her duty, jurors, and the influences, if any, that could but to her own good name, to refute the be used to reach him and bring him within ill-natured inuendoes which the Hentheir power. Then, again, what is there to dricks clique was engaged in circulating prevent one or more well dressed and ap to her injury. Altogether it is a very arently respectable looking rogues placing pretty battle, and the sympathics in this hemselves in the way of the Marshal or section are mainly with the lady who has been placed on the defensive.

ALMOST A PANIC.

An Exciting Episode in a Chicago Theater -One Cool Head Averts a Fearful Panie

Among a Packed Audience.
CHICAGO, ILL., November 24. A calamity which certainly would have numbered its dead by hundreds, was fortunately averted late last night by the prompt action of one man. The Grand Opera House was literally packed with an audience attracted by the advent of Thatcher, Primrose and West's Minstrels. No interruption to the programme occurred until the closing piece of the olio, a musical sketch, was being presented. The curtain was up and the auditors intently listening to two artists, when suddenly a huge cloud of dense black smoke shot from between the fore-left wings, and lighted itself quickly into the auditorium. Another, and still another gust of stiffing smoke arose, until it poured out from the stage in one body.

The first burst of smoke was scarcely perceived by the audience, but when they did notice the smoke, which quickly filled the house, it seemed as though every eye discovered it simul-taneously. Several hundred throats taneously. Several taneously. 'Fite! Fire!'

Many auditors were seized with fright and consternation. A very large number had risen to their feet and many had rushed from their seats into the aisles and were wildly making for the front. Several women, one occupying a private box, fainted and fell to the floor, and the immense audience was becoming panic stricken, when in the nick of time, one of the members of the company appeared before the foot-lights, and in a stentor-ian voice commanded the multitude to be seated and keep quiet, assuring them that there was no danger from fire as no blaze existed.

Luckily the auditors obeyed the gentleman quite promptly and perfect quiet was restored. After a lapse of six minutes the mishap, which came within an inch of resulting in wholesale death, was attributable to the stupidity of one of the house employes who was engaged setting a blacksmith's forge for the after piece. his ignorance he ignited several chunks of charcoal which had been placed in a pan underneath the receptacle of the alcohol, instead of lighting the spirits. The charcoal rapidly produced a heavy smoke, which as the curtain hoisted poured out into the body of the house. out. As it was a majority of the auditors escaped with a bad scare, while ten

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

CCTTONWOOD FALLS - YAMAA

RULES FOR A HAPPY LIFE.

Wouldst thou be a happy liver,
Happy, and studious to enhance
Phe glory of the great Life-Giver,
Launch not thy boat to drift at chance
Where strong floods roll and wild waves danc
Om life's broad-rushing river.
Live as a man and count it treason
To man to live divorced from reason;
Prove your ground, and know your game,
And ply your task with stout endeavor,
Nor courting praise, nor fearing blame.
Know your own worth, and know not less
Your neighbor's weight and worthiness;
And where he works well, let him do
The work that might be spoiled by you.
Make a good friend where'er you can;
Not wise is he who hath no eyes
To know how fools may help the wise;
With loving deeds bind man to man,
But never shrink with blinking eye
From what they only learn who try;
And though you stand alone, in sight
Of God be bold to hold the right.
March bravely on, and, if you stumble,
Never groan and never grumble;
Hise again with wise forgetting;
Wounds were never salved by fretting.
Watch your chance, and know your hou.
And let the moment feel your power;
Shape your path and keep your rules
With deaf ear turned to meddling fools.
"Tis dull to wait, and hard to stand,
But God's time comes with high command,
That claims the service of your hand.
Let the wise farmer teach you knowledge,
Oft sought in vain at school and college;
Solit the rock and turn the sod.
With busy hands cast honest seed,
Stoutly uproot each harmful weed,
And let the seasons wait on God!

—John Stuart Blackie, in Leisure Hour.

THEDA GREY, M. C.

How a Young Girl Turned a Seeming Defeat into a Victory.

"If"-began Theda, wistfully, as she dried the last cup and hung the towel in its appointed place in the low, darkceiled kitchen-"If only "-

"There's no if about it," interrupted old Hepsey, brusquely, but not unkindly. "You might as well wish you could fly to the moon."

"I did try to fly once, when I was a little tot," said Theda, faintly smiling, "and I sprained my ankle in the attempt. But then I was never sure that I couldn't fly, you see, until I did try."

"There'll be sprains and bruises enough if you try any high flying with your Aunt Priscilla," insisted Hepsey, beating the mussins with unusual emphasis, "I've been here long enough to know what I'm talking about. You'd best let well enough alone."

"But it isn't well enough, and it oughtn't to be let alone," mused Theda, as she ascended to her own little room at the top of the house-a clean, bare, narrow room, whose window looked away over brick walls, slate roofs and smoky chimneys until it caught a distant glimpse of the lake and a patch of gray sky above it. That room was like the life in this old house, Theda thought—bare, narrow and with scanty outlook. Aunt Priscilla did not see that anything more was needed. She was satisfied with the dull, monotonous days, the somber, empty rooms, and the companionship of old Solomon and Hepsey, who had served her for years, and who walked in all her old-fashioned, frugal ways, economizing and saving without asking why or for whom. It all suited her; and as for this young orphan to whom her doors had opened, would have considered it presumption for the girl even to wish to be suited. Was not the fact that she had been received as a niece, and accorded me, sufficient cause for gratitude

But unreasonable Theda was not satisfied. That her great aunt, of whom through all her childhood she had only heard vague mention as "well off, but queer," and who probably had never heard of her at all, should have given her a home in her need, was something to be thankful for, surely; but the position was not one that she could accept as "well enough," and to be 'let alone," as Hepsey had counseled. All her eager young heart and hungry, active brain protested against becoming a mere dependent, petrifying in the narrow ways of the household, doing nothing but assisting Hepsey in the daily routine in which she needed no and "waiting," in homely country phrase, to "step into Aunt Priscilla" shoes"—those queer old shoes that seemed as if they had stepped out of the world a hundred years ago, and did not know that it had been moving ever

If only Aunt Priscilla would help her help herself; to fit herself for some good, useful work in the world. No one could convince Theda that she ought to abandon such a hope without an effort; and she could not convince herself that the effort should be postponed. So, that very evening, standing in the firelight of the old sittingroom, she managed to say, with a tolerably steady voice, though her heart beat

"Aunt Priscilla, I wish you would send me to school."

"You - wish-I would-send you to -school!" repeated Aunt Priscilla, slowly, as if to comprehend the enormity of the proposal. "Wish I would send you to-school?"

"Yes'm; to some good school—Glen-dale, or somewhere!" exclaimed Theda, feeling that, since she had taken her life in her hands, she might as well be explicit.

Aunt Priscilla laid down the blue stocking she was knitting—what did she do with that interminable series of blue stockings?-and looked at Theda through her spectacles, over her spec-tacles and under her spectacles.

"Do you happen to know," she quessarcastically, "that these schools cost money?"

"Yes, ma'am, answered Theda, stoutly. "Else I shouldn't have needed to ask your help."
"Oh!" Aunt Prisoilla's lips pursed still more closely. "And did you ever

happen to think that my money was not earned to be wasted?"

"But it does cost you some money for me to stay here," began Theda, too much in earnest to smile at the absurd idea of Aunt Priscilla wasting anything. "And I think if I had an education"

"Education! Nonsense!" interrupt-

girls' heads with now-a-days are non-sense. You know as much as I did,

sense. You know as and I've always got along."
"But, Aunt Priscilla," urged Theda,
"You know enough to manage wisely. "You know enough to manage your property, while I haven't any to manage, and I ought to know enough to earn some. It isn't fair to just settle down and expect somebody else to sup-"And what else would you be doing

at one of those schools?" "I should be educating myself for a teacher, and after that I could support myself. Teaching the isms and ologies

pays, Aunt Priscilla."
"Humph!" sniffed Aunt Priscilla; but she lcoked at the young figure in the fire-light more attentively and a trifle more respectfully. Whatever she might think of new-fangled ways, they were

not to be too sweepingly condemned if they had a cash value. Anything that paid in dollars and cents was not utter foolishness. If brains could be culti-vated for the market, and bring their price as potatoes and cabbages did, there might be some sense in bestowing a little labor and expense upon them. It was a new view of the matter, and she studied it for a minute.

"And you taink you could learn to be a teacher, and so earn back more than the school would cost?" she questioned, curiously.

"Yes ma'am, Ido!" answered Theda, decidedly.

"Humph! Well, we'll think about that awhile," responded Aunt Priscilla, non-committally. The result of her thinking was ab-

ruptly communicated the next day.
"The dora," she began, suddenly,
"I've made up my mind you can go to
that school if you want to, and if you really mean to stick to it and be a

Theda's eyes sparkled, but Aunt Priscilla checked all thanks.

"It's business I'm talking," she said. dryly. "You can go, and Ill pay all that's necessary. But I don't b'lieve in wasting money. I don't waste it on myself, and I won't waste it on anybody else. So you'll have to be careful and saving, and do without any furbelows.

Theda checked a sigh as she glanced at her plain, cheap dress, and swiftly realized what that last mandate meant -that her school life must be a sort of martyrdom. However, she had not expected her path to be one of roses, and she was glad to see this particular branch of it opening in any guise; so she quietly accepted the terms offered. Old Hepsey's surprise at what she had accomplished was overwhelming, and from that time forward she and Solo-

That was the way in which Theda Grey became a pupil at Glendale. How she studied during the three years' course the reports which the Principal scrupulously forwarded to Aunt Priscilla told. How she dressed was a topic upon which the girls of the seminary descanted in many a conclave. How she won her way was best proved by the fact that she made friends in the face of all disadvantages, and the plain print dress was nestled cozily among the pretty wools and muslin sone bright morning when the graduating class discussed the important event at hand. They were a gay, bright group, eager, enthusiastic and abounding in adjectives, as they compared notes and described costumes until the pretty grad-uating dresses were all decided upon.

"Well, now we know all about it, and Rane, with an air of relief. "Only- smile. why, Theda Grey, you haven't said one word!" she exclaimed, with a sudden remembrance.

A momentary silence fell over the group. They knew how Theda was situated. Then one asked: "What will you do?"

That was what Theda had been very soberly thinking; and not on this morning for the first time either. Aunt Priscilla's peculiar views of economy-Theda had dutifully tried to call them only peculiar-had barred the door to many nnocent pleasures, and made the girl's school course a hard one. Her tastes were simple. She had no desire to dress extravagantly or showily; but to have her sense of beauty and fitness constantly offended, to be so plainly, even coarsely clad, that her dress attracted attention and comment, had been no small trial. She had declined many an offered pleasure because she did not wish her schoolmates either to pity or be ashamed of her. And now the commencement exercises were at hand, her class would blossom into new beauty, and she must take her place among them. It did seem as if, for this once, she must have something new and pretty - simple and inexpensive, of course, but suitable and pretty. Surely, even Aunt Priscilla would see that it was necessary. She had decided to write to her about it, and she told the

"Of course she will do it!" "Why shouldn't she? Why, she has saved money enough from your clothes alone to buy something handsome now," declared Rosa Dane, convincingly, if not delicately.

"Besides your last quarter's reports were splendid," chimed in another. "And when she finds you are to be valedictorian, why, she will know you must have something. Of course she will. And she will send something nice."

Then she began to plan a variety of beautiful things. For some reason a sort of ugly old fairy, who, if once she began to do anything for her Cin-

self with the thought that she should be easily satisfied, and that even a little money could be made to work wonders. if judiciously expended. She watched anxiously for a reply to her request, and grew feverish in their impatience to know what the answer would be. They almost forgot their own mails, when the postman came, in watching for Theda's

At last Rosa Dane rushed up-stairs, one day, in breathless excitement:
"It has come, Theda! It has come!

Didn't I tell you it would be something

An eager group gathered in the room to watch the opening of the box, com-menting, conjecturing and prophesying until the lid was pried off, revealing, first,

"Oh! never mind that. You can read that afterward. Let us see the dress, mportuned the impatient voices.

Theda unrolled the wrappings with trembling fingers, and disclosed no airy muslin, no fresh new fabric of any sort, but an odd, old-fashioned gown of brocaded silk, made in the style of years long gone. For a minute the girls were silent in utter astonishment. Then the irrepressible Rosa began:

"What in the world is that for?" And a chorus followed: "Looks as if it came over in the May-

flower!' "Does she think you are going to a

masquerade?" "What can she mean?"

"Do read the letter!" The last was a sensible suggestion, and Theda caught up the note. Aunt Priscilla was by no means convinced of sent her a dress that had been laid away good, rich silk, too, not like the flimsy stuff they make nowadays. It was good enough for me when I was a girl, and so it ought to be good enough for you, especially as you haven't the expectations I had. You are about my height, and I suppose it can be altered a little, and the seams taken in to fit you; but I

don't want it all cut into bits. That was all. Theda's cheeks were for a closer inspection.

"May be it might be made over some vay," she suggested, doubtfully.

But the short waist and narrow skirt offered no possibilities in that direction; all the congratulations offered her on and even if the garment could be mod ernized in shape, the material would still remain hopelessly antique. The young critics understood all that at a

"And you are sure she won't send anything else, if you explain to her?" questioned Rosa.
"Nothing else," Theda answered, positively. "You don't know her. She

has lived away from everybody so long, doing just the old things in the old way. She has no idea how hard it is for me." "Well, it's too"-Rosa left the sentence unfinished. Something in Theda's mon viewed the girl with admiring face told her that abuse of Aunt Priscilla would not be any comfort, and her own good sense told her that it would not mend matters. Then she offered to lend a dress of her own.

"It is white; it can be freshly laundered, and we can fix it to fit you, I "Thank you; but-it wouldn't be my

I must be myself," answered Theda, looking as if herself were a somewhat forlorn one.
"What will you do?" demanded another. "I declare I would call myself

sick, and go home. You would get your diploma anyway."

Besides, just running away from a stripes around the skirt for those who ald. difficulty isn't conquering it.' "Well, I'd want to get out of it some

"But I want to get out on the other what everybody is to wear," said Rosa side!" insisted Theda, with a faint

There really seemed no way to help her. There was much talk, and many a waist, as it shows below the waist in attempts at advice; but when it was the front only, while the back has two is little competition.—N. Y. Sun. attempts at advice; but, when it was ended, and they had all gone, the situa tion remained unchanged, and the dress also. Left to herself, Theda surveyed the obnoxious garment in every light, and studied it in detail. She discovered nothing new, except a small roll of pieces, left from the original pattern, which Aunt Priscilla had prudently placed in the pocket.

"There is no possible way of making the dress suit me, so the only thing to be done is to make myself suit the dress, she concluded.

A new idea came with the words, and she studied it with slowly brightening eyes. She said nothing more of her plans or her wishes, and her classmates did not question her. Indeed, they tacitly avoided the whole subject of dress in her presence, and talked very little about the great event impending. Since it could bring no pleasure to her, it did not seem kind to remind her of it oftener than was necessary. Talk of it they must, however; and so Theda was left to herself more than formerly, and occupied her time in her own room, and in visits to the library and picture-stores. where she chiefly consulted old books and old pictures

So the days slipped by and the important evening came. The Seminary favor. girls so. Their faces brightened at parlors were thrown open, the long once. school-hall brilliantly lighted and thronged with guests, while on the platform, erected for the occasion, and trimmed with vines and flowers, were the group of girls who were to bid goodbye to school-life. Theda was not with them, at first. and when she came, she slipped quietly into her place behind the others, where she could sit in the

shadow. "Poor Theda! Of course she wants to keep out of sight as much as possible. It will be dreadful for her to read the valedictory!" whispered one to another.

But neither face nor manner betrayed the least consciousness of anything derella, would not stop short of mag-nificence. They gave their fancy free rein, but Theda shook her head.

a murmur of admiration greeted her, as she stood there in her rich old brocade, red jot of its antique style abated, but not a jot of its antique style abated, but "It will not be anything elaborate, der fair hair coiled high and coiffured girls," she said. But she consoled her- after the fashion of the period to which her fair hair coiled high and coiffured the dress belonged, and, sweeping a low courtesy, announced her subject:

"Ye Mayde of Ye Olden Tyme." the sympathizing and interested girls had bequeathed to the generation that grew feverish in their impatience to followed, contrasting their limited adto be teared that her classmates did not sign, though not new, is preferred to receive all the instruction intended. more elaborate models which detract

factured by covering old ones with the bits of brocade from Aunt Priscilla's pocket-and in exchanging significant

and congratulatory nods.
"Splendid!"
"Nobody but Theda would have thought of such a plan as that."
"Or have dared to carry it out!"

The story was understood by all on the platform, even before the reading was finished; for when the Principal delivered her diploma to Theda Grey, he added, softly, after her name, "M. C."
"I do not quite understand my new honors, Professor," she said, laughingty, a little later in the evening, when the graduates were mingling with their friends in the hall. "What degree did you confer? Your M. C. did not mean Member of Congress, surely?"

"It meant Mistress of Circumstances, which is far better," he answered, promptly. "The talent to win victory from seeming defeat, and make the best of what we have and where we are, is a gift more valuable than any degree which a university can bestow; and it is yours, Miss Theda. I propesy a successful future for you.

the sense of any such fuss at the close of a school; but as The'dora seemed to have done pretty well, considering, she serenely listened to all the proceedings, came Aunt Priscilla. What had infor a long time. "One that has never duced her to break the habit of years, been worn to hurt it or soil it a bit—a and travel so far on such an errand, was a mystery Theda could not solve until faithful Hepsey, who had accompanied her mistress, enlightened

"It's just that old dress," she explained, as soon as she could gain opportunity for a word aside. "Pulling it out of its hiding-place stirred her all up, somehow, and after it was sent she kept wondering how you would look in hot and her voice unsteady as she read the last words. The girls looked at each other and then at the dress as it till all of a sudden she took a notion to lay upon the bed. One of them lifted it come and see for herself. I guess she's

Apparently she was, in her grim fashion, though she said very little about it, and accepted as a matter of course Theda's account. Whether the praise really had any effect, or whether seeing Theda in the gown admired in her owa youth lent to her young relative something of the glamour of those old days, is unknown; but it is certain that Aunt Priscilla treated her with a new respect from that time forward: and long afterward Theda, a useful, successful woman in a happy home of her own, used to show that old dress, and call it the beginning of her fortune.—Kate W. Hamilton, in N. Y. Independent.

PLAIN WINTER DRESSES.

Materials and Styles of Clothing to Be

Inexpensive dresses that are also pretty and gay are made with the basque of different material from the skirts-a fashion always popular with econoin limited wardrobes. For such suits the basque may be of plain cloth or of velveteen, or else of Jersey cloth, and the skirt one of the fancy plaids now in are very tall. Thus a blue cloth waist with a plaid skirt combining blue, brown, red and olive shades is a favorite dress for young ladies to wear in the mornings either at home or on the street. The blue cloth is rightly called waist line, on which the skirt drapery is hooked. The skirt is made in conventional fashion, with a plaited lower skirt and drapery that may be long or short in front, but must be very full and long behind; this drapery is arranged on the tournure to droop in two soft loops by catching up the upper part of the long breadths that cover back of the skirt; a cluster of small side and in the middle of the back

drapery to give this effect. The velveteens that are sold for one dollar a yard and upward are used for basques, and there are also ribbed velveteens like corduroy that combine tastefully with cloth or with camel'shair of the same shade. The soft wool stuff may be used for the over-skirt only, and the skirt may be of velveteen as far as it is visible below the over-skirt. Girls from twelve to sixteen years of age, and also their older sisters, get serviceable wear out of these durable velveteens, which are in good taste when simply made and without much trimming. The dark brown and green velveteens of plain surface, and the ribbed or striped velveteens in dark blue or garnet, appear to find much

For older women the cloth-finished flannels are used for inexpensive street dresses, made up with a little braid on the basque and apron, while the foot of the plaited skirt has a bunch of tucks or of braid above a deep hem. When are very pretty, dance, sing, and do made over an alpaca or silesia foundation skirt there need be only a deep plaited and tucked flounce across the front and sides, while above this is a two iron hoops and a ten-penny nail. full apron that may have, by way of ornament, linked rings of mohair braid, in the back there are two long box left home." "But have you written plaits; deeply folded in triple layers extending from the belt to the foot, and tucked to match the front. The best basque for such a dress is in coat shape, drummer, as he scrawled his signature. they seemed to consider Aunt Priscilla dreadful as Theda came forward, when of even length around the hips, as this He got a room under the eaves.—Deher name was called. A little rustle of coat effect will make the dress appro- troit Sunday Express. surprise, a ripple of laughter, and then priate for wearing in the street without a wrap in the intermediate seasons of spring and autumn, for women of small means should choose their wool dresses with a view to wearing them the greater part of the year, at least in Northern climates. The fronts of the coat are single-breasted, and may be buttoned "Ye Mayde of Ye Olden Tyme." their entire length, or else cut away be-She drew quaint, skillful pictures of low the waist line. Slit pockets curved the days gone by, and told of what they slightly are set in the fronts, and there vantages with those enjoyed by the standing, is nearly covered with rows girls of the present, and drawing various useful lessons therefrom. But it is or four rows around the cuffs. This de-They were too deeply absorbed in study- from the neatness of a plain costume ed Aunt Priscilla, contemptuously. "All "It has come, Theda! It has come! ing her costume, from her head to the and make it look "fussy" and corthees imms and ologies that they stuff Not a letter at all, but a box by express! odd high-heeled little suppers—manu- mon.—Harper's Bazar.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

—A letter from a missionary in India states that Rev. W. D. Boggs, of the American Baptist Mission, has baptized 616 persons since January 1, making a total of 944 in eighteen months.

-Religious teaching in our public schools is generally a failure because those who instruct make it a pack-horse upon which to load all sorts of human inventions, church catechlsms, and public bugbears in the public schools.-School Journal.

-Twenty new Baptist churches and four parsonages were erected in Ne-braska during the past year, at an ag-gregate cost of \$65,000. During the same time twenty-five church societies were organized, and the membership throughout the State increased 360.-Chicago Journal

-Joshua Bates, a teacher of long experience, is evidently of a very practi-cal turn of mind, for he suggests in the Journal of Education that the industrial feature be incorporated into girls as well as boys' schools, and urges that the former be taught "aptness in the use of culinary utensils."

-For another year the school children of Easton, Mass., will be rendered happy by the possession of magazines which will be sent them regularly. which will be sent them regularly. Those in North Easton are supplied by the Oakes Ames school fund, while those in other parts of the town are indebted to the liberality of Oliver Ames.

-Boston Transcript. -"What's the use of his going longer to school? He's to learn a trade, and ability to read, write and cipher tolerably is all that he will need!" Mistaken dea! If you are able, give your children a good education-the better you can afford, the better for them. Educated labor is more valuable than uneducated labor, and has a better price in the market .- Detroit Every Satur-

-New Haven has followed Baltimore's example in starting its technical schools on a small scale for experimental purposes. Pupils from the various schools are sent to the workshop for a few hours of each week, and in this way a partial trial can be made of the value of the system. If it works well on a small scale it will be easy to have it extended. Newark, N. J., is about to try the same experiment.

-There is no doubt that the solution of equations of the fifth and sixth degrees is at last an accomplished fact. Algebraists have latterly gone to considerable trouble to prove that these equations are insoluble, but to the city of Toronto and Toronto University belong the honor of producing a mathematician to solve the problem which has vexed the most profound minds of the scientific world for ages.—Toronto Globe on a paper by Prof. Young.

-The grown-up Mormons are exceedingly hard to convert to anything like mists, as it permits change and variety orthodox Christianity. But the teachin limited wardrobes. For such suits ers and missionaries who are trying to evangelize Utah are at work on the children, who are plenty in that country. Seventy-one school buildings have been built, at a cost of nearly \$300,000, vogue, or else a dark Scotch tartan 'of and a dozen of more schools are held in mixed blue and green, or of the newer rented buildings. There are about There are about "But I'm not sick, and I don't want to go home," answered honest Theda. wise stripes for short women, or in to make good scholars.—Chicago Her-

WIT AND WISDOM.

-Folks who live by their wits live by the want of wits in other people. -The reason why men succeed who

Those that can look with dry and of twenty-four carats fineness. never truly mourned for their own .-

Bishop Hale. -Hard words are like hail-stones in what they would nourish were they

melted into drops. -A man in a hurry met a troubleome neighbor, who was known as a plaits or one large plait is taken at each gossip. "How are you? how are you? said the gossip. "What is going on?" "I am," was the reply, as the other shot past and escaped.—Golden Days.

-An exchange has an elaborate ac count of the newest wrinkle in stockings. It omits, however, to mention the principal wrinkle, which still continues to carry on business at the old stand under the heel.—Burlington Free Press.

-"You're not dancing, Miss Sweet; are you engaged?" "Oh, Mr. Lyon, this is so sudden, but wait; I'll ask mamma." In his hurry to get down stairs he sprained his ankle, and is now awaiting a suit for breach of promise .-Boston Post.

-How the zeal of the scientist bene fits mankind: An English editor read in a Canadian paper that a train had been thrown from the track "by a broken frog," whereupon he wrote a learned article on the peculiarities of toads .-Anon.

-The arctic regions are not without their pleasures. The Esquimaux girls not care for ice-cream. Hot drinks and walrus blubber are their peculiar vanities, and seal-skin sacks are sold at

your name in the hotel register?" the affable clerk again mildly suggested. "Ah, that's an other thing,"

-Like flakes of snow that fall un perceived on the earth, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeed one another. As the snow gathers so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change; no single action creates, how-ever it may exhibit, a man's character. -Jeremy Taylor.

-A young man becoming engaged recently was desirous of presenting his atended with a ring appropriately inper father!"-Chicago Tribune.

THIMBLES.

How the Gold and Silver Guards for Dainty Fingers Are Made.

In a second-story back room on the corner of Washington and York streets sit eighteen men through whose fingers a stream of wealth is ever flowing. Not, like Midas of old, do they turn all things into gold at their touch, but they touch little that is not either gold or silver, so long as their work goes on. They make thimbles-not the ordinary two for a cent brazen things-but pretty silver finger guards and chased and ornamented shells of shining gold in which you can see your face; such as seemed a luxury, indeed, to the lone reporter who does his sewing by bracing the head of his needle against the wall and shoving the business end through the opposing fabric by sheer muscular

force. On its face the thimble is a small affair, but its story is worth knowing. This Brooklyn firm makes two hundred and fifty styles of thimbles in twelve sizes, different in form and weight, from the dainty young seamstress' shell-like thimble, three-eighths of an inch in di-ameter, to the heavy business affair, three-quarters of an inch wide, built for her old-fashioned mother. The price of silver thimbles at retail ranges from 35 cents to \$2; that of gold from \$2.50 to \$8. They can he had at much higher prices, according to the ornamentation To look at a thimble is a simple

enough affair, but it takes science to make one. The silver is brought from the Sub-Treasury, New York, in ingots and melted down, when an alloy of copper is added and it is then run intobars about ten inches long, an inch and a half wide and perhaps half an inchthick. A bar weighs usually about forty ounces, and is worth forty-five dollars. Great care must be taken in mixing the alloy, as upon this depends the strength of the thimble and the consequent prevention of a needle breaking through the barrier and making the fair user think evil things. When the metal has been sufficiently cooked and run into bars, the latter are squeezed between huge rollers until of distressing thinness, ofttimes no thicker than an egg shell. One of these forty ounce bars can thus be expanded into a strip of shining silver twenty feet long, an inch and a half wide and too thin to-mention. When properly squeezed the strip is taken and run under a die. This cuts out one hundred and sixty disks an inch and a half in diameter and jams them into rude shape, so that they resemble a flat-bottomed acorn shell. Two more dies respectively take out the wrinkles and give the embryo thimble shape, while a third turns up the rim. Then the thinbles go to a man at a lathe, who does the actual finishing His lathe is carefully guarded, for the little shavings cast off by the flying wheel represent many dollars. With a tiny chisel and deft fingers the workman brings out the ornamentation of wavy lines and dots, and a small corrugated wheel indents the little depressions against which the needle leans preparatory to starting in business. Beyond washing and polishing the work is then done.

The more elaborate silver thimbles are stamped out in little tent-shaped bits of metal, the same machine embossing some design, running from a fancy scroll to a whole village, on its surface. It is then fashioned by hand, soldered up and polished.

Gold thimbles take more work. In the first place they are much more expensive and more elaborate in design than their silver sisters. The gold comes from the Sub Treasury in bricks undispleased eyes on another's sin boiled down and tangled up with enough copper to reduce its aristocracy to a fourteen carat tone, in order to give it the necessary backbone. Then summer, beating down and destroying it is run into eight-ounce bars, worth eighty-five dollars each, and is ready for working up. The tenacity and expansive power of the alloyed metal are marvelous. The little bar, after it has been run into rollers, is ten feet in length, one and one-half inches wide and thinner than a Boston dude. The process of making is similar to that above-given, until it comes to ornamenting. That is done wholly by hand. The artist for such he is, places the thimble in a convenient grip, and with his graver quickly carves a design on the polished metal. Some of the work is very elaborate and beautiful. Many thimbles wear a whole forest or aquatic scene with running deer, flying birds and melancholy storks poised amid the water-grass beside a place for the owner's name. The thimbles are then washed in plain soap and water, flavored with ammonia, carefully dried in meal and burnished, and are ready for the retailer. The inside gloss is attained by using an oil stove polisher fitting within and held firmly while the lathe whirls round.

This factory is one of the oldest in the land. Its business commenced away back in the thirties and has always prospered. Its eighteen men turn outfive thousand finished thimbles a week as the year rolls round, and the demand keeps up with the supply. All thimbles made here have closed tops. The open top thimble is played out. Absent minded ladies were too prone to forget, and oftentimes hurt their fingers. This broke up the sale.

The sweepings of the room amount to many hundreds of dollars annually, and the very water used in washing has its worth. Each year a carpenter is glad to replace the floor and take the planking as his price. He tries it out and makes money by the operation; more than he would in other mining. It may be said that a gold thimble can be stepped upon with the same ease as the brazen article. It will also suffer the baby to swallow it with like brazen equanimity; but when it comes to sheer personal beauty and lasting honors, the gold thimble leads the world .-Brooklyn Eagle.

The Portland Oregonian says that the greater portion of the State of Oregon scribed, but being at a loss what to have engraved on it, called upon his father for advice. "Well," said the beasts; and it therefore concludes that old man, "put on 'When this you see, remember me.'" The young lady was much surprised a few daysafter at reeiving a beautiful ring with this in-ription: "When this you see, remem. Switzerland, which are less habitable. For this reason it is in favor of some-thing being done to attract the Swiss to

AN AUTUMN IDYL.

And now the dudelet tries
With all his might and main,
From Solomon Levi's three-ball store
His wardrobe to reclaim.

The ice-cream man counts up his gains, And smiles a three-ply smole, As down into his Nancy Jeans He thrusts a good-sized roll.

The festive kid now kicks himself And wears a hump-backed frown, To think he blew his nickel in When a circus came to town.

The workingman scrapes round to find The necessary stuff
To fill his bin with anthracite
And give the cold the bluff.

The house-wife hooks her claws and crawls Upon the old man's back, And asks him, with a rolling-pin, To buy a scal-skin sacque.

The maid sits out upon the lawn
For Ambrose to infold,
And catches, from the dampened ground
An everlasting cold.

The orange peel upon the walk Weareth a saddened look; For in a few short weeks it knows That ice its place will took.

The grass and leaves g.
Everything seems new,
Except the paragrapher's pun
Upon the oyster-stew.
—St. Paul Herald. The grass and leaves grow brown and sere

ALL ABOUT DOLLS.

Where They Are Manufactured and Their Great Variety.

How Their Facial Features Are Produced -The Modeler and His Duty-How a Stolen Child Was Disposed of -A Marvelous Evolution.

Millions of china, wax and other dolls are sold in this country, yet none are manufactured here. From Germany, England and France, where labor is cheap, the supply emanates, and the cordingly.

The most surprising fact about dolls is that their facial features are made to tion of future manufacture here. vary equally with those of the human. While it is true that whole sets of dolls have features intended to be exactly alike, yet the number of differential sets is so vast and inconceivable that the varieties is nearly equal to that of the variation is nearly equal to that of the that one girl wears out an average of fifty dolls, and that seventy million girls are using an average of five dolls. The "chignon" and "water-fall," the high back hair, and the girls are using an average of five dolls.

feature manufactured every year, it would comprise a faithful panorama of out humanity, and living without life. humanity as it appeared in infancy year It can not be said that the modern after year. It is the duty of the mod-eler of dolls to examine consecutive gen-erations of the human family in different young. The primeval object of the after year. It is the duty of the modcountries in order that the styles in faces doll among the Greeks and Romanscountenances of children.

We have here the fact and its explanawell as in dress. An incident is related showing that the road of the modeler is ing maternal duty and love toward offnot always of easy travel. One day more beautiful than any he had ever beheld. He spoke kindly to it, and loaded it with sweetmeats and caresses Then, in a moment of temptation which he could not resist, he bore it away to ing.—Harper's Bazar. his studio, where he delineated every feature of its face, and saw so many suggestions for other exquisite models by means of slight modifications that he secretly kept it. The dolls modeled therefrom were sent all over the world, and increased his wealth and position far above manufacturers of his kind. When he was done with the child he took its life, fearing the consequences of abduction. Meanwhile the stricken fensive to good taste. A sentiment is giving any orders on the job."

parents had not been idle. Alarm was touched by either event, and flowers "Doesn't he throw out suggestions?" sounded through the country, and fail-ing in this way to secure the child, detectives were set at work. One day a German detective crossed over into where beautiful children were em-

Nine-tenths of all the dolls produced are manufactured in the Province of to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The central market of receipt is Sonneberg, a lity of some 12,000 inhabitants. The population of Thuringia is about 50,000, or riages are at times devoted to bearing making a wig, an eye, a leg, an arm, a dress, some part of doll furniture, or at where. The children work until they teen. Then the girls return to their they return for life, unless called out by work, and if they were, have no money by which to get away. If they went away there are few doll manufactories the flowers, and knew the party elsewhere. So it happens that whole formilles from the grandeline to work as a beautiful gate agar that was a beautiful gate agar that agar that was a beautiful gate a families, from the grandsire to grand- Hartford Post. child, labor from generation to generation, and from morning to night.

Each family has a little patch of land, medicals" in England

where a few potatoes are cultivated. If a mishap befalls the potatoes, it brings more misery and woe to them.

If these families have bacon and potatoes once a week during the year, they regard it as a season of prosperity. Yet in spite of all this poverty they are seldom without their beer. They can go without food and clothes, but never without beer. Every day people may be seen entering Sonneberg with large baskets upon their heads bearing the product of several days' or which is greedily but scantily divided

for absolute necessities.

The manufacturers of Paris produce the finest wax dolls. It requires almost consummate skill to make these toys. Each workman has models at home, and buys materials for manufacture. The skeleton is constructed out of lime and plaster of Paris, and the eyes, nose, mouth and ears cut with a knife. The figure, being ready, is dipped in hot wax and dried. It then goes to the painter for features, then to the hairdresser for a wig, and finally to the work-girls to be dressed. The money value of the doll depends upon its coat ing of wax; the thinly coated ones usually crack in cold weather. The wax formerly was produced through the agency of the bee, but a substitute is beginning to be found in ozocerite, or

wax made from the residue of petroleum. China dolls are more exclusively the moleded by hand, they are baked in a large oven for a week. During this time the utmost care and watchfulness are required. The tenders are never permitted to sleep. A draught of air will produce disastrous results. A single oven contains five thousand dolls, and thirty ovens are often full at once in one factory. At the end of the week the dolls come out, in all conditions. About one in five is perfect. After baking, the dolls are painted and glazed. The imperfect ones are separated by themselves and sold to "fairs" and "cheap-John" concerns, which dispose of them to people who infest such places. One German factory has been running about one hundred and thirty men who control the market are so few dolls. Some of the manufacturers are in number that they can manipulate doll enormously rich. All attempts at manfamines and corners in any quarter of ufacturing dolls in this country have the globe, and enrich their pockets ac- failed, owing to the cheap labor abroad. Congress, however, levies thirty-five per cent. duty on these toys (which make women of our girls), in expecta-

The dolls from a miniature world of except food and drink. The styles of human race. When it is remembered doll outfits change with the fashions in annually, the matter seems easier of passed away successively within a few recomprehension.

Facial features are produced and reproduced in dolls by means of models. Those who prepare the models are active in securing sketches of pretty faces. They acquire the ability to portray the features of any face attracting attention. Any one who has passed through a great toy establishment must have marveled at the long rows of faces of exquisite beauty. To the close observer it is apparent that the modelers to passed away successively within a few years. All stylish dolls to-day have eventually be done. The rubber dresses and other articles of wear and tear are patterned after the animate world. The dolls themselves have undergone a marvelous evolution. They can walk, kneel down, sit down, stand up, or be placed into the room where he law on the when the conditions are favorable, or when the conditions are favorable, when the conditions are favorable, and arrive that this result will not always follow when the conditions are favorable, and arrive and that this result will not always follow when the conditions are favorable, when the conditions are favorable, and arrive and that this result will not always follow when the conditions are favorable, and arrive and the red corn farther into the frost the manner before described, it is certain that this result will not always follow when the conditions are favorable, and arrive afterers in their eagerness to secure law that this result will not always follow when the conditions are favorable, the when the conditions are favorable, the when the conditions are favorable, and an anxious Christian mother came in and welcomed mean antious Christian mother came in and welcomed mean antious Christian mother came in an anxious Christian mother came in an anxious Christian mother came in an anxious Christian mother came favorable, the meanter before described, it is certain that this result will not always follow when the conditions are favorable, and any or when the conditions are favorable, the manner before described, it is certain that the relating tha features of the successive generations of word, the modern doll has been favored children. If there were in existence a by invention, as plants and animals are museum containing one of each type of by selection, and threatens to talk to us automatically, and become human with-

may keep pace with the changes of an object persistent through all later history-was early to impart to the We have here the fact and its explanation that there are fashions in dolls as mind of the young girl the duties of maternity. The girl with her doll was a mother in embryo, as it were, learnspring. The doll of to-day is either a source of amusement or inordinate celebrated modeler discovered source of amusement or inordinate child with a countenance vanity. Even if endowed with an interior phonograph, and thus enabled to reproduce the human voice in any amount of speech, it must become a mere toy, stripped of its moral teach-

FOLLY AND FLOWERS.

The Foolish Extravagance Indulged in by Many Persons at Funerals.

The tribute of flowers on mortuary or nuptial occasions is so common and profuse that they smother sentiment often out of sight and are actually of- and nobody ever heard of an inspector touched by either event, and flowers are the embodiment of grief or joy. The modest and beautiful bouquet that was deemed sufficient in former times Paris, and went into a great toy shop is superseded by floral displays rivaling a florigultural exhibition, and inconployed as pages. He did not find the child, but on the shelves he saw its imed and perhaps not known save in the ed and perhaps not known save in the age stamped with variations on a thou-sand dolls. The secret was found out with such profusion that it becomes a puzzle what to do with them. It is the fashion to do it, and florists are taxed Thuringia, in Germany. This comprises to produce original pieces, not so much but thirty-five square miles, and belongs to express respectful or more tender 1,500 people to the square mile. Every one here is a doll-laborer, engaged in pillows, broken shafts, gates ajar and what not, that are but half seen through the mourner's tears, and subwork in the ovens and clay, or else- ject to the curious, who speculate on their cost and criticise their construcare sent to school, under compulsion, tion or appropriateness. The latter where they remain to the age of four-criticism often obtains where designs are sent that have little or no relevancy work for life, and the boys go to the in their meaning, as was the case some army for a period of years, after which time since, where a spectator said, regarding the floral tributes for one who war. These wretched people have been had led a life that would not have met trained to this drudgery so long that it the approval of the angels: "Why, has become a matter of instinct with the designs were elegant, and among them. They are fitted for no other the rest was a beautiful gate ajar that

RUBBER IN BRAZIL.

HAND WELT, THEW ARE, WALL

It Is Procured and Manufactured into an Article of Commerce. In the early morning men and womon go with baskets of clay cups on the varieties of our Indian corn or maize their backs and little hatchets to gash are very great, and most of them quite the rubber trees. When the white milk persistent or constant when not exposed drips down from the gash they stick to extraneous influences. The change their cups on the trunk with daubs of clay, molded, so as to catch the whole low. If the tree is a large one four or duced the early and the late varieties. flow. If the tree is a large one four or The varieties which produce the best perhaps a week's industry. For this they receive a dollar, or fifty cents more, around the trunk. On the next day six months to meture, while in the contract of the contract around the trunk. On the next day other gashes are cut a little below these, and so on until the rows reach the ground. By eleven o'clock the flow of milk has ceased and the seringueiros come to collect the contents of the cups in calabash jugs. A gill or so is the ut-most yield from each tree and a single gatherer may attend to 120 trees or more, wading always through these marshes and paying dearly for his profit n fever and weakness. The liquid is in ppearance almost precisely like milk. If left in this condition it coagulates after swhile and forms an inferior whitsh gum. To make the black rubber of commerce the milk must go through a peculiar process of manufacture. Over a smoldering fire, fed with hard nuts of the tucuma palm, is placed a kind of clay chimney like a wide-mouthed, bot-tomless jug; through this the thick smoke pours in a constant stream. Then a wooden mold, like a roundproduct of the factory. After being bladed paddle, is taken, dipped in the milk and held over the smoke until the

faster. It may take the gatherings of two three days to cover the mold thickly enough. Then the rubber is still dull white, but in a short time it turns brown and finally almost black, as it is sent to the market. The mass is cut from the paddle and sold to traders in the village. Bottles are sometimes made y molding the rubber over a clay ball, which is then broken up and removed. Our old-fashioned rubber shoes used to be made in this way. Twenty million pounds of rubber, valued at \$6,000,000, ire annually exported from Para in the dry season. Many thousand people are engaged in gathering it; but the business is altogether a ruinous one for the province, as Brazilians themselves are fully aware. The seringueiro, who gains two or three dollars for a single day's gathering, has enough, as life goes there, to keep him in idleness a week, and when his money is spent he can draw again on his ever-ready bank. The present wasteful system is spoken of in the Dominica Dial as follows: "The half-wild seringueiro will go on submitting to impositions and dying here in the swamps, until Brazilians learn that by purchasing this land from the Government and planting it in rubber trees they can insure vastly larger mitting that the stray grains found on profits and do away with the evils of the present system. It is what must the manner before described, it is certain the manner before described, it is certain the manner before described. greatly reduced in a compact planta-tion. Half the labor of the present

rubber-gatherer consists in his long travels through the swampy forest."— San Francisco Chronicle. THE PAVING INSPECTOR.

Pen Picture of an Official Found in De-"What is this man doing here?" "Why, he's the Paving Inspector?"

"Of what use is he?"

"Well-um. He gets three dollars er day."

"To inspect."

"What does he inspect?" "Nobody knows. When the contract-

Paving Inspector appears. He looks over the street and nods his head. He walks up and down and thinks of his three dollars a day. He sits around on the curbstones and shakes his head in the most solemn manner." "But if he fails to show up?" "Oh, that would make no difference. What the contractor doesn't know the

inspector can't teach him. Sometimes "Very rarely. He sometimes suggests that it is a cold day, or that a glass

of beer would just touch the spot, but further than that he never goes. Some folks thinks the excavator might dig right down to China if the inspector was not on hand, but that is a delusion."

"And when the exercisation is fin-"And when the excavating is finished?"

"Then the excavator packs up and leaves, but the inspector sticks the closer. He is there when the sand is drawn in. He may know sand from blue clay, but is not required to. may know the paver, but he has nothing to say to him. When the blocks come he may pick up one now and then, turn it over and over to see whether it be walnut or cedar, and then lay it down with a trembling sigh, but that's all. When the blocks are all laid he remains to see the hot tar poured on and the gravel spread out. He knows hot tar from mineral paint, and he knows gravel from clover seed, but his knowledge is thrown away. When the street is opened for traffic he certifies to that effect, and his tremendous mental and physical labors are concluded—except to drawn his pay. - Detroit Free Press.

-Even Boston children are compelled to endure the criticism handed down from their ancestors of the first and second generations. "Boston children seem cold and unnatural," says Mrs. Tom Thumb; "in New York they are only clever, but in quiet Philadelphia they are just what the y should be.'

-Ohio has more colleges than any other State in the Union .- Cleveland INDIAN CORN.

Some of Its Peculiarities Discussed-Inter infature of Varieties.

While all are specifically identical, six months to mature, while in the extreme North two months will suffice. There is a well-recognized law of nature that the shorter the season the more rapidly will vegetation grow. I have witnessed the growth of vegetation in the Arctic regions, which was truly astonishing. The shining of the sun perpetually upon it had no doubt a great influence, but then his rays strike the earth very obliquely, and with much ess intensity than in the lower latitude! While the greatest number of the va-

rieties of corn may be due to the locality and culture other causes contribute largely to the result. What we call hybridizing, if the varieties were distinct species, contributes largely to the production of new varieties. It was formerly taught, and quite generally accredited, that it was the tassel or male element of the corn that gave character to the kernel, while the cob was constant to the silk or variety planted, so that it was perfectly practicable to place on any cob any variety of kernal, so as liquid coagulates. Then another coat is added, only now as the same time, by cutting off all of the taswood is heated the milk coagulates sels of one of the varieties. Some years ago since I saw a barrel of ears of popcorn in the market, of which about one-half were a bright red and the balance a yellowish white. Not a foul kernel was observed on a single ear. From this barrel I purchased some seed, se lecting an equal number of the finest ears of each. I planted the red corn entirely isolated from any other corn; the white I planted on one side of a field of common white corn. On harvesting the red corn fully one-third of the ears -were white and the balance red like the seed planted-not a speckled ear was found in the lot. In the corn from the white seed fully one-third was red like the red seed planted, and the balance white. Not a red kernel was found on a white ear, nor a white kernel of any sort was found on a red ear. I do not know that both varieties of white corn were in bloom at the same time, as I was absent when they were in bloom. It is very common to meet with ears of corn with several varieties of grain upon them, where, for instance, blue or yellow ears are more likely to receive the foreign grains than other colors, and red ears are less likely to be found with fugitive grains of other colors, and red grains are less likely to be found on other colors. Admitting that the stray grains found on

FEEDING FOWLS.

The Advantages Resulting from the

of Dry Feed. My practice of giving poultry dry, finely-ground feed is not founded on any theory, but the result of much experiment. I was never what is known as a "fancier," though I have done much in the past in the way of breeding. I imported, several years ago, one of the finest strains of Silver-Gray Dorkings ever in the country, and I have had a good many other choice fowls of one or another breed. I made the business pay in a small way, but I had so much trouble with unhealthy fowls that I gave it up entirely long ago, and have since only kept fowls for family use. I tried portable houses, and all the various schemes that I ever heard of for counteracting the tendency to disease, but I never hit anything till I adopted this method of feeding.

I was feeding wet feed, and became greatly annoyed by the gluttony of a few of the ruling hens, They would stand over the feed and drive every-They would thing else away till they gorged them-selves so as to be good for nothing. I got a lot of old tin pans and set a fruit can weighted with stones in the center of each, so they could not get into the feed, but they would travel around it to drive the others off. I was at the time experimenting in a small way with several breeds of hens, and their eggs were not so fruitful, and that the chicks were not so hardy or so healthful as those of the victims who were compelled to stand back and get a mouthful of food here and there as

they could eatch it. There was an old unused sink among the rubbish and I drew it out, put a lit-tle roof over and put a quart of corn-meal in the bottom of it and two quarts. of fine wheat bran on top of that, leaving them to do the mixing. I soon after filled up more boxes and from that time to this I have not wet any feed for bens. At that time my hens were sorely troubled with scaly legs. It was only a little while before every sign of the disease disappeared, except a few old scars, and I have never seen any of it since. I imagine it is due to their scratching in the meal and bran. I do not object to corn or wheat or any other kind of unground feed, per se, but only to the manner in which the hens eat it. They must eat the dry ground feed slowly and can not gormandize it. In my experience they do not overeat whon so fed. When running at large they avoid it altogether if they can is scarcely anything else that they do not prefer.—O. S. Bliss, in N. Y. Tribune.

-Dried bark of sassafras root put up around dried fruit will protect it from worms, - Toledo Blade.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

emeno bonamanen a fo sens word ma oport biblil a ar il soit, ingree " tinten and il soit

A DREAM OF DOLLS.

I woke up in my chamber, I sat up in my bed; A light wind crossed the casement, Just kissed me and then fled.

The slender moon in heaven Smited softly through the gloom— And I heard a peal of laughter Go rippling through the room,

The sweetest, tiniest laughter
That ever maiden heard,
As light as fairy music,
As sweet as singing bird.

And lisping lips said gayly:
"Just see our dolly there—
Who'll wash her? and who'll dress her?
And who will comb her hair?

"Let's curl it, and let's crimp it; Let's dress her in a dress; And shall we call her Daisy, Or Lillibel, or Bess?

And then they fell upon me With mingled hands so small; They washed and crimped and curled me And dressed me for a ball.

They bore me soft, so softly, All down the winding stair, They bore me to the play-ground— A hundred dolls were there.

A hundred playful dollies
Laughed sweetly, full of glee;
Their dollies were my playmates,
Live_little girls like me.

They laid us in the moonlight— Our dolly-mammas gay— All in a row they laid us, Then hastened off to play. They spread a feast of dainties,

Rare fruits and candies sweet; They said: "Tis such a pity Our dollies can not eat!" They danced in airy circles
Among the shadows dim-

They danced, and sang, and chatted; We could not move a limb. I sprung up in my chamber,
I pinched myself in bed—
The dollies all had vanished,
My funny dream had fied.
—Ida Whipple Benham, in Wide Awake.

HOW "OM BECAME A "TOUGH."

The Result of Reading Pernicious Dime Novels and Sensational Story Papers—An Experience Which Ought to Be a Warning to Other Youths.

An incident recently came under my notice which so plainly illustrates the running away to encounter such misery practical effects of bad reading upon susceptible boys, that I thought it should be given to the public for warning and admonition. The following letter was in the pastor's mail:

"My DEAR PASTOR—Will you please call at once to see my boy, who is very sick indeed, and oblige an anxious mother." Of course I responded, and drove at the earliest possible opportunity to the house, which was on the outskirts of the parish. The father met me at the door

with the remark:

"I'm glad that you've come. It is Tom that's siek. He's a little better now, but a pretty sick boy he's been." I was ushered into the room where he lay on the bed in an uneasy doze. The mother came in and welcomed me as

thoy to wake, the parents in subdued tones and with aching hearts told the It seems that for some months previous to his leaving home he clandestinely read many of the pernicious dime novels and the sensational story papers. Another boy in the neighborhood, whom we will call John, had been reading such trash, and he had unceremonious ly left his home to become, as he called it, "a tough," and to make his mark in the world. He did become a tough fellow in the literal sense of the term in the metropolis, had shifted from one thing to another until his watchful father found him out, adroitly cornered him and brought him back home. The highly spiced stories of adven-ture and bloodshed and hair-breadth

escapes, which Tone eagerly devoured, began to work upon him in making him discontented with home and personal restraint. This was enhanced by the baneful influences of John, who had a taste of the forbidden, and was de-praved enough to hanker for more, and o declare that he would "out-general the old Captain yet and be found minus around home," and that soon he'd "be on the war-path Westward ho!" One morning Tom did not come down

to breakfast as usual. After awhile his mother went to his room and knocked, with no response. Anxiously she opened the door, expecting to find a sick boy in bed, but no Tom was to be seen. The di ordered condition of the room, the rummaged bureau-drawers, and the absence of his best clothes and valise revealed the fact of his flight. How crushed was that mother's spirit as she retreated to the dinining-room to make known to the family the painful discovery that Tom, the eldest son, the pride and hope of all, had run away The father traced him to the great

city, but there lost track of him, although he spared no pains or expense to recover his lost son. With a heavy burden and mourning heart, the mother went on with her domestic duties, and the father continued in his daily occupation. Weeks lengthened out into months and Weeks lengthened out into months and no word came from absent Tom, until they gave up all hope of ever seeing him again. Meanwhile another child was added to the flock, and the poor mother had a long and dangerous illness, caused by her anxiety and mother. ness, caused by her anxiety and motherly love for the absent first-born. The father's hairs rapidly whitened and his shoulders painfully stooped, although he could assign no cause for it, yet if the truth were known it was caused by the absence of Tom.

Meanwhile how fared it with Tom? Did he revel in exuitation and roll in wealth as he expected from being a "tough?" Did he find the pleasure and success he anticipated from imitating the robberies of the James' brothers? After he reached New York City by the 'sowk train he took the precaution to change his name and clothes and apn a sailor's costume. He met dispointment at every turn, was unable to get a lab at any honest employment, and the "tonghs" he fell in with were so vile and blasphemous that he carned from them with loathing, and finally Mail.

kept from them entirely, and his little stock of money was rapidly vanishing. Driven to desperation and too proud to return home to meet the tears of mother, the frowns of father and the mother, the frowns of father and the jeers of John, he became errand boy in a small grocery store in Brooklyn. His work was of the most menial drudgery, and often did he think longingly of the good home and kind parents he had left. As he mounted at night an open loft built out over a stagnant marsh and three his yeary frame upon the and threw his weary frame upon the hard bed which had been assigned him, he would childishly cry himself to sleep, thinking of the snug, bright, clean, healthy chamber that was his under his father's roof.

Under the unremitting drudgery of such a life, the tyrannical rule of a hard master, who spared not curses and blows to suit his varying whims, and the ma-larious location of his lodging place, Tom's health began to give way, his ruddy cheeks grew pale, his elastic step became unsteady and his buoyant spirit broke down. This was a pretty tough time surely, without his gaining any fame or money in being a "tough" at all. He then began to drink lager beer to stay his failing strength, but to ne purpose. After he found himself really sick with no one to care for him and his employer ready to turn him away, he resolved like the prodigal son, to leave the unsatisfying husks of the swine, and to arise and go to his father's house, where there was enough not merely of bread to spare, but love and kindness

and good cheer.

One evening when the family were at the supper-table the door opened and in walked Tom "the tough." The poor, sick boy found himself speedily forgiven, washed and put to bed with a burning fever within, but a delicious consciousness that he was safe at home.

Surely "there is no place like home." Symptoms of typhoid set in, and for days he was delirious and the soul hovered between life and the grave, but the favorable crisis came and he began to mend.
When he awoke from that doze dur-

ing that pastoral visit he seemed sincerely repentant, and fervently promised to remain by his parents and not leave home again without their consent. He bewailed his folly and blindness in and bring such distress upon his family and such a needless disgrace to his previous good name. How he abhorred all such flashy, sensational reading and wished it all at the bottom of the sea, where it could not lead other unsophis-ticated boys astray. He also acquired a thirst for liquor which would be hard to battle with successfully, and had let the fangs of vice get hold of him, which also would be hard to subdue unto final victory. Now with constitution broken so that it will be long, weary months before he can apply himself to work or study, he has plenty of time to recount the fearful cost and realize that the "way of transgressors is hard."

Boys, girls, beware of this bad reading which is flooding the land. Let it alone. Total abstinence from it is the only safe course, for the great risk is a tainted imagination, false views of life, discontent, and then pursuing a glittering phantom and radiant bubble to a final, lamentable collapse and ruin. Beware!-Rev. N. Martin Kellogg, in N. Y. Observer.

HE DIDN'T SEE IT.

Eight Years of Disagreeable Labor Be-

cause of an Oversight. The story of the man who religiously wound up his clock for ten years, and then found out it was an eight-day clock, has amused the world from time immemorial. The following story is of the same kind, but the point is emphasized by the fact that it had actual occurrence in San Francisco. Brooks, the artist, had his studio for a great many years on the top floor of a building on Clay street. His pictures of still life have met, in latter years, with considerable appreciation, and, in a modest way, he is comfortably fixed. But for a long while his lot fixed. But, for a long while, his lot was a hard one, and there was but little money available in his pockets. His studio became noted for the stuff and rubbish it contained. The corners of the room were dumps of artistic debris buried under three layers of dust. Brooks was not a good tenant. His rent was not promptly paid. It would accumulate for months—even years and then, under threat of execution, be liquidated by a picture. The re-lations between landlord and tenant were not exactly of a nature to allow of concessions, and so Brooks' request for running water in his room was not acceded to. For seven or eight years the old man went down, twice a day, three flights of stairs, and up again the same narrow way, with a bucket of water drawn from the faucet on the first floor. It was hard work for the old fellow, and occasioned semi-daily bursts of profanity. It happened one day, that a wealthy lady took a fancy to a large painting of a peacock—a work on which Brooks had spent much time and talent. She bought the picture for a good round sum, and the artist felt so wealthy that he determined to clean, renovate and decorate his studio. The place was cleaned, swept, washed and painted. In one corner under an accumulation of diversified rubbish, was discovered a plain, simple little

-Every chizen is a tax-payer whether rich or poor; one who rents a farm in the country or a house or rooms in the city, or uses hydrant water or gas, or buys floar and groceries to live on, is indirectly a tax-payer to whatever extent taxes enter into the cost of the buildings or products used. -Pittsburgh Lecider

American Quees.

"Mysterious disappearances" are a marked feature of life in New York. It sometimes happens that the victim is discovered living in a section of the city distant from his proper home, and un-der an assumed name. One man was traced to Brooklyn, where he had remarried under a false name N. Y.

The Chase County Courant, ties it is a little more so: "Our trust of a uniquished enemy is

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

The Agents' Herald, of Philadelphia, says: "The Chicago Globe and the Cincinnati Ocean to Ocean it seems only exist in the imagination of the damnable scoundris who are seeking to collect subscriptions from weak minded persons." So, beware of these and all other such swindels.

We have just received from the Hand-book of Useful Information." It contains statistical tables of "good friends, the enemy," have politicians, and all classes of workever been offered, as it contains so much information of pratical value in everyday life. It is elegantly bound in alligator leatherette, with gold stamp, and will be sent to any address by mail post paid on receipt of 25 cents by Geo. W. Ogilvie 230 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Within the current year the COURANT has been enlarged to just in a three hundred dollar job outfit, have bought a building for our gested about a year ago to be gotten up to aid us in all these undertakings; therefore, we are still boss of our own enterprise and can "Hew to the line, letting the chips fall where they may," without having any person on earth to dictate to us how it shall be done.

The manly thing for a defeated candidate to do is to smooth away the angry wrinkles on his brow and look the world smilingly and good-naturedly in the face, and not like Mr. Blaine fly in the face of the people with a spiteful and incen diary speech clearly intended to tory hands of New England are an increase republican hatred of the issue white citizens of the south, and The reeking tenements of New breed uncasiness and distrust in York are an issue. the minds of the colored people of The upheaval of industry and same section. Reasonable men even if they look doubtfully upon ry and capital is an issue. the coming Democratic administration are disposed to wait patiently and see what it will bring forth before condeming it. The country has settled down to business, and political mischief-brewers are at discount, and if Mr. Blaine will exert his influence to the amelioration of the present condition of the miners of the Hocking valley and white laborers of the New England states, he will atone for raising the false cry of danger to the colored race.

Blaine, in his Augusta speech of the 18th ultimo, said: "With the Southern Democrats triumphant in their States and in the nation, the negro will be compelled to work for just such wages as the whites decree, wages which will amount, as did the supplies of the slaves, to a bare subsistence, equal in cash to perhaps thirty-five cents per day, it averaged over the entire South.' A greater falsehood than this was never uttered; and, even if it were true, what right has he, as the champion of protection, to storm about the oppression of labor in the South, when he and every intelligent man knows that labor in all the great manufacturing and mining districts of the North is completely at the mercy of the capitalists, and that thousands of working men were compelled to vote for him under the threat of being discharged if they did not. Talk about "bulldozing" the negroes in the South; why, there are far more whites in the north "bulldozed" into voting Republican than there are negroes in the South forced to vote the Democratic ticket; and it is both of these classes of labor that the Democratic party intends to emancipate from the thraldom of capital.

The following, from the Newton

Democrat, we expect, very nearly

covers the case in every county in

surrender to the south!" Surely if

we passed safely twenty years ago

under Andrew Jehnson, why fear

to-day? This dread of the south is

surrender to the south!" Surely if

curative agent, and a large record of sur
prising cures in Consumption, Catarrh.

Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and

a wide range of chronic diseases, will be

sent free.

Address

Des. STARKEY & PALEN.

Official Paper of Chase County. disinterested and patriotic when Truth Seeker. the distribution of offices is considered, are very much more solicitous about who will probably fill the Federal offices for the next four sooner had it become absolutly certain that Grover Cleveland had been elected, and that necessarily there would be many changes in Federal office holders on the 4th of next March, than the "sagacious" Republicans began constructing a Office. Cabinet for the Democratic Presipublishers a book entitled Gaskelle dent elect. After providing a Cab- NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL inet for Mr. Cleveland, our pratical value for mechanics, farmer shown great wisdom and forelumbermen, bankers, book-keepers thought in bringing out candidates tor minor offices. The Democrats, ers in every department of human meanwhile, have been pursuing the effort, and a compilation of facts even tenor of their way, engaging for ready reference on variours sub- in no unseemly scramble for the j cts. No more valuable book has prospective spoils. Whether this is extremely modest on the one side and brazen effrontery and cheek on the other, or whether the Democrats fail to realize the grandeur and profit there is in a Federal office, or whether on the part of the Republicans it has become a custom of such importance as to be indellibly stamped upon their every thought and action, we, of course, are unable to say; we only twice its former size, we have put know it to be a fact that Republi. cans are, seemingly, the most interested in who will hold the offices. office, which has ample room for They have selected an office for Democratic Headquarters, and have about nearly every Democrat in moved into it, and we have not this community, and have shown done a particle of this improving much better taste and judgment of our office and paper by the aid than when making selections from of one cent of money from any their own party. (This is not egojoint stock company, as was sug- tism, of course, upon the part of a prospective postmaster.)"

"NO ISSUES."

In reply to the common assertion that there were no great issues before the people in this campaig John Swinton's Paper says: No issues! The starving miners of the Hocking valley are an issue.

The million women and children bunting for work are an issue. The million men vainly hunting

for work are an issue. The howle of Pennsylvania coal-

holes are an issue The hundred thousand idle fac-

society under the swell of machine

The rack renters are an issue. The devouring millionaires are

an issue. Wall street is an issue.

The malefactors of monobly are an issue. The banking hyenas are an 1s-

The land-grabbers and graingamblers are an issue.

The deviltries of our competitive system are an issue.

Gould, Vanderbilt, Armour Stanford, Astor, Huntington and all the gang, are an issue.

These are among the issues of life or death for the American peoble brought up in this campaiga. World-shaking are the issues of to-day. Heavy is your responsi

bility in acting upon them. A CONTEMPTIBLE PRETEXT Is ended by Cleveland's election. Let us hope never to hear it again. There lives not a man today of the strong, fierce, southern democratic spirit of Andrew Johnson, These of his school who survive have been changed by the chang ing times, Except in being a union man, he was the most ultra southern democrat of his age. And yet he took the executive chair almost before the end of the war. Slaves were held in several states; no state had yet emancipated; the south was full of discharged soldier and desperadoes; all things were unsettled. And yet, twenty years after, when all the old rebels are dead or superannuated, all the slaves freed, all blacks enfranchised a new people rule the south to whom the word cecession is meaningless, with the north infinitely stronger, and northern spirit perva ding the whole south, we are told it is "dangerous to elect a norhern Democrat to the presidency; it is and mode of action of this remarkable and mode of action of this remarkable and mode of action of this remarkable agent and a large record of the remarkable areas that agent and a large record of the remarkable agent and reports of cases, we print the above card from gentlemen with a large remarkable agent and reports of cases, we print the above card from gentlemen with a large remarkable agent and reports of cases, we print the above card from gentlemen with a large remarkable agent and reports of cases, we print the above card from gentlemen with a large remarkable agent and reports of cases, we print the above card from gentlemen with a large remarkable agent and reports of cases, we print the above card from gentlemen with a large remarkable agent and reports of cases, we print the above card from gentlemen and remarkable agent agent and remarkable agent and remarkable agent and remarkable agent and remarkable agent agent

to-day? This dread of the south is

good Republican friends, always contemptible. - Clarke Irvins, in

TAKE NOTICE!

W. Peck, at Cedar Point, has a good supply of best Osago shaft, HARDWARE ! Enclosed-Gear Mower. years than are the Democrats. No and Blo/oury sinking coals, at the lowest prices; also, lime, brick, hair, building paper, etc.

CHEAP MONEY:

Interest at 7 per cent., on two estate security. Call on Thos. O. Kelley, at Young & Kelley's Law

LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1884,

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

Chase County Tax Levies for 1884.

Notice is hereby given that I, W. P. Martin, Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas, have received the Tax Roll of 1884, and the amount of taxes charged for State, county, township, city and school purposes on each one dollar valuation is as follows: STATE, COUNTY, &c.

County
Bridge
Court house bond sinking, %mill...
" "interest, 1 mill
Delinquent road (valuation of 1883).
TOWNSHIP.

Cottonwood Falls.

W. P. MARTIN, County Treasurer. 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, Madam Dean's Celebrated Spinal Supporting Corset. Splendidly advertised; highly recommended by the leading Modistes, the fashionable Dressmakers and the most eminent Physicians of the United States and Europe. Liberal pay. Agents are making \$15 to \$65 weekly Address,

LEWIS SCHIELE & Co.,

396 Broadway, New York.



A NEW TREATMENT.

For Consumption. Asthma, Bronchitis, Dispepsia, Catarrh, Headache. Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, having received great and permanent benefit from the use of "COMPOUND OXYGEN" brepared and administered by DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, of Philadelphia, and being satisfied that it is a new discovery in medical science, and all that is claimed for it, consider it a duty which we owe to many thousands who are suffering from chronic and so-called "Incurable" diseases to do all that we can to make its virtues known and to me

can to make its virtues known and to inspire the public with confidence.

We have personal knowledge of Drs. Starky & Palen. They are educated, intelligent, and conscientious physicians, who will not, we are sure, make any statement which they do not know or believe to be true, nor publish any testimonials or reports of cases which are not genuine.

genuine.
Wm. D. Kel.ey, member of Congress
from Philadelphia.
T. S. Arthur, Editor and Publisher
"Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadel-

V. L. Conrad, Editor "Lutheran Observer." Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1882.

In order to meet a natural inquiry in regards to our professional and personal standing, and to give increased confidence in our statements and in the genuineness

this State, except, in some coun- not creditable, while this mean dis-

HARDWARE, TINWARE. WACONS, ETC.

M. A. CAMPBELL,

WALTER A. WOOD NEW

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.

I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on All small castings are short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A Beauty in Design and Finish .-

WALTER A. WOOD MOWING & REAPING MACHINE CO.,

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y. Weight, 558 Pounds.-From 40 to 100 ounds lighter than any other Two-Horse Mower. Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1-2 In.-Height of Driving Wheels 3i Inches. From two to four inches higher than other Mowers.

Wheel at each end of Finger-lar. Most other Mowers have but one, and none at either end of bar. Gearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers have the Gearing exposed.

Draft from the Frame direct, Whif-fletrees under the Pole.—Most other llowers have the Whiffletrees on top of the Pole, and push the Bar Instead of pulling it. Bearings made of Best Composi-ion Metal, easily replaced.—All other dowers use either Babbit metal or simply cast ron, generally the latter.

Weight of Machine largely on the A COMPLETE TINSHOP. Left-Hand Drive-Wheel.-S weight is largely on the right-hand wheel. Pur-Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron.-

Machine Perfectly Balanced on the Axle.—Fincer-Bar easily raised and folded —East to ride—No weight on horses' necks. It is the fightest-draft Mower in the world.

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.

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CANON CITY

COAL.

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COAL.

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

promptly filled at short notice. FULL WEIGHT AND LOW PRICES IS MY MOTTO.

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



the generative 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 proprietors. The Murray Medicine Co., Kansas City, Mo.

107 Sold in Cottonwood Falls by Edwin Pratt. Meyer Bros., wholesale agents, Kansas City, Mo.

108 Sold in Cottonwood auglia-lyr

A PRIZE sand six cents for postage and receive free. a costly box of goods which will help 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, absorbed to the control of t lutely sure At once address TRUE & CO. Augusta, Maine. jan27-1y

THE

Western Land & Cattel Co., DIAMOND RANCH,

CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS.

CATTLE BRANDS -99 on left hip; 101 on left HORSE AND MULE BRANDS .- 9 on left shoul CALF Mark.-Uunderbit, right and left ear

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

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

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 shop.

for the working class Send Lan cents for stamp, and we will mail you frre, a royal, valuable book of sample goods that will put you fo the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 You can easily earn from 50 cents to 85 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, telligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. Hallet & Co., Portland, Maine. jan1-ly

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ADOLPHUS W. HARRIS.

Attorney - at - Law,

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

THOS. H. GRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

ffice 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 bands 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 Federal Courts therein. jy13

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-ti

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. MISCELLANEOUS.

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! WHO WANTS WATER

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

Guarautees 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 than any party in or out of Kansas, on the following organs and pianos:
Wilcox & White, Steinway, Chickering, Standard or Peloubet, Conover Bros., Burdette, Christy, Fish & Son, Sterling, Weber, Patterson, Jos. P. Hail.
It will cost you nothing to give me a trial.

E. COOLEY

OSACE MILLS.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor. CUSTOM WORK

MARKET PRICES

SOLICITED.

-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 Atchi-son, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. 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

COTTONWOOD FALLS.KAS., THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1884.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	5in.	% col.	1 co
1 week 2 weeks 3 weeks 4 weeks 2 mouths. 6 months 1 year	1.50 1.75 2.00 3.00 4.00 6.50 10.00	2.00 2.50 3.00 4.50 6.00 9.00 18.00	2.50 3 00 8 25 5 25 7.50 12 00 24 00	4.50 5.00 7.50 11.00 18.00 35.00	9 00 14 00 20 00 32 50 55 00	15.0 17.0 25.0 32.5 55 0 85.0
Local no sertion; a 'nsertion	nd 5 ce	e pric	e for h	r each	etter,	or fo



BAST, PASS.MAIL.EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T Am pm am pm pm pm pm pm Cedar Pt, 946 955 913 12 33 651 226 Glements 959 10 (6 932 1251 7 10 250 Elimidale, to 16 10 21 100 00 1 16 7 38 4 46 Strong... 10 33 10 36 10 33 1 42 8 05 6 15 Safford... 10 52 10 54 11 04 2 11 8 36 6 56 WEST. PASS.MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T

WEST, PASS.MAIL EM'T.FR'T.FR'T.FR'T.PR'T. pm am pm am am am am Safford... 4 33 5 07 9 10 7 57 2 11 5 16 Strong... 4 53 5 26 9 45 8 34 2 45 6 00 Elmdale... 5 07 5 43 10 21 9 03 3 13 7 50 Clements 5 26 5 59 10 56 9 34 3 43 8 38 4 Cedar Pt. 5 56 6 10 11 17 9 15 4 (4 9 05 The "Thunder Bolt" passes Strong City, going east, at 11:22 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:27 o'clock, p. m., stopping at we other station in the county. This train carries the day mail.

DIRECTORY.

Governor George W Glick Lieutenant Georgin D W Finney

	and any of Store	James Smith
	Attorney General	W A Johnson
	Auditor Preasurer Sup't of Public Instruct	Sam T Howe
	Freasurer	Sam I Howe
	Sup't of Public Instruct	ion H C speer
	Chief Justices Sup. Court	J D J Brewer,
•	Chief Justices Sup. Court	DM Valentine
	Congressman, 3d Dist	Thomas Ryan
100	COUNTY OFF	ICERS.
		Arch. Billiol.
(B) 4	- a legioners	Aaron Jones.
80	County Commissioners.	. I se E Hunt
		t o Chinman
	County Treasurer	J. S. Shipman,
	Jounty Surveyor	J W Griffis.
	Superintendent	W R Hunt
	Coroner	== =====
100		
100	Police Judge	F. B. Hunt.
	City Attorney	T. O. Kelley.
	City Marchal	Wm. H. Speucer.
		I M Kerr.
	Councilmen	I M Tuttle
1	Councilmen	o F Heit
		C. E. Hait, W. H. Holsinger.
		W. H. Holsinger
1117	Clerk	E A Kinbe

Treasurer S. A. Breese. Methodist Episcopal Cherch.—Rev. N.
B. Johnson, Pastor; 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 Benton,
Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month,
at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek,
at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at
Coyne branch, at 11, a. m; third Sunday,
at the Harri's school-house, on Diamond

at the Harris school-house creek, at 11, s. m.; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11, s. m.
Catholic—At Strong City-Rev. Guido Stello, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holyday of obligation, at 8

and 10 o'clock. A M. Baptist-At Strong City-Rev. Ware-

ham.Pastor; Covenant and business meet-ing on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth Sundays in each month, at 11 'a m. and 7:30 p. m., the Sunday-school, at 9:30 ev-

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

Masonic —Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F Masonic —Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F & A M. meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J P Kuhl, Master: W H Holsinger, Secretary.

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

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Bank up your houses. Subscribe for the Courant.

Mrs. E. Mitchell has returned from a visit East.

Col. S. N. Wood, of Topeka, is attending Court.

Mr. S. A. Breese has returned from a trip to Nebraska.

Mr. W. E. Newsom has returned from his visit to Garnett. Mrs. Capt. W. G. Patten has

gone to Illinois, on a visit.

The dam at Mr. A. S. Howard's mili is being put up again.

Humpty Dumty. Best company on the road. Eighteen people. Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Brockett were down to Emporia, last week. Mr. J. H. Scribner's stallion died,

last Friday, of colic. Loss, about Miss Ella Holcomb, of New Jer-

sey, is visiting relatives at Cedar Point.

Mr. Richard Cuthbert has our thanks for a large bucket of fine

Mr. I. C. Warren is now teaching at the Griffitts school, on Cedar creek.

Mr. Chas. H. Carswell, of Chicago, is in attendance on the District Couart.

Messrs. John W. and James extended to us.

Miss Ressie Parker, a niece of ludge S. P. Young, is visiting her relatives here. Humpty Dumpty will be at the

Strong City Opera House, December 16, 1884. Mr. J. C. Leyth, depot agent at Storng City, is enjoying a visit

from his brother. Mr. F. P. Cochran made a busi-

ness trip to Rice county and to Topeka, last week.

Thanksgiving day at his home distance. near Matfield Green.

Mr. Abner Rush, of Mahoning county, Ohio, cousin of the Pratt boys," is here on a visit.

Mrs. P. B. McCabe has thanks for a nice piece of pork and about two bushels of potatoes.

The December term of the District Court began Tuesday. will give proceedings next week.

The interior of Messrs. Pugh & Hardesty's drug store was photographed, last Monday afternoon.

There was a very enjoyable

dance at Mr. R. M. Ryan's, on Diamond creek, last Friday night. Mr. John R. Holmes says that the skunks must go. Last week he killed twelve skunks and one

opossum. Capt. W. A. Parker, of Strong City, has the contract to furnish the stone for the new Emporia

school-house. Mr. J. A. Smith, of Strong City, has gone to Nescutuga, Comanchee county, where he has an interest in the Chieftain.

The Teachers' Association will meet to morrow (Friday) afternoon, at I o'clock, and will use the same programme published for November.

Messrs.C. N. Sterry, T. N. Sedgwick and J. V. Sanders, of Emporia, and Mr. Tom. Bogle, of Marion, have been in attendance on Court this woek.

Mrs. E. A. Crutchfield, of Fulton county, Illinois, mother of Mr. James C. Edmonston, arrived here on Wednesday of last week, on children.

Col. R. C. Bates, of Marion brought back to Marion county for

Brass Band and full orchestra Humpty Dumpty, under management of L. M. Crawford, of Topeka, the best company on the day, December 16.

Mesers. J. P. Kuhl, J. F. Ollinger, L. W. Heck, Chas. Rockwood, Cal Baldwin, Chester Gandy, David Cartter and Jesse Kellogg, who went hunting up South Fork, last week, killed a deer and

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

There will be a Sunday school Institute at the Congregational church, next week, beginning on Tuesday, the 9th, and continuing till Thursday evening. It will be conducted by Prof. J. G. Platt, Superintendent of Congregational Sunday-school work in Kansas.

Mr. E. N. Ladd, of Greenwood land, gas engine. county, and Miss Ida Perrigo, of Thurman, were united in marriage on Tuesday evening, November 25, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Pat. Raleigh, in Strong City. A few invited treinds were present and a good time was had until the wee sma' hours.

Mr. Jasper Standford, Buck creek, has our thanks for some of the largest turnips we ever saw; and, by the way, Mr. Standford has a ine little farm on Buck creek, on four acres of which heraised about twenty tons of millet this year. He also got a large yield of corn from said farm, a good portion of which

is cribbed. We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish Health and Home, a 50-cent, monthly pa-

subscribers who pay up all arrear-Stark have our thanks for favors ages and one year in advance, and to new subscribers to the Courant, who pay for one year in advance. This arrangement will only hold

good until December 31, 1884. Last Saturday morning, as Messrs. Farington and Van Meter were coming from Elmdale, and when about half way to this city, one of their horses kicked up and broke the tongue of the buggy, causing the team to run away, throwing both men out of the vehickle and breaking it up very badly; otherwise no damage was Master Jack Buchanan spent done. The horses ran but a short

CRYSTAL WEDDING.

Quite a number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. McCabe, gathered at their residence on Rock creek to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage, or their crystal wedding, and a most enjoyable time was had, besides a most sumptu us dinner which was partaken of with great relish by every one present. At night there was a very pleasant dance. The following is a list of the presents:

Set of cups and saucers and a set f knives and forks, Mr. M. Norton. Looking glass, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Saxer.

Set of glassware, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Bookstore and Mr. James McClellan.

Lamp, Maggie, Willie, Harry and Johnny McCabe. Set of sauce dishes, Mr. and Mrs.

Set of glassware, Mr. and Mrs.

E. Link. Set of glassware, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Donnell, Jr.

Cake stand, Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Standford. Butter bowl, Mr. and Mrs. John

Set of glassware and lamp, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Norton.

Pair of vaces, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Timmons.

A GREAT AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK NEWSPAPER The Western Rural, which was materially enlarged last year with an addition to its old familiar name, makes it now the leading journal of the kind in this country. The Rur-

a visit to her children and grand- al and Stockman is now in name what it was before its enlargement in fact, a first class live stock paper as well as a paper for the general county, died in California, week farmer. In fact, in its twenty differbefore last, where he had gone for ent departments, the whole field of his health. His remains were literature is covered so that every just received at M. A. Campbell's. need of the farmer and stockman's family is supplied in the columns

The Western Rural and American Stockman is published by a pratical tarmer and one who understands road, will be at Strong City, Tues- the needs of his patrons and its teachings are from an experimental standpoint. For free sample copies addr ess. Milton George, Pub.

of this great newspaper.

THE BURNS CLUB.

A meeting of the members of the Burns Club will be held in J. W. McWilliams' office, Cottonwood a wolf, besides some smaller game. Falls, at 1:30, p. m., December 13, to elect officers and make arrangements for the annual festival. A full attendance is very necessary; object of the Club, as well as mem- debrand Bros. & Jones, Strong bers, are cordially invited to attend | City.

M. A. CAMPBELL, Pres. PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas, during week ending November 25, 1884, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 934 F Street, Washington, D. C .: Sam'l L. McClanohan, Ft. Scott, herse collar; Thos. C. Vail, Topeka, easel; Beaumont Parker, High-

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Boots and shoes at Breese's. Tinware at Ferry & Watson's. Everything at Ferry & Watson's Meals 25 cents, at P. Hubberd's. Wanted, two girls, at the Union dec6-tf Hotel. Good goods and bottom prices at

First-class organs at E. Cooley's for \$50 cash.

The very best grades of flour at it, and buy one. Ferry & Watson's. Go to Howard's mill if you want

to get the best of flour. . The celebrated Watker boot, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's.

You can get anything in the line of dry goods at Breese's. A complete stock of fresh gro-

ceries at Ferry & Watson's Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are per, free for one year to all of our requested to call and settle.

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Watson's than anywhere else. A car load of Moline wagons price for your produce.

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

wire just received at M. A. Campbell's. oct5-tf The best flour of all kinds, at E.

and see me. Canned goods at lower figures than you can buy the cans, at Fer-

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

A car load of Studebaker's wagons and buggies just received at and Friend street. M. A. Campbell's.

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

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

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

Wanted, to trade a new \$45 sewing machine for a fresh milk

Groceries, staple and fancy of the purest quality, at Ferry & If you wish to buy anything in Watson's. They keep only the line of dry goods, clothing, very best and can not be under-

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

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

Coffins at Ferry & Watson's.

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

keep up with the times. FERRY & WATSON.

save trouble We need money to

You can do better at Ferry & any kind of dry goods, and where you can get the highest market "A penny saved is a penny

earned;" and the way to saye your pennies is to go to Breese's, where you can always get fresh, staple and fancy groceries. Go to Ferry & Watson's to make your purchases. They have a

F. Baurle's. He say's: "Come, 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.

You can get meals or lunch at any hour, from 6 o'clock, a. m., until 10, p. m., at Jerry Williams', on Main street, between Broadway drz-tf

E. F. Bauerle bakes everything in the bakery line, and is now running a delivery wagon, so you can get tresh bread every morning, right at your own doors He sells fourteen tickets for one dollar.

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

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

If you wish to buy anything in boots and shoes, hats and caps, queensware, crockery, or anything usually kept in stock by a firstclass general merchandise store, call on the old reliable firm of Ferry & Watson, who will sell you

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

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they are held responsible. 5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office is prima facile evidence of intentional fraud.

the payment.
7. Action for fraud car be instituted

refuses to pay subscription.

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

John Mauw and 25 others, was presented to the Board of County Com-missioners of the County and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz Commencing at the northwest corner of

section thirty-two-(32), township twenty (20), range six (6) east, and running thence north on the section line or as near as practicable to the northwest corner of tion seventeen (17) in said township and range.





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against eny person whether he is responsi-ble in a financial point of view or not, who

he publisher for the subscription price.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS.

County of Chase. Ss.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 8, 1884

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of Oct., 1884, a petition, signed by John Mauw and 25 others, was

and range.

Whereupon, said Board of county Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: E. C. Holmgs, John Shaft and L. W. Columan as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County surveyor, at the point of commencement of said road, in Diamond Creek township, on Monday, the 15th day of December, A. D. 184, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

In a Speech Delivered at a Democratic Gathering at Brooklyn,

Congratulates His Fellow-Countryme Upon the Success of the Democratic Party in the Recent Election and Outlines Its Policy.

NEW YORK, November 20. Several thousands of people filled the Brooklyn Rink this evening for the purpose of a jubilation over the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, and to listen to speeches from the Vice-President elect and from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as well. The buildings in the vicinity of the Rink were illuminated and bunting was employed to attest the political sentiment of some near-by dwellers. At seven o'clock the band took position on the front steps of the Rink, the doors were opened, and half an hour later every sitting place was occupied. Benches were brought in from the neighboring prayer-meeting room, and were filled as fast as provided. The aisles were rapidly filled, and all the open space before the platform was taken possession of by ladies unable to find taken possession of by ladies unable to find chairs. Shortly before eight o'clock the band entered the building, and its place was supplied by pyrotechnics and burning tar and soap barrels. The atmosphere, which otherwise was raw and unhospitable, became mellow and more endurable, as it was warmed by a steadily increasing throng. No prominent Democrat in Brooklyn was missing from the rink, and there were many prominent eitzens present who are not within the Democratic fold. The hour of eight came and was passed. The crowd inside had increased to nearly 4,009 people, but it was 8:30 p. m. when a slap of a pair of hands near the rear doors was taken up by another pair of hands until at last a storm of cheers swept over the audience. Vice-President Hendricks had entered the hall, and by those near the door had been recognized. Soon he began mounting the steps of the stage upon the arm of Judgé Van Wyck. As ar. Hendricks stepped upon the platform, where he could be seen by all in the building, the adence was on its feet by a common impulse. Men cheered and waved their hats, ladies waved their hands and handkerchiefs, and the band joined in a general acciaim. Judge Van Wyck, at 8:35, called the meeting to order, and in brief terms introduced ex-Mayor John W. Hunter, who was received with cheers, with warm compliment to Indiana and Thomas A. Hendricks, and then, amid tunultuous cheers, he presented that gentieman, who advanced and spoke as follows:

man. who advanced and spoke as follows:

MR. HENDRICKS' SPEECH

"LADHES AND GENTLEMEN: On this occasion of mutual congratulation, you will permit me—will you not?—to speak briefly of Indiana. [Cheers]. Indiana sends greeting to the Democracy of New York, and very specially to the Democracy of Brooklyn and Kings County [cheers], and begs to assure them of her sympathy in the great cause in which they have fought together. Indiana and New York to-day join hands, and it is to be regretted that it has to be over two great States—Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is no slight matter to you men of New York—you, the people of the seashore—that so great a State as Indiana, so rich, so populous, situated midway among the States, is firmly fixed in favor of the great principles of free government. What shall I say of the general result after speaking of Insiana? Let me first finish about Indiana. She has elected the Electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States. She has chosen a Democratic Governor, nine Congressmen out of thirteen, a large majority in each branch of Legislature—unusually large—securing the return to the United States Senate of our faithful representative, Daniel W. Voorhees. She has elected the entire State—tet, and attached to the Democratic se many counties of the State, so that the great State of Indiana to-day and for the future is Democratic. I do not join you to-night for any purpose—of rejoicing over the fall of an opponent. Enough to know they have fallen. [Laughter and cheers.] I join you to rejoic, not that they suffer the pangs of disappointment and defeat, but that MR. HENDRICKS' SPEECH

mph over the land; not that ours hies in thi-mph over the land; not that they suffer the pangs of disappointment and defeat, but that we, the representatives of Democracy, the politics of the people, are successful. It is to me a source of the greatest pleasure to meet you, my fellow-citzens of Brooklyn, who, like Connecticut and Massachusetts have followed the teachings of Thomas Jefferson and the great Democratic party.

THE COLORED VOTER.

But I am also sorry that, after the result, an attempt has been made to infuse into the minds of our colored voters that the success of the Democratic party meant the destruction of the rights and privileges of our colored voters. This is a great wrong, My fellow-citizens, as a free and independent voter the colored voter entered the Democratic ranks, and as a free and independent voter the colored voter entered the Democratic ranks, and as a free and independent voter he will remain under its broad beanner and principles. We have been for nearly the last quarter of a century suffering with great patience the rebuils of the party in power, with the statement that we were not lit to be trusted. But on the 4th day of this month millions of our fellow-countrymen declared that we are fit to be trusted. The name that they who were our opponents delighted to call us, "Old Bourbon party"—aye, accept the name—was a French name given to that race who fought for right. I thank the Independent Republican party, and to those of the ministry and the bar and of the other great professions who have stood by our side in the hour of trial. I knew year after year that the truth was mighty and must prevail. Yes, the truth has prevailed. The people of the United States have taken up the great question of reform in all and every department. It does not mean that thechange that has taken place means the destruction of our institutions, but a change in the administration of the Government. Yes, there will be a change, but no destruction. When the Democratic party took hold of Cleveland and Hendricks it was likened to the cry of the traveler in the stedge who was followed by the wolves; but Cleveland and Hendricks it was likened to the cry of the traveler in the stedge who was followed by the wolves; but Cleveland and Hendricks it was likened to the cry of the traveler in the stedge who was followed by the wolves; but Cleveland and Hendricks it was likened to the cry of the traveler in the stedge who was followed b THE COLORED VOTER. battle better than the traveler. I am ashamed to say that the campaign just closed was certainly the most remarkable I ever took part in for calumny and falsehood. But I knew when I heard all this getting round that it would not avail, and I did not go out of my way to say justone word, but just let matters take their course in Indiana, and so it came out all right.

LET US BE PATIENT.

I do not wish to speak in terms of disparazement of those who must feel the pangs of defeat, but I will ask the Republican party who gave them the authority to sit in judgment on the party of the people and say that it was not sare to trust the Government in our hands. This, my fellow citizens, has been answered by the voice of the people of the Empire State as well as the other States in no unmistakable terms. Let us be as patient now, in the hour of triumph, as we have been in the long years of trial. We, they tell us, will be responsible for the future of this great country. Yes, and we accept the great responsibility that will bring peace and good government to the people of the United States. [Cheers]. It was God that gave us the power to set this great lesson—a lesson that we must abide by, and a lesson that I hope the Republican party will not soon forget—that the great work commenced and carried out by the people of the United States on the 4th of November last, when the Democratic party was once more placed in power, means nothing more nor less than a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Oh! you will see a great change after the 4th of next March, when President Grover Cleveland takes his seat at Washington.

It has been decided by the people that there shall be a reform in the forces. LET US BE PATIENT.

It has been decided by the people that there shall be a reform in the Government, executive reform, so that all the laws shall receive their just and proper construction, construction that shall bring blessings upon the common people, upon labor as well as upon capital, a construction that will be in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the legislators; that there shall be administrative reform, so that there shall be no longer any inability to carry the mails across the country without loss to the public Trensury (cheers), so that there shall be honesty in all the departments of the Government.

lent of success after a schoolmaster's ex-nination. But I will tell you what I have nfidence in. As it was in the days of An-

confidence in. As it was in the days of Andrew Jackson, let a true man come to be the President of the United States, and let true men be called around him to aid him in the public service, and let these men resolve that the only test of qualification for office under them shail be honesty and fitness for the service, and you have civil service reform. [Cheers.]

This great contest has established it in this country that there must be revenue reform. In his message of December, 1882, President Arthur informed Congress and the country that the revenue of the country that the revenue of the country exceeded by \$100,000,000 the wants of the administration economically administered. A slight reform was made the next March thereafter, but after that the Secretary of the Treasury, your defunct Judge Folger—honored be his name—he is deadl now—in his last report to Congress, while he lived, declared that the present revenue exceeded the wants of the Government by \$3.000,000 a year, and that is the last record on the subject.

Temark produced instant sinence.

DEMOCRATIC THEORY OF TAXATION.

Continuing his address, he said:

The questien is, what is the position of the Democratic party upon the subject of taxation? I know no standard of taxation except that taxes shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered. If you know of any better and safer standard of taxation what is it? At the Convention in Chicago the will of the Democracy of this great nation was expressed in a few sentences. A resolution of taxation was adopted. Of course, that resolution related mainly to the tariff law. And now, if you please to give me your attention, I will state what the Democratic party at that Conventions.

tion declared. It is expressed in four propositions.

1. Taxation shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered. That is borrowed from Mr. Arthur.

2. Taxation shall only be for public purposes, and not for private gain and speculation.

3. In the adjustment of the taxes care shall be taken not to hurt labor, not to harm capital.

take in the contract takes.

4. Taxation shall be heaviest upon articles of luxary and lightest upon articles of necessity.

These four propositions, my constrymen, express the entire Democratic doctrine on the subject of taxation; and when that great convention at Chicago adopted that platform it wrote it in letters of silver brightness or its harded to form it wrote it in letters of silver brightness on its banner, and that banner it handed to Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks, and they said: "This is the banner; carry it out before the people, and stand or fall by the banner." [Cheers]. That banner has been carried before the indomitable Democracy of Indiana. In triumph it wayes to day. In triumph it asserts to the American people econywhere that tayation shall only be for In triumph it asserts to the American people everywhere that taxation shall only be for public purposes and only to the extent of the needs of Government. It shall be organizes so as not to hurt labor nor Barm qualital; it shall be heaviest on articles of luxury and lightest on articles of necessity.

The TARIFF.

They say the tariff is a your discoult the content of the content

They say the tariff is a very difficult thing to understand. I think it is difficult for shose who wish to make it difficult and to impose somewhat upon the country. To me it is very plain, for it is written in those four sentences, it shall only be for the fidels of the Government, it shall be adjusted so as not to hint capital, not harm labor, and it shall be heaviest upon articles of luxury and lightest upon articles of luxury and lightest upon articles of necessity. [Cheers]. And now, my countrymen, if there be a Republican here that says my to that sentiment of Democracy let him rise up and say it. Now is

here that says may to that semiment of 'De-mocracy let him rise up and say it. Now is the time to say it, or, as they say at church, "forever thereafter hold your phase." Lot me repeat it, and then you make your objection it you choose each sentence by itself (prenonneyou choose each sentence by itself (prenouncing again the four sentences relative to taxation and pansing for reply at the end of each sentence). Is at possible that a Convention of the people, consisting of so many delegates, has been able to pass upon that difficult question of the tariff, and so as to express itself so that every man, woman and child in so large and intelligent an audience as this is compelled to say, "That's right?". It is an uncommon indorsement of a Convention, and after this you won't blame me made, for being a whole souled Democrat, will you! If a party is so clearly right upon the subject of taxation—one of the bighest powers of government—it cannot be much wrong upon anything else. "Taxation comes to a man's home ernment—it can not be much wrong upon anything else. Taxation comes to a man's home and takes that for public use. Inst which was his is his no longer. It is like the law of eminent domain that takes private property for public use; like the law of the Government that says to the young man in the bosom of the family. War has come, and you must serve in the narmy. This power of taxation is one of the most tremendous that Government compasses or exercises, and now, when I have submitted sentence by sentence, and in detail, to this great audience, the sentiment is linat for once, anyhow, the Democracy may be trusted. So, next spring, it Governor Cleveland shall call Congress together, the machinery will somewhat slowly commence, not to destroy, but to remove objections.

jections.

THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF PLANK. Did you know the Republican party's Chicago platform on the tariff subject pledged itself to reform in the tariff so as to remove its inequal ties and reform its excess? They pledged themselves to reform their own work. Since the war there form their own work. Since the war there has been no bemocratic Secretary of the Treasury, all being in the control of the Republicans, and new at the end of twenty years they say to their countrymen: Our lexishative taxing of your is not equal; it produces an excess ymen: "Our legislative taxing of your not equal; it produces an excess freenue and we pledge you to form it." It is too late now. This me for repentance is not passed, but the me for good work to make repentance good now passed. How is it that on the subject taxation the Republican party has dared to come before the great elements of power at this country. New York City, Brooklyn ity, and admit that the taxation is unequal? City, and admit that the taxation's unequater the language of their plattorm admits it is heavier upon one man than another; upon one class and interest than another; will you be good enough to tell me what greater offense a political party in power can be prepetrate than the making of, an unequal tax law? As well might the Government in time of war ask your son to serve two years. perperties that the short and the content of time of war ask your son to serve two years and your neighbor's son four years; as well might the Government demand your private property without just compensation and make compensation to your neighbor for property taken ander like circumstances. But no, we must have equality of taxation, and the man is going to have it that way. The Republican party demand that the navy shall be restored. Well, don't you think that is a very queer request for, a party to make on itself? When Senator Bayard icheers was speaking in New York at a meeting not long since, he stated that from 1865 to 1853 the construction and repairing of the navy cost the people of the United States the navy cost the people of the United States over \$100,000,000.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE TALLAPOOSA.

Tried as a rener. It was a great day for the when the man-of war American navy, when the man-of wat St. Louis, commanded by the gallant (ap. Will the Republican party die? It taln Ingrant (stalied in 160) that in masses, was thought by many that its mission the man from under which he had been taken, was ended with the abolishment of the man to the man from the man f st. Louis, commanded by the gallant Captain Ingrant (shies) into this hadoor. All
when partin Koster claimed the protection of
the flag from index which he had been taken.
Captain Ingrant sent wordthat it Kosta was
not inmediately put on board the St. Louis
he visual blow the Austriansord of the wit
ter, and although he had to live for a lapse
of time in France, according to the stipulatious, pending the decion of the American
Government, he was thankful to the great
and unitring efforts of Win L. Marcy, New
York's great son, who was then secret
tary of State under Franklin Plerce's administration, enabled to return and live in the
United States, instead of this life in the
United States, instead of the sing that
whoever is chosen after March anxel to fit
the position of Secretary of the Navy will see
that every dollar will be well spent toward
once more building up our navy. Contrast
that picture with the administration which
Mr. Lowell is not coming back; but
when President Garfield was lying on his by
of State, the letter of McSwaenvy, wife of the
Sweeny was allowed to remain in a Beitish
dangeon. How any Itishman hare latived

Will the Republican party die? It
was thought by many that its mission
state hought by many that its mission
state of the war. It
has lived some time for the most part on
false pretense, and has achieved success
by purchase and through schemes bad
enough to threaten the destruction of eventry filling for which a party ought to live.

The Star-Route villainy, both as to
the roberv and the trial which followed
it, and perhaps as much to do with Republican defeat as any thing else.

The
contraction of Grant's secoud. Administration, the Republican
rave for vast wealth and wild speculation and the wide-spread ruin wrough
by it, the unjust tariff, the heavy taxation, the depression in bu

see all the other largs lepter of his the same merce of the world, of England, France and Germany; but you will not see our giorious flag, the Star-Spangled Banners of the country of the same of the country, and you, my ferious citizens, who are always ready to fight the battles of your country, will you not feel proud of the great task we have now undertaken of putting our American commerce in the hands of American ship-builders? To the papale of Kings County I are

I remember when a boy going to villa see a political meeting and Lasked that ty Clerk, who was the big hickory pole which stood in the center of the village, He told me it meant that when Andrew Jackson went to Washington he would make a clean sweep of all the corruption in the various departments, 2nd 11 believe that when Grover Cleveland takes his place there we Grover Cleveland takes his will have an honest and con ministration, his motto, the hickory pole, as ture to see this great country carried on unrights in its future greatness and glory."
Mr. Hendricks was loudly cheered at the close of his address. The chairman announced that Mr. Beecher was in Boston and adjourned the meeting. An informal reception was given to Mr. Hendricks, and lasted

The Coming Administration and the

Negro.
ALBANY, N. Y., November 2L.
Governor Cleveland was asked by a United Press representative if he was aware of a delusion existing among the colored people of the South that a change in the administration would unfavorably affect their condition, to which he refast side of BROAD WAY, betweeld Yes; I have been astonished at the statement that there was an apprehension existing among the colored people, that in some way, their rights now eccural to find under the laws and constitution of the United

the laws and constitution of the United States were in danger from the election of a lemocratic Festion. I am evan told that some of them are led to suppose the result of the recent election means that they may be again made slaves. All of this has appeared to me to be so absurd and a have been so sure that the slightest intelligent reflection would realize such lookship cars that I can hardly deem any notice of them necessary. But there is not the sheltest objection to conflict the attention of all who are in the calling the attention of all who are in the to the fact that the title of the colored people to freedom and all the rights be offizenening cannot be disturbed, except by a change in the Constitution, which it would be absolutely the Constitution which it would be its fately impossible to make. Besides, the present condition or status of the people has been so fully accepted by the entire quantry that no one should have the slightest idea that any attempt will be made to change it if there was any possibility of accomplishing such a thing. So far as the new administration is related to this subject, the whole country can be sure that the lawful power and jurisdiction of the Executive will be so exercised that the rights of all cligans, white or black, under the constitution and the law will be preserved and protected, and all the advantages to which they are entitled by reason. If their citizenship will all the advantages to which they are entilled by reason of their citizenship will be secured to them. There need be no fear that either the Democratic party of its newly elected administration proposes to oppress or enslave any part of our population, nor to desirely the business interests of the country. We hope, on the other hands to do something to benefit the people. It seems to me that our efforts in that direction would be aided if mischlevous evolutions and dark imaginations should give place to an earnest endeavor to inspire confidence and to make universal, a cheeful hope for the to make universal a cheerful hope for the

future. The Couchman's Bride any n

Madam Victoria Schelling Hulskamp was received with pounds of applicable, and in an encore she sang "Sleep On."
The Addio Del Passato, from "Traviata," a very admirable selection, was admirably rendered, and in a record to the conclusion the additional and an encore she sang "Sleep On."
The Addio Del Passato, from "Traviata," a waining forever, not only to aspiring and characteriess men, but to parties and people as well.

The politician who does not take note of these things is far from shrewd. The vociferous applicate, Mmc. Hulskamp sang "How Could I Leave Thee." The final number in the programme was the duet from Lucia by the debutante and Herr Junck, which was also enthusiastically received. Mmc. Huskamp's wolce is a clear sweet soprano, of good cou-pass, which would be admirably fitted for the drawing-room, but which lacks the roundness and vigor required for concer-

construction that shall bring blessings upon the countron people, upon labor as well as upon capital, a construction that shall bring blessings upon the common people, upon labor as well as upon capital, a construction that shall bring blessings upon the common people, upon labor as well as upon capital, a construction that shall bring blessings upon the common people, upon labor as well as upon capital, a construction that there shall be no longer any inability to carry the mada acrost any inability to carry the mada acrost upon the country without loss to the public Treasury (cheers), so that there shall be no longer any inability to carry the mada acrost upon the country without loss to the public Treasury (cheers), so that there shall be nonesty in all the departments of the Government.

CIVIL SERVICE REPORM.

C

ceeded the wants of the Government by SS.

00.000 a year, and that is the last record on
the subject.

Eighty five million dolfars hierzonadf the
needs of an economically administered government. Now, my countrymen, to you me
of Brooklyn, to you merchants, to you me
iness men, to you laboring men, to you
stilled mechanics, I ask you, what is the
regulated in the taxation of the people
President Arthur expressed has well as fall
be regulated in the taxation of the people
of the burden action to the people
of the burden action to the people
of the burden of unnecessary taxation. Yellow the first standard situated the
standard situated by which the Government shall be
regulated in the taxation of the people
of the burden action to the people of
the burdens of unnecessary taxation. Yellow
ment economically administered. But Secretary Folger, in his last report to Congress, said the question now presses on us,
"What legislation will relieve the people of
the burdens of unnecessary taxation." Yellow
the burdens of unnecessary taxation. Yellow
the burdens of unnecessary taxation. Yellow
is a burden, and it presses hard when it is
SS,0000,000 a year. How much would it contribute to the enterprise
the ministry the prosperity of the country.

How mach would it contribute to the enterprise
the ministry the prosperity of the country.

How mach would it bless labor and attimulate
capital?

Here a murmuring arose in the direction of
the entrance door and grew so found that Mr.

Hendricks paused and asked for somebody's
interference in the interest of silence. The
remark produced instant silence.

DEMOCRATIC TREONY OF TAXATION.

Continuing his address, he saids

The question is, which is a fair the only
the president fair the letter of ticksweamy's affected. We
form the letter of ticksweamy's affected. We
form the letter of ticksweamy's affected with foreign
to find the taxation of the people of
the burdens of unnecessary to first present defeat, what
will it do? It has declared itself against
will it do? It has declared failed to do so, and it can look for no ope there. Neither can it recover its st power in the North by creating an unjust prejudice against the other locality. The time for this has gone by John Sherman just previous to the late ampaign was a wretched failure. The miserable falsehood that Democracy eans a restoration to slavery which has brought such terror to Southern whites and blacks alike will have an ef-fect upon the voters of both the North

and South which will hart the Republican party badly. It will strengthen the Democratic ranks in both sections, for the lie will be shown to be a lie, and the truth will bring discredit upon most of the stories of Southern outrage on which the Republican party throve so long. If the Republican party lives, how will it manage to get back the Inde-pendent Republicans who had so large an influence upon the late election?
Why should they go back on it if the
Administration of the man for whom
they voted proves to be good and the party at his back proves to be worthy of the confidence placed in it? How can they serve both monopoly and labor, or will they repudiate the one in order to serve the other? Will they come out openly for protection? That

would be more dangerous than it has jet been for the people have learned, and will become more and more familiar with the fact, that protection in Republican hands means protection for capital alone and insists that labor shall be without protection in every market a This tariff question is not the bugbear it has been. It will be more discussed during the next four years than it has been during the past thirty years. Democrats, may now have the courage of their convictions in lavor of farill reform, for they have nothing to fear; and the people have discovered We all know what a sense of pride that under Republican protection they have grown poorer until hundreds of thousands of them are suffering a hu-

notification as workers that they have never suffered before.

How can the Republican party live? What shall it live for? Who, outside of the beaten monopolist and the perennial office-holders, cares whether it lives or dies?—N. Y. Graphic.

Cleveland's Election.

The election of Mr. Cleveland over Mr. Blaine is significant of many things, but of none more conspicuously than these: It is a protest against the stockobber, the money-maker and the monopolist in politics, a declaration in favor of plain, honest and economical government, and a notification to all demagogues, no matter whence they come, that the present generation of men are not to be swayed by issues that are dead, but by questions that live. Mr. Blaine entered this canvass heavily weighted. He appeared on the stump in defense of the existing order of things. Policies known to be victous dam Victoria Schelling Hulskamp Without one word from him from the Madam Victoria Schelling Huiskanap Without one word from the canvass in packed audience in Steinway Hall. She was dressed in the elegant costume of black nation of good government or condemsilk, and sang in a rich crear, though not first high specific powerful, soprana voice. Her first hum. Pernall which in the property of the people and contented hurself with attempts to play on race, and sectional prejudices. The

enoughlin the direction toward which we are now headed. The campaign against him has been bitterly personal, but it had to be so from the very nature of the case. Not one of the serious pass, which would be admirably fitted for the drawing-room, but which lacks the roundness and vigor required for concert purposes. The many musical critics in the audience doubt if she will make a success without additional study. The Military Academy, sent of the chohimation, but he has lost the Presidency, Some of the men who have been most vehement in upholding Mr. Blaine's impocence will within a fort-States Military Academy ain addicisinght be found acusing him, his record annual report, upon the character, and and the canvass, but such is practical poleducation of the West Point Academy, ities, such bothing else is ever expected say that they found the general condition of the academy highly satisfactory, it not beyond criticism. The administration of why he should be elected. He has ap-Mr. Blaine has been defeated because the has not given one intelligent reason why he should be elected. He has appeared to prejudice and not to common sense. He has unwittingly, perhaps, but none the less thoroughly, shown a miself to the people in his true thar acter—that of a smart and unscrupulous man. With him are sent to the lous tonat. With him are sent to the background some of the most unwhole some politicians and schemers this country has ever produced. If the Republican party will profit by its defeat, and the Democratic party by the lessons which its vectory carries with it the people will not have occasion to regret the change

they have made .- Chicago Herald.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

THE SCANTY OFFERING.

A cheefless, sur less, dark November day, A moaning wind and sky of somber gray, A weary reaper, holding fast her sheaves Waits in the gathering twilight while she

O had I sown more bountiful in spring, Then had my showes been weightie bring:
I did not see, until too late, the need And now my offering seems a worthless

O had I but another season here
To plant the corn, or would the surrappear
The better to mature my crop, but now
The chill autumnal from blight life and My slender stock to earth, and cold winds

Thus spake the tired reaper, while the tears Bedewed her cheek, augmenting all ber fears; But He who knows and judges all sright Looked down in pity on her wretched And cheered her spirit bowed by toils and

He always knows why sheaves appear He sees each handful by the wayside fall, The spoiler's cunning wile and reckless To bring to naught; He takes account of

And we, transfigured and made pure at last
Will see our sheaves in a Diviner light
Made perfect and accepted in His sightWill at His feet the palm of victory cast.

—Mrs. E. T. Barrett, in Baptist Weckly.

READING BY THE CONGREGA-TION.

Reasons Given for Regarding This Custom as a Decided Improvement in

Church Worship. In many of the churches outside of the Episcopal the habit of responsive reading of the Scriptures has come or is coming into regular practice. We hail listening to reading merely by the pastor as a decided improvement in church worship. In the first place, it requires far more fixed attention; for even by another person, yet it requires a more careful following to be able to respond promptly at intermediate verses. Then the children, as well as grown people, like to take some active part in the service, and it is delightful to hear the sweet voices of the children, as in unisor, with their parents they read the Word of God.

of "reading round" at prayers serves to make Scripture reading and truths familiar forever afterwards with the difmembers of the great human family are great deal is said, and very properly said from time to time, about the ques-tionable reading matter which is constantly increasing, noticeably among the young. How many parents, we

peared in one of our religious papers man's advice-come to me. er's gentle voice revealed the strained and fictitious character of the story as nothing else could have done. If parents would take pains to put the Bible, and some of the many excellent little books illustrating Bible stories, into the hands of their children as soon as they can spell from the primer, it would give a direction to their taste and bent to their thoughts which, at the same time, would divert and amuse them. Then there would linger an impression of their earliest teachings, in which the

Bible would always be prominent. Let the little folks take their Bibles to church with the understanding that they are expected to take a part the great congregation," and see with idea, and how attentively they will watch every word that they may not

trip or blunder. We hope to see this practice become universal throughout the churches, for God's words and Bible promises are so precious to the soul, and become of such vital value to the life as the years roll on, that all means by which the truth can be impressed upon the heart and conscience should be most cordially welcomed and most thoroughly, improved. - Golden Rule.

DUTY OF REVERENCE

Wherein the Gospel of Christianity and the Gospel of Modern Science Am Eden-

Gothe is correct in saying that the earliest recognition by the heart of man of a duty of universal reverence is found in Christianity. He tells us that here we encounter a threefold adbration-a reverence for things above us, a reverence for things around usand a reverence for things beneath us. What is it that has given to Christianity this power to reverence the universe as a whole? It is the recognition of the fact that the universe as a whole is pervaded in all its parts by one and the self-same Pawer. Strictly speaking there is 20 reverence for things beneath us; that which we adore in them is the incamation in them of the same inscrutable principle which sways the mightiest torces. That which Christianity has thinght us to adore is not really the lowliness of the cross, but its height; not the insignificance of things called com-morplace, but the divinity that hides in them. It bes not told us to cultivate reverence by looking down; what it does say is that the things of the universe on which we have been accustomed to look down are realy above use nower which is present in the heights of exeation, and that their seeming insig- glance, a cadence to the voice?

nificance in the ocean of being is in reality an essential component of "The fullness of Him that filleth all in all."

Now the Gospel of Christianity is in this respect identical with the gospel of modern science. It is the mevit of modern science that it has exhibited physically what Christianity has proclaimed historically—the presence of a transcendent power alike in the highest and in the lowest spheres of creation. The doctrine of the correlation of force, as exhibited by Mr. Herbert, is the disctrine of a mysterious, inscrutable, indefinable power, everywhere present, everywhere persistent, permeating at once the heights and the depth of being; and manifesting an impartial energy alike in the processes that are and in the works that are lowly. The effect of such a conception on the scientific mind itself can not be dowbtful; it must end in the kindling of a universal reverence. We say universal to distinguish it from the reverence of the savage. It is no longer a veneration of that which seems to contradict the order of nature; it is a veneration of the order of nature itself. It is no longer a homage paid to the extraordinary and unsual; it is a homage yielded to the daily course of law. It is no longer a sense of awe experienced merely from fire: it is the sense of awe experienced in the knowledge that, alike in thunder and in stillness, alike in earthquake and in calm, there is present the operation of the self-same inscrutable force—the power that is not ourselves.—Rev. Dr. George Matheson.

ROOSTS AND NESTS.

The Dangerous Situation of Young Men Away from Home Influence—How They May Be Helpedi

It has been quaintfy said that the world has for each heart a million roosts, but only one mest. There are plenty of spots where one may pitch his this departure from the old custom of tent for a single night, plenty of inns where he may stop as a transient guest, plenty of houses at which he may visit for a longer or shorter time; but these are roosts, not nests; they though one follows the words as read by another person, yet it requires a lack the nest's security. Of any young man it may be true, that "the most dangerous weapon he can carry is a latch-key"—of the young man away from home it is especially likely to be so. For his coming no mother is listening, with the whispered prayer that his step may be steady on the stair; for him no sweet home influences are near Word of God.

In runny Christian families the habit of "reading round" at prayers serves to make Scripture reading and truths fa
ly unavoidable. Life in a college dormitory is a requisite to obtaining a ferent members of the circle participating in family worship, particularly the children, who in this way early form a habit of reading the Bible. Different What can be done to make it safer? Recently in a great city, whither students of medicine flock by thousands much alike in some respects. We all dents of medicine flock by thousands enjoy and appreciate most fully that in which we can take some active part. A a sermon specially to medical students. Clear, logical, exactly fitted to the oceasion, it was all that a sermon could be; but the few words of personal in-vitation that followed were probably worth more to the hundreds of young wonder, regard it as a duty as well as a privilege to give a child a good substantial copy of the Scriptures, soon tor, in substance, "the hands of unnumbered temptations reach out from we all know what a sense of pride this tumultuous city life to grasp you. and pleasure a child takes in each little You need the sheltering influence of a possession it can feel is its very own. church relationship—this: church will An amusing story which recently apshowed how thoroughly a boy was cured of a foolish, sensational story, when his father, having discovered it in his possession, proposed having it read by turns. The forcible language and extravagant expressions read in his mothor. or their pupils, or their employes, young men away from the home-nest might find still an additional security when the dark birds of temptation swoop down upon them .- S. S. Times.

"Faithfull in a. Veny Little."

Let us confess we should not have expected to find those two qualifying words where our Lord has placed them. We should not have expected the rewards of the kingdom to be distributed on such a principle. For it is not so that men act. It is not on this principle that the rewards of earthly kingdoms are administered. Men look for splendid achievements, for what they call what willingness they will grasp the great deeds, before the rewards of official station are bestowed. It is the soldier with the glory of a successful campaign upon him; the states man fresh from the advocacy of some measure that has won the popular heart, whom they count on raising to high office in the State-while the man who has been content to be faithful in some little sphere may as well make up his mind to have his faithfulness for his reward. Everywhere about the namest thing we find is a man or a werman strong enough to go bravely and quietly for-ward in life's duties with the music of the thought in the heart;

"I would not have the asstless will
That rushes to and free
Seeking for some great thing to do,
Or seeret thing to know.
Rwould be dealt with assa child,
And guided where to go."

How Heavenly that spirit is! How like. the odor of violets among the grass its breathes itself upon the world.—Episcopal Recerd.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

-We should make fewer mistake sit we went to God more.

Trust not so much to the comfacts of God as to the God of comforts. -A holy act strengthens the in ward

holiness. It is a seed of life growing into more life.—Robertson. -To an honest mind, the bast perquisites of a place are the advantages it. Sometimes "the neaviest wheat off

in an accidental way. What a motive to the maintenance of a personal holiness! The accidental is a shadow of the intentional. Influence is the ex-halation of character. W. M. Tugler. -What is there so begutiful as lovely old age? What does it matter if the hair is white and the oheek has tost its glow, if the eyes shine with a triumph-

ant light, and one can fairly feel tout faith that leads a sweetness to the

Sorghum-seed, as a fat-producing food for hogs, is pronounced to be ex-

-Dried bark of sassafras root put up around dried fruit will protect it from worms - Toledo Blade.

-Don't work by fits and starts. The even-geing individual is always the most comfortable.

-I caks in roofs about chimneys and elsev where may be stopped by thickening why te-lead paint with fine dean sand .-All sany Journal.

-It is a good plan to keep merino sheep in small docks. They do much better than when a large number are together .- Cincinnati Times.

The average cost to the farmer in the Northwest to raise wheat is estimated at forty-eight cents per bushel for which at present prices he realizes from thirty-five to fifty-five at the home market. - Denver Journal of Commerce. -The State of New York has 241,050

farms of over twenty acres each, while all New England has but 207,232 farms of twenty acres and over. Only two other States have a larger number-Ohio bras-247,189 and Illinois has 255;

-Fried ham for breakfast is particularly nice when the slices are cut the night before and are allowed to soak all night in a cup of water to which a 'tablespoonful of sugar has been added. This softens the meat and takes out the oppressively salt taste.—Boston Budget

One pint of oats, with a like measare of bran, is a day's ration in two feeds for a breeding ewe. A week after much farther down the valley. Less than lambing the ration should be increased forty years ago the great Aletsch glacier, by adding one-fourth of a pound of oil which of late has so wofully waned, meal. She should also receive as much was waxing in portentous fashion. It cut hay and straw as she will eat .-Troy Times.

-SSalt is necessary to the human sys stem. About twelve grains a day is climinated from the body and that amount must be taken in some form if the alth be maintained. Salt aids the push before them masses of snow so health be maintained. Salt aids the push before them masses of snow so decomposition of the albuminoids. If vast as to overwhelm villages, destroy the white of eggs be introduced into the sorbed if salt be present, but no part of zerland who retain a vivid recollection of it is absorbed if salt be absent. - The Household.

-Those farmers who planted their woadsides with apple trees fifteen or twenty years ago are now reaping a rich reward, the increased crop on such trees often making the roadside the most profitable land on the farm in proportion to the ground occupied. On much traveled highways the droppings of horses and cattle are washed into low places on the roadside, and there apple trees are almost uniformly very productive.-N. Y. Herald.

CARE OF FARM TOOLS.

A Habit Easily Formed and Which Pays Big Interest.

See here, farmer friend, I want to tell you something. A little way down the road I saw a plow standing in the fencecorner of the corn-field. The iron was red with rust. The wood was wet with yesterday's rain. I am sure the implement has been standing there for some weeks from the appearance of it. I dreds of yards from their pastures; and the church spire was sent flying into a would not be afraid to assert that the distant meadow, like an arrow from a exposure of the plow has damaged it bow. In 1855 began that long retromore than all the use it was put to grade movement which seems only now during the spring. The water which soaks in about the tenons and mortices and bolt-holes will soon induce decay in the wood, and some day it will give out. "Another worthless implement," stopped and have cone hack ever since the word have come hack ever since the terminal moraine; and then they stopped and have cone hack ever since the control of th you will say, perhaps. "Here is a broken tool while yet new. It ought to have lasted twice as long. They don't make machinery as strong and substantail as they used to." Now the fault will not be in the plow if it gives out before it ought to. It will be the result of your neglect. If you hause, a plow or any other tool when not in use, given the strong of the shrinkage, though neither simultaneous nor equal, has been general and remarkable, and produces a decided and not altogether desirable change to the aspect of many Alpine valleys. The beautiful little Rosenlaue glacier, which twenty years ago gleamed among the dark pine woods and green pastures of or any other tool when not in use, giving the wood-work a good coat of pe-troleum and oiling the iron in it to keep off rust, it will last three times as long as machinery left to take care of itself will. I know this to be true.

Machinery properly cared for will wear out, but seldom will give out be-fore it is worn out. Think of it! If you can make your plow, or your mower or your reaper last three times as long by putting them under shelter when not in use, and giving them the attention all machinery should receive, to prevent decay and rust, how much money you squander in a few years by not doing so! This may seem an ex-travagant statement, perhaps, at dirst thought; but when you come to think the matter over soberly you will con-

Not every farmer buys new ma-chinery each wear, but the majority of them, I am sorry to say, do not give their farm implements the attention and care they should have.

you have got through with the ma-chines in the field, bring there to shel-ter, and see that oil and grease are applied at once.

Our ladies wrap up their furs in camphor and cedar to keep out moths dur-ing the season when fuz s are not in use. We should be as careful to apply the means of preventing the ravages of the our farm tools. But we are not.

Another argument in layer of having a house, or a place, for matchinery of all kinds in use on the farm is this: If you do not take the plow or harrow from the field when done using it there, to 1788 the movement was reversed. In from the field when done using it there, you may forget where you left it, and it will have to be hunted up, causing vexations delay. Even if you remember where it is, there will be labor and time expended in groups of the labor and time expenses expended in going after it, which n ight have been avoided if you had brought it from the field and stored it in the to ol-

house or shed. It is always pleasant to know when look for and find a thing. A habit of putting things in their proper place is a good one for a farmer to form and teach his boys. The first step toward the formation of this habit is to have a place for the things. The second one is to put the things there. After that see that they are kept there when not in use, - Western Plowmen.

GLACIERS.

They Wax and Wane, in a Mysterious

We once heard a Zermatt bride express the opinion that glaciers have a they wax and wane in some mysterious have been confirmed by several subsequent observers, notably by Prof. Forel, of Morges, whose investigations extend over a considerable period. The exact observation of glacial phenomena, like science itself, is quite modern; but we have abundant evidence that for ages past glaciers have increased and dimisished with periodic regularity. is on record that toward the end of the seventeenth century the lower Grindelwald glacier invaded pastures and swept away trees in the beautiful valley between the Jungfrau and the Faulhorn. The glaciers of Mount Blane and Monte Rosa were also, during the same period. pushing forward; for several peaks asily crossed in the fifteenth century had become impracticable in the eighteenth. There exists, moreover, a map of the neighborhood of the Grimsel. drawn in 1740 by a doctor of Lucerne, and when Agassiz, in 1845, compared this map with the glaciers of the Aar, he found that they had ad-vanced a full kilometer—that is to say, their lower extremities were that uprooted trees and threw down houses which had stood for generations. The times when glaciers gain ground live human lives, and sweep away flocks and the terrible time, some sixty-five years ago, when the swelling glaciers thrust

rubbish that meadows were devastated, woods cut down, dwellings buried, and their inmates smothered, and goat-herds starved to death in their huts. Another like period was that between 1608 and 1611. In Canton Grarus alone hundreds of acres of forest and meadow land were wasted by glaciers and avalanche. In August, 1585, the sudden forward movement of a glacier destroyed a herd of cattle in the Val di Tuorz (Graubunden), burying them so deeply that their bodies were never seen again. On December 27, 1819, the village of Randa, in the Valais, was destroyed by a Gletcher-lawine (glacier avalanche). Almost every building the village contained was either overwhelmed and crushed or lifted bodily upward and thrown on one side. Millstones went spinning through the air like cannon balls; balks of timber were shot into a wood a mile above the village; the dead bodies of nine were found hundark pine woods and green pastures of the Reichenbach valley, has atterly dis-appeared, leaving behind it an unsight-ly moraine of rocky fragments. In 1857 the Rhone glacier reached as far as the bridge near the Gletch Hotel; now it is close upon a mile away, and wanes year by year. The Swiss Alpine Club, among

progress, and show that from 1834 to 1883 it shrank at the rate of from twenty to seventy meters:a year. a retrograde movement of the previous ten years was much greater, and we may even now be on the ewe of a movement in advance. Venetz attributed the alterations which he was the first to make known, if not to discover, to value contains a contain one who gets his clothing on credit. Chicago Sun. riations in temperature; and albeit the climate of Europe has not changed in historic times, and the world's rainfall is always the same, here are dry years and wet years, and it was thought that it should be one that will keep out rain and snaw. Make it large enough to hold the mower and reaper, the plow, the harrow and the horse rake. When you have got through with the most accord of the movements of the glasse through with the most record of the movements of the glasse. for three centuries, and this record clearly proves that glaciers advance and netreat over periods which are measured by decades. A glacier wanes or waxes continuously for ten, fifteen or often forty years; for equally long periods it may remain stationary, but it never goes forward one year and back the next. Thus between 1540 and 1575 the lestructive moths of rust and decay to to 1602 it advanced; from 1602 to 1620 Another argument in favor of having it remained stationary: 1703 marked a house, or a place for machinery of maximum of alvance, 1720 a maximum

> -The following bets made before election still remain unpaid: About 3,-000,000 sweet lives. Several hundred thousand necks. Nearly 16,000,000 boots. Almost 8,000,000 chances of salvation. And about \$406,000,900,000

In some parts of North Carolina FLOUR—Ohio.
WHEAT—No. 2 red.
CORN—No. 2
OATS—Western mixed.
POHK—Standard mess.
PETROLEUM—United. candles and kerosene lamps are still considered articles of luxury, while resinous terches are to be had grates .-St. Louis Fost.

A WANT SUPPLIED.

A True Story of the War That Surpasse

"Too Strange Not To Be True," wrote Lady Fullerton, when she desired bedeutende Natur of their own; that a title for her novel which should distinetly express her ideas on the subject manner, independent of the seasons, and of improbability. "Too Absurd Not to past finding out. M. J. Nenetz, an en- Have Happened," might be the watchgineer of Canton Vaud, was the first to word of the humorist, who knows very point out, in a work published in Zurich | well that the incongruities of daily life in 1833, that glaciers are always either are far more remarkable than anything waxing or waning; and his conclusions he is likely to invent. I used to think that Cornelius O'Dowd's story of the enthusiastic old lady who sent an enor-mous pin-cushion to Garibaldi in prison was a delightful piece of nonsense that must have emanated from the writer's brain. I dare say now that she really did send it, and a pair of silk eovered toilet bottles to match.

Some time ago I chanced in conversation to allude to one of the charities practiced during the civil war by a few ladies in Philadelphia, who were in the habit of sending food and clothing to the Southern prisoners at Fort Dela-Those were days when the most simple necessaries of life had risen to an enormous value, and the shoes, stockings and flannels, to say nothing of tobacco, pickles and jellies, all cost more than it was pleasant to contemplate. Thanks to the unfailing courtesy and kindness of the Federal officers, these offerings, though sent by Southern sympathizers, were always safely delivered to the sick and wounded prisoners, who watched for them with a grateful eagerness that well repaid the trouble and cost. Speaking of these things, a lady who had listened with great attention now claimed

for herself a similar work of mercy. "But we used to send our boxes to our own soldiers at Libby prison," she said, with a gentle assumption of su-perior patriotism that I could not sufficiently admire, though doubting greatly that it had ever been worth their while to risk their goods on such a perilous and uncertain journey. "Why, I remember," she went on, 'how we used to spend hours and hours making pocket pin cushions.'

"Pocket pin cushions!" I repeated faintly.
"Yes," she said, with tender and true before them such heaps of snow and

feminine sympathy for distress. "The poor fellows had not even a place to put their pins." I answered nothing. Garibaldi and his tribute melted into insignificance before this thoughtful charity. Those

who recollect the condition of our captured soldiers, the starved and ragged prisoners of a starved and ragged enemy-those who remember them when released, who heard their statements, or who even saw the highly sensational photographs of gaunt and haggard skeletons that circulated freely through the country—can perhaps appreciate the grimness of the joke—fit for the pages of "Death's Jest Book"—that these fevered, desperate, dying men "had no place to put their pins."—Lippincott's Magazine.

All for 50 Cents.

Mr. E. C. Walker, Editor "Track and Road," The Spirit of the Times, New York, after an exhaustiv einterview with all leading horsemen, stablemen, sportsmen, drivers and breeders of horses of the country, states that St. Jacobs Oil, the great paincure, will do all that is claimed for it in the cure of aches, pains and suffering in man and beast.

It is not an observation of natural history that a steam whistle makes a horse fly .- Yonkers Gazette.

Special attention of the reader is called to the advertisement of the Poultry Keep-er which appeared in our columns three weeks ago. This well-known journal has no connection whatever with any paper running an advertisement copied verbatim from ours. Our former offer is still open.

Never yet knew a gun put on trial that didn't result in its discharge.

Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., quickly relieved by Brown's Bronchlad Troches. A simple, effectual and superior remedy. Sold only in boxes.

A WOMAN may not tell her age, but her age is less considerate. It tells on her. its other good works, causes to be built every summer in front of the glacier a little mound of stones painted black. These mark the glacier's backward PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions A WOMAN may be correct in her carriage, and yet she may at times be a little sulky.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac hompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

i	And the second s					
	KANSAS CITY,	N	ove	mb	er	29.
2	CATTLE-Shipping steers	84	75	0	4	90
l	Grass Texas	3	.05	a	3	65
ı	Native cows	3	00	60	3	50
	Native cows Butchers' steers	3	75	60	4	-50
•	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4	35	60	4	30
	Light	3	75	GO	.4	15
	WHEAT-No. 2 red		AG	1600		401
	No.3. Rejected. CORN—No. 2 mixed. OATS—No. 2.		41	0		421
١	Rejected		25	0		28
	CORN-No. 2 mixed		26	4. (ca)		26
ı	OATS-No. 2		21	60		221
ı	RYE-No. 2		37	3460		39
L	RYE-No. 2 FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1	45	(m)	- 1	.50
ı	HAI-Large Dased					.50
	RUTTER-Choice creamery		98	100		1300
,	CHEESE-Full cream		13	40		14
١	CHEESE—Full cream EGGS—Choice		23	0		24
						12
	Shoulders		5	16 CO		6
	Shoulders Sides.		7	160		.8
ı	LARD		7	100		71
	WOOL-MISSOURI, Waswashed.		- 10	672		17
3	POTATOES-Per bushel		35	0		374
į	ST. LOUIS.					
Ц	CATTLE-Shipping steers	5	50	0	6	09
	Butchers' eteers	3	75	(0)	4	60
	MOGS-Heavy	4	35	0	4	55
4	SHEEP-Fair to choice	- 0	77.7%	60	3	25
ij	FLOUR-Choice	3	10	(0)	3	20
	WHEAT-Ne. 2 red. COEN-No. 2 mixed. OATS-No. 2 RYE-No. 2		75	1600		76
	CORN-No. 2 mixed		36	@		364
۹	OATS-No. 2		24	1600		244
1	RYE-No. 2		47	a		471
ı	BARREY		60	(CC)		75
1	BUTTER-Creamery		20	w		29
J	PORK	11			11	
1	COTTON-Midding		9	60		10
1	CHICAGO.					
ì	CATTLE-Good to choice	.5	60	0	6	15
1	HOGS-Packing and shipping	6	20	60	4	60

NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Exports.
HOGS—Good to choice......
COTTON—Middling...

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility. Joss of vitality and all kindred troples. Also for rheumatism neuralgia paralysis and many othmatism,neuralgia,paralysis and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

It is the manufacturing chemist when

A.M.VAUGHAN, Editor of the "Greenwich Review," Greenwich, O., writes: "Last January I met with a severe accident. I used almostevery kind of salve to heal the wounds, which turned to running sores, but found nothing to do me any good till I was recommended HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE. I bought a box, and at the end of two months I was completely well. It is the best salve in the market."

You are over head and ears in debt be cause you haven't paid your hatter.

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of the sizes manufactured, secribers or Purchasers sending the Coupon with secribers or Purchasers sending the Coupon with secret stamp for postage, will receive, by return mail, lete pattern, of the size and kind they may relect the Magzzine containing the order. ONLY TWO DOLLARS

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CHILDREN'S SONGS And How to Sing Them.

And How to only
For Common Schools. Endorsed by Christine N
son, Theo. Thomas and others. Any school m
teacher with be at once captivated by the charm
genial character of the songs, which are \$4 in num
By WM. L. TOMLINS.

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

By HOWARD M. Dow.

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ELY'S CREAM BALM Causes no Pain. Relieves at Once. Thorough Treatment will Cure. Not a Liquid nor

HAY-FEVER nostrils. Give it a Trial. 50 cents at Druggist ocents by mail registered. Sample bottle by mail tents. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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

** FEMALE POPULATION.

Pice St in Head, pill or losenge form,
disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all
it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It will eare entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and
consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving
for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach.
It cures Bloading, Headaches, Nervous Prostration,
General Deblity, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indi
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain,



For above amount will forward to any address, securely packed, one of our English Double Barrel, Breech-Loading Shot-Guns, fine twist barrels, one box of brass shells and complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send C. O. B. on receipt of 20,00 as guarantee of good faith, Every gun warranted. Hillustrated Catalogue Free, Address E. E. MENGES & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

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R. U. AWARE Lorillard's Chimax Plug Bearing a red tin tag; that Lorillard' Rose Leaf fine cut; that Lorillard'





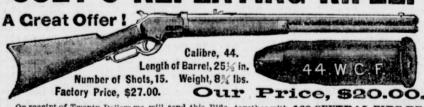


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THE "LOVELL" ALL CLAMP and HALF CLAMP ROLLER SKATE SOMETHING

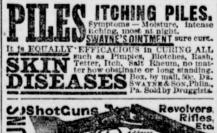




On receipt of Twenty Dollars we will send this Rifle, together with 100 CENTRAL FIRE RE-LOADABLE CARTRIDGES, and a WATERPROOF CANVAS CASE, securely boxed to Hille takes the 44 Central Fire Cartridge contdining 40 grains powder, being the same Cartridge that in the Winchester Rice and Colt Frontier Revolver. Send 6 cents in stamps for Catalogue of

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PALEN J.R. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Att'ys, Washington, D.C. Wigs & Waves sent C.O.D. anywhere. Whole-sale & Retail. Price-list free. Goods guaranteed, B.C. STRENL, 157 Wabash av., Ohicago. HOME STUDY For Young Men and Women.
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B. BUSINESS COLLEGE. Buffalo. N. Y. \$65 A MONTH and board for 3 live Young Men or Ladies, in each county. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., CHICAGO, Illinois.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement to tals paper.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S Business and

THE INTERIOR.

Secretary Teller Presents His Annual Report on Interior Affairs.

Many Matters of Interest to the People in General Briefly Presented.

An Exhaustive Review of Indian Affairs-Public Land Matters, and Various Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27 .- The Secretary of the Interior has submitted his annual report. Appended is the principal

portion of the report: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, November 27, 1884.

It affords me great satisfaction in my third and last report to be able to say that the past year has been one of peace among the Indians, and that no outbreaks have occurred. All the tribes are at peace with each other and with their white neighbors. During the past year new buildings have been erected at several of the agencies for the accommodation of the children in the boarding schools. Five new boarding schools and twelve new day schools have been added to the list of schools in successful operation. There are now eighty-one boarding schools, seventy-six day schools, and six industrial or manual labor schools under Government control. Fourteen boarding and four day schools are supplied with teachers and other employes, by some one of the various religious denominations, the Government paying a stipulated price for the care and education of the children therein. This course has been necessitated by lack of sufficient appropriations to provide for all the children willing to receive an education. The amount paid is somewhat less than the average cost per capita of children maintained in Government schools. There are also twenty-three schools maintained by churches and associations without expense to the Government, and to the support of which the Government contributes nothing. Three new industrial schools have abeen completed and put into successful operation during the last year. One at Children; and one at Lawrence, Kansas, with a capacity for 300 children; and one at Lawrence, Kansas, with a capacity for 300 children; and one at Lawrence, Kansas, with a capacity for 300 children; and one at Lawrence, kansas, with a capacity for 300 children; and one at Lawrence, the completed on the old Pawner reservation in Nebraska, was opened in February last with an attendance of 149 Sloux. The boys have cultivated six acres of potatoes, everal acres of garden truck, 140 acres of corn, and sixty acres of oats, and assisted in making arick and other work abo

ITEMS.	1883	1884	creas
Training schools, Carlisle, Forest Grove, etc	3	6	3
Pupils in training schools.	610	1,195	585
Boarding schools on or near reservations	79	83	4
Pupils in such schools	4.407	5,034	627
Children placed in various schools throughout the			
country	122	579	
Day schools	117	128	
Total number of day pupils	5,102	5,186	84
Total number of boarding pupils	5,139	6,808	1,669

either tribal lands or tribal funds.

MANUAL-LABOR SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN.

The greatest agency for the civilization of the Indian is the manual-labor school. Indeed, I do not think I shall be far out of the way if I say the only agency for that purpose is the manual-labor school. In former reports I have gone into the question at considerable length. While the argument is by no means exhausted, it does not seem profitable to discuss a question now admitted by all fair-minded men to have passed beyond the domain of speculation or doubt. The history of a few manual-labor schools established for the education of Indian children has demonstrated their freat value, and that it is only necessary to multiply their number, so as to include all the Indian children of school age, to forever set at rest the question of "what shall be done with the Indians?" An honest compliance on the part of the Government with the conditions of the treaties with the various tribes concerning schools required for the education of all the children of school age whose attendance we can hope to secure. The amount due under the various treaties to the several tribes berein named, I gave last year as amounting to the total sum of \$3,759,400. The amount...now due after deducting all appropriations for school purposes is \$4,63,700. This money is now due. A large part of the money so agreed to be paid was in consideration of land ceded to the Government by the Indians, Incurred by the Government on its own motion, and not at the request of the Indians, incurred by the dovernment on its own motion, and not at the request of the Indians, in the that the debt is due to dependent and weak people who have but little disposion to complain of the neglect of the Government to fulfilitis obligation and are wanting in ability to compele the performance thereof; yet their weakness and lack of disposition to complain onest to estimate the stimulate the Government to such to stimulate the Government to such to such a such as a such as a such as a such as a su MANUAL-LABOR SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN. of the neglect of the Government to fullifies obligation and are wanting in ability to compel the performance thereof; yet their weakness and lack of disposition to complain ought to stimulate the Government to succeedly perform all the provisions of treaties providing for the education and advancement of these people. Not only a direct regard for our plighted faith demands this, but our interest slae demands it.

or interest also demands it.
In my last annual report I called attention to the various treaties providing for the edu-cation of Indian children. I submitted a statement for the sum required to fulfill such treaties. It appears that there was due at the close of the fiscal year 1884 the sum of

\$3,759,400. I again submit the statement showing the amout due at the close of the fiscal year 1885. Statements showing amounts which should have been appropriated up to January 30, 1885, to fulfill educational provisions of the treaties of various Indian

Shoshone. Sioux Ute.	Cheyonne and Arapaho. Octo Crow May Narajo. Jun Northern Cheyonne and Arapaho May	Apache, Klowa and Comman	Name of Tribe.
July April March	October May June aho May	he. October	Date of
3, 1868 29, 1868 2, 1868		21, 1867	treaty.
3, 1868 Volume 15, p. 675 29, 1868 Volume 15, p. 637 2, 1868 Volume 15, p. 621	Volume 15, p. 555 Volume 15, p. 651 Volume 15, p. 663 Volume 15, p. 656	Volume 15, p. 523	Date of treaty utes volume and page.
do. do.	7, 1888 Volume 15, p. 661	Apache, Klowa and Commanche. October 21, 1867 Volume 15, p. 583 School building and teacher for every thirty children for twenty years.	Provisions of treaty.
148,700 1,565,200 307,900 \$ 4,033,700	1-	00	Amount

In my former reports I have recommended the disarming of the Indians. I desire to again call attention to the subject. I again desire to call attention to the necessity for legislation for the punishment of crimes on the Indian reservations. Since my last report the Supreme Court of the United States decided in the case of "Exparte Crow Dog," indicted for murder, that the District Court of Dakota was without jurisdiction, when the crime was committed on the reservation by one Indian against another. If offenses of this character cannot be tried in the courts of the United States, there is no tribunal in which the crime of murder can be punished. Minor offenses may be punished through the agency of the "court of Indian offenses," but it will hardly do to leave the punishment of the crime of murder to tribunal that exists only by the consent of the Indians of the reservation. If the murderer is left to be punished according to the old Indian custom it becomes the duty of the next of kin to avenge the death of his relative by either killing the murderer or some one of his kinsmen. The laws of the State or Territory wherein the reservation is situated ought to be extended over the reservation, and the Iudians should be compelled to obey such laws and be allowed to claim the protection thereof.

COURT OF INDIAN OFFENSES.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under my direction, in 1883, established, a tribunal for the punishment of crimes among Indians on their reservations, and entitled a "Court of Indian Offenses." Experience has demonstrated the great value of this tribunal in maintaining order on the reservation. Where the courts have been organized the beneficial effects thereof have been apparent, not only in maintaining order on the reservation. Where the courts have been organized the beneficial effects thereof have been apparent, not only in maintaining order on the reservation. However, and made radical changes, especially among the young men of the tribe, for the better, as all disorders or offenses that c

or the ground and the the country of the printing head with the country of the co

sions of ireaty stipulations should be placed at the disposal of the department to be distributed as the necessities and wants of the Indians demand. Another year's experience and observation has strengthened my views on this question, and I believe if the non-treaty appropriations were placed at the disposal of the department to be distributed at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior there would be less complaints about starving indians, and that mach good might be done by using such appropriations to assist those Indians who show the greatest disposition to become self-supporting.

using such appropriations to assist those Indians who show the greatest disposition to become self-supporting.

CASH ANNUITIES TO INDIANS.

In my last report I called attention to the practice of paying to Indians cash as interest on the funds held in trust by the Government. In some instances the Indians are capable of receiving and expending such sums of money in a judicious way, but in most cases the money so paid to them is wasted and often worse than wasted. Such payments should be made in stock cattle, agricultural implements, or by the erection of suitable dwelling houses for those willing to occupy and live in such houses. Wherever the Indian is capable of caring for this money due him, it should be paid to him in cash; but he will never care for it properly until he has been taught to labor and has learned the value of money by carning it.

INDIAN HOMESTEADS.

The Indian appropriation act for the current year ordains a provision allowing the Indians to avail themselves of the homestead law, and appropriates \$1,000 to aid the Indians in making selections of such homesteads. The provision is but temporary, and should be made permanent. Much complaint has been made on behalf of the Indians, especially in California, that unscrupulous white men have pre-empted lands in the occupation of Indians, and in some cases where the lands were occupied for Indian village farms before the cession of California to the United States. In order to save to these Indians the lands in their actual possession, I ordered the Commissioner of the General Land Office to refuse to receive filings on lands in the actual possession of Indians.

the courts have been organized the beneficial effects thereof have been apparent, not only in maintaining order, but in teaching the Indian to respect the rights and property of his fellows. The agent at the Umatilla Agency, Oregon, says: The court has worked admirably, and made radical changes, especially among the young men of the tribe, for the better, as all disorders or offenses that come before the Judge here are inexorably punished.

LEASING OF INDIAN LANDS.

In my last report I called attention to the occupation of certain Indian reservations by stockmen with their herds, under arrangement made with the Indians. I declined to treat these arrangements as leases made on the part of the Indians but did treat them as licences on the part of the Indians recognized by section 2117 of the Revised Statutes. I do not understand that the parties so occuping these lands with the consent of the Indians are there in violation of law, but their condition is not a satisfactory one either to themselves or the Department. The Department in allowing them to remain reserved the right to put them off of such for these evils can only be found in the recession.

the period provided for by the the homestead law. No commutation of homesteads should be allowed.

ILLECAL FENCING OF THE FUBLIC LANDS. In my last annual report I called attention to numerous complaints made concerning the illegal fencing of the public land, and urged some le dislation by which such illegal fences might be summarily removed without the delay and expense of a suit in court. I regret to say that Congress has so far falled to take action on this subject. A number of suits have been instituted by the Department of Justice at the request of this Department, to compel the parties to remove such fences, but such proceedings involve much time and delay, and if the parties defendants desire to continue in possession of such fenced lands, appeals will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Government put to the great expense and the land withheld from occupation under the settlement laws. I trust that some legislation may be had that will enable the Department in a summary way to destroy these fences where exists in the Department to destroy these fences as obstructions on the public lands. If this is so the Department to destroy these fences as obstructions on the public lands. If this is so the Department to Justice. Authority should be given to remove such obstructions, and provisions made for the payment of the persons employed to do such work.

TAXATION OF RAILROAD LANDS.

I again call attention to the necessity

been taught to labor and has learned the value of money by carriag in the value of money by carriags a provision allowing the Indians appropriates in the content of the Indians to avail themselves of the homestend law, and appropriates \$1,000 to add the last steads. The provision is but temporary, and should be made permanent. Muck complaint has been made on behalf of the Indians, early white men have pre-empted lands in he occupation of Indians, and in some cases where the lands were occupied for Indian village for the Indians, and Indians and in some cases where the lands were occupied for Indian village for the Indians, and Indians and in some cases where the lands were occupied for Indian village for the Indians, and Indians and Indians, and Indians and Indian

Statement of the estimated number of acres of land granted to railroad companies by the acts of July 1, 1862 (12 stat., 489.) and July 2, 1864, (13 stat., 536; the number of acres on which the cost of surveying has been paid to November II, 1824; the estimated cost of the survey of the remainder of the grants, and the number of acres patented to the companies name up to June 30, 1884.

Union Pacific Railron
Union Pacific, succes
Union Pacific, succes
Union Pacific, succes
Central Branch Unio
Central Pacific Railro
Central Pacific, succes
Eurilington & Missou
Sioux City & Pacific I road Company......
ceasor to Kanasa Paciceasor to Menore Pacinoad Company.....
ceasor to Western Pacific Railroad
lroad Company....
ceasor to Western Pacific Railroad Company...

Total	stern Pacific on Pacific neas Pacific nsas Pacific tral Branch, Union Pacific ax City and Pacific	NAME OF RAILWAY.
\$64,623,512.00	1,870,560,00 27,236,512.00 6,308,000.00 1,600,000.00 1,628,320,00	Principal outstand-
\$ 1,938,705.36	59,116,583,90 59,116,80 817,065,36 189,090,00 48,000,00 48,849,60	Interest accrued and not yet paid by the Unitted butted battes
\$61,160,798.82	254, 259, 108, 87 1,727, 365, 74 25, 774, 945, 77 6,318, 423, 09 1,507, 808, 26 1,513, 147, 09	Interest paid by the United States
\$18,148,923.41	\$ 4,784,617.45 9,267.00 10,006,107.79 3,055,291.00 102,401.27 131,138.32	Interest repared companies to of bond and est account. By trans- By portation per services. on services.
\$655.198.87	6,926.91	epaid by s to credit and internt. By eash 5 per cent. of net carnings.
,798.82 \$18,148,923.41 \$655,198.87 \$42,356,676.54	\$18,796,219.49 1,711,998.74 15,708,802.98 15,298,191.49 1,428,489,08 1,382,008,77	Balance of interest paid by United States

The "interest accrued and not yet paid by the United States," amounting to \$1,938,706.36, was payable July 1, 1884.

The total indebtedness of the several subsidized Pacific Railroads to the United States on June 39, 184, is reported by the Commissioner to be as follows:

TOTAL DEET, INCLUDING PRINCIPAL AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

 Central Pacific (including Western Pacific)
 54,647,825.10

 Sioux City & Pacific
 3,290,316.69

 Central Branch Union Pacific
 3,245,808.26
 TOTAL CREDIT. \$127,823,016.18 Total..... TOTAL CREDIT.
Transportation services performed and money paid into the treasury:
Union Pacific. \$ 16,496,975.73
Central Pacific. \$,800,779.87
Sloux City & Pacific. 131,138.62
Central Branch Union Pacific. 169,328.18

Total \$ 24,888,222.10 Balance in favor of the United States, but not due until ma-turity of principal, 1895-1899....\$102,934,734.08 . \$ 50,142,090.49 846,557,045.14 3,159,178.37 3,076,480.08 .\$102,934,794,08 Total

Total. \$102,344,794,08
CONDITION OF SINKING FUND ACCOUNT.
The sinking funds of the Union and Central
Pacific Companies, held by the Treasurer of
the United States under the act of May 7,
1878, amounted to \$6,084,099,82 on June 30,
1884, the Union Pacific having to its credit
\$3,495,576,34 and the Central Pacific, \$2,648,
-762,48

523.48. Investments have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury as follows:

4,002,4	1,559,368.73	2,443,090.43	Total cost
3,649,9 352,5	1,379,800.00	2,270,106.00 172,990.43	PrincipalPremium paid.
1,620,0 231,7 805,0	\$ 736,700.00 \$ 185,100.00 444,000,00	\$ 256,450.00 \$ 1,620,000.00 . 82,650.00 361,000.00	Funded Joan of 1881 (5 per cent)
Total.	Central Pacific.	Union Pacific. Central Pacific.	CHARACTER OF BONDS.

The total amounts remaining in the Treasury uninvested on June 30,1894, were \$2,081,-645.06.

The following shows the financial condition of the two Pacific roads:
Union Pacific's total debt. \$165,227,149.61
Capital stock. 60,888,500.00
Total stock and debt. 226,095,649.61

ASSETS.

Cost of road and equipment. \$157,728,147.11
Fuel, material and stores on hand 2,482,243.67
Cash on hand. 1,192,070.86
Company's Stocks and bonds owned by company 2,072,353.00
Sinking fund in hands of trustees—cash. 170,802.21
Bills and accounts receivable. 2,913,419.00
Bonds and stocks of other companies—cost. 36,853,444.51
Miscellaneous Investments 186,853,444.51
Miscellaneous Investments 19,098,252.11
Land contract and and land cash. Advances payable in bonds and stocks. Sinking fund in United States Treasury. 2,270,100.00

\$2,270,100.00

ury..... Surplus, including land sales.. 18,915,713.86 Surplus, excluding land sales. 8,628,882,38 El Balance, deficit... 2,325,275.47 Kings County Court against George F.

The Commissioner renews his recommendations for Federal aid in public primary education. Civil Service.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

abmits His Annual Report, Containing Many Valuable Suggestion: of Reform in Practic Before United States Courts-A an Economic Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26. Attorney-General Brewster has completed his annual report. It contains a number of suggestions and recommendations looking to new legislation amendatory of existing statutes. Our criminal procedure is faulty. In criminal cases the pleadings should be simplified, a uniform system of challenges provided and the trials shorn of the technical objection. and numberless dilatory motions that can now be interposed to prevent a speedy trial upon merits. In preparing indict-ments for offenses against the United States it is now necessary to follow the common law forms of the last century, with all their technicalities, verbosity of description and repetitions, so that what should be a simple and concise written accusation, becomes a long and confused mass of descriptions and allegations, wholly unintelligible to both defendant and jury.
With a view to remedying the evils,

omissions and defects of criminal pro-cedure, Mr. Brewster submits a number of carefully prepared forms, and recom-mends their adoption as general laws for the courts of the United States. He recommends that the statutes authorizing outgoing United States Marshals to execute all processes in their hands at the expiration of their commission, be changed, so as to require them to turn over to their successors all unfinished business. The present law, Mr. Brewster says, leads to confusion and conflict of authority, as well as delay in the settlement of Marshal's accounts.

He recommends salaries for United

States Marshals and District Attorneys. The present fee system is an expensive one. It is estimated that it costs the Government \$10 in expenses for every dollar of the Marshal's emoluments which shows that it would be to the interest of the Government to give the Marshal a fixed compensation, so as to remove all inducements to perpetrate frauds upon the Government and frauds upon the citizen.

The same reasons in favor of salaried officers apply with even more force to United States Attorneys, who examine the accounts of Marshals. The emolu-ments of the Attorney ought not to be contingent upon the amount of business done by the officer upon the correctness

of whose accounts he must pass.

Mr. Brewster recommends that the
Attorney-General be given authority to adjust salaries of Marshals upon some basis

to be fixed by law.
On the subject of United States prisoners, the Attorney-General favored the erection of a Penitentiary centrally located and controlled by the United States in which to confine its own prisoners. It is not always possible to secure such treatment and discipline for prisoners confined in State and municipal institutions best calculated to affect their reformation. United States prisoners, as a rule, are of a better class of men than the average convict, and are capable of performing better work. If a Government prison were erected the convicts could be employed in the manufacture of supplies exclusively for the Government. This would keep them employed, and should render the Penitentiary almost self-sustainining. It also would avoid any objection to convict labor, while the tax-payers would be relieved almost entirely of the burden of supporting them. If Congress acts upon this recommendation, it is suggested that the Penitentiary should be erected at some central point where there are ample railroad facilities for the transportation of the goods manu-

factured by them.

The Star Route civil suits, the Attorney General says, have been vigorously pressed. In fourteen cases instructions to bring suit have been given, and in six or eight process has been issued and suits

The condition of the public service. Mr. Brewster says, so far as it relates to officials in his department, is greatly improved. This is due to the active efforts of the present administration in checking irregularities, correcting abuses and punishing frauds and exactions committed by Marshals, District Attorneys and Commissioners in a number of districts. In every case where these matters came to his attention he has dorre all in his power to remedy, and in some cases has succeeded in the conviction and pub-lic punishment of such offenders.

In these efforts to improve the public service many difficulties were experienced. They were resisted by delin-quent officers and their adherents; but the useful and purifying effect following conviction and imprisonment was soon

felt in the whole service. In order to continue this strict super-vision of the conduct and accounts of court officers, he recommends an ample appropriation by Congress.

FORCED TO RESIGN.

Attorney-General Mitler, of Winnipeg Requested to Resign by the Dominion Gov-ernment—He Hits Back. WINNIPEG, MAN., November 25.

The pressure brought to bear on the Government by indignation at the flogging of Prisoner McCormack at the instigation of Attorney-General Miller, has been so great that the Government has been compelled to demand his resignation. Miller will leave the Government in about a week. General approbation in felt at the action of the Government. In the full court yesterday Attorney-General Miller moved for a rule call-

ing upon the Hon. S. C. Biggs, T. H. Preston, and C. W. Handscombe, proprietor, editor, and reporter, respectively, of the Winniper, Daily Sun, to approximate the state of th pear and show cause why they should not be indicted for criminal libel, for publishing an article in which Miller is accused, while a Superior Court Judge, of aiding a prisoner who came from the same town as himself to escape justice. The prisoner was ac-tused of theft, and money was found on him. The rule was granted, and the case will come up in a few days.

The Value of a Foot.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 28. John Coonther brought action in the Harris to recover \$10,000 damages for injuries which he sustained while working on the West Shore Railroad. The defendant was a railroad contractor, and Experience of nearly a year and a half approves in a great measure the efficiency of clerks examined under civil service rules. The Secretary believes civil service methods good as followed under the law and thinks the system ought to have the support of both the legislative and executive departments of the Government.

H. M. TELLER, Secretary. emp'oyed plaintiff to work on a section