Chase

County

Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Prpritor.

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

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1884.

NUMBER 7.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

WASHINGTON NOTES. By a recent report it appeared that the estimated expenditures of the postal service for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1885, are as follows: Office of the Postmaster General, \$271,500; office of the Assistant Postmaster General, \$23,695,000 (the principal items are for pay of postmasters), \$13,000,000; pay of clerks in post-office, \$5,300,000; free delivery and letter-carriers, \$4,536,000); office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, \$30,294,269 (the principal items being railroad transportation, \$15,684,205; star routes, \$5,900,-000; railway postal-car service, \$1,875,000, and pay of railway postal clerks, \$4,682,-300); office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, \$338,400; office of the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, \$500,000. Total, \$56,099,169. The estimated amount that will be provided by the department (including \$400,000 from the money order service) is \$51,274,630; estimated excess of expenditures to be appropriated out of the general Treasury to supply the deficiency in postal revenue, \$4,825,539. Total appropriations the present year, \$49,040,400, or \$7,058,769 less than the amount estimated necessary the next fiscal year. The principal items of increase are: Compensation to postmasters, \$2,000,000; pay of tlerks in post offices, \$400,000; free delivery system, \$535,000; railroad transportation, \$2,-934,000, which includes compensation to Pacific Railroads, which heretofore has been certified to the Secretary of the Treasury and pay of railway postal clerks, \$383,300. The financial officers of the department say certain items included in the estimate the present fiscal year (such as compensation to postmasters and railroad transportation), the amount of which is arbitrarily fixed by law, were reduced by Congress in the Post-office Appropriation bill to the extent of several million dollars, thus making the apparent difference between the appropriations for the present year and estimates for next year consider-

circumstances. A FEW dozen working days will see the Washington Monument completed, and February 22 next will witness its public dedication. Standing five hundred and twenty feet and ten inches above its base, it now ranks as the highest structure in the world, its nearest rival being the lofty spire of the Cologne Cathedral.

ably larger than it would be under normal

CHIEF SALMON, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, lately submitted a voluminous report on the subject of contagious diseases among animals to Dr. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture. The recent' outbreak among Kansas herds was attributed to ergotism, due to eating fungus known as ing, at Vincennes, Ind., hurled a passenergot. The course of treatment which Dr. ger train into a ditch, killed the engineer the disease will be consulted with interest by stock raisers everywhere.

WHILE the Democrats of Washington, D. C., were recently celebrating over election news, a negro fired into the crowd and shot a man in the mouth.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH of the Treasury received an urgent petition against the importation of foreign rags a few days ago, signed by many prominent citizens. It was so urgent and so universally signed that he responded with a promise of immediate consideration. The following is the petition: We, the undersigned, recognizing the fact that there is great danger of the introduction of Asiatic cholera into the United States through the medium of old rags, imported into the country and coming from European ports, do hereby respectfully suggest and urge upon you the necessity for immediate and decisive action in reference thereto. We are prompted thus to appeal to you because of the recent removal of restrictions on the importation of old rags, and it is our firm belief that this threatened danger can be averted only by the most thorough and systematic disinfecting of old rags coming from any and all European ports. Trusting your honorable department will see the urgent necessity for speedy and definite action, we beg to subscribe ourselves, very respectfully. Here followed many distinguished names.

THE EAST. REV. CHARLES BARNARD, a well-known Unitarian clergyman of New York, died recently in his seventy-sixth year. He had been in feeble mental and physical health for some time. He took a very prominent part in the establishment of educational institutions for the poor in New

England States. THOMAS BEVERAGE, a prominent brewer and a leading Mason, died lately at Newburg, N. Y., aged seventy-four years.

THE will of the late well known Henry De Koven, D. D., of the Diocese of Connecticut, who resided at the time of his death at the Villa de Camarata, near Florence, Italy, was filed in the Probate Court of Chicago recently. John De Koven and wife of Chicago were the executors. He bequeathed all his personal property and estates to his wife, Charlotte De Koven, and after her death it is to be equally divided between his three sons, Leroy, Henry Louis Reginald, and Charles Robert Sebor De Koven.

ORMSBY PHILLIPS, one of the proprietors of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, President of the Board of Managers of the West Penitentiary, and ex-Mayor of Allegheny City. died suddenly a few days ago of nervous

A TRAIN-LOAD of emigrants had a parrow escape from destruction at Cornwall Station, N. Y., on the new West Shore Raod a few mornings ago. The train broke in two and stopped at the station, but the trainmen neglected to send back which was following, ran into the rear coach. The emigrants saw the danger and

Trunk Line Commissions in New York pulling spikes and unfastening the

responsible for any cut hereafter.

THE Western Nail Association, at its late meeting at Pittsburgh, reaffirmed the present card rate. Business was reported fairly active, with prices low and stocks light.

AT Trenton, N. J. the Rev. Henry S. Williamson, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, was lately found dead in a lane on the edge of the city, by two boys. He was lying on the ground with a bullet would on the right frontal bone, from which brains and blood had oozed out and become coagulated. He wore a pair of spectacles, the ground was a brand new ivory-handled Smith & Wesson revolver. Only one chamber was emptied, showing that but one shot had been fired. The pistol had evidently been held close to the forehead, and it was no doubt a case of suicide, though no reason was assigned.

THE WEST.

An earthquake shock was recently felt at Salt Lake City, Utah. Many people arose in fright, but no damage was done. The tremors lasted about ten seconds. At Paris, Idaho, six shocks were felt about the same time. Considerable damage to houses was reported, and people were affected as by seasickness. The first shocks were from northeast to southwest, then a swaying motion from north to south. The succeeding shocks were from east to west.

A BAND of Indians lately attacked Deputy Marshal Mershor on his return trip from the Indian Territory and liberated thirty United States prisoners. Two Indians were killed and several wounded. Mershor got into Fort Smith, Ark., with nineteen prisoners and lodged them in jail.

HARRY DELESLIE, alias Charles J. Santy, was lately arrested at Sewors, Ia., for robbing the mail last winter.

HENRY MOORE, of Bedford, O., recently struck George Cauball over the head with a stick of wood, from the effects of which he died. Moore gave himself up.

THE second section of the Ohio & Mississippi fast mail train, which leaves Vincennes, Ind., at midnight for Cincinnati, was derailed outside the city limits of that city recently. The engine, mail car and two and political meetings. baggage cars were wrecked. Gad. Fairhanks, the engineer, was fatally scalded, but the fireman jumped and escaped. A land. tramp who was stealing a ride was dangereously hurt. It was a plain case of train wrecking.

This year's exhibit of prize cattle at the American Fat-Stock Show was pronounced by competent judges as not only the finest ever seen in Chicago, but probably the

Tramps threw open a switch on the Ohio & Mississippi Road early on a recent morning the mediator negotiations. Salmon laid down for cattle afflicted with and injured several others. A few hours African reinforcements, and the increase later what was supposed to be the same in the navy will be met. It is an extra in gang wrecked a train on the Evansville & Terre Haute Road. Attempts were made in each case to rob the train, but the ruf-

fians were repulsed. GOVERNOR CROSBY, of Montana, in his late annual report estimated the increase of population in the Territory during the year at 4,000, and the present population at about 84,000. He said the cattle in the Territory numbered over 900,000, and the value of taxable property, which he said did not represent one-quarter of the wealth of the Territory, was between \$50,000,000 and \$60,-000,000. In other directions Montana is steadily increasing in the value of her material resources, and she will at an early day apply for admission to the Union as a

A NORTHWESTERN Association of Architects was formed in Chicago a few days ago and a permanent exhibit of building materials and specimens of the latest improvements and patents of interest to archi-

tects opened in conjunction therewith. BENJAMIN SHORTER'S decapitated and otherwise shockingly mangled body was found on the railway near Berea, O., a few morkings ago. He had money when last seen, also a revolver and pocketbook, none of which were on the body. It was believed he was murdered by tramps, robbed

and left on the track. THE Doxey Opera House at Anderson, Ind., burned a few mornings ago. Loss,

EDWARD WHITE and a negro called "Punch" Collins were arrested at Santa Fe., N. M., a few days ago charged with being implicated in the attempt to wreck a passenger train near Socorro on the night of October 30. The train was fired into in the hope of securing a large amount of treasure in charge of the express company. but this was prevented by the courage of the engineer. The prisoners were lodged in the Santa Fe jail, and officers started in pursuit of the gang, for whose capture a

THE SOUTH.

reward of \$2,200 was offered.

THE steamer Mississippi, with all the members of the Mississippi River Commission, recently arrived at Vicksburg, Miss., on a tour of inspection. On the way down the Commission inspected the Government works at Plum Point and Lake Providence reach; also inspected the works at Delta Point. They left for the Red River, where they took the steamer Patrol and proceeded down the Apalachicola, which they will public funds. He confessed the theft of thoroughly inspect, with the view of recommending to the next Congress plans and specifications for its improvement.

NEAR Hempstead, Tex, a few mornings ago, the North bound train on the Houston & Texas Central Railway was wrecked. and eight people killed outright and fifteen wounded. Prompt investigation by railroad authorities revealed the fact that Kingsville, Essex County, Ontario, and the diabolical work was done by disthe danger signal and a heavy freight, charged employes and thieves in the vicinity, who sought to wreck a freight train for spoils contained. After breaking into a section house the wreckers succeeded in THE Joint Executive Committee of obtaining the necessary tools, and by City recently decided to restore the east plates arranged the rail to yield to the Martford.

bound tariff rates as adopted last July. pressure without, however, entirely remov-They will apply to all classes of freight except live stock. Each road, and especially the President thereof, will be held strictly behind hand was the first to reach the score of disaster. It struck a loosened rail, and the engine and tender got over safely, while two baggage cars, mail and express and two Pullman sleepers went over the thirty-foot embankment and into the creek. In the baggage car, L. Cardoza, traveling John, 3,354; Butler, 11,468. while two baggage cars, mail and express passenger agent of the New York, Texas & Mexican Railway was drowned, together with E. F. Loris, baggage master, and G. Lewis, porter. Some of the wounded were fatally hurt.

THE steamer Rodosa was recently very badly scorched at New Orleans, La. Damwhich were blood-stained. By his side on age of \$15,000 was done to the steamer. and three hundred bales of cotton were de stroyed.

GENERAL.

On November 10th there were fifty-five cases of cholera and twenty-two deaths in

THE cotton crop of the United States for the present year has been estimated to be 5,276,000 bales. This is somewhat large than last year.

THE Norwegian bark Naura was lately wrecked off the Caribou Islands, and two of her crew were drowned. All on board the schooner Emile, which had picked up the passengers of the wrecked steamer Tylgia, were lost.

LATE advices from Turks Island stated that the brig Julia E. Haskell, Captain Paine, sailed from Wavassa October 11, fo Baltimore, with guano. She encountered a hurricane October 14 and grrung a leak which rapidly increased, and the brig was abandoned two days later, and the crew eight in number, took to the boats and made Calcos Island, and, in attempting to land the boat capsized and all on board, excep the Captain and a sailor named Grant were drowned.

THE Duke of Cumberland lately ad dressed a circular to all the sovereigns o Europe except the German Emperor, which he proclaimed his right to the Duk

of Brunswick. ALL but six of the law students at the Naval University, Montreal, were lately expelled for not submitting to the regula tions prohibiting attendance at theater

THE Mackay-Bennett cable was lately rendered useless by icebergs off Newfound

THE Austrian Minister of Finance ha prepared a measure to restore cash pay nents throughout Austria and Hungary. THE Prince of Wales' fifty-third birthda was celebrated one evening not long ago b

a "royal tradesmen" dinner. It has been araanged that all militar and naval operations in China and Tonqui

A TAX has been laid by which the ex penses of the British Nile expedition, South come tax of two pence.

MONTREAL, CAN., lately underwent double affliction-diphtheria and typho fever-the result of defective sewerage. NEWS of a most terrible butchery Guados, South America, recently came.

THE CATEST.

EDMUND M. PERKINS, aged ninety-nine years, a pensioner of the war of 1812 and for forty years a resident of Quincy, Ill., died lately of old age. One of the last acts of his life was to walk to the polls and vote November 4.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM S. HARNEY. the bero of three wars, lately set the tongues of the St. Louis gossips wagging by his private marriage to Mrs. Marie St. Cyr, his housekeeper.

An International Inventions Exhibition will be held at London in 1885 under the patronage of the Queen, the Presidency of the Prince of Wales, and the management of an executive council composed of eminent Englishmen. It will be opened in May at the Royal Horticultural Gardens in South Kensington, and will remain open until the end of the year.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM WILSON, of Menomo nee, Wis., President of the defunct Pioneer Lumber Company, lately made an assignment of his separate estate. His affairs were in a confused condition, with his assets and liabilities unknown, though the the former were estimated at \$400,000.

Imposing ceremonies were lately held at the Baltimore Cathedral in memory of the Prelates who died since the last Plenary Council. Archbishop Corrigan pronounced the eulogium. Among the Bishops specially mentioned was the late Bishop Foley of Chicago, well known to all the members

of the Plenary Council and others present. ONE hundred and ninety-one new Na tional banks were chartered in the United States during the past year, adding a net aggregate of about \$15,000,000 to the National banking capital of the country. During the period named eleven National banks

THERE were two hundred and eleven failures in the United States and twentyfive in Canada during the past two weeks of November, an increase of twenty over the preceding week.

ARTHUR H. JANUARY. Deputy State Treasurer of California, was recently arrested, charged with the embezzlement of \$9,500, which he gambled away. DAN HOLCOMB and Judd Crouch were

lately indicted and placed on trial at Jackson, Mich., on the charge of being implicated in the mysterious raurder of the family. DISTINCT shocks of an earthquake were

felt a few days ago at Colchester and

similar shocks at Concord, Hopkinton, Hillsboro, Bradford and Warner, N. H. SERVICES commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the consecration of Samuel Seabury, the first American Episcopal Bishop, were held recently at Trinity Church, New York, and Christ Church,

BANSAS STATE NEWS.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Below will be found the official vote for Governor at the late election, and figures comparing the vote with that of 1882. The

9		J. A.	6. V	Phi	John	G. W	Chas.	,
y	COUNTIES.	×	W. Glick	hillips.	n P			
		Martin	Hie		St.	Glici	Rol	(
		in.	K			*	ine	
					John	•	Robinson.	1
			1		-			-
0	Allen	1783	1414	25	1035	1014	80	t
a	Anderson	1685 3043	1059 2986	199	992 1530	710 2830	368 124	6
r	Barber	827 990	758 1165	68	241 722	295 1064	145	1
0	Bourbon	2902	1952	80	1697	1686	192	t
r	Brown	2213 3135	159€ 2108	25 157	1275 1530	1376 1554	150	
_	Chase. Chautauqua Cherokee	906 1709	891 1231	12 224	498 897	532 816	345	1
y	Cherokee	2548	2460	604	1517	1639	1061	I
d			1200	190	1007	1241	438	3
p	Coffey	3578	2793	143	969 1995	1229	232	0
-	Crawford Davis	2987	2366 846	168	1474	1585 831	371 125	
d	Decatur	723 423	241	8	257	204	27	,
n	OICKIDSON	1984	1327	::::	1112 769	1437 1952	91	1
r	Douglas	3375 418	1948 364	183 25	1861	1455	322	J
a	Edwards	1728 451	1149 610	146	826 292	795 603	321	I
۲,	Ellis	923	948	20	564	902	111	13
s,	Finney	568	670	28	253	663	16	8
8	Franklin Graham Greenwood	388	175	16	1404 201	782 93	1143	t
1,	Greenwood	1792	1290	152	904	809	275	I
t	Harper	1540	1197	215	380 1010	1747	188	8
t,	Harvey Hodgeman Jackson	1768	1185	8	157 1006	87 985	55 84	t
1-	Jenerson.	2129	1831	10	1251 1187	1815 528	1169	3
of	Jewell	2101	1722		1227	1492	335	1
n	Kingman Labette Leavenworth	1256 3454	1052 2347	128 128	392 1941	268 1669	320	
6	Leavenworth	3196	3993	35	1468 355	3455 818	150 158	1
	Linn	2147	1297 1887	425	1148	805	769	1
y	Lyon	1613	1312	178	1664 762	1280 848	137	1
1-	Marion	2646	2157	67 245	1502 1285	1851	182	1
rs	Miami	2035			1182	1701 1076	386 406	1
	Montgomery Morris Nemaha Neosho Ness	2950		283	1509	1819	235	1
y l-	Nemaha	1345 2186	914 1767	6	713 949		67 127 298	1
	Neosho	2084	1762 250				298 173	1
as	Norton	1 3111			327	130 1490	315 935	18
7-	Osborne	1558	757	91	656	538	364	1
y	Pawnee	1510 755	1124	64	769 427	308	331	
y	Phillips	1042	519	395	596 1357		463 92	1
7.83	Osage. Osage. Osborne. Ottawa. Pawnee Phillips Potawatamic. Pratt. Rawlins Reno	774	518		150	137	400	1
У	Reno	1984	1381	113		997	156	1
in	Rice	1586		114	1617		548 48	1
У	Rooks	1 1497		146	670 488	827	350 441	1
c -	Kush	471	333	25	259	339	63	1
th	Russell	709 1912			1256	1427	101	1
30	Shawnee	5007	3040	1	1508		163	1
1-	Sheridan	93	70	3		50	33 543	1
a	Smith	::::			265	329	42	1
id	Sumner	371	195			116	304 27	
	Wabaunsee Washington	1362 2584	1041			942	32	1
in	Wilson	1	1	1	1179	1037	262	1
	Woodson	1187	140	1	604	542	111	1

Wyandotte.... 3031 2614 94 1493 2017 263 Total 112505 84422 6810 75158 83237 20933

SENATE.

The Legislature.

First District, Doniphan and Brown Counties—Sol. Miller, R., Troy.
Second District, Atchison County—A. J. Harwi, R., Atchison.

Third District, Jefferson and Leavenworth Counties—Matt Edmonds, R., McLouth Peter G. Love, D., Leavenworth.
Fourth District, Wyandotte County—William J. Buchan, R., Wyandotte.

Fifth District, Johnson, Miami and Linn Counties—W. H. Shean, R., Gardner; R. W. Biuc, R., Pleasanton.

Sixth District, Bourbon County—W. J. Bawden, R., Fort Scott.
Seventh District, Crawford County—M. C. Kelley, R., Mulberry Grove.

Eighth District, Cherokee County—John N. Ritter, R., Columbus.

Ninth District, Labette County—C. H. Kimball, R., Parsons.

Tenth District, Montgomery County—L. U. Humphrey, R., Independence.

Eleventh District, Wilson and Neosho Counties—R. N. Allen, R., Chanute.

Twelfth District, J. H. Whifford, R., Garnett.

Thirteenth District, Coffey and Franklin

Woodson Counties—J. H. Whitford, R., Garnett.

Thirteenth District, Coffey and Franklin Counties—L. C. Wasson, R., Ottawa.
Fourteenth District, Osage County, T. L. Marshall, R., Osage City.
Fifteenth District, Douglas County—George J.-Barker, R., Lawrence.
Sixteenth District, Shawnee County—S. E. Sheidon, R., Topeka.
Seventeenth District, Jackson and Pottawatomic Counties—R. S. Hicks, R. Louisville.
Eighteenth District, Nemaha and Marshall Counties—W. W. Smith, R., Waterville.
Nineteenth District, Riley, Davis and Wabaunsee Counties—George S. Green, R., Manhattan.

baunsee Counties—George S. Green, R., Manhattan.

Twentieth District, Lyon and Greenwood Counties—L. B. Kellogg, R., Emporia.

Twenty-first District, Elk and Chautauqua Counties—E. M. Hewins, D., Cedarvale.

Twenty-second District, Cowley County—Frank S. Jennings, R., Winfield.

Twenty-third District, Butler County—A. L. Redden, R., El Dorado.

Twenty-fourth District, Chase Maylon and Twenty-fourth District, Chase, Marion and Morris Counties—R. M. Crane, R., Marion

Ceater.

Twenty-fifth District, Dickinson and Ottawa, Counties—Corrad Kohler, R., Enterprise.

Twenty-sixth District, Clay and Washington Counties—F. P. Harkness, R., Clay Center.

Twenty-seventh District, Republic and Jewill Counties—George H. Case, R., Mankato.

Twenty-eighth District, Smith and Osborne Counties—R. M. Pickler, R., Smith Center.

Twenty-ninth District, Mitchell and Cloud Counties—I. D. Young, R., Beloit.

Thirtieth District, Russell, Lincoln and Ellsworth Counties—Ira E. Lloyd, R., Ellsworth.

Ellsworth Counties—Ira E. Lloyd, R., Ellsworth.

Thirty-first District, McPherson and Saline Counties—H. B. Kelley, R., McPherson.
Thirty-second District, Reno and Harvey Counties—W. M. Congdon, R., Sedgwick.
Thirty-third District, Sedgwick and Kingman Counties—John Kelley, R., Witchita.

Thirty-fourth District, Sumner and Harper Counties—B. J. Lingenfelter, D., South Haven.
Thirty-fifth District, Barber, Pratt. Statord, Pawnee, Edwards Ford, Finney, Hodgepan, Ness and the unorganized counties of Jane, Scott, Wichita, Greeley, Hamilton, Seward and Comanche—J. W. Rush, R., Larned.

Thirty-sixth District, Barton and Rice

Thirty-sixth District, Barton and Rice Counties—John W. White, R., Lyons.
Thirty-seventh District, Ellis, Trego, Rocks, Graham, Sheridan, and the unorganized counties of St. John, Wallace, Thomas and Sheridan—E. J. Donnell, R.,

Etockton.
Thirty-eighth District, Phillips, Norton, Decetur, Rawlins and the unorganized county of Cheyenne—H. S. Granger, R., Phillipsburg.

THE VO' low will be rnor at the aring the variety of Presidente, 121, 3,354; Bu	e found late wote with tion of 400;	oR of the election the Cleve	e offetion	icial i, an of 18 ame	vote d fig 882. coun	for rures The ties,	Doniphan County—Philip Kelley, E., White Cloud; William H. Deckard, R. Atchison County—F. E. Cloyes, R., Lancaster; Charles W. Benning, R., Atchison; A. J. White, R., Nortonville. Jefferson County—Levi Wilhelm, E., Winchester; G. W. McCammon, R., Valley Falls, Leavenworth; George T. Anthony, R., Leavenworth; W. F. Ashby, D.; E. J. Holman, R. Wyandotte County—E. S. W. Drought, R., Wyandotte; B. L. Stine, R., Rosedale. Johnson County—T. L. Houge, R., Shawmes
	1884.			1882.			Mission; V. R. Eftis, R., Gardner. Donglas County—J. N. Roberts, R., Lavrence; J. H. Bonebrake, R., Lecompton; J. Cox, R., Lawrence.
UNTIES.	J. A. Martin	6. W. Glick	Phillips	John P. St. John	G. W. Glick	Chas. Robinson	Franklin County—L. W. Hostetler, R., Welleville; W. H. Woodbef, R., Ottawa. Miami County—H. A. Miller, R., Paola; Charles H. Lewis, R., Fontana. Linn County—R. H. Roseberry, R., Lac Cygne; Alfred Baker, R., Pleasanton. Anderson County—S. J. Stewart, R., Iola. Bourbon County—A. E. Currier, R., Hammond Station; Wiley Bollinger, R., Mill Crew. Crawford County—A. J. Vickers, R., Pitts-
rson	1783 1685	1414 1059		1035 992	1014 710	80 368	burg. Cherokee County—E. C. Scammon, D., Stil-
ison	3043	2986	18	1530	2830	124	son; J. S. Gillespie, R., Keesville; E. C. Weil-
er	827	753		241	295	81	less, D., Galena.
n	9902	1165 1952	35 80	722 1697	1064 1686	145	Labette County-David Kelso, R., Parsons; H. C. Cook, R., Oswego; J. B. Cook, R., Che-
bon	2213		25	1275	1376	150	topa.
r	3185			1530	1554	495	Montgomery County-J. A. Burdick, R.,
0	906	891	12	498	532	345	Independence; D. McTaggart, R., Liberty.
tauqua	1709			897	816	1061	Neosho County-Jos. Martin, D., Ladore; B. J. Smith, R., Eric.
okee	2548 2147			1517 1067	1639	456	Wilson County-J. F. Coulter, R., Rest; C.
1	214.	1200		1100		438	J. Butin, R., Fredonia.
y				969	1229	232	Woodson County-W. H. Slaves, R., Yates
	man man	CHRISTIA		***	# (343 W)	non!	Conten

Woodson County—W. H. Slaves, R., Yates Center.
Coffey County—Stephen Ogden, R., Lebo.
Osage County—L. E. Finch, R., Burlingame;
W. E. Sweezey, R., Olivet.
Shawnee County—David Overmeyer, Resub.
R., North Topeka; A. H. Vance, R., Topeka;
J. B. Johnson, R., Topeka.
Jackson County—Peter Dickson, R., Holton.
Brown County—G. Y. Johnson, D., Willis;
B. H. Brewster, R., Hlawatha.
Nemaha County—John E. Corwin, Ind. R.,
Sebetha; Charles S. Cummings, R., Centralia.
Marshall County—James Billingsly, D., Axtell; T. F. Rhodes, R., Frankfort.
Pattawatomie County—John A. Johnson,
R., Mariadahl; Thomus Beattie, R., Wamego,
Riley County—P. S. Loofburrow, R., Leonardsville.

rdsville.
Davis County—George E. Beatts, R., June-Wabaunsee County—F. L. Raymond, R. Maple Hill. Lyon County—J. Jay Buck, R., Emporia; D. A. Hunter, R., Emporia. Greenwood County—J. B. Clogston, R., Bureka.

Elk County—E. G. Dewey, R., Granola. Chautauqua County—C. M. Turner; R. ledan.

Cowley County—Edward P. Greer, R., Winleid; Louis P. King, R., Winfield; J. D.

Maurer, R., Dexter.

Butler County—F. W. Rash, R., Douglas;

J. M. Randall, R., El Dorado.

Chase County—W. G. Patten, R., Cottonwood Falls. Marion County-J. Ware Butterfield, R., orence. Morris County-William A. Lower, R., Skildy.

Dickinson County—J. R. Burton, R., Abiline; C. N. Coggeshell, D. *

Clay County—George Morgan, R., Clay

Center

Clay County—George Morgan, R., Clay Center.
Washington County—J. P. Spiers, R., Washington; J. J. Veatch, R., Palmer.
Republic County—W. A. Reeves, R., Scandia: William Glasgow, R., Prospect.
Cloud County—G. M. Leeger, R., Miltonvale; D. B. Moore, R., Jamestown.
Ottawa County—R. P. Blain, R., Lamar, Saline County—R. P., Blain, R., Lamar, Salina; A. P. Collins, R. Solomon City, McPherson County—A. W. Smith, R., McPherson; J. M. Simpson, R., McPherson.
Harvey County—T. J. Matlock, R., Huron.
Sedgwick County—Rudolph Hatfield, R., Wichita; R. E. Lawrence, Wichita,
Sumner County—R. J. Hukle, R., London;
T. N. Cooper, R., Caldwell,
Harper County—George D. Thompson, R.,
Harper, County—F. E. Gillett, R., King, Harper. Kingman County-F. E. Gillett, R., King-Barber County-T. A. McNeal, R., Medicine Pratt County-A. S. Thomson, R., Pratt Reno County—I. M. Gray, K., Nickerson; A. B. Caldwell, R., Hutchinson. Stafford County—E. R. Wartz, R., St. Johr. Barton County—W. H. Campbell, R., Great

Rice County—R. F. Bond, R., Sterling. Ellsworth County—George Zeitz, D., Ellsworth. Russell County-H. Weutworth, R., Rus-Sell. Lincoln County-R. F. Bryant, R., Lincoln Center.
Mitchell County—Samuel Carter, R., Asher ville: F. J. Kelley, R., Cawker City.
Osborne County—I. M. Morgan, D., Downs, Jewell County—A. W. Mann, R., Burr Onks; B. Y. Wallace, R., Mankato.
Smith County—J. C. Davenport, G., Smith County—J. C. Davenport, G., Smith County—William H. McBride, R., Klrwin. Jrwin.

Rooks County—W. H. Barnes, R., Stockton,
Ellis County—Frank Hopkins, R., Walker,
Rush County—John Hargrave, R., LaCrosse,
Pawnee County—W. C. Edwards, R., Larned,
Edwards County—N. B. R. Mosier, R., Kins-

Ford County-R. J. Hardesty, D., Cimar-Hodgeman County-W. D. Pratt, R., Jetmore. Ness County—J. P. Johnson, D., Ness City, Trego County—S. J. Osborn, R., Wa-keeney, Graham County—James H. Justus, R., Mil-

rook. Norton County—W. Hollenshead, R. Decatur County—Van B. Wiggins, R., Lyle Sheridan County—R. H. Talbot, R., Ken Rawlins County-A. Hemming, R., Bassett Finney County-C. J. Jones, Ind.

Thanksgiving. Governor Glick has issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation: STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, November 14, 1884.

To the people of Kansas: WHEREAS, During the past year the people

of the State of Kansas have enjoyed great prosperity, while the watchful care of Divine Providence has showered the blessings of Providence has showered the blessings of peace, plenty and happiness upon all, and we have great reason to be thankful to God for these manifestations of His loving kindness to His people:

Now, therefore, I, G. W. Glick, Governor of the State of Kansas, do hereby recommend and most earnestly request that the people lay aside all secular cares and observe Thursday, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1884, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

I further request that the people assemble

I further request that the people assemble in their respective places of worship, and carnestly and devoutly offer up thanks to God for the many blessings He has bestowed upon us during the past year, and implore of Him to help us so to live that we may merit a continuance of His good will.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State. Done at the city of Topeka, the day and year first above writen.

G. W. GLICK.

By the Governor: JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

Miscellaneous.

FUNSTON's majority for Congress in the Second District is 7,815. THE other night a young man registered at the Belmont House, Parsons, as T. P. McGuire, El Paso, Tex., paid his bill and was assigned to a room. The next more ing he attempted suicide by taking opiuba Medical aid was summoned and his life whe

CATTLE DISEASE.

imal Industry.

Washington, November 13.—Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Asimal Industry, has submitted to the Cemmissioner of Agriculture a voluminous report sioner of Agriculture a voluminous report upon contagious diseases of animals, the report being the result of experiments and investigation made by the veter inary division. Considerable space is given to a detailed history of the recent outby ask among cattle in Kansas, and descriptions of its symptoms. Dr. Salmon reaches the conclusion that the disease was ergotism, due to eating the fungus known as ergot. Upon the treatment and prevention of this disease, h 3 says:

When the first signs of the disorder appear When the first signs of the disorder appear the most important point to be atten ded to the most important point to be aften ded to is to make a complete change of food, and to see that this is of good quality, nutritious and free from ergot. It would also be a roper to give as a dose of physic from one to two pounds of epsom salts in order to remove as much as possible of the poison still contained in the digestive organs, and to follow this with soft food, as mashes and roots. In most savere case, those in which part of most severe cases, those in which part of a limb is already lifeless, treatment will avuil but little. The greater number of cases, however, have not advanced to this stage when lameness is first noticed, and these will be greatly benefitted by removing the cause and placing the animal under conditions favorable for resisting poison. A very important condition is warmth. Even when the animals are fed large quantities of ergot they seldom suffer except in cold weather, and consequently in attempting to check the advance of the disease advantage should be taken of this fact by placing the cattle in warm sheds. Another condi-tion, believed by some to have much influence in the development of ergotism, is the water supply. With plenty of water always at hand, it is believed larger quantities of ergot may be taken for a longer time than when the water supply is deficient. In cold winters, which occur over so much of our cattle-raising country, it is difficult to induce cattle to take sufficient. amount of water; holes cut through the ice soon freeze over and the weather is fre-quently so severe that cattle will drink only a few swallows of water before they will leave to seek shelter from the cutting winds, and when, later in the day, they try to obtain more water, the drinking holes are frozen over. Where ergotism prevails, watering should receive close attention. Elgotism can probably be entirely prevented by cutting hay before the seeds have formed. Both in Missouri and Illinois I saw the clearest examples of this. Hay composed of the same kinds of grass, cut upon the same land, was free from ergot or largely infected with it, according as it had been cut green or ripe. This matter is worthy of serious consideration. Hay cut green is more digestible and in every way more valuable than that which if allowed to become ripe and waddy and the latter is come ripe and waddy, and the latter is much more liable to produce severe diseases, such as indigestion, impaction and ergotism. This fatal disorder may therefore be prevented in future by proper and careful

management.

A Terrific Explosion Near Toledo-Particulars.

Toledo, O., November 13 .- A large lot of power stored in a shed on Delaware Creek, four miles from the city, exploded at ten o'clock this morning. The report was heard forty miles in every direction. Windows of houses in that quaater of the city were generally broken. At the Broadway school, three miles from the scene, windows were smashed, and scholars' slates bolding windows up were broken. Several persons working in the shed were seen runing and shouting. Every-body near took this as a sign of danger and fled. A terrific explosion followed but all were far enough away to escape except an old man called Fred who had charge of the shed. He had got some distance away, but was thrown down and his hair scorched by the explosion. A spring wagon containing a man and three women in the road a yards away was blown i ditch, but no one was seriously injured. Fences were leveled in the vicinity and limbs blown from the trees. The ruins ig-nited from the explosion. Men are fighting the fire to keep it from reaching a large lot

of petroleum stored near by. Poor Old American Pork.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13 .- J. H. Saunders, agent of the United States Department of Agriculture to attend the International Exhibition at Hamburg, in a report recently submitted to the Commissioner of Agriculture, says:
"So far as I could gather, it is generally conceded that whenever an inspection of our pork is made under careful Gov-ernmental supervision, similar to that now nade by the German authorities, there will be no objection to its sale in Germany. Indeed, it strikes me that were such inspec-tion made there would be such a strong pressure brought to bear upon the German Government by their own people that the embargo would be speedily removed. Should further experiments confirm what has been partially shown, that thorough curing is: salt destroys the vitality of triching to reduce danger from meats which have been thoroughly cured by this tena strong point in our favor, and proper pre-sentation of the facts to the German &overnment, should this be clearly 'soven, ought at once to be made. Until t'ais fact s clearly established, however, an A in the absence of any pretense at instruction of American meats, either under Governmental or individual supervision, the position of the German Government is absolutely sound upon this question, and canno 6 be assailed without first demonstrating that their own

Cleveland's Acknow Aedgement.

ALLENTOWN, PA., November 14.-Some time ago John J. Shad', of this city, sent a beautifully finished horse shoe, bearing the words "Luck to Grover Cieveland." following acknow', edgement was received to-day: "Since ine receipt of your present the contest has been decided in favor of the party which I represent. I shall give due credit to the horse shoe for what has al-ready hap ened and shall carefully preserve it in the hope that it may bring success to any efforts to give the people good

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FILLS KANSIS

GOD KNOWS WHERE!

Behold the stretch of sea I view; Blue sky above the waters blue, Whereon the ships in hurrled flight Are borne by sails as broad and white As angels' wings, which outward bear Departing souls from here to there; That port of rest, in God knows where

Light winged ships that skim the blue, Deep sea, for gain, the tale is true That after years of toil unblest, You shall confess that place is best Where love keeps ever watchful care For your return from, God knows who

The sad, sweet faces left behind So long ago are still defined,
And goodly land, or sunny sky,
Hold not the wanderers; by and by,
The absent vessels homeward bear
The souls which come from, God know where.

Sail on! O ships; 'tis not denied To search and not be satisfied, To love and wander is to learn How flerce love's glowing embers burn In hearts whose constant watch and prayer Is for the absent, God knows where.

Behold, O friend, the sea I view; How much is old, how little new, These careless ones who come and go, Receding fast, returning slow, Each seeks some phantom, here or there, And hopes to find it, God knows where.

Yet all shall learn that home is best Where love lies waiting in its nest; And sometime from its weary chase Each heart will seek its resting place; Its port of rest it hopes to share With one who waits in, God knows where

Behold how fast the ship sails on! The near is far, the far has gone; My soul! My ship! Sail on; the breeze Wafts over life's tempestuous seas, But sometimes, where the waiting are, I, too, shall stand in, God knows where.

But it shall be my home, and I
No longer search to satisfy,
If those I love, who longing wait,
Shall meet me at the Golden Gate.
How blessed, indeed, shall I be there,
At rest, at home, in, God knows where.
—Augustus Currey, in Detroit Free Press.

MARGUERITE'S MUSIC BOX.

Story of a Skillful Wood Carver and His Loving Sister.

High up on a spur of the mountain chain which lies in the Southern part of the Pays de Vaud, stood a little chalet, or mountain hut, where lived Antoine Beauvert with his wife and two children, Francois and Marguerite. The Beauverts were very poor, but Antoine was a very industrious man, and managed by skillful cultivation of his little vineyard to raise, some years, a fine crop of grapes, while in winter he would sit all day before the cottage window which looked down into the valley, and here, where the daylight shone brightest and lingered longest, he would work busily away, making music-boxes.

"It is such a pity for Antoine that he has a sickly wife," all his neighbors said to one anothe; "a wife who can do nothing at all, but lies in bed all day to be waited upon.

But Antoine did not think so. Every night when he retired he thanked God for the blessing of home, wife and children. He still called them children, though Francois was a tall young man of twenty, and Marguerite had just passed her eighteenth birthday. "My good Jeanne," Antoine was wont to say to himself, "is the best of wives. Few men have so much cause for congratulation. In all the twelve years that she has been obliged to keep her bed, no one has ever heard her complain of her hard lot. As for my children, there is not their like in the whole canton, I venture to say. Where, in-deed, is there another daughter like Marguerite, so dutiful and affectionate? And Francois-a little self-willed and rebellious, it is true, but known already as the best wood-carver for mile around, and with a talent for music that will make him a famous man

It was true that Francois was the most ingenious of all the wood-carvers who carried their work to the market town for sale twice a year, and though there were many older and more experienced carvers among them, he was sure to receive the highest price, notwithstanding the fact that he was comparatively untrained.

"It is all favoritism," old Baptiste Godin would say, shaking his scanty white locks reprovingly at his grandson -the slow, good-natured Jacques. "It stands to reason, I say, that you, whose father was the most expert carver in the canton in his day, and whose father and grand-father were carvers before him, should do better work than this young upstart, whose father spends half his time as a vine-dresser and the rest in making music-boxes. It is his handsome face and smooth tongue that beguiles the money from the close-handed buyer, while your better work goes un-

"Better or not," retorted Jacques, "I can never sell my carvings while his are beside them. And where is the advantage of being descended from a race of carvers, if one must use the same old patterns that have been in use for generations, while Francois disdains to use a pattern that he has not himself invented? He goes to nature for his models, and one seems to see the real ferns and lichens and eidelweiss he carves upon his boxes. You should see the casse-noix he makes! No grinning, hideous old men, like those the Godins have been carving, father and son, for three generations, but lizards, griffins. O, there is no lack of invention, I promise you.'

"Nature, indeed!" replied old Baptiste, wrathfully. "Is it more natural, then, that a lizard should crack nuts with his teeth than a man? And in what part of the canton does he find live griffins for models? You are as

mad as the rest, Jacques!" Jacques was right, however, in attributing the number of Francois' customers to his skill in designing. A certain dain'y charm of delicacy and originality distinguished his work among the hackneyed subjects of his competitors. A tiny box for holding a betrothal ring would be covered with delicately

carved blossoms of the eidelweiss. A layet box, which was to hold the dainty linen garments of some young mother s a group of cherub faces on the cover n high relief, framed in with a border

of a music-box that he and his father had made for Marguerite's birthday present.
"She had so few pleasures," her-lov-

ing old father had said, "let's make her, Francois, something that will be the envy of the neighborhood."

"Let me compose the tune it is to play," suggested Francois, "and then there will not be another like it in the whole world."

So, for many months they secretly wrought all their spare moments into it, and when her eighteenth birthday came, and Marguerite held the exquisite, dainty little box in her hands, she was half wild with delight.

'See, dear mother," she said, with and over, "here is a goat's head that is surely that of Bebe, who follows me to the pasture every day; here are the very grapes and tendrils that grow in our vineyard but so tiny that one's eyes can scarcely make them out; this is the to worship every Sunday, and here' with a sudden blush-"is the bird's nest that was built in the cliff, and that Jacques risked his neck to get for me, because I thoughtlessly expressed a wish for it. It is half-hidden with lichens and eidelweiss, but I should know that nest anywhere.

"But you have not heard it play yet," said her father, and he wound it up and

set it going.
What music! Marguerite thought she had never heard anything half so sweet. She held the little box against her ear, and listened to its tinkling melody with delight. It was like nothing she had ever heard, and only those who have heard a certain composition of Schuman's can have any idea of its rippling

"I can hear the birds," she cried, 'singing in the vine-branches at early morning, the tinkling of the goats' bells, the plash of the water-drops when they drip down the cliffs and fall into the still, dark pool below. Now it is the sound of the wind in the pine trees, mingled with the echo of the distant torrent. And now all these sounds mingle into a musical waltz, and I can almost see the crowd of merry dancers at the grape-festival. The caves and water-falls fade away, and the fountain, where the sunlight falls upon it in broken shadows, but there are merry couples swinging through the dance, their feet beating time to the music. I can see Lisette with her crimson bodice and her black eyes, half-bold, half-sor-rowful, and hear the notes of the dif-

ferent instruments. "Well," said the mother, smiling, "if Francois is the artist of the family, Marguerite is certainly the poet, for no one but a poet could hear all that in one single tune.

Marguerite blushed with modest pleasure and surprise. It was Francois who usually received all the compli-

Francois who is the gifted one, my man's card, and they did not know father is the skilful artisan who has where to write. wrought his inspiration into harmony, and I-well-I am but a girl, who can only love you all and work for your happiness.

It was early evening. Around the nome of the Beauverts and in the valley below the twilight shadows were fast growing into darkness. Off to the northward the sunset splendor gilded the faroff tops of the Juras. A faint mist rose and curled up from the meadow in the valley below; now and then a night-bird called drowsily to its mate in the branches, and the sound of the distant cataract grew louder and then fainter, as the night breeze came in fitful puffs down the mountain. Francois and Marguerite sat outside the cottage, on a bench together. Marguerite was knitting, for though the light had suddenly become too dim for her to see her work, ong habit and constant practice enabled her to knit almost as well in the dark as in the daylight.

"Marguerite," said Francois, suddenly, "I am going to America."

"To America! To that far-off counry? Oh, Francois!"

"Marguerite, you must see that our father is growing older and more feeble every day. Two years in succession has he blight fallen on our grapes, notwithstanding our vineyard lies on the sunniest slope in all the neighborhood, and we are growing poorer each year. Something must be done, and who is there to do it but me? In that country where they make fortunes so quickly and so easily. I can find plenty of employment, and the people will not only appreciate my work, but they also pay

ike princes, it is said.' Marguerite's tears flowed fast. could not imagine what life would be without Francois; besides, how could one bear to leave such a beautiful country as this and go to a barbarous land like America, where the rulers of the country were fierce red men, who thought nothing of scalping their subjects for no offense whatever. She had read all about it in a little book that Jacques had lent her. To be sure, the people were not black as Lisette Godin declared, for she had sometimes seen them, tourists, who had called at the chalet for a glass of milk, or to engage Francois to act as guide in their wander ings about the neighborhood.

From this time Francois grew silent, pre-occupied. He thought over the project of going to America until the dream became an absorbing passion. He no longer sang and whistled over his wood-carving the impromptu snatches of melody that wove themselves half-unconsciously into measures and Mind, I do not say you can find your cadences in his brain, but sat over his brother; the chances are that you will work, silent and morose. His mother, not; but we can send you back next who doted upon her son with the unreasoning fondness of one whose mind was will pay you well."
weakened by long suffering, became Marguerite's heart sank with sudden weakened by long suffering, became querulous and exacting through sym-pathy with a trouble she could not un-insist on her going, and the thought of derstand, and required more of Mar- leaving home and friends to encounter

"Poverty, sickness, and now the estrangement of my son, who no longer loves me. But he must be in love-yes. darling, he would ornament with a that it is without doubt, and who, then, background of lichens and ferns, with should it be but that black-eyed Lisette. A girl who has had all the young mer in the parish for lovers, and who must of rosebuds and pansies.

But the best piece of carving that Francois had yet done was on the case and despair it was Marguerite who now charm away from me my Francheered and upheld the family. She soothed and pacified her mother, was most fond and affectionate to her feeble old father, and indulged Francois by listening to his wild schemes when no one else was by to hear.

"What will become of me?" was the question she often asked in utter despair. "If I could only do something; but then, there is nothing I can do. If I were only a genius now, like Fran-

Often she would be awakened at night by hearing Francois, after his parents were asleep, steal quietly outdoors to stride madly up and down the mountain side, and listening to the sound of his footsteps and the mingled rush and roar childish rapture, as she turned it over of wind and water-fall, would fall asleep

upon a pillow that was wet with tears One day when Francois went to the market town to sell his wood-carvings. he accidentally found an American gentleman at the shop where he usually sold his wares, who bought all the pieces wife were taking their morning meal totower of the little chapel where we go he had at prices that seemed fabulous to the unsophisticated boy.

"I want them for a friend of mine who has a fancy for this sort of thing. the gentleman said, in rather imperfect French. "I wish you had as many more. I would like to have you carve a mantel for my library if you only had some American designs to work from."

A sudden impulse overmastered Francois. "I am going to America very soon," he began, almost without knowing what he was saying. "We are very poor at home, monsieur, and I hear that one can do well in your country. Will you, then, be kind enough to give me some orders, monsieur, if I go beyond the sea!'

"If you come as far west as Chicago certainly," the gentleman replied, kindly, "I shall be pleased also to recommend you. Your work is really very fine. Here is my card. I see my friends are waiting for me.'

That night when Jacques Godin returned from the market-town he carried a soiled and crumpled note from Francois, which ran as follows:

DEAR MARGUERITE: I send this by Jacqu who will give you part of the money I have to-day received. I have kept enough to take me to Chicago. I wish, also, to keep your music-box for a few months, which I want to show as a specimen of my work. I will soon, very soon, return to you all, a rich man. Until then, good-bye, FRANCUS.

Jacques will give you my address in Chicago.

Great was the consternation in the household when Marguerite, trembling and sobbing, read it aloud. Old Antoine broke down completely, and wept, the first tears Marguerite had ever seen him shed, while her mother lay with her face turned to the wall and refused all consolation.

At last Jeanne conceived the idea of sending her daughter across the ocean to seek out Francois and bring him back. In vain the parish minister and all the neighbors reasoned with her on the impossibility of sending a young girl alone to a foreign country. Worst girl alone to a foreign country. Wors "No, indeed," she protested. "It is Francois had copied from the gentle-

where to write. "Go, I entreat you, my child," would repeat night and day; "in all your life you have always done whatever you undertook, though you are not gifted like Francois is, it is true. It is, perhaps, as well that all are not geniuses in this world since some of us must look after the welfare of others; and though you have never planned any great things, have been very useful, which is very well, too, is it not, Antoine? At all events, you must go."

III. "Tell the driver to stop the carriage moment, John, please," and John Blanding's young and pretty wife lifted her little sick boy to look out of the carriage window. "Here is a cottage where we can get some milk for Robbie, I

"Milk for Robbie," repeated the child, and when Marguerite, who had obeyed the lady's request and brought a mug of milk for the little fellow, moved with tender compassion at the sight of the wan baby-face, began to murmur a few caressing words in her pretty French accent, he threw both arms around her neck, and clung there with all his baby-strength, repeating:

th all his baby-strengen,
"Nannette, my Nannette!"
"He thinks it is Nannette," said Mrs.
"A French Blanding to her husband. nurse we had for him in Chicago," she explained to Marguerite; we were obliged to leave her in Paris, and he has fretted for her ever since.

repeated Marguerite. "Chicago?" "Do you, madame, live in that city? You may, then, have seen Francois, my brother-but no. he can not have reached

And then, encouraged by the lady's

questions and kindly interest, she told in her simple fashion the story of Francois' departure.

Marguerite. But Robbie, who, during the two short years of his life, had known no law save that of his own royal inclination, clung closer to Marguerite, repeating: "Nannette, Robbie's Nannette," and stoutly resisted all bribes and persuasion

to return to his mother. "Better hire the girl, Louise," suggested Mr. Blanding. "See here, my girl," turning to Marguerite, "our baby, who has been ill at the inn down yonder in the valley, seems to have taken a fancy to you, and, if you like, you can go back with us as nurse girl. Mind, I do not say you can find your summer in the care of friends, and we

guerite's attention than ever-nay, she even went so far as to upbraid Francois himself. "Alas! that the good God should so afflict one," she would murden and the day to encounter all the perils of which she had a vague, even went so far as to upbraid Francois her. But it was for Francois—for her should so afflict one," she would murden. That gave her strength.

"It shall be as my parents decide," she said, simply; and then added: "you

are very kind, madam." But when they came, a few days after, to discuss the matter with old Antonie and his wife, Jeanne's mother heart rebelled at first from parting with

her girl.
"How can I live without Marguerite?" she would cry, sobbing aloud. "Never was there such a nurse, I promse vou, madame, and, indeed, she can do everything, for that matter. Such lace mending! such knitting! never was there such a skillful pair of hands as Marguerite's." "You must be quite a genuis," said

Mrs. Blanding, smiling upon Marguer-"God forbid!" said Antoine hastily. "No, madame, one genius is enough for a family. François is that, to be sure a son to be proud of, madam, but Marguerite-well-she is born to make people happy, and to be loved with all

one's heart.'' It was summer again, and the roses were in blossom in the Blanding grounds, and the grayish waters of Lake Michigan seemed to take a bluer tint from the June skies above them.

"Marguerite is growing thin," re-marked Mr. Blanding, as he and his gether in the cheerful little breakfast table that overlooked the lawn.

Outside, among the beds of flowers, were Marguerite and Robbie, walking about for the morning exercise that had been prescribed for the health of that young autocrat.

"She is the most extraordinary girl," and Mrs. Blanding adjusted the jeweled rings that shone on her pretty white fingers; "you have no idea, John, what a sense of honor she has. Every servant in the house recognizes it, and seem to regard her as a superior being, and yet she has not an enemy among them." "She seems to have a keen sense of

duty," remarked her husband.
"It is not so much that either," plied Mrs. Blanding; "at least, not so much any special obligation to please us, but rather as if she felt responsible to herself for the truest and best things she is capable of, like the character in that story 'Noblesse' Oblige,' that you

read to me yesterday."
"That may come of her Huguenot blood. You know her ancestry suffered for conscience sake, and these inherited tendencies sometimes grow stronger,

instead of weakening, by transmission."
"Well," answered his wife, "I don't know much about hereditary and such things, but it is a great satisfaction to have Marguerite around, the satisfaction one feels in the possession of a genunie article, and the best of its kind, like owning china that is real Meissena, or wearing real diamonds, or hand-made lace. I can't explain it, but I feel it very strongly indeed. And think of the benefit to Robbie to be constantly associated with such a person," she went on; "why, only the other day I overheard her reproving him for torturing a fly: 'It is low and base to be cruel to anything weaker than we are, Robbie; your father is a gentleman, and the son of a gentleman must not do things that are low and base."

"And what did the prince reply?" Mrs. Blandin smiled

"He said: 'Papa may be a gentleman, Marguerite, but mamma is not, so I shall do what I like." Mr. Blanding laughed heartily. "Trust his small highness for an ar

gument. We shall have to make a lawyer of him, Louise. But is it not strange that we have never discovered Marguerite's brother? Wood-carvers are not so plenty in Chicago, or in America, either, for that matter, that one of his skill should remain undiscovered after all the efforts we have made to find him."

Perhaps he never came to Chicago at all, John. Do, pray, go out and take Robbie away from those flower beds; he seems bent on destroying them.

When Robbie was brought back to the breakfast room, riding triumphantly on his father's shoulder, Marguerite followed, her white apron filled with fragrant blossoms Robbie's mischievous

hands had picked.
"Really," said Mrs. Blanding, "what can we do with these flowers? The vases are already filled. Here, Marguerite, take them up to the hospital in the next block. No, Robbie, you can not go"-the child was clinging to Marguerite's apron-"there might be danger of infection.

"Nonsense!" said Mr. Blanding. "Go to the accident ward, Marguerite. suupose a broken leg is scarcely contagious. I only wish the houses where people live were half as well disinfected and as thoroughly ventilated. Let Robbie go, we may want to make a surgeor

of him yet.' Robbie, who, in his fond father's imagination, had already been invested with a bishop's robe, sat on the judicial bench, and filled a professor's chair in a medical college, trotted along with Mar-guerite, and, when the hospital was reached gazed delighted down the long hall in the convalescents' ward, with its "A sad case, truly," said kind-hearted
Mrs. Blanding, "and I wish we might
do something to belp you. Come to
mamma, Robbie," and she held out her
arms to her child, who was still with
Market down the convalescents ward, with its
rows of clean white beds on each side.
He walked down the room between the
matron and his nurse, who carried the
freshly-cut fragrant flowers. The matrou paused before a bed, whose occupant lay with his face to the wall, asleep. "Here," she said, "is a poor iellow who was hurt the day he reached the city. He has been here for months, and amuses himself when the pain is not too bad by carving on bits of wood that the surgeons bring him. Lay a few flowers on his pillow and pass on.

But Robbie's keen eyes had spied a little carved box half under the pillow, and, with his usual boldness, hold of it. As he did so the clearest, sweetest melody was heard, a prelude like the first faint twitter of forest birds at dawn, and Marguerite, her face irradiated, listened a moment, then fell on her knees beside the bed and clapsed the unconscious sleeper in her arms.

"I see the valley once more," sobbed, "and the vineyard with clusters purple in the autumn sun; the fountain, flecked with shifting shadows; and the dancers at the grape festival. It is, O, God be thanked! it is Francois at last! O, Francois, my heart is breaking for the mountains, the dear ones at home, and for Jacques! Let us go back to them soon, my Francois!"

And they did. Francois convalesced rapidly, and, with orders enough to keep him employed for a year, they returned to Vaud, and rejoiced the hearts of their parents, to say nothing of Jacques, whose good, faithful heart had been heavy since Marguerite's departure, or Lisette, whose bold, sorrowful eyes had often been dimmed with tears

for the absent Francois. All this happened some years since. Old Antoine and his wife Jeanne sleep Jacques Godin and Marguerite, his group the story of Marguerite's music-

"And is it not well then to have a talent?" cries sturdy little Francoi Beauvert, turning upon his Uncle Jacques his bold, black eyes, so like those of Lisette, his mother, "and to be a great genius and admired by every-

"I dare not say that it is not," answers Jacques, in the old, slow fashion. looking admiringly at Francois, the elder, who has still the reputation of being the most skillful wood-carver in the canton; "that I do not know, but this I are only loving and good.—Julia Mills Dunn, in Frank Leslie's Illustrates Newspaper.

THE KINDS OF OIL.

More Sources of Oil-Supply than Most Persons Dream of.

For a moment let us glance at the principal sources of animal and vegetable oil-supply, ere the fountains of mineral oil were revealed for the use and comfort of the human family.

First and foremost, of course, ranked the fish-oils-the well-known train (or drain) oil which drained from the blubber of the great Greenland whale (a large whale sometimes yielding fully thirty tons of blubber-each ton representing nearly two hundred gallons of oil. Though the cachalot, or sperm-whale, could never rival the Greenland whale in the quantity of its contribution, it had at least the advantage of quality and variety, since, besides or-dinary blubber, it yields a large amount of sperm-oil, and also of spermaceti. Of the latter valuable product, the head

alone often yields ten barrels. Next among oil-yielding fish come the grampus, or dolphin, the porpoise, the shark, the seal, the cod, the herring,

and others. Of animal fats are butter, tallow, lard, goose-grease, neat's-foot oil (prepared from the feet of oxen, and used by curriers in dressing leather), and mare's grease (imported from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, where a multitude of horses are annually slaughtered for the sake of their hides, tallow and bones!) In Russia, especially at Moscow, yolkof-egg oil is in great repute for making soap and pomatum.

Vegetable oils form a very important item in our supplies, inasmuch as oilseeds to the value of £5,500,000 are annually imported into Britain for crushvalued at £1,600,000. port of seed-oil from London, Hull and Liverpool, in 1880, was 14,508,000 gallons.

Under the head of seed-oils rank linseed, cotton-seed, and castor-oil. Colzaoil, also, is made from mustard, hemp, radish, rape, turnip and other seeds. Then we have olive-oil and almond-oil. From India comes poppy-seed oil; from the Black Sea, oil of sunflower-seeds. From Ceylon and the Pacific isles comes cocoanut-oil. From Western Africa the palm-nut oil of the oil-palm, and oil of ground-nuts, for use in fine machinery. rom Singapore and China we receive kokum-oil and vegetable tallow. About fourteen thousand tons of croton-oil are annually imported for the use of the

wool-dressers of Britain. Besides these, so familiar to ourselves almost every country has some specialty in oils. Thus, in Southern Russia, tobacco-oil is largely used; in Italy, oil of grape-stones; in China, oil of tea-seed in India, oil of nutmegs, of seeds of the gamboge-tree, of custard-apple-seed, of cashew-nut, of cardamom, of neam, of margoza, and many others. Brazil too, has a large number of oils, both animal and vegetable, peculiar to itself.-Popular Science Monthly.

Farmers' Accounts.

Every farmer should understand enough of business to know the cost of all his productions; should be able to tell the cost of an acre of grain, so that when he sells it will be possible for him to determine the profit or loss, as well as be a workman. Everybody is complaining of the hard times, and none more so than the farmers, for prices are low, and, unfortunately for Californians, we have not learned to bring our expenses down to correspond, and to raise our productions up to paying profits over expenses. The greatest expense we have is interest on borrowed money and there is hardly a farmer to-day who is not in debt for his capital, and which must be paid, whether or no. That takes one-third of the grass crop. The next is the waste in family an barn: this leak can be easily remedied it taken hold of in time. The last-which is never considered-is the loss of fertility with every crop. Times will be-come still harder unless these especial expenses are curtailed. Many farmers will say that the land will weur out naturally, and we cannot make it pay all the time. The Old World teaches us that the yield can be increased by by feeeding the land and by proper cultivation so that we can double the present returns .- N. Y. Evening Post.

-If one wishes to improve a certain flower, fruit or vegetable he must first decide what kind of a product he wishes to produce. He must have his ideal always in his mind. He must then select seeds from those specimens which come nearest to his ideal. Of the offspring he must select in the same way and so continue until perfection is attained.

-Dr. Rush Brown, of Addison, 'N. Y., was given one hundred acres of land, worth \$5,000, for saving the life of the daughter of Farmer Edminster. FOO CHOW.

Foo Chow is the capital city of the

Few Ports in China Open to Foreign Trade

province of Foh Kien; annd one of the few ports in China open to foreign trade. The Chinese name of the city is Hok Chin, which signifies "happy region." Foo Chow is situated in latitude 26 degrees 5 minutes north and longiin the parish church-yard, but in the tude 119 degrees 20 minutes east, about little chalet on the mountain live 420 miles northeast of Canton, and 375 miles southwest of Shanghai. It stands. wife, and sometimes, when Francois miles southwest of Shanghal. It stands and Lisette come with their children to on a plain about two and a half miles. visit them, Jacques relates to the little from the north bank of the River Min, and twenty-five miles from its mouth. An ampitheater of hills surrounds the city about four miles distant, and it is protected by one of the peculiar walls of China, which is seven miles in circumference, from twenty to twenty-fivefeet high, and from twelve to twenty feet in thickness at different points. Seven gates afford entrance to the city proper through this high wall, and over each of the gates is a high tower which is jealously guarded by watchmen. The whole district between the city and River Min, the island of Nantai, and the southern bank of the river are occupied by extensive suburbs, and the river itself is occupied by a large floating population which lives in the boats which crowd its waters. Communication from bank to bank of the river is afforded by a stone bridge, which is about a quarter of a mile long, and is supported by forty piers, placed at unequal distances. Across these piers are laid immense stones, three feet square and about forty-five feet long, and over these a granite platform extends. This bridge is known to the natives as the bridge of ten thousand ages, and is said to be over eight hundred years old. It is lined along the sides with shops, and is constantly filled with the people of Foo-Chow.

The city proper of Foo Chow is reg-ularly built, but the streets, though paved with granite, and in many instances planted with trees, are filthy, narrow, and infested with beggars. The population of the city has been variously estimated by travelers in China at from 600,000 to 4,000,000 souls. The most remarkable establishment of the city is the arsenal, situated about three miles down the River Min, at Pagoda Island, where the sea-going vessels usually anchor. It was founded in 1567, and has been conducted, under the direction of French engineers, according to European methods. In 1870 it employed about one thousand work-men, besides fifty European superintendents. Foo Chow is known in China. as a city of the first class, and is the seat of the Vicerov, or Governor General, whose jurisdiction extends over Fokien and Cheklang, the province adjoining Fokien to the north. The city is also a great literary center, and nu-merous gentry who have retired from office in other parts of the Empire and men of high literary attainments reside there. It has several cotton, paper and hardware manufactories, several hundred factories for making porcelain, and factories of blue cloth, screens and combs. Near by are productive lead mines, and a great tea-growing district. ing purposes, and our exports of oil are lies within seventy miles of the city. The commerce of Foo Chow is principally with Japan and the maritime provinces of China. The chief exports are black teas, timber, bamboo, fruits, orange-peel, tobacco, potash, spices, grain, copper and lead. The imports are opium, which sometimes amounts to \$5,000,000 in value for a year, salt, sugar and European manufactures .-Chicago Times.

THE PRAYER BARREL.

A Curious Religious Implement Used by the People of Thibet. I first met with prayer barrels on the

borders of Thibet, when, traveling the narrow paths which wind along the faceof majestic, precipitous Himalayan crags, we met native travelers from still further north-traders driving flocks of laden goats, women with quaint headdresses of lumps of amber and large, coarse turquoises fastened on bands of dirty cloth, and here and there a man holding in his hand a small bronze or brass cylinder which he twirled me-chanically all the time he was journeying. It was some time before I succeeded in getting hold of one of these for a closer examination, as the owners are nervously afraid to trust their treasures in the hands of one who, albeit in ignorance, might irreverently turn them the wrong way, and so undo much of the merit acquired by perpetual twirling in the opposite direction. For, as we eventually discovered, not only is the sacred six-syllabled charm embossed on the metal cylinder, but the same mysticwords were written over and over again on very lengthy strips of cloth or papyrus, which are bound round the spindle on which the cylinder rotates, and one end of which forms the handle. It istherefore necessary to turn this little barrel of prayers in such a direction that the characters forming the holy phrase may pass in proper order before the person turning, and as all Oriental books are read from the right side of each page to the left, the barrel is turned in the same direction. For the same reason the Thibetan walks in this direction round the great terraces and other buildings, on which the holy words are inscribed, in order that his eyes may rest on the words in due course, which can only be the case when he keeps his left hand toward the object round which he is walking. Happily this produces a doubly satisfactory sult, for in Eastern lands, as well as inour own West, it has ever been accounted lucky and meritorious to walk round sacred objects or places in this sunwise course-an act of homage tothe sun which I have seen rendered inmany lands. Just as our British ancestors continued thus to circumambulate their churches long after they had nominally abandoned all paganism, so throughout the world we find survivals of the old homage. - Con-

temporary Review. -"Have you any good reason why ou won't believe the witness?" asked the justice. "Yes, sir." "Isn't he honest in money matters?" "Yes, sir." "Doesn't he pay his bills and keep his promises?" "Yes, sir." "Then what is it?" "He's fisherman." N. Y.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - KANSAS.

THE WEDDING FEE.

One morning fifty years ago,
When apple trees were white with snow
Of fragrant blossoms, and the air
Was spellbound with the perfume rare,
Upon a farm horse, large and lean,
And lazy with its double load,
A sun-browned youth and maid were seen,
Jogging along the winding road.

Blue were the arches of the skies, But bluer were the maiden's eyes; The dewdrops on the grass were bright, But brighter was the loving light That sparkled 'neath the long-fringed lid Where those bright eyes of blue were hid. A-down the shoulders brown and bare Rolled the soft waves of golden hair, Where, almost strangled with the spray, The sun a willing sufferer lay.

It was the fairest sight, I ween, It was the fairest sight, I ween,
That the young man had ever seen,
And, with his features all a-glow,
The happy fellow told her so.
And she, without the least surprise,
Looked on him with those heavenly eyes,
Looked on him with those heavenly eyes,
The handsome features of a man,
And, with a joy but rarely known,
She drew that dear face to her own,
And, by her bridal bonnet hid—
I can not tell you what she did!

So on they rode, until, among The new-born leaves with dewdrops hung,

The new-born leaves with dewdrops hung The parsonage, arrayed in white, Peers out—a more than welcome sight. Then, with a cloud upon his face—
"Whatshall we do," he turned to say, "Should he refuse to take her pay From what is in the pillov case?"
And, clancing down, his eyes surveyed The pillow case before him laid, Whose contents, reaching to its hem, Might purchase endless joys for them.

The maiden answered: "Let us wait: To borrow trouble where's the need Then at the parson's squeaking gate Halted the more than willing steed.

Down from the horse the bridegroom sprung The latchless gate behind him swung; The knocker of that startled door, Struck as it never was before, Brought the whole household, pale wit

fright; And there, with blushes on his cheek, So bashful he could hardly speak, The parson met their wondering sight.

The groom goes in, his errand tells, And as the parson nods, he leans Fur o'er the window sill, and yells,— "Come in! He says he'll take the beans!"

Oh, how she jumped! With one glad bound She and the bean-bag reached the ground; Then clasping with each dimpled arm The precious product of the farm, She bears it through the open door, And down upon the parlor floor Dumps the best beans vines ever bore.

Ah, happy were their songs that day,
When, man and wife, they rode away!
But happier this chorus, still,
Which echoed through the woodland scenes
"God bless the priest of Whitinsville!
God bless the man who took the beans!"

—R. M. Streeter, in Boston Transcript.

BRAKES AND WHITE VI'LETS

One afternoon Marm Lawson had company to tea. There were three women near her own age-she was seventy. Her withered, aged figure sat up pert and erect at the head of the train in spite of all his mother's obtable, pouring the tea from the shiny jections. He had a second wife now, a britannia tea-pot into the best pink china cups. She never leaned back in her chair: there seemed to be a kind of springy stiffness about her spine which forbade it. Her black cashmere gown
Give up her home! she said; she'd
gitted her long shrunken form as tightly like to see herself; she knew all about and trimly as a girl's; she had on her best cap, made of pretty old figured lace, with bows of purple satin ribbon, if it was damp, an'she guessed she could She wore her iron-gray hair in two little need of Leviny's goin'.

could be now with perfect truth. Her old character had in itself a true New World stateliness and aristocratic feeling whelly independent of high constant and the constant of the state of the constant of riches or education.

itself was a title.

In a more ambitious and cultured town than this it would have been Madam; but the Marm proved just as Charles was a good son, and it troubled well her simple neighbor's recognition him; he wrote to her again and again, of her latent dignity of character.

the three remaining sides of the square wrote little loving, precise letters. But

Lawson's granddaughter, her son about that; the house would be sold Charles' daughter. She had lived with afore she knew it, if she left it, if 'twa'n't her grandmother ever since the death of fur mor'n a week, an' then she wouldn't her grandmother ever since the table the mother, some ten years back. Her hev any home.

fair colorless hair was combed smoothly Early in spring, however, her resolustraight back from her pale high forehead; her serious blue eyes looked to see her grand-daughter grew strongsolemnly out from beneath it. She ate her warm biscuit and damson sauce decorously, never speaking a word in the presence of her elders; she had been to see her grand-daughter grew stronger and stronger. Just before the ferns and white violets came up around the house she wrote to her son, and told presence of her elders; she had been to see her grand-daughter grew stronger. taught old-fashioned manners, and they week, an' not any more; they needn't clung to her, though she was important tease her to.

When they spoke, it was precisely, and not like themselves. Every nerve in casion with propriety. This state afternoon, Marm Lawson's china tea-cups, and company damson sauce and pound-cakes, coming right in the midst of their it to her mother. casion with propriety. This state aftercakes, coming right in the indest of their common every-day, were embarrassing and awe-inspiring. They were like children; they regarded Marm Lawson, as children will a suddenly elevated play
"She file in the indest of their in the indest of their in the indest of their indest of the mate, with a feeling of strangeness and place." respect. The one who felt this the least was a pretty, silly old woman, with a front piece of reddish-brown hair. She

her china blue eyes as bright.

She ate her supper with a relish, and now and then eyed Marm Lawson with a pleased consciousness of her own pinky old cheeks. "How awful yeller she is!" she thought. But there was never any evidence of the thought in her placid blue eyes, nor about her tiny thin mouth, into which she was stuffing

great pieces of cake like a greedy baby. The one next her, who looked younger than she was, from being fleshy, and so having no deep wrinkles, was a widow, having no deep wrinkles, was a widow, who lived with her married daughter; it. Oh, dear! I know I sha'n't sleep a the fair old woman was a widow, too, wink at Charley's, nor eat a morsel; I and so was Marm Lawson; but the never could eat strange cookin'. But, The poor little girl ran out of the room

moved faster. Marm Lawson had opened the north room to-day. The the rear of the station. Then she carsouth, on the opposite side of the en- ried her valise and bandbox round, and try, was her usual sitting-room. The north one was shut up except on occa-

cloth rocking-chairs, and Mrs. Hemans and Mrs. Sigourney in red and gold on mahogany work-table. Everything—the hair-cloth furniture, the books, the beaded lamp-mat—had a peculiar, north room smell, not discourse in the control of odor as a flower's. It clung to the things when long removed from it, too. Levina, years afterward, and far away, putting her face down to the red and gold Hemans book, could smell the

She overheard the old ladies speaking about clearing away the tea-things. which was her work; but she paid no heed. She had no morbid interest in conscientious young girl; but she was too delicate. That was what her elders were talking about.

"Seems to me Leviny's lookin' kinder lady, who was Mrs. Potter; she had buried a good many children of her own,

me think a sight of your Jenny, Mis'

Marm Lawson sat up straighter and knitted firmly. "I don!t see any reason why Leviny ain't well. She allers looks pale; it's her natural color.

But poor Marm Lawson had to succumb to it, if she would not own it. Six months later she was living alone in the beloved old house, which sat closely down on the ground, with no foundation stones showing, and had, indeed, its great blotch of mildew ever present on its white-painted front. The grass in the little front yard was always rank and short, and a lighter green than elsewhere; a thick row of trees stood just outside it, along the sidewalk.

"Of course it's damp, mother," Charles Lawson had said, looking in dismay at his fading daughter, whom he had come to see from his home in Lincoln, a town fifty miles distant; and he took her away with him on the next good woman, so Levina would be well cared for, and have a home. He urged his mother very strongly to sell the house and go to live with him; but she scorned the idea.

independent of birth or anywhar. Charles might hev let me she was Marm Lawson. The "Marm" bout nursin'. Poor lonesome old wom-

an I be! Oh dear! oh dear!" The poor old woman did have a hard, begging her to come to him. His wife Her three guests sat each at one of wrote, and Levina, who was mending, table. Levina sat meekly, half trans-fixed apparently, at a corner.

She was a slender young girl, Marm no, not for a short visit. She knew all

tion seemed to give way. The longing

The morning she started Mrs. Potter Conversation did not flow very glibly amongst the guests, though they were ordinarily garrulous old souls enough. The morning site started Mrs. Fother and her daughter came in to help her off. They lived opposite, in a house a little back from the road, on a hill. She and her daughter came in to help her had to ride ten miles in a stage-coach to a little isolated station to take the them was branched up to meet the oc- cars. When she got into the coach

> "Marm Lawson looked sort of funny to me when she went off," she told her

"She felt awfully 'bout leavin' the

"Twa'n't that. She had a look as if she was makin' up her mind to some-

front piece of reddish-brown hair. She crimped it every night. Here checks were as fair and pink as a young girl's, her china blue eyes as bright.

She ate her supper with a relish, and two loves and two longings for her dear Levina, and her dear old home, with its setting of green brakes and white violets. She was the only passenger. Sitting up straight in the lumbering coach, clutching her valise and her bandbox, she argued with herself: "Here's Leviny, poor child, expectin' to see grandma-wonder if she's growed any? An' here's the old place-seems

Marm Lawson had said, when she arrived at Cold Brook, where she she was seating her guests at the table. The pink old lady mentally resolved that she wouldn't have sat at a corner if he had; she was jealous, and always on the lookout for slights, and careful of her own intenses. She had gived on the lowgest piece of cake the pad gived on the lowgest piece of cake the property of the rain. One side was entirely in the plate before it was passed; then she took it, defiantly.

After tea, when they all sat in the north room with their knitting again, they felt more at ease, and their tongues.

Bene'n with a roof over it as a shelter from the rain. One side was entirely open. She was algalone there. In two or three minutes she heard the far-off whistle of the train. Should she go or stay? Oh, Levinal, Oh, the old house! Even while she was asking herself she was dragging her little trunk around to crouched down there with them, a wretched, determined, guilty little old

acteristic, as much the room's own dragged her baggage round to the front of the station again and sat down. She hoped vaguely that a coach would come before long and take her home; but she knew nothing about it. There she sat, hour after hour; freight trains thundered past and one or two passenger trains; none of them stopped. She her name several times as she went could see people looking curiously at her sitting there and then they were gone. She had some gingerbread and cheese in her valise and she took them herself, and therefore no unlawful curi- out and ate them. It grew dusky and osity. She was a quietly strong-minded, no coach had come; she began to real-conscientious young girl; but she was ize that none would come that night. Marm Lawson had a great deal of spirit. When she understood that she would either have to remain where she was pindlin', ain't she?" said the fleshy old during the night or strike off into the woods until she came to the road and a house, she faced the situation bravely buried a good many enidren of her own, years ago. There had been two young daughters about Levina's age.

"I thought so, too," agreed the deacon's wife. "I couldn't keep my eye off her when she was havin' tea. She made her when she was havin' tea. She made took out her Bible and read a chapter; took out her Bible and read a chapter; then she went down on her knees beside the rough bench and said her prayers. Then she made up her bed on the bench with her shawl and cloak, and a folded dress for a pillow, and lay quietly down. She looked across and saw the railroad track in the dusk and the fringe of low

woods on the other side. "It's a queer place to go to sleep in," id she; "but I s'pose His overrulin' said she; providence is jest as strong here as anywhar. I only hope I ain't committed a sin agin Him in not goin' to see Le-

The soft spring twilight deepened; when the stars had come out faintly the poor strong old soul, wearied out, had fallen asleep.

The stage-driver in the morning found her seated there, erect and pert as ever, waiting for him. He eyed her curiously; she was a stranger to him; but he had not a suspicion that she had stayed in the station all might. He thought she had been brought early that morning from one of the neighboring

farms to take the stage.

Marm Lawson got home about noon. She went into her own house defiantly. She almost felt as if she had no right there. The neighbors, who saw her come, came running in, wild with curiosity. All she would say was that she had made up her mind not to go any further when she had got to Cold Brook, and lace, with bows of purple satin ribbon. stan' it a while longer. Thar wa'nt no she s'posed she had a perfect right to. She could not help owning that she had her narrow sallow face, just forward of her cap.

She kept up a stern, indignant front till the coach containing Levina and her they knew when the stages ran. She met their father had rumbled out of sight; then the stages ran. She met their consternation on this point with the In some other positions she would have been called a stately old lady; she could be now with perfect truth. Here she went back into the house, into her same severe self-possession, however. It was a strong proof of Marm Law-son's obstinate force of character that

She did not falter at all even when her keep her. He's got a wife now. I'll son Charles came a few days later. He Marm Lawson was not a duchess; but warrant she don't understand nothing was more severe with her for her folly and imprudence than he had ever been in his life. If she ecared more for that damp, musty old place than she did for Levina or himself, or her own life, she had better say so, and done with it.

She eyed him with stern indignation. 'Charles," said she, "your mother has got all her faculties yet, an' she knows what's best for her a leetle better'n you

kin tell her. 'Tain't for you to dic-tate, yet awhile.''
Still, in spite of her defiance, she was wretched after her son had gone away. Even the meadow of white violets and the brakes could not console her. She hungered pitifully after Levina. Still, she could not make up her mind to leave home to go to her. She complained bitterly because they would not let her granddaughter come back; she "knowed" it wouldn't hurt her, she said. It wa'n't any damper here than anywhere else; she hadn't seen a speck of mold on her bread all summer. Without any doubt her constant struggle with herself wore on her. Being away from what she loved was the very bitterness of death to this strong-affectioned old woman; and when the being away was voluntary, and something she had to blame herself for, it

was bitterness on bitterness.

Toward the last of August she was taken ill-quite alarmingly so - and they sent for her son. He came, and brought Levina, who would not be left

behind.
When the coach stopped, Marm Lawson, who was perfectly conscious all the while, heard it. Then she heard Levina's voice. "Who's that?" she said, with a startled look, to Mrs. Cartwright, who was taking care of her. "Tain't

In another minute Levina was in the

"Oh, dear grandma!"

Her grandmother gave one hungry look at her; then she turned her face on the pillow. "Now Levina Lawson, you ain't goin' to stay in this damp house one minute, an' git to coughin' agin. You kin 'go right over to Mis' Cartwright's, on the hill, an' stay to-night an' to-morrow mornin' you take the stage an' go home. I won't hev you here. You've jest got a leetle better. Go right away! Levina Lawson, why

don't you mind?"

Her grandmother sat straight up in bed with a ghastly expression of anger. fourth had an old husband living. He was a deacon of the orthodox church. He had been asked to tea, but had been too busy planting to come. "I'm dretful sorry the deacon couldn't come,"

never could eat strange cookin'. But, my sakes, seems to me I don't keer, of I kin only see Leviny, dear child. S'pose the house should ketch fire while I was gone? Oh, dear!"

Her mind was not made up when piciously.

"Charles," she would say, "you wouldn't keep Leviny here when you know it's as much as her life's worth, I

know; but I keep thinkin' I hear her. Toward night she grew worse; indeed she died about one in the morning. sne died about one in the morning. A little before, she stretched out a withered hand and beckoned her son up to her.

"Charles," whispered she, huskily, "I want—to tell you—somethin'. I've made up my mind to—sell the place, an' go to live with you an' Leviny-only -I want you to go out in the morning an' dig up a root of white vi'lets an' some brakes, so—I kin take 'em with me."—Mary E. Wilkins, in Harper's Bazar.

A NAPLES TAVERN.

The Good Things of Life Which the Me apolitan Enjoys in an Inn. Few people live so sparingly as the poorer Neapolitans, and none enjoy a feast more. Every now and then the small tradesman feels that he and his family must have a "good time" for once in a way. Almost anything will the excess, and this is generally easy enough to find. Besides the great festivals of the Church, there are the Lest, which is always remembered, for a Neapolitan means a rapid drive in an overladen can and an immense dinner, both of which may be had by an

excursion to one of these little country

taverns. To render his happiness com-

plete an illumination and a display of

ireworks are also required: these, of course, can only be witnessed when one of the churches in the vicinity celebrates the annual festival of its patron. At other times see is obliged to be content with a cab and what the tavern supplies. The arrival of such a family party at once awakens the whole household. The landlord, who treats his habitual guests with apple or peach. Some one will probably interrupt her for a quiet chat, and after interrupt h wayfarer with a civility so cold as to be rather dubious, at once blossoms into thoroughly startled. Once under way, high spirits and affability. The land an expert type-writer is fully as fast as lady springs from the seat in which she has been dozing since midday to fall into raptures over the children, the cook fans the fire, and the waiters shake off their languor and begin to move type-writer. She never makes a mistables and benches from one end of the yard to the other, for no purpose bu' that of exhibiting their zeal. As soon as the first effervescence of the reception has passed off the viands are displayed, all of them in an uncooked con- first finger, indulges in some airy critdition, except the piece of beef that is fished out of the pot in which it is simmering over the fire and cut in half in and continues to make the most grievous order that there may be no doubt as to and absord errors with a face of utter its quality. Then the dinner is ordered, satisfaction and unruffled high spirits. and the new-comers retire to the yard and choose a table, which is immedelerk of the law office. — Brooklyn diately covered with a linen cloth, Eagle. coarse but scrupulously clean, and supplied with huge hunches of bread and little jugs or bottles of wine. In a minute or two more dishes of sausage and raw ham cut in thin slices, of olives, pickles, anchovies, and, it may be, of sardines, appear, and the feast begins. It consists of macaroni, a fry, stewed meat, beefsteaks and dessert, in lack the finish of good English servants. which, besides all the fruits of the sea- One great merit they certainly possess son, celery and the white hearts of the Italian fennel are always included if and generally a boiled fish is interpolated in the bill of fare, and roasted fowls or game and some sweet dish are second) all the wood and water that added. Of each of these viands a quantum was required, scrubbed the stairs and tity is provided which fills the observer with astonishment, and yet very little is left when the waiter changes the plates. It must not be forgotten, however, that as soon as each of the party had been helped once to a dish a full plate of it is sent to the cab driver, whom the authorities of the hostelry have been instructed to supply with wine. As nothing but this wine and a piece of bread is entered on the bill as having been consumed by him, the master of the feast has the unalloyed satisfaction of feeling that he has given a fellow-creature a good dinner without any expense to himself. This is an especial pleasure to the Ne-

A Team of Deer.

apolitan, as it flatters two of his strong est passions, his generosity and his thrift. An Englishman is at first in-

clined to think this practice a little

unfair, but he may rest assured that the

landlord is no loser by the transparent

strategem which puts everybody into a

good humor. - Saturday Review.

A curious looking team, attached to a light buck-board, attracted the attention of a crowd of men and boys at the Junction. The team consisted of two immense buck deer, with large antlers, and looked as though they might outrun a streak of lightning. Their harness was made entirely of buckskin, there not even being a buckle about them. The driver and proud owner was a Digger Indian, well-known by the name of Buckhorn by our sportsmen, who have visited Big Meadows for the purpose of hunting or of fishing during the pleasant outing season. Old Buck-horn is the high Chief of the Diggers in the neighborhood of Big Meadows or Greenville. As a guide in that grand sporting country he is an invaluable acquisition to any party of campers. It is said he is moderately well off, ownhaving caught the deer when they were small. In the winter when the ground is covered with snow, Buckhorn hitches his team to a sleigh and goes dashing over the country.—Butte (Col.) Record

The "Berlin Society for the Prop. gation of Christianity Among the Jews' has existed for sixty-four years, and was the instrument for bringing one thousand children of Israel to the knowledge

THE TYPE-WRITING GIRL the Stenographers,

The stenographer is rapidly being

succeeded by the type-writer. Men are

suited to women. The advantages operator has reached the end. A large element of uncertainty enters into life when one employs a stenographer. With the type-writing girls it is different. As a rule they are busy copying Supreme Court papers, which, by the way, they lay aside without the slightest regret, and they are apparently the only people who look with contempt upon the Supreme Court, and begin at once to prepare for work. The preparation is the longest part of it After a few general remarks about the weather, she removes her rings one after the other, looks at them carefully, places them in an ordinary row beside the type-writer, pulls a hair-pin out of the serve as an excuse, but if possible he forward part of her bang, examines it, likes to have a religious sanction for and then thrusts it with unquestioned belligerence into the back of her head. Then she yawns prodigiously, leans back in her chair and says she is ready. When you begin she suddenly rememdays of the Saints after whom he and bers, rises from the machine, goes to his wife and his children have been the wash-stand, toys with the faucets named, which he is, of course, bound to celebrate by partaking of an extra amount of good cheer. There is mid amount of good cheer. There is mid I have become convinced by long Legt, which is always remembered, experience that the average female even if the fast has not been strictly observed, and a number of other days in her hands. It is a strategic subterfuge the calendar at once suggest macaroni, for the purpose of affording her an op-meat and merriment. Now, pleasure portunity to look in the mirror. She returns, throws herself carelessly into the chair, and briskly puts a sheet of paper into the machine. Having done this, she withdraws the paper turns it around and puts it in in that way. This y of is a system they never depart from but under any circumstances. She is not wit-ready yet, however. At this point it becomes necessary to open a small drawer at the right hand side of the type-writer, fish out a more or less showy purse, glance critically and somethat, if you are still there, you will be the average stenographer, and when you have finished dictating you may take the manuscript away with you. I have observed one peculiarity about the female take. It is always the machine. If she puts sixteen vowels in the word "through," she first hits the keyboard violently, then raises the roof of the structure, pokes at the type with her GERMAN SERVANTS.

Something About Their Work and Condi-

tion in the Fatherland. In their own country the German servants are admirable, clean, obliging and wonderfully hard working, but they lady, fetched our dinner from the restaurant, carried up to our floor (the ways ready to run a message or post a letter, and, dressed in her best, frequently went with me to the evening concert, and came back to fetch me at ten o'clock. She was never in bed till eleven, and was at work by six, neat and smiling, with no shade of the weary, jaded look so sad to see in an English servant. It is a mistake to suppose that wages are very low in Germany: £20 is a very usual sum for a cook, and one servant we had in our lodging when she married had £40 in the savings bank. The economy in a German bank. The economy in a German household is that the servants live very plainly, and one does the work that with us would be divided between two or three. The feeling of attachment and interest in "the honor of the family," so observable in Scotch servants, is very general, and without undue familiarity German servants are allowed to share in the joys and sorrows of their employers. The men servants are strikingly free from the insolent swagger of "Jeames," and show the same simplicity of nature as their masters. I remember a trifling incident which greatly amused me. When I was going to an audience at a royal Schloss, as I got out of the carriage a bow of my sash caught in the door and was torn off. "Oh, what a pity, Gnadiges Frau-lein!" exclaimed one of the flunkies who was assisting me. "Never mind, I can pin it on!" and, producing a pin, he carried out his promise with a neathandedness worthy of an old soldier, which no doubt he was.—Temple Bar.

A Humming-Bird's Umbrella.

In front of a window where I worked last summer was a butternut tree. A humming-bird built her nest on a limb that grew near the window, and we had an opportunity to watch her closely, as we could look right into the nest from ing a drove of ponies and a number of cattle and sheep. This novel team of his has been in use for several years, he thought we would see if she covered her heavy shower coming up, and we thought we would see if she covered her young during the storm; but when the first drops fell she came and took in her bill one of two or three large leaves growing close to the nest; then she flew away. On looking at the leaf we found away. On looking at the lear we found a hole in it, and in the side of the nest vas a small stick that the leaf was festened to or hooked on. After the storm was over the old bird came back and phooked the leaf, and the nest was effectly day, - M As, in america

to the state of courts (manual discounts of the court of

THE COST OF WHEAT.

What does it cost to raise a bushel of wheat? That is the great business questoo clumsy to acquire great facility at tion of the day. It is of paramount imthis sort of work, and it seems especially portance to farmers all over the world, to all who eat their grain, and to all whose which it possesses over the older fashion income or trade is dependent on the is that the work is finished when the general prosperity. What it costs to raise wheat is one of the things we must know in order to peer, however dimly, into the great problem whether these prices are indicative of a permanently lower level. If the world has raised, as some statisticians claim, only enough wheat this year to feed the world, the low prices now being made are but a temporary dip in the curve of quotations. But if, as other statisticians claim, the world has raised more than a hundred million bushels in excess of its wants, and the conditions of production and access to the markets are such that there is a permanent state of over-production, low prices must continue until farmers have readjusted their industry to newer and better conditions. This must be a slow process with the conservative farmers, loath to change, and it is not pleasant to look forward to the prospects of the dependent industries—that is, all the industries while the change is being made.

The wheat question is a big question

-bigger than any one who has yet taken hold of it. The London Economist, in an article which we recently reproduced, ciphers out the cost of an acre put to wheat in England at not less than \$35. With the average return as it is this year, only \$25 an acre, the farmers of England are losing \$10 an acre on their wheat. Various estimates have been made for this country. The Tribune, giving the farmer the benefit of every item in order to make the result as little discouraging as possible, has put the cost of an acre in wheat at \$7. Correspondents who have written us from the wheat districts have corrected our figures as too low, and have estimated the cost at \$9 to \$10. One of the most intelligent efforts to arrive at the facts of the case is made by the St. Paul correspondent of Bradstreet's. Present prices, he says, do not give the farmer living profit on any estimate of cost that is warranted by experience. One of the bonanza farmers of the Red River Valley finds that in a good year his lands produced twenty bushels to the lands produced twenty acre at a cost of \$8, or 40 cents a bushel. This is the minimum cost, for it represents the economies of gang-plows, labor hired, housed and fed with military system, wholesale prices for all supplies, steam harvesting and thrash-The maximum cost this correspondent puts at \$9 an acre of fifteen bushels, or 60 cents a bushel. The average cost lies between. The amount the farmer is getting for his wheat, tak-ing 12 cents for freight and three cents for other charges out of the 63 cents for which his wheat is selling in Minneapolis and St. Paul, is but 48 These figures show conclusively cents. that the farmers of the Northwest are losing money at the present prices of wheat, just as the farmers of England are falling behind. They are receiving no interest on their capital; not even the actual outlay of labor and money.

Will these losses persuade the farmers

to raise less wheat and something else than wheat? Another correspondent of Bradstreet's shows that in the last ten years wheat in England has fallen considerably more than oats and barley, and he predicts that the English farmers will therefore raise more of these grains hereafter than of wheat. Butcher meat and dairy produce have risen in price —though orderly in their work, yet if the daily routine is interrupted they are farmers will replace wheat with these they can be procured. The poorest Ne- not utterly upset or demoralized. Our more profitable products. In Minnesota apolitan would think it inconsistent with his dignity to celebrate a family festival in a tavern with fewer courses, seen, cooked for herself and the land- ready assumed large proportions in the southern counties, and is rapidly gaining in favor. But the great rush will be to flax. The farmer can raise about as much flaxseed to the acre as wheat: passage every week, and yet was al- but while wheat sells for only 63 cents a bushel for the bulk of the crop and 73 cents for the very best, flaxseed brings \$1.17 a bushel in St. Paul. But all farmers who read this must not rush into the culture of flax, for it will be easier to glut the flax market than that for wheat. The best outlet for the farmer is in the production of meat and dairy products.—Chicago Tribune.

AN ICE-HOUSE.

Directions for Building, and How to Pack
Ice So It Will Keep.

We can best answer numerous inquiries about building an ice-house by giving a description of one we put up for our own use a few years ago. The locality selected was one affording facilities for drainage, was well shaded by trees and conveniently near the house. The surface being sandy was leveled, and four by six inch sills, fourteen feet long, were laid down and halved together at the corners. The plates of the same length, of two by four inch stuff, were put together in the same manner. Studs two by four, and thirteen feet long, were mortised into the sills and spiked to the plates every eighteen inches. The roof, a "square pitch," is covered with ten-inch boards, two inches apart, and other boards of the same width nailed on as battens. Hemlock boards, nailed horizontally on both sides of the studs, cover the sides and ends, the four-inch space between the outer and inner siding being filled with saw-dust. There is a door at the ground level, and another just above, both being practically double by means of horizontal boards placed on the in-side as the house is filled. The roof projects over the sides about a foot and the spaces between that and the plates are left open to afford ventilation. A layer of sawdust four inches or more thick was laid on the ground, and the blocks of ice stacked upon it as closely as possible. The top of the ice is covesed with a layer of marsh hay about two feet thick. This house, if filled up to the roof, would hold about sixty tons. When half filled there has been a considerable quantity of ice left over each year, though it has been used very freev. The cost of the house is small .-American Agriculturist.

-The first watch was about the size of a dessert-plate, and was used as a pocket clock.—Roston Budget.



It only required 201 electoral votes to elect the President, and Cleveland received 219, giving is an effort to bolster up trade at Lim a surplus of 18 votes.

History repeats itself. General Jackson received 219 electoral votes in 1832, and in 1884, Cleveland receives the same number.

We think more of Barney Lantry, defeated, than of all the Cranes tnat could be stood up it the whole three counties of the Senatorial district. Mr. Lantry made a noble, manly fight, while the other did not, but was pulled through by the spur and party lash: "save the party!" "yote the straight ticket!" while every vote Lantry got was on his own merits. -Council Grove Guard.

You are right; and when Crane has been shelved and forgotten Barney Lantry's name will live in the memory of thousands whom he has blessed with good wages, thereby giving his embloyes an opportunity to secure homes for themselves and wives and little

Since the election a Republican said to us: "Times are too hard now to have a Democratic President." Well, who made the times hard just now, since we had good crops this year, and in fact the Dispenser of all things has blessed the country with an abundance of all the necessaries of life? Was it not the Republican party who have had control of all the departments of this government for the past twenty-four years? Then, if that party is the cause of the hard that party is the cause of the hard times complained of, is it not a glorious thing for the American people that that party will have to surreader its trust the 4th of next March to that grand old Democratic party which nursed the government in its intancy and saw it grow into man's estate under its fostering care, and which can and will again put it into a bright and prosperous future.

WILL SOME ONE PLEASE TO RISE AND EXPLAIN.

A remarkable political change has taken place in this county during the last four years. The total Garfield received 715, leaving an opposition majority of 24. The combined opposition to Ryan for Congress had a majority of 52, and 68 against St. John for governor. In 1882 the total vote cast was 1,450, of which St. John, Republican candidate for governor, received 498, leaving a combined majority against him of 454. The entire congress of Ryan for County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Chas. Rogler, Wm. Dunlap, and G. W. Yesger, as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Falls township. On Thursday, December 4th 1884, and proceed to view said road and give all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Chas. Rogler, Wm. Dunlap, and G. W. Yesger, as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Falls township. On Thursday, December 4th 1884, and proceed to view said road and give all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Chas. Rogler, Wm. Dunlap, and G. W. Yesger, as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Falls township. On Thursday, December 4th 1884, and proceed to view said road and give all parties a hearing. vote in 1880 was 1,454, of which ity against him of 454. The entire opposition to Ryan for congress had a majority of 46. This year, 1884, there were 1,870 votes cast, and every Republican, national, itate and county, with one exception, received majorities over all opposition, ranging from 12 to

There is something curious about the vote of Chase country when compared to its population of a sortion road, described as fall control of a sortion of a sortion road, described as fall control in the sortion of this control in 180 was 1,454, and that the total vote of the country in 180 was 1,454, and that the total vote of the country in 180 was 1,450, now, here is again of 416 votes, or 254 percent, in four years; while the Assord's rolls show that the population of the whole offers and the sortion of this country in 180 was 6,681, and in 182 that it was 5,503, or as decrease or 115 inhabitiants, or nearly 2 per cent. While the opposition vote of 1834 was alligned to the control of the country in 180 was for each of the control of the country in 180 was for each and setting as all setting the control of the country in 180 was 6,681, and in 182 that it was 5,503, or as decrease or 115 inhabitiants, or nearly 2 per cent. While the opposition vote of 1834 was all gregored read, in 7 glas township, or 300,000 with the control of the control There is something curious



The last election gave the Legis lature of Illinois to the Democrats, on joint ballot, hence John A. Logan's successor in the United excellence. Price, 35 cents; \$4 States Senate will be a Democrat,

A tariff for protection is one York. that enables the protected industry to rob an unprotected industry. It the expense of the consumer. Suppose that a room was filled with men who had to stand. Say Mr. Pigiron, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Wool, Mr. Glass, Mr. China, and Mr. Agriculture were the men. Mr. Pigiron, who is in the front now, says: "We can lighten this thing by lifting on one another." Mr. Pigiron gets a litt from all hands, but Mr. Agriculture being in the rear, does the litting, but having no one to lift him he is the worse by the scheme attempted. This is a fair illustration of protection. When a man can lift himself by pulling on his boot straps, then protection will be brofitable. -Kansas Free Trader.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS.] 88.

STATE OF KANSAS. }
County of Chase,
Officeof County Clerk, Oct. 6, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of Oct., 1884, a petition, signed by A. M. Ice and 42 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:
Commencing at the southwest corner of section eighteen (18), township twenty (20) range six'(6) east; thence east on the section line or as near as practicable, two miles to the southeast corner of section

miles to the southeast corner of section seventeen (17) of same township and range; said road to be forty (40) feet

Whereupon, said Board of County Com-Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Wm. H. Shatt, D. P. Shatt and E. C. Holmes, as wiewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in Cottonwood township, on Friday, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1884, and proced to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing. a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Com-

ROAD NOTICE.

praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point where the Wilson and North road crosses the section line between sections twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east; thence southon said section line to the southeast corner of section two, (2) township twenty-one (21) range eight (8) east; thence west on section line between sections two (2) and eleven (11) and ten (10) and three (3) to the east bank of Sharps creek; thence north down said creek at said riffle; thence crossing said creek at said riffle; thence southon west bank of said creek back to said section line; thence west on said section line time; thence west on said section line to northwest corner section three (3) township twenty-one (21), range eight (8) intersecting the Nancy and C. E. Sharp and C. E. Sharp

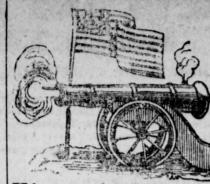
ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88.

Chase County, | 88.

Office of County Clerk, October 13,1884.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th day of January, 1884, a petition signed by S. C. Harvey and 12 other, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows' viz:



Victory's Salute!

Subscribe for the Courant.

The Art Amateur for December is a number of holiday size and per annum. Montague Marks, Publisher, 23 Union Square, New

CHEAP MONEY.

Interest at 7 per cent., on two, three, four, or five years time, real estate security. Call on Thos. O. Kelley, at Young & Kelley's Law and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes novas tf.

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish Health and Home, a 50-cent, monthly pa per, free for one year to all of our subscribers who pay up all arrearages and one year in advance, and to new subscribers to the Courant, who pay for one year in advance.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the accounts due R. M. Watson, of Strong City, prior to August 1, 1884, have been assigned to me, and all parties indebted to him must settle at once with me at my office.

J. A. SMITH, Strong City, Kas.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas, during week ending November 11, 1884, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 934 F Street, Washington, D. C. Samuel S. Peterson, Wyandott, car door fastening; Fred Hani and Chas. A. Billington, Morrill, cultivator; Marcus Hardenbrook Marysville, horseshoe; Geo.H.Herrington and Martin Heller, Wichita, fire escape; A. F. Pack and Edwin French, Emporia, sulky harrow; John O. West, Fulton, wire fence.

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NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at ublic sale, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1884, etween the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and

land, to-wit:

Ap Val.

Se ¼ of sw ¼ of 1 22 9 \$3 00
Sw ¼ of sw ¼ of 1 22 9 \$3 00
Sw ¼ of sw ¼ of 1 22 9 \$3 00
Situate in Chase county, Kansas. Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., on said day of sale, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

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

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

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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-Bar.-Most other Mowers have but one, and ne at either end of bar. Cearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers Lave the Gearing exposed.

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

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Loft-Hand Drive-Wheel.—Some manufacturers construct their machines so that the weight is largely on the right-hand wheel. Purchasers should avoid such machines. Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron.

Machine Perfectly Balanced on he Axle. - Finger-Bar easily raised and folded the Axle.—Finger-Bar easily raised and folded —Easy to ride -No weight on horses' necks. It is the lightest-draft Mower in the world. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A Beauty in Design and Finish .-

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courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge mcb29-tf JOSEPH G. WATERS.

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CIANT WELL DRILL Nine Inch Bore,

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WELLS PUT DOWN ON SHORT NOTICE.

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

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It will cost you nothing to give me a trial.

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LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO with Red Tin Tag; ROSE LEAF Fine Cut Chewing; NAVY CLIPPINGS, and Black, Brown and Yellow SNUFFS are the best and cheapest, quality considered.

OSACE MILLS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor. !

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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.



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 six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 1n.	3 In.	o III.	% COL.	1 001
1 week	\$1 00	\$1.50	\$ 2.00	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
2 weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	6.50	13.00
8 weeks	1.75	2.50	8 00		8.00	
4 weeks	2 00				9 00	17.00
2 months .	3.00		5 25	7.50	14.00 20.00	
8 months	6.50	6.00	19 00	18.00	32.50	55.00
1 year	10.00	18.00	24 00	85.00	55.00	85.00
Local not sertion; and	ices, 1	0 cent	sa lin	e for	the fir	st in-

insertion; and scents a line for each shosequent insertion; double price for black letter, or fo items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS. | 88

STATE OF KANSAS.

Chase County.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 8, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of Oct., 1884, a petition, signed by Nathan Beals and 27 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners 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 six (6), township eighteen (18), range ten (10) sast; thence south on county line between chase and Lyon counties to the southwest corner of section six (6). township inneteen, (19) range ten (10)

township nineteen, (19) range ten (10)

Whereupon the said Board of County Whereupon the said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: W. M. Moore, W. P. Brickell and D. J. Hayward, as viewers, with instruction to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said road, in Toledo township, on Wednesday, the 17 h day of December, A. D.1884, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. Massey, county Clerk

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | Ss.

Chase County, | Ss.

Office of county clerk, Oct. 8, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of Oct., 1884, a petition, signed by Lang-con C. Hubbard and 20 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the Bazaar road at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter (14) of the southeast quarter (14) of the southeast quarter (14) of section in between sections six [6] and seven [7], to the southwest corner of the southwest quarter [14] of the southwest quarter [14] of the southwest quarter [14] of the southwest corner of the southwest quarter [14] of the southwest corner of the southwest quarter [14] of section one [1], township twenty-one (21], range seven [7] east, on section line between sections one [1] and twelve [12] in township twenty one (21], range seven [7] east; thence, north, on or near sub-division line, to the northeast quarter (14) of section one (1), township twenty-one (21], range seven (7] east; thence, north, on or near sub-division line, to the northeast quarter (14) of section one (1), township twenty-one (21], range seven (7] east; thence, north, on or near sub-division line, to the northeast quarter (14) of section one (1), township twenty-one (21], range seven (7] east; thence, north, on or near sub-division line, to the northeast quarter (14) of section one (1), township twenty-one (21], range seven (7] east; thence, or the southwest corner of the so

Whereupon, said Board of County Com-missioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Pat McCabe, Wm Norton and I C Warren as viewers, with instrucand I C Warren as viewers. With instructions to meet at the point of commencment of said road, in Bazzar township, on
Monday, the 15th day of De ember, A. D.
1884, and proceed to view said road
and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commis
stoners.

J. J. Massey.

County Clerk. ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 8, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of Oct., 1884. a petition, signed by Peter Harder and 13 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State Horesaid, praying

of the Goard of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing on the section line between sections seven (7) and eighteen (18), township twenty (20), range eight (8) cast at the southeast corner of lot twenty-three (23), section soven (7), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east; thence north on the line between lots twenty-three and twenty-four (23) (24) of said section, to the northeast corner of said lot twenty-three (23), to intersect a road already established; also to vacate the road running through lots twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23), section seven (7), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. H. scribner, Aaron Watson, and Robert Cuthbert, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of

with the County Surveyor, at the point of of commencement of said proposed road, in Falls fownship, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1864, and proceed to view said road, and By order of the Board of County Com missioners County Cierk [L 8]

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 E.
Pratt and J. D. Minnick and 16 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the County and State aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows,

Commencing at a point on the west line of the northeast quarter (14) of section thirty-two (32), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east, where the Kuhl and Yeager road angles from said line; thence due south to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter (14) of northwest quarter (14) of section five (5), township twenty (20) range eight (8) east; thence west to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter (14) of northwest quarter (14) of northwest quarter (14) of northwest quarter (14) of northwest corner of the southeast quarter (14) of northwest quarter (20) nange eight (8) east; thence secuth to a point on what is known as the Kuhl and Yeager road on the west line of the southeast quarter (14) of northwest quarter (15) of section five (5), township twenty (20), range eight (8), intersecting said Auhl and Yeager road at said point; also to vacate the Kuhl and Yeager road from a point on the west line of the northeast quarter (14) of section three (15), township nineteen (19), range eight (8), east, where said kuhl and Yeager road eroses the west line of the southeast quarter (14) of the northwest quarter (14) of section five (5), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Jas. Austin, Carter Seroggius, and John Scribner, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point Commencing at a point on the west line of

Scroggins, and John Scribner, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County surveyor, at the point of commencement of said proposed road. Fallstownship, on Monday, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing.

FOR SALE,



LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Inspect your flues.

Bring in your Thanksgiving turkeys.

Mr. G. C. Millar was in town Tuesday.

Mr. Jas. Hazel, Jr., has moved to Coon Creek.

Blaine and Logan hats are now or sale, very cheap.

Mrs. J. K. Crawford has returned from her visit east. Ice formed, Tuesday night, a

quarter of an inch thick. Mr. James M. Kerr is putting up

a fine barn on his premises. Mrs. Dr. Jones, of Strong City, has returned home from a visit in

the east. Mr. D. B. Berry has gone to Denver and from there he will go

to St. Louis. Snow fell Monday night to the depth of about one inch, and it snowed all day Tuesday.

Raleigh is doing the work.

Mr. John C. Smith has got over the wound he received last week,

and is again at his post of duty. Mr. Isaac Alexander's new store room, opposite the Courans office

Mr. L. W. Drinkwater was visiting his brother, Mr. O. H. Drink. water, of Cedar Point, last week.

Mr. Geo. W. Kilgore, baving seld his property in Strong City,

land and Hendricks.

stopping in town for several days see us whether they wish work past, has returned to his home in done or not. Yes, they will ever, Lasalle county, Illinois.

The Teachers' Association will

last Sunday, on his way to Topeka, on business connected with the

Mesers. F. P. Taylor, Eugene, Frank and Dr. B. S. Leonard, of Clara Hazel. West Liberty, Ohio, were visiting at Mr. E. A. Hildebrand's, in Strong City, last week.

Mr. Geo. W. Miller, formerly of drawn October 28, for the December term of the district court: non, Mo., was in town, this week, and asked us to change the address of his paper to Severy, Kas., Dowell, J. C. Davis, John McCar-

There will be an examination of applicants for teachers' certificates. held at the County Superintendent's office in Cottonwood Falls, on Saturday, December 6th, 1884, commenciag at 9 o'clock, a. m.

F. B. HUNT Co. Supt.

an insurance map of our city for the insurance companies. This calls to mind the fact that everybody should insure and avoid the possibility of loss from fires during the winter season.

A resolution was passed by the members of John W. Geary Post No. 15, G. A. R., last Saturday, to the effect that at the December By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. MASSEY.

County Clerk.

County Clerk.

L. Sl ensuing year will be elected; and it was ordered that a full attendance be on hand and that any sol-Yearling and two-year-old heifers, dier being absent on that day, Inquire of J. M. Bielman, on Rock without good excuse, will be court Go to Howard's mill if you want



The Righteous Rule

to-day the Courant was establish ed in this city by J. C. Martin and name of Martin & Timmons, and it was then given out by its enemies that it only had a dozen subscribers and would collapse as soon as the then coming election was over; but we are still in your midst, battling for the Democracy paper should rejoice with him, and hence it has brought out its cannon, its rooster, its flag, its eagle, its Bogardus kicker, to show to the world that it bails with de light the return of .Democratic ideas into our American institutions; but while we rejoice at the ascendancy of our party principles, we have another reason to feel glad, and that is that we are again in quarters of our own, where we have no rent to pay, and feel that we are at home, and that what im-Friday in Lebo with her parents, provements we make therein will who returned home with her for a be our own. The Courant is now located in the old Hildebrand, my1-tf The Democrats of Strong City Bros. & Jones hardware building. had a grand glorification, Monday a commodious and well lighted night, over the election of Cleve house, where we are prepared to J. S. Doolittle & Son's. do all kinds of printing, and where Mr. Milton Gray, who has been we hope our friends will call to of dry goods at Breese's.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

banging out.

as in the past, find our latch string

agent for the Topeka Common- A large gathering of the friends wealth, and is visiting in Strong of Mrs. A. F. Wells assembled at the tamily residence on the evening of Nov. 8, for the purpose of celebrating the birthday of the meet on December 5, 1884, at 1 popular hosters. The occasion o'clock p. m., and will use the was enjoyable and pleasant in evsame programme published for the ery respect. The following is list of presents:

Set of silverware, Mrs. Jas. Ha-

Dress, Mr. Jas. Hazel, Dress, Mr. A. F. Wells.

Plush shopping sachel, Mis. W H. Spancer and Mrs. Dennis Mad-

Three yards of ribbons, Miss Dress, two collars and handker-

chief, Mrs. Dennis Madden. The following is the Petit jury,

Falls Township-H. P. Brockett, J. L. Cochran, D. W. Hoskins, N. C. Stout, J. Z. Mann, Chas. Mcty, D. G. Groundwater, J. P. Kuhl, E. Childs. Diamond Creek Township-J. H. Smith, Jas. M. Rose, G. L. Robinson, T. H. Harper. Cottonwood Township—O. found, at all un H. Drinkwater, J. R. Horner. his drug store. Toledo Township—W. M. Moore, Go to Breese Shaw, Geo. Barber. Bazaar Town- where you can get the highest ship-Geo, Yeager, James Farrington, James Nichol, W. M.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Pay up your subscription. Boots and shoes at Breese's. Tinwase at Ferry & Watson's.

Everything at Ferry & Watson's. Hotel. dec6-tf Good goods and bottom prices at

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

Ferry & Watson's.

HEALTH AND HOME."

Washington, D. C.

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

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

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SETH J. EVANS,

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BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

JOHNSON & THOMAS,

DEALERS IN

STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE, NAILS,

Barbed Wire, Buggies, Wagons, Agricultural Implements,

And SPORTING GOODS.

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

OUR STOCK IS NEW.

Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

OHNSON & THOMAS

East side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

The celebrated Walker boot, at You can get anything in the line as cheap as dirt, if not cheaper.

Coffins at Ferry & Watson's. A complete stock of fresh groceries at Ferry & Watson's. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are

requested to call and settle. You can do better at Ferry & Watson's than anywhere else.

Go to L. F. Miller's to have your Sewing Machines repaired. A car load of Moline wagons ust received at M. A. Campbell's.

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.

F. Baurle's. He say's: "Come, 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 M. A. Campbell's.

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

debrand Bros. & Jones, Strong City. Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be

found, at all unimployed times, at Go to Breese's for your fresh, T. J. Smiley, John Martin, E. S. staple and fancy groceries, and

> market price for produce. Wanted, to trade a new \$45 sewing machine for a fresh milk cow and calf, or for one "coming

> in." Apply at this office. octatf Groceries, staple and fancy of the purest quality, at Ferry & Watson's. They keep only the very best and can not be under-

Wanted, two girls, at the Union their fall and winter steek, and are selling more goods and are prepared to give better bargains than

it, and buy one.

All kinds of stoves at Johnson & Thomas's and they will be sold Go and get one or more.

save trouble We need money to keep up with the times.

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

"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 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 and Friend street.

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.

I have about 40 Pekin White! Ducks for sale at \$2.50 per trio delivered at Elmdale. Leave orders with P. C. Jeffrey at Elmdale, or address me at Elk, Chase county, HENRY SCHUBERT. Kansas.

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

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

Doolittle & Son have the best and cheapest of boots and shoes to pared 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 dollars are to buy your goods of the same kind of coal oil as is used in the ordinary lamp. Call and see dollars is to buy your goods of the same kind of coal oil as is used in the cordinary lamp. Call and see dollars is to buy your goods of the same kind of coal oil as is used in the cordinary lamp. Call and see dollars is to buy your goods of the same kind of coal oil as is used in the cordinary lamp. Call and see dollars is to buy your goods of the same kind of coal oil as is used in the cordinary lamp. Call and see dollars is to buy your goods of the same kind of coal oil as is used in the cordinary lamp. Call and see the control of turnishing geods, notions on, Topeks and Santa be Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well wantered, improved target for improvement or speculation always for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Manufactured the country is the country. be found in this market; also, a full the ordinary lamp. Call and see dollars is to buy your goods of Doolittle & Son.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D.

Office and room, east side of Broadway,

outh of the bridge, COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS.

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

Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

A. M. CONAWAY, Physician & Surgeon,

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

Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

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

DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST.

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS, Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches, Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel. Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. jc5-ti

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at

SAFURDAY, NOVEMBER 22D, 1884, petween the hours of 10 o'clock a.m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school and, to-wit:

land, to-wit:

Sec. Tp. Rge. Val.

Ne ¼ of sw ¼ of . 16, 18, 6, \$3 50

Nw ¾ of sw ¼ of . 16, 18, 6, 30

situate in Chase county, Kansas. Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a m, and 3 o'clock, p, m. on said day of sale, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

W. P. MARTIN.

Oct 235t Treasurer of chase county, Kansas The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year: 224 pages, 8] x 111 inches, with over 3,300 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or Tells how to family use, order, and cost of everything you eat, wear, or with. These use, drink, have fun

books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy Free to any address upon receipt of the postage—8 cents. Let us hear from you. ** Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

287 4 889 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ROAD NOTICE,

County of Chase. Ss.
Office of County Clerk, Oct. 8, 1884 Notice is hereby given that on the 8th lay of Oct., 1884, a petition, signed by ohn Mauw and 25 others, was presented to the Board of County Com-missioners of the County and state afore-said, 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 acction line or as maar as practicable to the northwest corner of section seventeen (17) in said township

section seventeen (17) in said towns.

and range.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: E C. Holmgs, John Shaft and L. W. Coleman as viewers, with instructional 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. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

[LS]

County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88. STATE OF KANSAS, County of Chase,

Office of County Clerk, October 8, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that on the Stinday of October, 1884. a petition signed by John Carter and 38 others was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the Morris county line between sections two (2) and three (3) townsip eighteen (18), range nine (9) eas; thence south on acction line or as near as practicable to a public road near Win.

practicable to a public road near Wm. Osborn's, to the center between sections two (2) and three (3), township nineteen, (19). range nine (9) east.
Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following

missioners appointed the following named persons, as viewers, viz: Wm. Murray, C. S. Ford, and J. H. Makemson, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement in Toledo township, on Friday the 22d day of August, 1884, and proceed to view the read and sixty in the county of th proceed to view the road and give all parties a hearing; and
Whereas the viewers failed to meet on Whereas the viewers failed to meet on the day appointed or the day following, therefore ordered by the Board that the said viewers, Wm. Murray, C. S. Ford, J. H. Makem-on, meet in conjunction with the courty surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Toledo township, on Friday the 18th day of December. A. A. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. MASSEY.

County Clerk.

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1869

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

IN QUARTERS OF OUR OWN Ten years and seven weeks ago W. E. Timmons, under the firm

and for the interests of Chase county, and in all the time since the Courant has been here, through all its triumphs and vicisitudes, its present editor has ever been editor of it, so that he feels, as it were, that it is a part and parcel of his being, and that when he has cause for joy, as is the case Mr. Martin Heintz is having his just now, since he has labored for residence plastered, and Mr. Pat twenty-two years for the national success of the Democratic party. and now sees it triumphant, his

is rapidly approaching completion.

has moved to Thayer, Neosho Mrs. T. O. Kelley spent last

Mr. J. C. Hildebrand has tendered his resignation as traveling

November meeting. R. M. Watson, editor of the Comanche Chieftain, was in town

interests of his county.

where he has located.

A gentleman from Chicago has Sharp. Frank Corbin, John Harbeen in town this week preparing vey, A. G. Myers, S. J. Banks.

aug7-tf | martialed and shot (in the neck.) to get the best of flour.



POP'S DARLING.

Pop's darling is little, so little—so sly; A plump little darling with pretty blue eye; And she's sittling and singing, Her tiny feet swinging, Yes, swinging on papa's desk, way up so high.

She's a dear little darling, a bright sunny ray, And she's laughing the while—we are looking her way; Now cooing, now winking At Pop while he's thinking And writing of baby dear, swinging away.

And thus in the evening sits baby up here, sits singing and swinging-Pop's own little

dear,
Making work of a life time
One ray of bright sunshine,
For all is contentment when baby is near. Now darling grows sleepy, keeps wake, but in And she lays her head where so oft it has

Now she's nodding, nid-nodding, Some dreamy land plodding, And we soothe her to sleep till the morrow So here we sit musing-once more in the While the light flickers drearily pale in the

Some fairy-land seeming.
While thinking and dreaming
e one's mother, low down in the tomb.

-London Young Folks' Weekly Budget. Of little

A JOKE ON THE DEACON. Out on a Lark-A Hard Night's Work

is locked up tight."

Deacon Bump stood at his gate, with than elsewhere. a good-humored smile, as we boys went along in the early evening, intent on playing Hallowe'en jokes upon such

"That isn't fair, deacon. You ought to have left us a little chance.'

"Couldn't do it. I'm getting too different kinds of flies. The same is of an abiding home where "they shall one of the First Credentials of Christian bold, you see, to be trotting all over true of moths and butterflies.

Some are smaller than others, they are different kinds of flies. The same is hunger on more." The Christian hero town after my traps. Go 'long with you all. You won't find anything loose here."

We went on and had the usual amount of sport playing the same old

Passing the deacon's on our way back, we stopped on perceiving that his lights

"It would be jolly to play the good old soul some sort of a joke after all The eyes of the fly are very large in his care—wouldn't it?" said Harry proportion to the size of the head. The

"Tip-top. Can't we?" said another. "It was a regular dare to us. We ought to do something.' We consulted.

On the other side of the quiet village street stood a wagon, loaded with cord

wood, large and heavy.
"I'll tell you," said Jim Hart. "Let's pile that wood—the whole load—in the deacon's wood-shed. It would be the best thing out. He'd be sure to get into a first-class serimmage with that cross-grained Pat Malony. Both of 'em cross-grained Pat Malony. Both of 'em enables the insect to lap up liquids. would be completely dumbfounded as These leaves are rough like a rasp, and to how it got there, and when they came to settle as to how it was to be got out there would be no end of fun." It was soon agreed.

As we expected, we found the deacon's gate as well as his wood-shed door locked; but we were out for a lark and never thought of stopping for the difficulties in our way.

A load of brick lay inside the fence,

exactly in cur path, making it necessary to take an unpleasant round among some thorny wild gooseberries. At it we went. Two boys climbed in

the window of the wood-shed; two lifted the wood from the wagon and passed it over the fence, while the remainder of the force stumbled with it among bricks and bushes, and hoisted it into the small window.

Oh what a task that was! We selves in hooks and creytees, and there pass the winter. They come out of their hiding places on the return of spring. The blow-fly, the cheese-fly, and others are very different in habits from the house-fly.—American Agriculturist. the window of the wood-shed; two

into the small window.

Oh, what a task that was! We worked like beavers, like horses, like galley slaves; or, if there is any thing in the world which works harder, we worked like that. Lifting, stretching, carrying, with lacerated hands and torn clothes, if ever boys were made to work for any useful end as we worked that night for fun they would surely be considered proper objects for the consideration of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Boys.

"Hist!" said Jim, holding up a warning hand, when we were about half

We all held our breaths, and listened n dismay. 'I thought I heard something like

that jolly little chuckle the deacon al-ways gives when he's amused," whispered Jim, "but it couldn't have been." "It isn't laughing we'd be likely to near from the deacon just now," said "No. He can scold, though, when he

takes a notion to."
At last it was all in, piled snug and close, with careful reference to making it as difficult as possible to get it out, and then we went home to our beds, the lamest, achingest set of boys ever seen.

Most of us managed to be hanging about the street at the time when Pat came with his horses next morning to hitch on to his load, but we missed the excitement we had hoped for. He went into the deacon's house for a few moments, then came out, and drove away his empty wagon in the most matter-ofcourse way imaginable. We boys were

the puzzled ones.

How we did worry our brains with guesses and surmises as to how the matter could have been settled. We said nothing about it, however, to anybody, and would have been glad to forget it ourselves; but there was a merry twin-kle in the deacon's eye every time he met us which kept it in our minds.

At last we resolved to get at the se-

"How was it about that wood, any-

how, deacon?" The old gentleman laughed all over. "Why, bless your hearts, boys! I'm glad you've given me a chance of thanking you for that piece of work. You've all been so modest concerning it, I hated to speak. Good thing to see boys modest when they've been doing Lindness. Found it a mighty tough job, didn't you? I could see that when I took a peep out that night, and I felt just like taking hold and giving a lift; but I knew you were doing it to surprise me, and I didn't want to spoil it. Quiet as mice, too, you were—didn't want to "What an infernal dolt that fellow is disturb nobody. Yes; toughest kind of anyhow!"!—Detroit Free Press. a job! Why, boys, when I bought that load of Pat, that evening, we both said it would be a tug to get it in, and we'd ease of New Orleans.

need good daylight for it; so we left it standing over night—"
"Deacon," cried Harry Grant, "if you'll agree never to speak of that wood again, we boys'll agree to come oh, think not thou arial unblest.

Oh, think not thou arial unblest. standing over night—"
"Deacon," cried Harry Grant, "if
you'll agree never to speak of that
wood again, we boys'll agree to come
over, and saw and split and pile the
next load you buy."

And we did .- Sydney Dayre, in Golden Days.

ABOUT FLIES. They Do Not Increase in Size—Their Feet,

Eyes and Teeth. "Tell us about flies," writes one young correspondent. Where do they come from, and where do they go in winter? Are there different kinds of flies?" While some naturalists think that our house flies are the same as the house fly of England, and the rest of Europe, others regard them as different. Singularly enough, none of our naturalists have studied our house fly. and observed its transformations, and this very common insect is from offservations made in Europe. Flies, like all that we know of the life history of most other insects, have a larval or maggot state; when the maggots are full grown they pass into the pupa or chrysalis form, from which (in England

in fourteen days) they come out as the The Deacon's Thanks.

"I'm proof against you this year, boys. Every door and gate on the place the perfect insect or winged fly. It is pretty well known that house flies pass their early life as maggots in manure, and, as most are aware, are more abundant in the neighborhood of stables Flies do not grow. I have more

than once heard persons speak of seeing young flies in the spring; evidently thinking that the small flies they may neighbors as might have left us any op-portunity.

"That isn't fair, deacon. You ought as large as they ever will be, and, it some are smaller than others, they are

It is well known that flies can walk up a smooth pane of glass, and along the ceiling with their bodies downwards without falling. The foot of the fly, when examined by a powerful microscope, is found to have numerous hairs upon it, each with a little disk at the end. It is thought by most naturalists that the fly can use these disks as a boy uses a leather sucker, to enable it to cling to smooth surfaces. The eyes of the fly are very large in microscope shows that these are not simple eyes, but curiously made up of separate facets, each of which is really

an eye. The two compound eyes of the fly are made up of about four thousand simple ones. Human beings have only

two simple eyes.

The so-called trunk or proboscis of the fly, which, when not in use, is bent up under the head, is really a tongue, with a knob at the end. When the fly comes across anything sweet, this knob opens and spreads out two flat leaves, which with them the fly can tear delicate surfaces; it often disfigures the covers of books by scraping off their polish. It also uses these rough leaves on our skin, and we say "the flies bite." According to an English naturalist, flies really have teeth. These are not of bone like the teeth of the higher ani-mals, but of "chitine," a peculiar sub-stance of which the hard parts of insects consist. A large share of the flies die at the end of the warm season, but enough to keep up the stock hide themselves in nooks and crevices, and there

culturist. Toggodo Frisk and Fanny.

jumped lightly down, and ran away.
Soon after the we missed our squirrel
from the stable, and have never seen him since. I do not know what became of him. I think he must have got killed; for I do not believe he would have left us of his own accord. - Our Little Ones.

They Will Do It.

They were two intelligent citizensmen who knew the affairs of the country like a book, and could take the platform for a speech. One was warming his coat-tails at a grocery store when the

other came in. "Rainy morning!" "Yes -it really rains." of the El

"Rather damp!" and Jadi ba "Must be fall rain?"
"Quite likely; yes, I presume it is.
"Rather disagreeable outside?"

'Quite so. May rain for some time. "Didn't expect this, did you?" "Well, hardly."
"Think it will hold up?" vap to

"Well—um—dunno."
"May rain all day, ch?" "Quite probable—quite probable."
"Muddy under foot, isn't it?"

"Y-e-s, quite so."
And then they rubbed their hands over the top of the stove and stared at each other and mentally exclaimed:
"What an infernal dolt that fellow is,

Isoolistle & Sun.

Oh, think not thou art all unblest.
Thouga waves of somow o'er thee roll;
The saddest heart by grief opprest
Is under the Divine control. He who doth see the sparrow's fall, In tander mercy bends to thee; He throws fils slucid around us all, And sweetly whispers: "Trust in me,

conversation with the woman of Samaria at Jacob's well, and yet, in its surroundings, how commonplace appears this occurrence for doing good. A casual service rendered by a stranger while resting from the noonday heat was the wayside opportunity that Jesus uses in leading a needy soul to the fountains of living water. Nor canst thou from His presence str And ere thy cup oe'rilows its brim, He'll gently wipe thy tears away.

Then in His hands submissive lie, Whose smile can southe the keenest so The ruinbow spans the darkest sky, O Plan And Hope points brightly to the morrow.
-Henry S. Washburn, in Youth's Companion.

Sunday-School Lessons.

FOURTH QUARTER. Eccles. 2:1-13 bec. 21—The Creator Remembered. Eccles. 12:1-14
Dec. 28—Review: or Missionary, Temperance, or other Lesson selected by the school.

"SAVED BY HOPE."

The Christian's "Anchor to the Soul"—

the readside. A sind word to a child may seem a trivial thing as you go dreaming of some great opportunity of doing good, but while the dream is never realized the kind word starts a song in the heart that is never forgotten. We are not allowed to build taber-

The Christian's "Anchor to the Soul"— Not a "Selfish" Motive—The Hope of Eternal Life Saves the World From Barbarism. ten. We are not allowed to build taber-nacles and dwell in any mount of transfiguration. Moments of special blessing, hours in which we are permitted the joy

Christians are not saved by hope in Christians are not saved by hope in any such sense that faith is dispensed, with, for "the just shall live by faith," and "we walk by faith, and not by sight." Hope saves because it is "an anchor to the soul." This anchor holds the Christian steadfast to duty amid the surging tides of sin, persecution, suffering, sickness, poverty, toil and want. He is sustained by the hope OH hunger on more." The Christian hero is supported by the thought that "afflic-by Peter to regulate the conduct of be-Father's house are many mansions.' of life." In this sense, we are "saved

Philosophers of evolution ridicule the all rudeness in their intercourse with rewards of eternity as motives to right-eousness as being "selfish." They det Christian should at all times be patient. clare "it wraps men up in their individ-ual hopes and desires, and makes per-sonal felicity the sole aim of life." If speech, or forbidding in manner, or inthis is true then the saints and philanthropists in all ages who have sacrificed ing the cause of the Saviour. Like themselves for the good of their fellow- Him, while hating sin he should love themselves for the good of their fellow-men were selfish; for they "had respect unto the recompense of reward." holiness of life by the exercise of those gentle but irresistible graces and virtues which adorned the walk and coninvolves always the damage of another. At the last analysis selfishness harms our neighbor. A personal hope of immortality can never rob anybody else. It is not indulged at the expense of the rights and interests of other persons and is not therefore in any sense selfish. sweetness it will certainly discount his

Have those who deny immortality, profession and can not fall to impair his and ridicule the hope of it as a motive, influence with those who are without.—anything else to offer in their stead? Baptist Weekly. These philosophers ask disconsolate souls whom they have deprived of hope to find satisfaction and compensation in thinking of the beneficent results of their devotion to the common weal, through plague, danger or darkness there devotion to the common wear, through plague, danger or darkness thereby producing a final perfect state of society. There is positively nothing in such a motive to save men from the recklessness and despair that follow the loss of hope. The prospect of a social paradise, indefinitely distant and can tell you, and with the authority of attained only after the individuals who all the masters of thought since time

Frisk and Fanny.

For a long time a red squirrel made his home in our stable. He was an active little fellow, and we all loved to see him frisk about. He would perch on a saucy kind of look. He would let us get almost near enough to touch him, and then dart quickly away to some hiding-place.

Our little girl named him Frisk. Frisk seemed to think that his best friend about the place was Fanny, our gentle old horse. He had no fear of her, and would eat grain from her stall every day are about the place was Fanny, our gentle old horse. He had no fear of her, and would eat grain from her stall every day are about the place was Fanny, our gentle old horse. He had no fear of her, and would eat grain from her stall every day are about the place was Fanny, our gentle old horse. He had no fear of her, and would eat grain from her stall every day are about the place was Fanny, our gentle old horse. He had no fear of her, and would eat grain from her stall every day are about the place was Fanny, our gentle old horse. He had no fear of her, and would eat grain from her stall every day are about the place was Fanny, our gentle old horse. He had no fear of her, and would eat grain from her stall every day are about the place was Fanny, our gentle old horse. He had no fear of her, and would eat grain from her stall every day are about the place was Fanny, our gentle old horse. He had no fear of her, and the masters of thought was time, that, while by no manner of vivisection you can learn what a beast is, by only tooking into your own hearts you may know what a man is and know that his only true happiness is to live in hope of something to be won by him, in the effect of the hope of an atheistic millenium have upon the find the masters of thought was time, that, while by no manner of vivisection you can learn what a beast is, by only tooking into your own hearts you may know what a man is and know that his only true happiness is to live in hope of something to be won by him, and in love of something to be won by him, and th

would eat grain from her stall every day He got so that he knew when it was time for her to be fed. He would come out as soon as her feed was brought, and eat with her. I often watched them, from a distance, and could not help thinking that Fanny liked to have the squirrel with her.

One time, when I went to the stable, I found the squirrel sitting on Fanny's back, as though waiting for a ride. I called my little girl to enjoy the sight with mer but as soon as Frisk saw us he jumped lightly down, and ran away.

Seen after?

This last substitute for the hope of immortality is the poorest that has ever mocked humanity. The stoic's mocked humanity. quences of crime, since there are no lars eternal retributions to dread. Should it be generally believed that death ends all men would become beasts, fighting and devouring one another in the struggle for present gratifications. The world for want of a little courage. world is saved from barbarism by hope, Sydney Smith. and tol , of 19de world is saved from barbarism by hope, because those who are the salt of the —Good prayers never come weeping earth to save society from the demoralization of infidelity are kept faithful to duty by the hope of eternal life. When you assessment you destroy that hope you assassinate need Remorse is not repentance; the one —Remorse is not repentance; the one self-inspiring incentives to virtue in requirements, the other is truthful; the vealed religion, and leave no motive to duty that can command the respect and obedience of mankind.—N. Y. Christone Christophia and the command of the command o

wayside opportunities. The best advertisement of a workshop is first-class work. The strongest attraction to Christianity is a well-made Christian character.—T. L. Cugler.

The Duties That Lie Nearest-Going About

—How easy is the thought, in certain moods, of the loveliest, most unselfish.

Those who have learned to "do the devotion. How hard is the doing of the duty that lies nearest to them," have thought in the face of a thousand unlove-discovered the secret of noble character by difficulties.—Macdonald. and useful lives. Great opportunities do not come to those who dream and wait; they are the reward of faithfulwant; they are the reward of faithfulness in the discharge of humble, everyday service. The earthly ministry of our Lord illustrates most forcibly the truth that the best opportunities for doing good are found along the wayside of life. By the shore of the lake and at the

Filst-close organs at E. Cooler's M. A. Campbell has just received and groceries. A dollar saved in a

s toll stond so cash, syb-tf a samp that nearly equals the cise- deliar made; and you can't make to recovered to the deliars any cashe than by saving forest manual to the deliars any cashe than by saving forest reasons, the that day, there is the day, there is the best way to save the more restances.

the collection of the court of the collection of

some of the soul soul on the soul, to get the mest of floor, it, and buy one.

HORSEHEADED PEOPLE.

is no part of the Gospel narrative more rich and full in spiritual instruction than that which relates the Saviour's

conversation with the woman of Sama-

fountains of living water.
Not only is it true that the faithful recognition and acceptance of every day duties open the doors that lead to the noblest achievement in service, but it is also to be remembered that it is by the wayside the best personal blessings are often found. This is a world where as pilgrims we can not tarry long in one phase of experience, and we must

one phase of experience, and we must

learn to pluck the flowers that grow by

the roadside. A kind word to a child

doing good .- Christian at Work.

"BE COURTEOUS."

Among the many injunctions given

lievers, there is the important charge to

temperate in judgment, without wound-

Our Faith Not in Vain.

What consolation or what courage

fountains of living water.

Poor Name Well-Stuck To Is Better

years ago, they found the skulls of nundreds of horses piled in mounds on he spot where this village now stands. According to the tradition, these skulls had belonged to horses in the army of General Sullivan when he made his historical raid apon the hostile Indian ribes, in 1779. On the return march of the victorious army from the Genesee country a portion of the troops enamped here. As he intended to go tevoured their carcasses, and subsequently the skulls were heaped up by he Indians, where the first settlers found them. On account of this incident the settlement received the name of Horseheads. In 1837 the village was ncorporated, and the name was changed by the Legislature to Fairport, against the wishes of most of the people. For eight years they petitioned regularly to have the original name restored. This was done in 1845. No stranger ever comes here whose first question is not:
"Why is this place called Horse-

hours in which we are permitted the joy and shelter of the sanctuary and the place of prayer are granted to us, but Citizens are always lying in wait for strangers, and as soon as the invariable question comes it is their delight and recreation to tell the story, with much tion in retailing the story has come to be so close among enterprising Horseheads people that the one who gets the ear of strangers first and most frequent-ly is looked up to with envy by his fellow-townsmen. The wide-awake citizen has even reduced the thing to so exact a science that he does not wait until the stranger asks the entire question. The man who alights from the a place for you, * * and will receive you unto Myself, that where I am there ye may be also." The frame of the universe declares that if "faithful until death" we "shall receive a crown of life." In this sense, we are "saved" self-restraint by we are "saved" is self-restraint by we are "saved" in the receive a crown of life." cars here and begins his first utterance a distinguished citizen who sat up for his brethren earefully to guard against the three a. m. train the other night. Two strangers alighted. They were so sleepy they did not stop to ask why the place was called Horseheads. The wide-awake citizen collared them.

"I see you want to hear the story about Sullivan and the horse heads,

sinners, and should seek to win them to It may well be supposed that the fact has raised a howl of indignation here. was set before Him. Self-sacrificing fidelity in the service of God and men with a view to the reward that is set before us is not "selfishness," for that ago to look over the prospect and talk with a Horseheads capitalist. After walking about the streets awhile, and naturally excitable, grace should cause being unable to find the man for whom he was looking, he stepped into a saloon to ask where the man lived. There were four citizens in the place. wisitor approached the man behind the

bar saying:
"Will you kindly tell me-That was as far as he got. The four apprehended by those who dwell in such citizens were on their feet and on all rooms, or provide the means of heating sides of him in less than a second. They and ventilating them.

Prof. Tyndall found that the moisall addressed him:

livan, ou his return from chasing the Indians in the Genesee country, en-

camped on this very spot." speechless with surprise.

They got it all mixed up," said the tell you the story slow and straight.' The visiting capitalist hurried out Meeting a boy on the street, he said:

"My son, can you tell me—"
"Oh, yes," said the boy. "In September, 1779, General Sullivan—" The visitor dashed wildly down the street and met the man he had come to see. This citizen explained the state of affairs to him. Then he declared that he wouldn't put a dollar of his money in Horseheads unless the name wa changed. Some of them want his to change the name. Patriotic citizens, however, are outraged at the suggestion. As one walks along the streets he sees

camped in September, 1779, after---. Then if he doesn't pass on he will hear the rest of it. The movers in favor of his fortune and be reduced to very huma new name want to have the place ble circumstances, do you think that called North Elmira.—Horseheads (N. you could accept the new order of called North Elmira. - Horseheads (N. 1.) Cor. N. Y. Times.

WANTED TO WED A CHILD. An Italian Atempting to Mary a Twelve-

City Hall Park yesterday afternoon and entered the hall by the rear door. The leader was Mr. Bergamini, the moneybroker, of No. 15 Center street. A girl ered, and a profusion of chains hung ters."-Demoit Post. about her neck, and rings were upon nearly all her fingers. She prattled with her comparion during the walk, and laughed with childish give when the hall was reached. It was a wedding party, and the child was the bride. Entering the hall, piloted by Mr. Bergening they proceeded to the Alders It has been seen from the days of Balaam downward that a man may have a hold on the truth intellectually, the half was reached. It was a wed-ding party, and the child was the bride. Entering the half, piloted by Mr. Ber-gamini, they proceeded to the Alder-manic Library, where the necessary papers were filled out. The girl-bride was Teresa Ballote, and her age was without its producing any effect on his moral being. — F. C. Hare. "One sure way of making the coammunity in which we live, or the church we attend, or building in which we do our daily work, a better place than it is. papers were filled out. The girl-bride was Teresa Ballote, and her age was set down at between twelve and thirteen. The groom was Demenico Milano, aged twenty-six. Mr. Bergamini bustled about, and when the attending the upper stories to use, like the heroic bustled about, and when the attending

Alderman demanded: "How old is that "Not quite thirteen," said Mr. Ber-

"I won't marry such a child," said When the first white settler entered the Alderman, "and it is an outrage to have her married. You must get some one else," and, hastily walking out he banged the door to show his displeasure. the Chemung Valley, about one hundred

"Well, well," said Bergamini, "we must get some one else. Where is Alderman Finck? He will do it right

A search for the willing Alderman proved fruitless, and, again headed by the indefatigable Bergamini, the party entered the private room of Judge Mc-Adam. Before the papers were shown to him the age of the child was altered lown the Chemung with his forces on afts. General Sullivan ordered the killing in her fourteenth year. The Judge examined the papers, and then came out, and, taking a look at the child, said at the course of the same of the papers. and, taking a look at the child, said at once: "I won't marry the girl, as she is not of lawful age and is nothing but a child." The girl's mother stepped for-ward and explained through Bergamini that the marriage was with her consent, but the Judge firmly refused to perform the ceremony, and again the party left in search of the necessary official. None could be found, and the parties then left for home, Mr. Bergamini stating that the ceremony would be performed or Monday at two o'clock, when plenty of Aldermen will be about.

Judge McAdam said, after the bridal party had left, that, wholly apart from the impropriety of marrying such a child, the ceremony could not legally be performed, and that any magistrate or Alderman marrying her would be indetail, about General Sullivan and the dictable for misdemeanor, as the statute horse-skull mounds. In fact, competi- | provides that females under fourteen years of age, or males under sixteen, can not be married, even with the consent of the parents. He was also outspoken in denunciation of the attempt to deceive him about the age of the girl by changing the figures upon the papers. -N. Y. Times.

THE AIR OF HOUSES. Facts Which Would be Appreciated if Fully

There is much confusion in the minds of some people with respect to the dryness or dampness of houses. An airtight room is more or less damp, though people are generally apt to think it otherwise if there is no draught, and all the air is carefully shut out. As a general rule, we invariably find the most draughty house is the driest, as it will be generally found to be the healthiest. if not the most comfortable, in cold weather. But the air of a room, as that said he. "Give me your valise; I'll for an invalid, may become too dry; it tell you the story as we walk over to the notel." In certain cases vaporizers are now emthat a strong effort is now being made ployed to give the air of the sick chamto have the name of the village changed ber its healthful proportion of moisture.

Mr. G. J. Symons, in a paper on me-teorology, has remarked that the sub-ject of the hygrometry of the sick room was unknown two generations ago. If, in adition to temperature, the quantity of moisture in a sick room were indicated by the hygrometer, a great deal might be done for the invalid's comfort. It is just as easy to regulate the hygrometric condities of the sick room as its temperature, and, in many respiratory complaints, the former is even of greater importance than the latter. The hotter the air is the more water can it contain, and this condition does not appear to be apprehended by those who dwell in such

Hin September, 1779, General Sul- ture in the air of an ordinary room absorbs fifty to seventy times as much of the radiant heat as the air does. Moisture is the regulator and conservator of Then followed the story of the horses the heat, and in due quantity acts like and their skulls. The capitalist was a blanket, by protecting us from a too the heat, and in due quantity acts like sudden cooling or heating. The question saloon-keeper. "Order your drink sent by the sanitary builder than has been to the back room and I'll come in and given to it. Complaints are loud against certain hot-air furnaces, as they overheat the air and render it unfit for breathing; they tend to scorch and dry the air, and to this extent they are unhealthy .- London Building News.

THE SERVANTS WOULD DO IT. How an Enthusiastic Young Woman Answered Her Foolish Father. "My dear," said a rich father to his

only daughter, a very fashionable girl, "you are about to be married and I money, and are working hard to induce want to talk to you seriously." the people to petition the Legislature "Yes, papa," she said, settling herself on his knee.

"George is a very worthy young man and abundantly able to take care of you. groups of residents discussing the subject.

"It is sacrilege!" some of them exclaim. "Here, where General Sullivan ready at all times to neet them with a brave and cheerful heart. If, through some chance, your husband should lose things and help him as a true wife should?"

"How can you ask such a question, you foolish pa, when you know how adore George?" "That is all very well;" the old man

in gay costumes and most of the men to a life of luxury, as you have been, dressed like laborers, trooped across resolutely put a side the past and devote yourself to household duties, such as cooking and mending and marketing and—and sweeping and all that sort of thing?"

"What a feolish, silly papa you not ever four feet in height came last.

She was clad in a brown dress with a bright blue waist, her head was uncow-

-A remarkable revolt occurred recently in the prison for women at Algala, Spain. It contained at the time, nine hundred and twenty-three prisoners, of life. By the shore of the lake and at its for us to start with correcting our own the receipt of custom Jesus finds His faults. Every reformation which chosen disciples. The necessities of a announce to anything begins with the witnesses had affixed their signatures to the certificate declared that everything weeding festival is the openion of His individual, and no one will ever find a mother whom He meets as she is follow
The necessities of a announce of the course and yards to bustled about, and when the about, and when the about, and when the about, and when the appears to bustled about, and affixed their signatures to women of old-world warfare, for offer the certificate declared that everything was ready for the ceremony. After hotly besieged by the local authorities, mother whom He meets as she is follow
The nonestites of a announce of the course and yards to bustled about, and when the about, and when the about, and when the appears to use, like the heroic witnesses had affixed their signatures to the upper stories to use, like the heroic witnesses had affixed their signatures to the upper stories to use, like the heroic witnesses had affixed their signatures to the upper stories to use, like the heroic witnesses had affixed their signatures to the upper stories to use, like the heroic witnesses had affixed their signatures to the upper stories to use, like the heroic witnesses had affixed their signatures to the upper stories to use, like the heroic witnesses had affixed their signatures to the upper stories to use, like the heroic witnesses had affixed their signatures to the upper stories to use, like the heroic witnesses had affixed their signatures to the upper stories to use, like the heroic witnesses had affixed their signatures to the upper stories to use, like the heroic witnesses had affixed their signatures to the upper stories to use, like the heroic witnesses had affixed their signatures to use the upper stories to use the upper stories to use the upper stories to use the upper stori

-The United States Methodist Episcopal Church has ninety-seven conferences and includes 25,000 clergy and 1,850,000 members.

-They are complaining in Texas that all the professors for the State University are chosen from other States, and that only the porters and bell-ringers are taken from home.—Chicago Jour-

-Rev. James White was recently installed minister of the Presbyterian Church, Stonebridge, Monaghan, Ireland, in succession to his father, who presided over the congregation for fifty-four years. The church was founded nearly two hundred years ago by Patrick Dunlop, from Kirkeowan, Scotland.

-Out of 350 Congregational churches in Massachusetts, 163 have responsive reading in some form; in 100 the peo-ple dnite with the pastor in repeating the Lord's Prayer: in sixty-one there is chanting in some form, generally the "Glory be to the Father," and in ten the Apostles' Creed is repeated .- Boston Post.

-The English Baptist Handbook for the current year reports that while the last ten years there has been a decrease in the number of Baptist churches in England the number of scholars in Baptist Sunday-schools has increased by about 100,000. Its total number of scholars now is 437,187 over against 304,802 church members.

-A missionary in Georgia writes: "In five years I have organized 231 Sunday-schools, with teachers and scholars; visited and aided 84 schools, having 9,689 teachers and scholars; delivered 1,361 addresses; visited 6,385 families; distributed 3,401 Bibles and Testaments, and other publications to the value of \$902; traveled 24,890 miles in my own conveyance."—N. Y. Exam-

-The librarian of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York is thus quoted: "We are now keeping open on Sunday afternoon and evening, and the library at such times is well patronized. We give out no fiction, but restrict the reading to more substantial matter, such as the Bible, history and theological treatises. There is a demand for light reading, but we do not respond

-A year ago, say the Congregationalist, at the completion of fifty years from the establishment of the first Congregational church in Australia, a grand jubilee was celebrated at Sidney, and an effort was begun to raise a fund of \$75,000 for denominational purposes. At the expiration of a year \$90,000 has already been secured. The money is to be used in paying debts on churches, and establishing a fund for aged and infirm ministers.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-If all would realize that cruelty is as bitter to others as it is to themselves, there would be less of it practiced.

-To be happy the passion must be cheerful and gay, not gloomy and melancholy; a propensity to hope and joy is real riches; one to fear and sorrow, real poverty.-Hume.

-"There is nothing impossible to the determined spirit," says a philosopher. Evidently that philosopher never tried to reach up behind his shoulder to get hold of the end of a broken suspender. -Somerville Journal.

-"What's the price of this two-foot hardware store, one morning. "Thirty-six cents," was the reply. "Well, it's too high. Why, I can get a much longer two-foot rule for half that."

-"You can do anything, if you have patience," said an uncle who had made a fortune to his nephew, who had nearly spent one. "Water may be carried in a sieve, if you only wait." "How long?" asked the penitent spendthrift. "Till it freezes," was the cold reply.— N. Y. Independent.

-On one of the first very warm days To one of the list very warm days a little girl with a pretty but close sunbonnet on went out to "pick flowers."

Her curly hair was clinging close to her pink, sweaty little forehead as she came raised as the building progressed. We in, clutching in her rosy fingers a few "innocents," two or three half-grown violets, and some short grass. She threw off her sun-bonnet, and said: "Oh, mamma, it's dwefful warm. I fink it's mos' time to pick fans."-Harper's

-"Pa," said a Boston urchin of S., "couldn't Daniel Webster knock out Sullivan in three rounds?" The Boston father did not look surprised, as perhaps a New York father would, but man you were talking with call him the 'great expounder' for, then?" - Exchange.

subject to the girl. "I'm glad to hear you say so," was the old gentleman's response. "Good; give me your hand on that!" exclaimed the pleasure-seeker. "Well, hadn't you better ask my daughter for her's first?" was the wise suggestion. The young man decided that he had, and immediately sought the girl to see if he would suitor .-Yonkers Statesman.

Under the Spell of a Locomotive.

A large moose deer experienced a wa, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, Wednesday. While No. 38 mixed was coming east at a high rate of speed the driver thought that he observed through the morning mist a dark object a short distance ahead. Every effort was made to bring the train to a standstill, but without success, for the next moment the obstruction was struck and sent flying from the track. It proved to be nothing less than a large sized moose deer, which, becoming bewildered at the sight of the approaching train was utterly powerless to move from the Death must have resulted instantaneously, as its side was literally

CISTERNS.

The Best and Cheapest Plan to Build Them in a Corner of the Cellar.

In limestone sections the well water is hard and quite unsuitable for washing. In place of it rain water is used, and there is nothing equal to an underground eistern for holding a supply.

There are various ways of constructing good cisterns, but I think the best, and in the end the cheapest plan is to build it in one corner of the cellar. This can be done most cheaply when the cellar is made; but as all the cellars made years ago were very large, it is an easy matter to build up a wall near one corner, making a square bin that will hold from thirty to one hundred barrels. Thave seen this plan frequently adopted. If the old cellar wall stands irm, remove all the outside mortar and till in with cement even with the outer course of stone. It is best, where the ends of the cistern wall meet the cellar wall, to remove a few stones from the latter at that point, extending the others into it, thereby preventing any possibility of its giving way under a heavy pressure of water. This new wall should be two feet lower than the cellar wall, so that the cistern may be entered from the top at any time. At the bottom firmly imbed a one-inch pipe cros wise of the wall, and provide it with a stop of some kind, by means of which the water in the eistern may be readily drawn off into the cellar drain, and thus save the tedious operation of pumping or dipping out, necessary in all underground eisterns. And just here let me urge the beneficial results of a thorough cleaning out of all cisterns at least twice a year. It is also an excellent plan to have the water conductors so arranged that the first fall of rain may be turned upon the ground until the roof is thoroughly cleaned. This, while it may seem a small matter, is yet of great importance, and should

not be neglected. Rain water is the purest of all water, and in sections where well water is poor, or in malarial localities, it is used for drinking purposes, being usually fil-tered through graves or charcoal to remove all impurities washed from the

roof. The cistern pump should be placed in the sink, high enough to pump directly into a pail. If the stove is near the pump, water may be pumped directly into the reservoir by the use of a short pipe.-L. D. Snook, in N. Y. Exam-

A REMARKABLE BRIDGE.

A Structure Built by the Romans When

France Was Gaul. Distant about an hour's ride by rail from Avignon is the Pont du Gard (or "Bridge of the Gard"), a great bridge, or aqueduct, built here by the Romans at a time when this part of France was occupied by the soldiers and colonies of that people; and, next to the Colosseum at Rome, it is considered the grandest and most perfect piece of Roman architecture now standing in the world.

It is an immense stone bridge, stretching across the whole valley. It consists of three rows of arches, one above the other. In the lower row there are six very large arches; above this is a longer row of eleven smaller arches; and over this, thirty-five arches still smaller. On the top of the upper row, and forming the summit of the bridge, is a covered aqueduct or waterrule?" asked a carpenter's boy in a way. At a little distance this vast bridge seems almost as entire and perfect as when first built, and we can hardly realize the fact that it has stood there for nineteen centuries. It was erected solely for the purpose of carrying water across the valley, and was part of an aqueduct, twenty five miles long, constructed by the Romans to conduct the water of the springs of Airan to their town of Nemausus, now the French town of Nimes.

Great stones project at regular intervals from its sides, to the top of the second row of arches. These served as can also see the square indentations in the stone-work which were made there to support the scaffolding of the Roman masons.-F. R. Stockton, in St. Nicholas.

The Boy and the Bone-Setter.

Speaking of bone-setters recalls a good story which occurred in the north of Scotland, where one of them had risen to great fame and no small fortune said: 'Not much, my lad.' "Was by his skill. A country lad residing a Dan an n. g. slugger, pa?" "Daniel few miles off had got his leg hurt at one Webster wasn't a slugger at all, my boy. What are you talking about?" "He was a slugger! What did that ical man without any good result. His mother, who had great faith in the neighboring bone-setter, wanted the lad -"I love your daughter, sir," said a to go to him, which he declined, preferbashful swain to his steady company's ring, as he said, the "reg'lar faculty." parent before he had mentioned the subject to the girl. "I'm glad to hear sussions prevailed, and he agreed to allow himself to be taken to see Daniel R.—, the bone-setter. A bed for the invalid was extemporized on a cart, and, accompanied by his anxious mother, he was after a rather painful journey taken to the town where the bone-setter resided. The leg was duly examined, and it was found necessary to haul it very severely, in order, as the bone-setter said, "to get the bone in." The lad was liberal with his screams while this was going on, but eventually the bone was "got in," and he was told singular fate a few miles west of Matta- to go home and in a few days he would be all right and fit for his work. He was lifted up on the cart again, and, with his mother seated beside him, set off for home. "Didn't Danny do the thing well?" said the joyous old lady. "Yes, he did, mother," said the lad, "but I was na sic a fool as gie him the sair leg!" The "reg'lar faculty" will, we have no doubt, appreciate the story. -- Whitehall Review.

-A resident of Toronto, Canada, is the possessor of a watch manufactured in China. It is over one hundred and sixty years old, and presents the appearance of an old-time English lever watch. The works are constructed on a similar weighed 750 pounds, and is to be one of the largest speciof he moose killed in that locality lyeers for Torce to Glasc A DISGUISED DUDE.

How Jim Beardsley Amused Himself in a Texas Village.

One day there appeared on the streets of a Texas town, a dude of the dudiest type, and of course, he was the observed of all observers. He was quiet in everything but his dress, and until about four o'clock in the afternoon he got along very well, and at that hour he went out for a walk, and as he passed a saloon on the opposite side of the street, he was saluted by a chorus of yells from a lot of cowboys assembled in front.

"Put a thimble over it," "Tie a blue ribbon to it," "Do it up in pink cot-ton," Grease it and slip it into a knot hole," "Give it to a tailor," and such exclamations rang out, and the dude walked very slowly and took it all in. Finally, Bolus Hankus, the Terror,

"Hold on, boys; git still a minnit an' watch the fur fly. Stick your peepers on to that tubular biler hat and see me shoot a hole clar through it.

Bolus pulled his gun, and the other boys stood back to enjoy the sport, while the dude walked slower than

Pop went the gun and the hat flew but the dude, quicker than flash, whirled around, and a long, pearlhandled revolver shone in the sunlight for an instant and then cracked. Bolus' hat jumped six feet off his head, and before any of the boys could think, five more hats jumped up, after five little puffs of blue smoke rose from the other side, and then the crowd, with a eyclone had been after them.

The dude smiled and scratched his chin, reflectively.
"Well," he said to himself, "clother

does make some diff in a man's looks; an' I'm a thinkin' if the boys hed knowed I wuz Jim Beardsley they'd a let me had my little sport, and not got their hats spiled. Well, sich is life. I guess I'd better go over and let 'em brigate theirselves on my bank account."-Merchant Traveler.

-On a trip around the world, the most expensive link is that from San Francisco to Yokohama, which costs \$230, with no cut rates, because there is 20 competition. And even at these figures the steamship company claims to lose money now that an embargo has been placed on Chinese travel.

A Boon Companion. Mr. John Rolfe, Champion Bicyclist of Australia and England, writes to the Argus Melbourne, Australia, that in the six days coatest for the championship, after riding eight consecutive hours each day, his limbs became stiff and sore, and he is positive he won the great race, and was enabled to ride another 100 miles against time immediately afterward, from the wonderful effects produced by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, in training and racing. He calls it his boon companion, and recommends it to all athletes.

THE blond girl is out of fashion, and the day of brunettes has come again. Those who bleached before many as well prepare

THE Farm, Field and Stockman, of Chicage, is the leading agricultural paper of the country. The publisher is spending more labor and money than ever before to hold the distinction the paper has enjoyed for several years, of the largest circulation among the best people. While it is agri-cultural in name yet it has a large amount of space in each issue for home and literary entertainment. One of the most fascinat-ing stories ever written is now running in its cago, is the le ing stories ever written is now running in its columns. Read advertisement in this issue.

A PEDDLER being asked by a waggish dude if he had any overalls, replied: "No, but I have a pair of candle molds that would just fit you."

FROM JOHN KUHN, Lafayette, Ind., we have the following: "One year ago I was, to all appearance, in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. Our doctor said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of Dr. Wm. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which hen fited my. I took FOR THE LUNGS, which benefited me. I took nine bottles. I am now in perfect health.'

Young men don't often go wild over blonde hair, novels to the contrary not-w thstanding. It's the block locks they go raven over.—Boston Times.

The Voice of the People. No family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fall. The Black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

"AUNTY," said a little boy who was reading political news, "what are letters of acceptance?" "Y, e, s." said aunty.

Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 250.

THE	GENERAL	MARK	ETS.
	KANSASCI	TY. Nove	mber 15.
CATTLE-	Shipping Steers Grass Texas	84 75	@ 5 50
	Grass Texas	3 10	@ 3 70
2 2 2 3 4 5 1 5 1	Native Cows.	2 60	@ 3 05
	Butchers' Stee	rs 3 00	@ 8 65
HOGS-Go	od to choice he	avv 4 15	(A) 4 45
	Light	3 25	6 10
WHEAT-	No. 2 red	50	@ 50%
	No. 3	41	@ 41%
	Grass Texas. Native Cows Butchers' Stee od to choice he Light No. 2 red. No. 3 Rejected 2 mixed 2 2	22	@ 29
CORN-No	. 2 mixed	32	@ 3214
OATS-No	. 2	20	1660 21
RYE-No.	ancy, per sack, ge baled Choice creame Full cream	37	@ 38
FLOUR-F	ancy, per sack.	1 55	@ 160
HAY-Lar	ge baled	8 00	@ 850
BUTTER-	-Choice creame	гу 26	@ 27
CHEESE-	Full cream	13	14
			@ 23
PORK-H	ıms	12	% 14 6 23 6 12%
Ch.	anidona		@ . 714
Sic	les	9	(m. 1134
LARD		7!	40 7%
WOOL-M	issouri, unwash	ed. 15	@ 17
POTATOE	les. issouri, unwash S—Per bushel.	35	@ 371/2
A STATE OF THE STA	S-Per bushel. ST, LOU Shipping Steers Butchers' steer atchers'. 'air to choice No. 2 red. No. 3 . 2 mixed 2	IS.	
CATTLE-	Shipping Steers	5 55	@ 6 25
	Butchers' steer	s 3 00	@ 4 00
HOGS-BI	atchers'	4 50	@ 4 65
SHEEP-F	air to choice	3 00	@ 3 75
FLOUR-C	hoice	3 10	@ 3 20
WHEAT-	No. 2 red	75	6 75% 6 78 6 40¼ 6 26¾
	No. 3	77	@ 78
CORN-No	. 2 mixed	40	@ 4014
OATS-No	. 2	26	@ 2614
RYE-No.	2	47!	40 48
BARLEY.		60	@ 75
PORK		12 25	@ 12 50
COTTON-	Middling	9	40 9%
	CHICAG	0.	
CATTLE-	Good shipping.	5 40	@ 5 90
HOGS-Go	od to choice	4 35	@ 4 65
SHEEP-F	air to choice	8 00	@ 3 75
FLOUR-V	Vinter wheat	8 75	@ 4 50
WHEAT-	Middling CHICAG Good shipping. od to choice. air to choice. Vinter wheat. No. 2 red. No. 3. No. 3. No. 2. 2.	73	@ 7314
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	No. 3	60	@ 61
CONT.	No. 2 Spring:	72	@ 721/2
CORN-No		44	(0) 441/2
DATS-NO		26	@ 26%
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'ONE glass sometimes makes a tumbler," remarked the chap who found that a single drink of applejack twisted his legs in a bow

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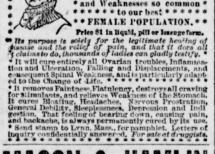
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ination of ten days the watch gives satisfaction you will fill out, sign and return a blank contract like the above, which is sent with each watch.

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lat reward, \$500 60; 2d reward, \$600 60; 3d reward, \$200 60; 4th Reward, 880 60; 5th reward, \$80 00; 6 to 20, fourteen rewards, \$30 00 each, \$420 60; 2l to 40, twenty rewards, \$48 00 each, \$960 00; 4t to 100, sixty rewards, \$4 00 each, \$420 60; 2l to 20, one handred rewards, \$2 00 each, \$200 00; 40 to 200, one hundred rewards, \$2 60 each, \$400 00; 40 to 500, one hundred rewards, \$2 60 each, \$200 00; 40 to 500, fifty rewards, \$2 60 each, \$400 00; 45 to 500, fifty rewards, \$3 00 each, \$450 00;

Cach. \$200 00; 401 to 450, fifty rewards, 500 to the person sending the MIDDLE CORRECT ANSWER of the whole competition, from first to last. The four hundred and ninety-nine rewards that follow No. 1 of the se middle rewards will be given to the four hundred and ninety-nine persons who send the next correct enswers following the middle or center reward that takes the \$500 00 Gold Coin; then, that even the last ones may not feel that they are left out, the PACIFIC COAST FARM AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL will give a series of 250 CONSOLATION REWARDS, \$2600.00

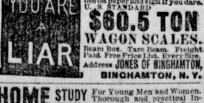
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The Last of the Election-Cleveland's Official Plurality.

NEW YORK, November 17 .- The Board of Supervisors met in the Aldermania Chamber at ten o'clock Saturday morning, and resumed the work of counting the vote of New York County. The Fifteenth Assembly District was completed without any material change from the original count. In one of the election districts of the Sixteenth Assembly District a slight error was dicovered. The vote of the district was returned to the Committee on Corrected Returns. Otherwise there was no material change in the count of the Sixteenth District, which was completed at 10:55. The Seventeenth Assembly District was completed at 11:15 a. m. The count of the First District of the Eighteenth Assembly District was objected to on the ground that the total number of votes as read was shown to be 198, whereas it was claimed that 226 votes were really cast in the distric; and that the Republican electoral ticket received 81 votes instead of 54, as recorded. The vote of the First Election District was, therefore, referred to the Committee on Corrected Returns. The canvass of the Eighteenth Assembly District was finished at noon. No other errors were found than the one in the First Election District. than the one in the First Election District. The Nineteenth Assembly District was completed without incident. It was resolved to request the Committee on Corrected Returns to give preference to the electoral ticket. The canvass of the re-turns from the Twentieth District was completed at 12:80 p. m. without any objection being made. In the Twenty-first Assembly District no objections or changes were made. Five defective ballots and four blanks were found. In the Twenty-sec-ond Assembly District the returns were canvassed without change. There were ten defective and seven blank votes. The returns of the Twenty-third Assembly District were canvassed without change. The Board of Canvassers completed the canvass of the 713 election districts Saturday evening. The First Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District by error returned 64 votes to the Blaine Electors. The number should have been 81. The Committee on Corrections will rectify the error and report in favor of 81 votes on Monday morning. With that the return in the official vote of the lowest Democratic Elec-tor in the city is 183,157, and for the highest Republican Elector 90,093, giving lowest Cleveland Elector a plurality of

NEW YORK BY COUNTIES.

The following are the official figures as returned by the Canvassing Boards throughout the State:

	aine,	eveland,	with those for the fiscal year immediately preceding it, the decrease of revenue from tobacco was \$16,041,849, and by comparing	1
COUNTIES.	Rep		those receipts with the receipts for the fiscal	
	P .	Dem	year ended June 30, 1882, the decrease was	1
	:	B	\$21,329,588. The last comparison more	:
	•	-	nearly shows the effect of the reduction of the tax on tobacco under the act of March 3.	1
Albany		18,345	1883, for the collections of those two fiscal	-
Allegany	6,668 7,182	3,88 5,780	years were made under the different rates	ľ
Cattaraugus	7,463	6,065	of tax. But this comparison is not complete,	3
Cayuga	9,206	6,041 5,861	owing to the fact that the production of	
Chemung	5,198	4,719	tobacco, snuff and cigars for the past fiscal	ľ,
Chenango	5,462	4,410	year shows a large increase over the pro-	1
Clinton	5,978 6,424		duction for the fiscal year euded June 30,	R
Cortland. Delaware	4,042		1882, a decrease in receipts compared with the fiscal year 1883, was \$8,648,355 on chew-	5
Delaware	5,934	4,956	ing and smoking tobacco, \$287,811 on snuff,	
Erie	26,249	8,677 24,759	\$6,526,410 on cigars, and \$475,566 on	1
Essex	4,551	2,776	cigarettes. There was an increase of forty-	j
FranklinFulton	4,638	3,524	one in the number of grain distilleries regis-	
Genesee	4,631		tered the last fiscal year, and a decrease of	1
Greene	521	567	eighteen in the number operated. The in-	1
Herkimer	6,138		crease in the number occurs, as was the	ľ
Laffangon	0.000	P OFF	case in the preceding fiscal year, in	l.
Lewis	3.864	3.778	the class of distilleries having smaller capacities for the production of	1
Livingston	5,191	4,039	capacities for the production of spirits. In the class of larger distilleries a	ľ
Kings. Lewis. Livingston. Madison Monroe. Montromery	6,608	4,864	very decided reduction occurs, both in the	E
Montgomery	5,505	5,413	number registered and the number operated.	
Montgomery	90,093	133157	The quantity of grain used in the produc-	1
Niagara	13.790	6,193	tion of spirits the past fiscal year was 18,-	
Opondage	16: 200	12 165	927,982 bushels an increase of 243,195 bush-	1
Ontario Orange. Orleans Oswego	6,382	5,643 9,841	els above the amount used in the preceding	1
Orleans	3,997	2,908	fiscal year, but 5,137,897 bushels less than	1
Oswego	9,976	7,434	the average of the last five years. A cor-	1
Otsego	2.103	1,526	responding increase appears in the number of gallens produced from grain during the	1
Queens	8,445	10,367	year, 73,924,581 gallons, an excess of 1,489,-	1
Rensselaer	13,759	13,414	406 gallons over 1883. The quantity of	
Rensselaer Richmond Rockland	2,593	3,967	molasses used for the production of rum the	
St. Lawrence. Saratoga. Scnenectady Schoharie. Schuyler. Seneca.	13,441	6,035	fiscal year was 2,259,536 gallons, a decrease	
Schenectady	3.269	5,846	of 113,570 gallons from the year previous	
Schoharie	3,472	5,339	and a decrease of 255,452 gallons from the	1
Schuyler	2,616	3,627	average of the last five years. The quan-	E
But a bear of the second secon	F.10.024	1 3,000	tity of rum distilled from molasses	l
Suffork	5.876	6,429	was 1,711,158 gallons, a decrease of	1
Tioga	4.367	3.379	90,802 gallons from 1883 and a decrease of \$24.674 gallons the last five years.	
Tompkins	4,420	3,992	A comparative statement of spirits of	1
Suffork Sullivan Tioga Tompkins Ulster. Warren Washington Wayne. Westchester. Wyoming Yates	9,929	3,870	the different kinds known to the trade re-	
Washington	9,337	4,222	maining in warehouses at the close of the	1
Wayne	8,843	4,730	fiscal years 1883 and 1884 shows that while	1
Wyoming	1 4,441	3.189	there was increase in the stock of alcohol,	1
			gin, highwines and pure spirits held in bond	1
Plurality in Greene County	15	·····:	June 30, 1884, over the quantity held June	1

Cleveland's plurality in State 1,106.

mun ut usman		actual decrease in other grades of spirits.
THE ELECTORA		principally in bourbon and rye whiskies, of
The Electoral vote of	the States will be	
cast as follows:		17,750,694 gallons, or a net decrease of
States.	Cleve- Blaine	16,997,442 gallons of the spirits held in bond
Delite Co.	land.	June 30, 1884, nearly two-thirds of which
Alabama	10	was bourbon whisky. The quantity of
Arkansas		spirits produced and deposited in distillery
California		
Colorado		warehouses during the fiscal year 1883 was
Connecticut		greater by 1,422,431 gallons. The quantity
Delaware		of spirits withdrawn from distillery ware-
Florida	4	houses the fiscal year, is greater than the
Georgia		quantity withdrawn during the year of 1883
Illinois	22	
Indiana		by 3,901,287 gallons. The number of gallons
Iowa	13	of each kind of spirits removed for ex-
Kentucky		port the first three months of the present
Louisiana		fiscal year was 3,867,351, as against 752,384
Maine		gallons removed the corresponding period of
Maryland	8	the last fiscal year. The quantity of dis-
Massachusetts	14	the last usear year. The quantity of dis-
Michigan		tilled spirits removed in bond the past fiscal
Minnesota	7	year was 9,586,738 gallons, against 6,326,-
Mississippi	9	427 gallens the previous year. The quan-
Missouri	16	tity of distilled spirits in the United States,
Nebraska		except what may be in customs bonded
Nevada		
New Hampshire	4	warehouses the 1st of October, 1884, was
New Jersey	9	96,810,521 gallons. The total assessments
New York North Carolina		made last year were 9,436,224, the increase
Ohio	23	over the previous being in the tax on dis-
Oregon		tilled spirits remaining in the warehouse
Pennsylvania		over three years. The estimate of the ex-
Pennsylvania		
South Carolina	9	penses of the internal revenue services for
Tennessee	12	the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, are
Texas		\$4,984,590. The recommendation for sal-
Vermont	6	aries of collectors are based on the estimate
Virginia	12	of their probable collections. The salaries
West Virginia	6	
Wisconsin	11	are fixed at \$2,000 when collections are
Total	700 700	\$25,000 or less, and increase on a graded
Necessary to a choice, 2		scale to \$4,500, where collections are up-
recessary to a choice, 2		wards of \$1,000,000.
ALL TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY		Haras or helessians

Shot By Accident. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 17 .- A serious accident happened yesterday to a party of distinguished citizens who went to Poinsett County on a hunting expedition. The party hunting expedition. The party was composed of Hon. Paul M. Cobbs, State Land Commissioner; Colonel Frank Conway, of Little Rock, and Dr. J. J. Robinson, of Malvern. While hunting on the prairie for birds, they became separated prairie for birds, they became separated, and the Doctor discharged his gun into a bush which he discovered moving. A portion of the contents of his weapon, loaded with birdshot, entered Mr. Conway's face. He was badly lacerated, and it is feared may lose the sight of his eyes. The gentlemen are all fast friends.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

nual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue-Interesting Figures. WASHINGTON, November 10 .- The annual report of Hon. Walter Evans, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. The total receipts from all sources of internal revenue taxation for the year is \$121,-590,039 as compared with \$144,553,3g4 for the year 1883, \$146,523,273 for the year 1882, \$146,523,273 for the year 1882, and \$135,229,912 for the year 1881. It is estimated that \$115,000,000 will be collected 2,616 navy invalids; 1,938 navy widows, the present fiscal year. The payment of tax on the large production of spirits in 1881 was a natural factor in the collections during the past year. The Commissioner says a falling off is anticipated the present year, will follow from the diminished quantities of bourbon and rye whiskies produced in 1882, on which the tax will mature the cutrent fiscal year. Another cause contributing to the reduction of re-ceipts will be the largely increased ex-portation of spirits in bond, on which, for various reasons, owners can not pay tax. Something like 10,000,000 gallons already have been forced abroad during the current calendar year because of the stagnation in trade and the refusal of Congress to extend the bonded periods. A comparative statement of receipts for the fiscal years 1883 and 1884 show a decrease of \$16,041,850; from tobacco, an increase of \$2,536,610; from spirits, an increase of \$1,184,338; from fermented liquors, a decrease of \$10,642,404, from laces under repealed laws and penalties, making a total decrease of \$22,963,305. The cost of collection the past year was \$5,100,451, as compared with \$5,105,957 in 1883. This includes \$58,000 for accounts, storekeepers and gaugers for the last half of June, 1884, that were not paid owing to the

appropriation being exhausted, and for which deficiency an appropriation will be needed. Total expenses were a little less than 4 1-5 per cent of the amount collected. The Commissioner says the diminution of the gross receipts could not proportionately affect the cost of collection, as nearly the same force had to be retained. During the year 377 stills were seized and 902 persons arrested for engaging in illicit distillation. The Commissioner says strong representations were made in vain to Congress at its Post-office address were accordingly last session against the policy of reducing ent out to Grand Army Republic the force of revenue agents below the number of thirty-five fixed in the revised statutes. Only twenty can now be legally employed. This leaves too many avenues for fraud exposed, and the Commissioner says he fears it will result in much injury, as it is difficult for any one man efficiently to do the work belonging to a revenue agent in the service which they met with in the territory embracing sometimes three or examination of claims, so that from this more States, and never less than two. By comparing the receipts FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR with those for the fiscal year immediately preceding it, the decrease of revenue from tobacco was \$16,041,849, and by comparing

immediate reference a record of between 600,000 and 700,000 names. those receipts with the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, the decrease was \$21,329,588. The last comparison more nearly shows the effect of the reduction of and the information furnished by it has proved of material service in the adjudithe tax on tobacco under the act of March 3. cation of claims, both as to expediting 1883, for the collections of those two fiscal the work and the ascertainment of the vears were made under the different rates necessary facts. Many instances arise of tax. But this comparison is not complete, which could be cited, if necessary, showowing to the fact that the production of tobacco, snuff and cigars for the past fiscal ing the inability of claimants to procure material testimony for want of knowledge of their comrades' whereabouts, which year shows a large increase over the pro-duction for the fiscal year euded June 30, the information afforded by this record 1882, a decrease in receipts compared with the fiscal year 1883, was \$8,648,355 on chewrelieves, and often is the means of not only establishing the right to a pension, ing and smoking tobacco, \$287,811 on snuff, but of opening the way to defeat an un-\$6.526.410 on cigars, and \$475.566 on cigarettes. There was an increase of forty- just claim. one in the number of grain distilleries registered the last fiscal year, and a decrease of eighteen in the number operated. The in- has properly claimed the serious consid-

30, 1882, of 753,252 gallons, there was an

Thanksgiving Day.

dent has issued the following proclamation:

The season is nigh when it is the yearly

woat of this people to observe a day ap-

wont of this people to observe a day appointed for this purpose by the President as an especial occasion for thanksgiving unto God. Now, therefore, in recognition of this hallowed custom, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby designate as such day of general Thanksgiving, Thursday, the 7th of this present November, and F do recommend that throughout the isnd, people, ceasing from their accustomed occupations, do then keep it a holiday at their several homes and their several places of worship, and with heart and voice pay reverent acknowledgment to the Giver of all Good for the countless blessings wherewith He has visited this Nation.

WASHINGTON, November 10.-The Presi-

The Commissioner observes that the system of settlement of pension claims crease in the number occurs, as was the case in the preceding fiscal year, in the class of distilleries having smaller capacities for the production of spirits. In the class of larger distilleries a cases, and remedial legislation has been very decided reduction occurs, both in the proposed which should take from the umber registered and the number operated. claimant some of the burdens which in The quantity of grain used in the production of spirits the past fiscal year was 18,denial of his claim. On the subject of 927,982 bushels an increase of 243,195 bushremedial legislation the Commissioner els above the amount used in the preceding contents himself by briefly referring to fiscal year, but 5,137,897 bushels less than the average of the last five years. A corresponding increase appears in the number to the Senate, and placed on the calendar of gallens produced from grain during the year, 73,924,581 gallons, an excess of 1,489,in May last, where it still remains.

PENSIONS AND CHOPS.

teports of Commissioner of l'ensione Dudley and Agricultural Department

Nation's Pensioners-The Cotton, Corn

Commissioner of Pensions Dudley, ir

his annual report for the last fiscal

rears, says that at the close of the

year there were 822,756 pensioners on

the rolls classified as fellows: 218,956

army invalids; 75,836 army widows,

minor children and dependent rela-

tives; 3,898 survivors of the war of

the names of 35,413 pensioners were

added to the roll and 16,315 were

dropped for various causes, leaving a

net increase to the number on the roll

of 19,098. The amount paid for pen-

Of the invalid claims 272,624, and of the

death claims 218,082 have been allowed. At the rate claims have been filed for the

past few years the close of the year 1886 will undoubtedly show 1,000,000 claims

filed for pensions since 1861. The total

amount which has been disbursed to pen-

So general had been the complaint

from applicants for pension of inability

to ascertain the whereabouts of company,

allowance of a claim for want of testi-

mony from these witnesses, and the com-parative limited resources of the special

examination service to supply the want in

the large number of cases of this character that the Commissioner deemed it nec-

essary to inaugurate some method where-

by the Post-office addresses of as large a

number as possible of the surviving soldiers of the late war be procured and

compiled into a permanent record con-

venient for reference. With this object in view, suitably prepared printed slips

for name, rank, company, regiment and

Posts, and as early as April last a sufficient

so that their arrangement, according to

number had been completed and received

military service, could be commenced. In addition to this the examiners in the

Pension Office were required to note the

names of all witnesses who had been in

source alone some 150,000 names were se-

cured. Itis expected that by January

next there will be arranged and ready for

officers and comrades, often defeating the

sioners since 1861 is \$678,346,834.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13.

and Potato Crops.

Crop Reports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13. The November returns of cotton to the Department of Agriculture relate to the yield per acre, and show the effects of the long continued drought in reducing prohas less effect than usual in enlarging the nearly exhausted to produce a top crop. The drought had not been broken at some points on the Galf coast at the date of reower turns. The indicated yield per acre is in nearly every State than in the census year, which was one of average proluction. The lowest yields are now as then in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Texas. The reduction this year is very marked in Louisiana and Arkansas, the region of most productive cotton lands. The remost productive cotton lands. turns by States indicate the yield per acre as follows, the figures being subject to modification by fuller returns: Virginia, 180 pounds; North Carolina, 175; South Carolina, 152; Georgia, 135; Flori da, 105; Alabama, 130; Mississippi, 175; Louisiana, 190; Texas, 143; Arkansas, 200; Tennessee, 160.

The indications point to a crop some what larger than that of 1883, gathered in unusually fine condition, of good color, unstained by storms and free from trash

and dirt. The returns of the rate of yield of corn indicate a product somewhat in excess rate, a small fraction above twenty-six bushels per acre. The best yields are, as in 1883, in what has been designated the great American desert. The "arid regions" in the vicinity of the hundredth meridian have produced heavy crops of maize of high quality. That line of longitude has ceased to be an absolute barrier to corn production, or general The quality of corn is better farming. than in 1883, nearly everywhere, and in the Northern belt it is worth twenty-five

to seventy-five per cent. more. The potato crop is nearly an average yield, or ninety bushels per ac e, and exceeds 190,000,000 bushels.

Going to the Mines—The Canadian Pacific

PORTLAND, ORE., November 13. Portland was yesterday placed in telegraphic communication with the Eastern States by the completion of a new line over the Oregon Short Line.

Flattering reports having been received here from the Cour d'Alene mines, large numbers of men are leaving daily for the mines. Parties coming in from along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railroad say the road is being rushed energetically, and but 270 miles yet remains uncompleted. A large force is employed at FASHININS FOR MEN.

Descriptions of the Latest Styles in Suits, Dudley and Agricultan al Department Figures—The Number and Cost of the Overcoats and Dress Goods.

Business suits are made of checks or fine stripes in rich shades of brown or blue. The coat may be cut-away and fastened by three or four buttons, or it to the selection of seed corn than many may be in sack shape. The vest is high, of them do. Grain and vegetables and the trousurs are easier than those of last season, yet not loose. For traveling are sack suits of Cheviot.

Morning suits for semi-dress and for visiting have a four-buttoned cut-away coat, with small turned-over collar, made of diagonal or cork-screw cloth 1812, and 19,512 widows of those who either black, brown or blue. The vest served in that war. During the year may be of the same cloth or else of spotted material different from the coat. Brown is very fashionable for the morning coat and vest, with dark der, add lemon extract to your taste striped cassimere trousers.

Day dress suits for receptions and sions during the year was \$56,908,597. Since 1861 526,324 disability claims and 323,462 death claims have been filed. weddings that take place in the day time have a double-breasted Prince Al bert frock-coat of very fine diagonal cloth, either black or blue, with a vest of the same cloth, and dark striped trousers. The turned-over lapels of frock-coats are faced with silk. The pantaloons are usually dark gray, but may be made of cloth like that of the coat, and trimmed with braids on the sides. Both this suit and the morning suit are appropriate for church.

For evening dress suits broadcloth is ess used, and in its place are fine diag. onals and crepe cloths (which are finel repped) for the entire suit. The vest i cut very low and fastened by three of four buttons; the low swallow-tail coat does not fasten, and its new feature it a collar of silk. The vest is sometimes rounded out in heart shape, and both vest and coat are finished on the edges with fine cord. White Marseilles vests are sometimes used instead of the black vest. The trousers are cut to fit rather easier and have two small braids down the sides.

Overcoats for autumn and winter are single-breasted sack shapes reaching to the knee. They are made of soft pliable beaver cloths, such as Elysian and fur beavers, either blue, gray or black, with a velvet collar, and are edged with velvet or with cloth binding. Driving coats are of light drab or brown kerseys. Very dressy frock overcoats of medium length are made of Elysian beavers. Plaid Cheviot and homespun ulsters are stylish when made with three seams in the straight sack shape, with a cape and hood, but no belt.

Shirt fronts retain the plain shield The practical use of this record became immediately apparent thicknesses of linen, with merely some as seen as reference could be made to it, cords or tucks or stitching each side of the stud buttons. Standing collars are very high straight bands, with the fronts barely meeting, or else diagonally lapped, or perhaps curved out slightly. Fashionable young men are reviving the English collar with the points in front pressed back flatly, but he turned-down collars worn as neglige during the summer are entirely abandoned at this season. Cuffs are straight bands that meet, and are fastened by linked sleeve-buttons.

Dark satins and repped silks with small figures are used for the folded and puffed scarfs that are worn with morning and business suits; these are broad enough to cover all that part of the shirt bosom not concealed by the vest with more dressy frock-coats lighter ties of these shapes are used, also narrower ties that appear to have been knotted by the wearer. White twilled silk, pale gray, and lavender knotted searfs of this kind are now seen at afternoon entertainments. With evening suits very narrow white lawn ties are used with a small stiff bow that comes ready-made, while the scarf is fastened

in the back by a buckle or cords. Dark socks are worn on all occasions brown, blue and black being the favorite colors. Solid colors are preferred to stripes, and the only contrast used is in the slight clocks on the sides Narrow hems, hem-stitched, and with the initial or monogram done in script, are on the handkerchiefs carried on duction. The lateness of killing frosts dress occasions. For every-day use and for those who like color there are yield, as the vitality of the plants was too lines, dashes or blocks of brown, blue, red or buff, done in the hems, or else the entire hem is colored. White satin surah mufflers in rich brocaded patterns are worn inside the overcoat to protect dress suits. Dark blue, golden brown, or cardinal red mufflers of heavy silk are shown for day wear.

The buttoned calf-skin gaiters used as walking shoes have wider toes. rounded but not pointed, with thick soles and low heels. For dress shoes are buttoned gaiters of patent-leather, with fine kid or cloth tops. Pumps are little used.

Dark brown and red tan (not yellow

ish tan) gloves with wide stitching of self-color or black on the back are worn on the street. Pearl-colorednot white-gloves are seen at afternoon weddings worn by men who follow English fashions, but there is no fixed rule about gloves for dress occasions either in the day or evening, as most men prefer to carry their gloves in their hands rather than upon them. Silk hats worn on dress occasions in the daytime are higher and less bell shaped in the crown, being, indeed, almost straight; the brim is curled in new way, and is widely bound. The undress hat for general wear is a felt Derby, either black or brown, with round crown and heavily rolled brim like that on silk hats. Young men wear lower crowns with narrower elderly men are larger Derby hats. silk, satin or merino in the new straight shapes described as dress hats for the street. - Harper's Bazar.

A Montpelier five-year-old of our acquaintance was once invited, with the rest of the family, to take tea at the house of a friend. The head of the family had taken pains to prepare a tempting supper for his guests, and when all were seated at the table and it came five-year-old's turn to be helped, the host said: "Well, Johnny, what will you have?" Johnny looked over the table a minute and then made this crashing reply: "When I'm at home and don't see anything good to eat on table, I have crackers and milk, and I guess I'llhave crackers and milk now. -St. Albans (Vt.) MesserarFARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

-The safest and surest record of a sow's milking capacity is to test her at every milking during the year. Weekly tests are more or less deceptive.-Boston Transcript.

-Farmers should pay more attention profit as much by good parentage as animals.—Cleveland Leader.

-If you are unfortunate enough to spill ink upon your Brussels carpet, take a basin of vinegar and wetting a cloth in it, sop up and down on the spot carefully till the ink is all out .- Cincinnati Times.

-Lemon buns are made of onequarter of a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, one pound of flour, four eggs, half a teacupful of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powa moderate oven.—N. Y. Post. -Oatmeal cakes may be successfully

kept from crumbling if you add a little wheat flour to oatmeal mush; knead it, and then roll it quite thin and bake for half an hour in a hot oven. These must be kept where they will be dry, as they absorb moisture surprisingly and are rendered unfit for use by it .- Exchange —Hedge Hog: Two cups of sugar, two cups of rice boiled in milk, yolks of six eggs well beaten and stirred in

the rice; stir all the time till thick enough to mould; when cold turn out and stick thickly over all the surface with blanched almonds; sprinkle with cinnamon or nutmeg and serve with cream .- New York Times.

—In weaning young pigs it is not necessary to remove them all at one time. Take away the strongest first, leaving the weakest for a week or two longer. As each is removed it eaves a larger amount of nourishment for the remainder, and by thus weaning them the weaker pigs are enabled to get a better start—Troy Times.

A good way to prepare cranberrie is to put three pints of washed cranberries in a granite stewpan. On top of them put three cups of granulated sugar and three gills of water. After they begin to boil cook them ten minntes, closely covered, and do not stir them. Remove the skum. They will jelly when cool, and the skins will be soft and tender .- Boston Budget.

-Mulching with straw, ordinary hay or salt hay, is good for almost every garden crop. It retains moisture in the soil and helps to suppress the weeds. It is especially useful in the strawberry beds, keeping the ripening berries out of the dirt as well as preserving a grateful damoness about the roots. But all kinds of small fruits are the better for mulching .- Toledo Blade.

-Potato fritters are very nice for supper, and are made in these proportions: three large potatoes and three eggs, two tablespoenfuls of cream; boil the potatoes and beat them until they are the potatoes into round balls, sift flour lard; drain them on a napkin before serving.—New York Post.

OLD ASPARAGUS BEDS. How They Should Be Treated in Order

A subscriber says: "I have an asparabout twelve years. Since then I have not been able to make the stalks large enough to amount to much. Can it be

made to 'bring forth' again?" Asparagus plants should do well every year for twenty years, if they in and about the roots preferably in the spring. It is not an easy matter to However, it should be applied in the spring, for the reason that, if applied n the fall, much of the benefit thereof is lost, the plant being then in a dormant condition. It is advisable, also, to give the bed a dressing of salt, unless your location is in a region where saline elements are already plentiful in the rate of about five hundred pounds to earlier start in the spring, if its roots are not allowed to freeze severely Hence, in the colder climates, a sort of manure mulch should be applied in the We are inclined to the opinion that, if you can give the beds thorough cultivation and plenty of manure, with salt, next spring you will see a change in the order of things.—N. Y. Indepen-

Wonderful Figures.

Astronomical and mathematical tables requires great care in printing. and very few are issued which can be relied upon as absolutely correct. Charles Rabbage superintended the production of a set of trigonometrical pared for the ordnance survey of England and Ireland, and a limited number of copies printed—it is said only thirty. They consist of tables of logarithms and log, sines, tangents, cosines, and brims, while for middle-aged and cantangents, to every second. Roughly elderly, men are larger Derby hats. Crush hats for evening are shown in lions of figures. The proof-sheets were revised by several sets of readers, and were carefully examined and compared with other tables no less than seven times. From Mr. Babbage's preface, we learn that after the final stereotyp ing seven errors were found in the logarithms and one in the differences. These being corrected, the stereotyped sheets were hung up in the hall at Cambridge University, and a reward offered to any one who could find an inaccurecy. Since their first issue in 1827 no error has been discovered, and it may reasonably be concluded that they are absolutely correct. - Chambers' Jour-

-Only one band of brigands has been seen in Greece this year, and wurders have been unasually scarce.

LEMONS VS. MALARIA. The Remedy Advised by a Distinguished Scientist of Rome.

The eighth session of the International Medical Congress has just been held in Copenhagen. The paper of greatest scientific and popular interest to the American people is that read by Prof. Conrad Tomassi Crudeli, of the University of Rome, Italy, and entitled "The Natural Production of Malaria and the Means of Making Malarial Countries Healthier."

Prof. Crudeli has devoted years to the scientific study of malaria, and is without doubt the highest living authority on the subject. His conclusions are therefore entitled to great weight. He repudiates entirely the paludal theory of malaria—that is, that malaria is exclusively produced by the putrid emanations of swamps and marshes. On the contrary he finds that it is produced in soils of the most varied composition, without the presence of any putrefaction whatever, and is due to the presence of a specific living vegetabl e germ. This germ may exist in soils without poisoning the atmosphere, remaining inert for years, even for centuries, retaining its vitality, however, and becoming active only when certain necessary conditions are present. These conditions, the concurrence of which is indispensable for the production of malaria, are three is number, viz: A temperature whick does not fall below 67.5 degrees Fahrenheit, a very moderate degree of per-manent humidity of the soil, and the direct action of the oxygen of the air upon the strata of earth containing the malarial ferment.

Such being the factors in the case, what can be done to remove one or more of them. and thus render malarious regions more salubrious? In the first place, fature makes localities healthy during certain seasons by taking away the factor of heat-there being less malarial infection in winter than in summer. But this means is obviously beyond the reach of man, nor is it at all certain that it would be effective in this country if within his reach, for every physician has noted the fact that, while malarial diseases prevail to a less degree in frosty weather, yet old cases have relapses and new cases occur even in mid-

winter. The second neans of prevention consists in depriving the ground of its moisture by seme system of drainage, by cultivation of plants and trees which consume a large amount of water in their growth, or by the destruction of dense forests which prevent the rays of the sun reaching and drying the soil. Much hope was placed in the eucalyptus tree as a neans of extracting mois-ture from the ground, but the ex-perience with it, for Italy, at least, is

not encouraging.

The third method of purification is light; beat the eggs very light, and mix to prevent the direct action of the them with the potatoes; add salt to your taste; beat the cream in last; mould strata of soil. This has been successfully accomplished by this system of over them, and fry until brown in hot over-laying, which consists in covering the infected ground with thick layers of uninfected earth, at the same time employing thorough systems of surface and rnderground drainage. Regions about Rome heretofore malarious have been benefited by macadamiz-

ing and turfing the ground. In districts where malaria prevails agus bed made in the old way, some in a pernicious form it is difficult to seventeen years ago. Did well for carry out large works of improvement shout twelve years. Since then I have soil, because of the sickness of the laborers. Pref. Crudeli has, therefore, been devoting the last few years to a search for means to increase the power of resistance of the human organism to the attacks of malaria. have plenty of room, so that they can be cultivated, and if manured thoroughly annually, the manure to be dug tive, he has sell sought to discover a cheaper, harmless, and yet effective remedy, and this he believes he has kill asparagus with manure. It will found in the ordinary lemon. He does stand a good deal of it, and it needs it. not claim the discovery as original not claim the discovery as original with himself, or indeed with any physician, but candidly acknowledges the remedy to be of popular origin, and with true scientific spirit seeks knowledge, not only in the exact researches of the laboratory, but also in the everyday experience of common people. He advises that a decoction of lemon be made as soil and the atmosphere. Superphosphate of lime is sometimes used to a good advantage in the spring, at the glassfuls of water, and boil it down to one glassful. Strain the liquid through the acre. While the asparagus is a linen, squeezing thoroughly the re-hardy plant, it will do better, get an mains of boiled lemon, and set it aside to cool. Drink the whole amount when fasting. As the decoction possesses cathartic properties the dose should not be repeated too frequently, not more than once a day, or every other day, according to individual sus-

ceptibility. Racing at Constantinople.

Western civilization is spreading among the Turks. They talk of establishing race-meetings at Constantinople. Racing has already had a certain vogue in the valley of the Golden Horn, for in the days of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz there was a course there, which is described as having been one of the most picturesque in the world. tables in 1827 which perhaps stand un-rivaled in this respect. They were pre-grew disgusted at the continued failgrew disgusted at the continued fail-ures of his horses and took away the race course, which has since then been given to the plow. But the present Sultan, who is very fond of horses and takes much interest in the training of them, is disposed to favor proposals for a re-establishment of the Constantinople Jockey Club, and the foreign residents are making efforts to set it on foot again. - Brooklyn Eagle.

Subscriptions to erect a monument to the memory of Artemus Ward are solicited through the columns of the Washington Evening Star. The grave of the humorist in the church-yard at Waterford, Me., is marked only by a small plain slab, the inscription on which is now almost effaced. The mother of the humorist, who died recently, left five hundred dellars to be expended in erecting a suitable monu-ment over the ashes of her famous son, and it is now proposed that the admirers of Brown throughout the country add, by small subscriptions each, to this sum, and make the monument one altogether worthy the occasion.