#### COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1884.

NUMBER 38.

### A WEEK'S NEWS.

## Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail

#### CONGRESSIONAL

In the Senate, on the 16th, Mr. Plumb, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill as agreed ported the Army Appropriation bill as agreed upon by the committee. It appropriates \$295,000 more than the House bill. The Senate resumed consideration of the Utah bill, Mr. Brown having the floor. A vote being taken on Mr. Brown's amendment, permitting divorce only for one cause in places where the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, it was rejected—yeas, 4—Brown, Butler, George and Van Wyck; nays, 42.... In the House Mr. Randall moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Delictency Appropriation bill. Mr. Randall's motion was agreed to by a vote of 106 to 52 and the House went into committee as indicated. An item of \$125,000 for horses and other property lost in military service prior to July 1, 1881, contained a proviso regulating services and fees of claim agents. Mr. Keifer moved to strike out the proviso as wrong in policy. Rejected. Mr. Long offered an amendment appropriating the following sums for refunding State expenses incurred in raising volunteers: Ohio, \$90,246; New York, \$54,946; Michigan, \$42,345; Massachusetts, \$28,689. Adopted. Ly the Scanta on the 17th. Mr. Brown.

In the Senate, on the 17th, Mr. Brown brought up the question of privilege in which he had been attacked the day previously by Mr. Ingalls. After some further personal remarks, on motion of Mr. Sherman Mr. Ingalls' motion to expunge the words complained of was laid on the table. Mr. Sherman, in caling up Mr. Butler's resolution of inquiry into the condition of New York banks, made a verbal report from the Committee on Finance. After some debate the matter went over, and the Utah bili was placed before the Senate. The question pending was on the amendment of Mr. Vest, providing that in no case shall a lawful husband or wife be a competent witness, except as to the fact as to lawful marriage having been contracted. Rejected—18 to 30... In the House the conference report on the Fitz John Porter bill was agreed to by a vote of 158 to 61. Mr. Payson, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to restore all lands held in indemnity limits for railroad and wagon road purposes. The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Punn in the Chair, on the Deticiency bill. After amendment the bill passed. Some further business relating to the forfeiture of Pacific railroad land grants was transacted, when the House adjourned.

Consideration of the Utah bill was remumed in the Senate on the 18th. Mr. Henney was transacted. In the Senate, on the 17th, Mr. Brown

CONSIDERATION of the Utah bill was re sumed in the Senate on the 18th. Mr. Hoar ffered an amendment to strike out the clause shelfshing woman suffrage in Utsh. Rejected by 17 ayes to 34 noes. The bill then passed, 33 yeas, 15 nays.... In the House a further conterence was ordered on the Post-office bill, and Messrs. Townshend, Holman and Horrappointed on the part of the House. The House refused to consider the Ohio and Mississippi contested election cases, and proceeded to consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill, known as the Thurman amendment bill. A long discussion ensued until adjournment.

In the Senate, on the 19th, Mr. Butler called up his resolution providing for an inquiry into the condition of the New York called up his resolution providing for an inquiry into the condition of the New York National banks, and after a debate the matter went over. The bill to prevent the importation of tea dust into the United States was passed. The Mexican Pension bill was then taken up. Pending debate the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned... The House met in continuation of Wednesday's session and resumed consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill. The first question was an amendment offered by Mr. Thompson, to make the aggregate yearly contribution of the Central Pacific Company fifty five instead of thirty-five per cent. of the net earnings, and that of the Kansas Pacific forty-five per cent. The amendment was agreed to. The question was then taken on the minority bill. It was rejected. Thursday's session then began. Mr. Hopkins, from the Committee on Labor, called up the bill prohibiting the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract to perform labor. The bill passed without division. Mr. Lowry called up the contested election case of Campbell vs. Morey, and the time for debate was limited to four hours. After a speech by Mr. Lowry in support of the claim of the contestant, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 20th, Mr. Morrill.

In the Senate, on the 20th, Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably the bill amending the act of June 1880, relating to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods. Mr. Groome presented the credentials of Ephraim K. Wilson, as Senator elect from Maryland, for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1885. Mr. Voorhees resolution, heretofore offered, calting for information as to Indian beef contracts was agreed to. The Mexican Pension bill was agreed to. The Mexican Pension bill was taken up and debated.... In the House, Mr. Decker, from the Committee on Judiciary, submitted a report on the case of Hallett Kilbourne vs. ex-Sergeantat-Arms Thompson. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The report says: "Your committee think it better to let the judgment stand without further litigation, and as the judgment against defendant was favorably the bill amending the act of June and as the judgment against defendant was for acts done by him under orders of the House of Representatives, the committee recommend that an appropriation be made to pay the amount thereof in relief of defendant." e majority resolution seating Campbell in contested election case of Campbell vs orey, was agreed to, and that gentleman apared at the bar of the House and took the

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE Fitz John Porter bill has finally passed both Houses of Congress. THE Senate has passed the House joint

resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to lease to the Board of Fish Commissioners of Michigan the strip of land adjoining St. Mary's Falls Canal. THE bondsmen of Colonel Burnside, de

faulting disbursing clerk of the Post-office Department, Washington, surrendered him to the authorities.

THE dedication of the Washington mon ument will take place on the 23d of next February. Extensive preparations are being made for the event

WHEN the Mexican Pension bill came up recently in Congress, Mr. Beck said the mendments proposed would, in the opinion of the Committee on Pensions, involve an outlay of \$246,000,000.

### THE EAST.

THE orders from the police aut orities closing the Paris Mutual and combination burgh, Pa. All the boards were closed and the proprietors said they would not

VERMONT Republicans have nominated George Nichols, of Northfield, for Gover-

BISHOP SIMPSON, of the M. E. Church, died recently in Philadelphia. He was born in 1811.

It was reported recently at Philadelphia that ex-Congressman Heister Clymer took a dose of morphine on the evening before his death. It was said financial reverses while in the iron business led him to take that step. He drew up his will two weeks ago, giving everything to his wife. His physician walked him up and down the room all night, having a relay of men. mule team under a shed, and while there

A stomach pump was used from midnight | the mules were struck by lightning, killing until six o'clock in the morning. His wife, meanwhile, was going into hysterics every few minutes. Clymer died in terrible agony. His wife was not likely to recover from the shock. The matter had been kept

MRS. ROTH was burned to death at Erie, Pa., recently. She went into the burning house after something and was overcome by smoke and heat and could not be got

A LAD at Bridgeport, Conn., was paralyzed recently by hooking a wire to the electric light conductor, and in twenty

minutes expired. A BAND of roving Turks with performing bears was reported to have fed the body of a dead child to the animals near Troy, N.

Y. Great excitement was created. REV. JOHN P. NEWMAN, pastor of the Madison avenue Congregational Church, New York, has been enjoined from proceeding with the reorganization of the church or having anything to do with it.

THE New York Democrats, in convention at Saratoga on the 18th, decided to put no tariff plank in the State platform. The delegates appointed to Chicago were reported to be in favor of Cleveland.

On a West Shore train, near Syracuse, N. Y., pickpockets took \$2,700 from Dr. M.

Angelbrow, of Minneapolis.

THE members of the Bricklayers' Union of New York have passed a resolution that they withdraw their patronage from all butchers who do not display the sign: "Positively no Chicago meats sold here."

COMMODORE C. K. GARRISON made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors at New York on the 20th. The liabilities were stated to amount to \$5,000,000.

THOMAS WALLING, who went to California from Muncie, Ind., during the gold fever of 1849, leaving a wife and three children, recently returned from the Far West to his wife, children and grand-children. Mrs. Walling, who supposed him dead, had in the meantime married twice, both husbands dying.

THE first new wheat of the season arrived at St. Louis on the 16th from New Madrid, Mo., and was sold by auction at one dollar

per bushel. THE liquor dealers of Ohio will be compelled to pay the June collection tax, under the working of the Scott law.

ANTON HAILEY, who acted as treasures of a trades-assembly picnic in Milwaukee, recently, disappeared with \$1.500 received at the gates.

WILLIAM H. WOODWARD, of Carbondale, Ill., has been restored to practice as an attorney before the Pension Bureau at Washington.

RECENTLY D. W. Staples, of Dallas, W. W. Hartsell and a man named Hicks started from Palo, Pinto County, Tex., for Washington Territory on horseback. When about a week out while near the northern boundary of the Pan Handle Road, the arty were surprised by seven hostile In dians, and a fusilade followed, the whites seekir.g shelter in the timber. Hicks fell dead at the fire of the first volley. Staples heroically continued firing for an hour with a mortal wound in his abdomen, but he finally expired. Five Indians were killed and the other two were so badly wounded that they fled, leaving Hartsell sole survivor.

JAMES CLIFFORD, who lay in jail at New Lexington, O., on charge of participating in the lynching of Richard Hickey, was re leased by a party of friends, who manazed to drug the turnkey.

PRIVATE advices received at San Franisco announce the arrival of the schooner Ounalaska with Lieutenant George M. Stoney at Ounalaska. Stoney was sent forth by the Government to explore the great unknown river, discovered by him

CINCINNATI was threatened with a strike by six thousand shoemakers, fifteen hundred stovemakers and five thousand cigar

THE miners of La Salle, Ill., to the number of one thousand, have concluded to work for the coming season for ninety cents per ton, five cents per ton less than last season.

MAYOR HARRISON, of Chicago, recently said he had decided to make war on th gamblers and drive them out of the city and that there would be no more temporizing with the evil. In one night the police raided seven houses in which Mike McDonald, the leading gambler of the city, had an interest, and captured about three hundred inmates.

Wood Benson, a veteran actor engaged with the McVicker's Company, died at Minneapolis the other morning. The night before he appeared in his role at the theater with the tremors of death already on him. He was seventy years of age.

THE directors of the Rock Island Road report for the year ending with March gross earnings of \$15,335,514 and a net income of \$5,237,512. The capital stock is \$41,950,800, and the bonded debt \$17,500,000.

MISS LIZZIE SPENCER, of Faribault, Minn., lost her reason the other day by excessive application at school, and wandered about the suburbs all night until found by a searching party.

MRS. WARREN, of Denver, has donated \$100,000 to Denver University for the espool rooms was rigidly observed at Pitts- tablishment of a department of divinity to be known as the "Iliff School of Divinity," on condition that others endow a professor-

GENERAL SHERMAN intimates that he may be compelled to remove from St. Louis, where he has again been pestered by water inspectors. They reported him for using a lawn bose, and he showed that the water came from his cistern. THE receivers of the Wabash road are

sustained by legal authority in refusing to accept tickets from St. Louis to Chicago sold at reduced rates during the railroad war of 1880. DURING a violent thunder storm at Shel-

byville, Ill., recently, Elisha Tuttle and Deck Flanders sought shelter with their

both instantly. The men were stunned and seriously injured. Flanders' injuries would probably result fatally,

THE Mormons are very much incensed at the Utah bill recently passed by the Senata. They say it was framed for the purpose of breaking up their religion, and that many of its provisions will not stand judicialez

#### THE SOUTE.

ABOUT seventy friends of Senator Bay ard held a secret meeting recently in Wil-mington, Del., and contributed funds to send representatives to the Democratic National Convention.

THE tenth annual session of the National Catholic Union begun at Baltimore on the

ONE car of new wheat in good milling order, about No. 2 grade, from Waco, Tex., sold at auction on 'change in St. Louis on the 19th at \$1.21.

A MEETING of the creditors of William Dawson & Co., who made an assignment at Baltimore was held the other day. Liabilities were \$104,000; nominal assets, \$70,000. The matter was referred to the court.

THE nineteenth anniversary of emancipation day was generally celebrated at Galveston by the colored people.

GARDNER & COPP, cottom factors of New Orleans, and Gardner & Gates, of Mobile, have suspended. The firm claimed that their assets exceeded their liabilities. Gardner was President of the National Cotton Exchange.

### GENERAL.

AT Montreal, S. H. May & Co., wholesale oil and paint merchants, were re-ported in financial difficulties. Liabilities, \$72,000.

THE death of John Gustavus Droysen, he eminent professor of history at the University at Berlin, was announced.

Parti has signed an agreement with Colone! Mapleson to sing in America next season. She is to receive \$4,000 for each concert and expenses. She receives \$8,000 down and \$15,000 in October. The agreement moreover calls for a security of \$50,-000 before she sings.

In the English House of Commons, re cently, Fitzmaurice, Under Secretary, in answer to a question by Arthur Arnold regarding the alleged abduction of an English citizen named Sheldon, at Kansas City, stated that the British Minister at Washington had been instructed to act in the case. Some time would elapse before the report would be received.

THE embezzling manager of the Cantonal Bank at Neufchatel, Switzerland, closed his career by suicide.

FIVE men were recently arrested at Pola. Austria, baving dynamite in their posses sion. The military also announced that thirty kilogrammes of dynamite had been stolen from Fort Valmaggion.

THE French committee appointed t sider the advisability of widening the Suez canal or building a parallel one decided in favor of the former plan.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway authorities have made arrangements to obtain the Montana cattle trade for shipment by way of Montreal.

### THE LATEST.

THE King of Holland died on the 21st His death opened up possible complications of the European powers over the right of succession to the Duchy of Luxem-

SEVERAL foreign anarchists have been arrested at Vienna. In their possession was a dynamite bomb sufficient to blow up the largest public building in Vienna.

The large wholesale bakery establishment of A. D. Hayman, at Williamsburg, N. Y., was destroyed by fire recently. Two firemen were killed by falling walls. The

loss was estimated at \$100,000. THE funeral of General McCandless took place with full military honors at Washington on the 221 in charge of the Pennsylvania reserve volunteer corps, and the services of burisl zere conducted by the

Freemasons. In the Senate on the 21st the bill amendng the Thurman act was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill granting right of way through the Indian Territory to the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad was passed. The Electoral Count bill was taken up in the House, but no immediate action was taken.

THE steamer Montana, on a trip from St. Louis to Kansas City, struck the St. Charles bridge on the morning of the 22d, and sunk. She had on board five hundred tons of assorted freight, the boat being valued at \$32,000.

THE recent inundations in Galicia, Aus tria, suspended all railway traffic and interfered with all kinds of business. It was rumored that two hundred and fifty soldiers were drowned.

ELDER SMOOT, Mormon missionary, has been expelled from Bavaria by order of the Minister of State. Smoot had succeeded in making many converts, whom he was preparing to send to Utah, but this plan has been broken up for the present.

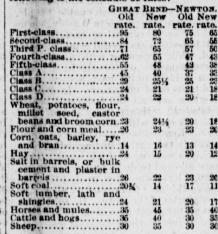
A SEVERE hail storm, accompanied by lightning, visited Central City, Col., recently. A game of base ball was in progress at the Academy Hall. The lightning struck and killed Nicholas Newmayer, and probably fatally injured James Lich and Frank Osborn. A miner at Mountain City was also struck, but will recover. The engine house of the Prize mine near Central City was demolished, and five miners at work badly stunned. It was thought they would recover.

FROM all parts of the Pennsylvania oil regions reports favorable to the proposed shut down movement were being received and except with wells already under way work was being suspended in Allegheny and Bradford in the middle field, and Macksburg in the latter district. All the perators but one had joined the move ment. So complete was the shut down regarded to be that some drillers and tool dressers were preparing to leave the region

### KANSAS STATE NEWS.

#### Kansas Ruitroad Rates.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioner ately reached an amicable adjustment in the rates on freight, not only on the Santa Fe road, but on all the roads in the State. This adjustment is based on the schedule of rates given below that are made as a final settlement and disposal of the Newton and Great Bend cases. They apply to all points be-tween the Missouri River and Newton and the Missouri River and Great Bend. All the roads have agreed to issue new tariffs at once, and the board orders that they go into effect on the 29th of this month. The following is the schedule of rates:



COLONEL E. R. PLATT, Adjutant General Department of the Missouri, on the staff of ral Augur, died at Leavenworth on the 17th of apoplexy, after an illness of eight

days. the various traffic managers in Kansas have finally agreed upon a schedule of freight rates, to be uniform on all roads in the State.

The new tables will be ready to go into effect soon. The new agreement was based upon the Beloit decision and makes a general reduction of about twenty per cent.

A DISPATCH from Leavenworth, dated the 15th, gives the following items: At the opening of the concert and picnic garden out in Cincinnati the other night, eight men got into a row, in which one was badly pounded up and others more or less hurt.
W. H. Oldham, a river man, and James Green, painter, quarreled in a Cherokee street saloon, Oldham cutting Green terribly in the left side with a leave clear large. in the left side with a large clasp knife and severing the tendons of the left hand, crippling the for life. Oldham is in jail. Herman Meyer, a pantaloon maker, got up from bed, walked out a window on to a porch roof and off of that to the pavement, breaking both of his wrists and badly bruising himself. He had been on a spree. This morning J. Jacob Keller, a boarder at the Commercial House, a rough place on Chero-

THE murder of the railroad contractor, B. L. Burris, at Wichita on the 17th was a deliberate assassination. A man named Richard E. Bradley was under arrest charged with the crime. Burris was called to his back door at night and shot through the head. A woman of the town named Riley was accused with being an accomplice of Bradley in the shooting.

W. H. J. SAWYER, traveling represen tative for Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, of Chicago, died at the Arlington House, Wellington, on the 13th. He was suffering for som days with a serious attack of sciation rheumatism. He had not slept for several days and took an overdose of chloral and morphine, causing death.

THE State Veterinarian returned to To peka on the 16th from Southern Kansas and reports thirteen new cases of glauders among the horses in that part of the State. In Sedgwick County nine animals were condemned and killed; in [Morris County were killed, and two in Osage. Fifty-one infected animals were condemned and killed previous to this last trip, and the thirteen just killed make sixty-four put to death since the 8th of May. Hydrophobia has made its appearance among the cattle in Lyon and Morris Counties, and seven of the animals have died from the effects of the disease, one belonging to a farmer named Grabenstein living south of Empo-ria, and six belonginging to a Mr. Patch, in the same neighborhood. These cattle with several others were bitten by mad dogs, and two of the diseased dogs have since been killed.

Post-office changes in Kansas during the week ended June 7, 1884: Estab-lished—Franklinville, Ness County, John H. Redman Postmaster; Redband, Kingman County, William C. Farris Postmaster. Discontinued — Hector, Johnson County; Swansea, Osage County. Name changed
—Crawfordsville, Chase County, to Clements. Postmasters appointed — Arthur,
Hogeman County, Maurice B. Barker; Coonsville, Linn County, H. C. White,; Grange, Linn County, A. L. Muse; Hadley, Craw-ford County, John T. Sellers; Kinsley, Ed-wards County, Charles C. Sellers, Rays, Kingman County, Alfred M. Leatherman. JAMES MORRIS, aged sixteen, fell fifty feet

from a scaffolding at the coal mine at Leavenworth, recently, and was drowned in the water at the bottom of the shaft. A CLEBGYMAN has written to Governor Glick to know whether it is right that gentlemen of the ministry should be compelled to work on the roads. His Excellency has

taken the question into serious considera-

MESSES. RAGSDALE, Boyd and Moeser, the three Topeka saloon keepers, were committed to jail again by Judge Martin, because they refused to give one thousand dollars bond each not to engage in the sale of liquor again for two years.

FARMERS and others are requested to send specimens by mail of insects committing depredations on vegetation to the State Entomologist, Prof. F. H. Snow, of Lawrence.

Two hundred soldiers had a roaring time at Atchison, recently, while waiting for a train en route to New Mexico. They filled up with whisky and made threats of deser-tion. One of the soldiers named Patrick military prison at Leavenworth.

#### PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

-Twenty-one years ago there were twelve women doctors in the United States. Now there are 850 and more coming. - Chicago Herald.

-Dr. B. F. Ghrett, of Altoona, Pa. died recently, and his sister, hearing of his decease, fell on her face and expired almost instantly .- Pittsburgh Post.

-Chief-Justice Waite, nominally from Ohio, is still a Connecticut man and still owns the old homestead that has been in his family for generations, at Lyme, on the Connecticut River.—Hartford Post. -A Connecticut shoe manufacturer

has made for Miss Fannie Mills, a Sandusky (O.) giantess, a shoe measuring eighteen inches in length, nine inches across the sole and twenty-four inches around the ankle. - Boston Post.

-Jay Cooke, whose fortune was swept away by the crash of 1873, is to-day one of the wealthiest men of Pennsylvania. He has investments in iron, coal, gold and silver mines and railroads reaching far into the millions .- Philadelphia Press. -Two sisters and a brother named Plonk, living near Lincoln, N. C., cling

to life remarkably. The brother is still called "the baby," although ninety-six years old. One of the sisters, Mrs. Sallie Weaver, is ninety-nine years old, and the other, Mrs. Jane Toutheron, is ninety-eight.

-James Smith, of Kosciusko, Miss. has been married forty-seven years, and death has never yet visited his household. He and his wife have had twelve children, all of whom live and are married. They have eighty grandchildren. The entire family live within a radius of twenty-eight miles in thirteen residences.—St. Louis Globe.

-The Princess Like-Like, of the Hawaiian Islands, who has been spending weeks in San Francisco, left for home a few days ago. She received many so-cial attentions, and created a sensation at some gatherings by appearing in a rich black costume with long black gloves, and not a single article in her toilet to relieve the somber color. As she is as black as the ace of spades the effect of such a figure among brilliant party costumes may be imagined.—San Francisco Call.

-The late Judah P. Benjamin is authoritatively stated to have made \$75,-000 a year at the English bar for some years. When he first commenced practice there he undertook jury cases, but in the difficult arts of cross-examination and addressing London juries, succeeded and the rat was caught.—N. in the difficult arts of cross-examina-tion and addressing London juries, which require a special faculty, he did not shine. So he restricted himself to the equity side, to the courts in bane and courts of appeal. Still later he rehis room nearly dead, having falling from a fused to go into any court but the window during the night. He was taken House of Lords and Privy Council, exwindow during the night. He was taken up to his room again, but died late this afternoon Foul play is suspected and an afternoon Foul play is suspected and an house, the fee was \$1,500. His favorite house, the fee was \$1,500. His favorite tribunal was the Privy Council, and his most eminent faculty argumentative —A number of human bodies in a statement. - Chicago Tribune.

### "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-Query-Can the father of a dwarf be regarded as a short-heired man?-Boson Times.

-A wit said of a man who was known far and wide for his selfishness: "He would burn down your house to cook a couple of eggs for himself.'

Belmont, N. H., boasts of a woman who "goes out and chops wood with her husband." It is customary to use an axe, but he may be an unusually sharp man. - Bismarck Tribune.

-A young poetess says she "told her

secret to the sweet, wild roses." was very imprudent. When the sweet, wild roses "blow," she will wish she had kept her secret to herself. -Husband: "No, my wife doesn' sport many jewels, but there is one kind of gem of which she has a full supply." Friend: "What is that?" Husband: "Stratagem."—Burlington Free Press.

-Miss Montague Tayleure (to Miss Capulet Smythe): "I want to introduce to you Mr. Nailsley, back there, who thinks you are so awfully handsome. You know of him, don't you? He is very amusing and eccentric-never thinks as any one else does."-N. Y.

Graphic. -"Pap, how was Adam when he was corned?" "He was a man, and as large borned? as a man when made." "Then he never didn't have any boy fun, did he?" "No." "And right away got mar-ried?" "Yes." "Good golly! No wonder he never laughed none."—Kentucky

-Annie was sobbing as she entered the library, and placed her head sorrowfully on her grandfather's arm. "What is it?" said the old gentleman, softly. "I'se dot sumpfin' in my eye!" she wept. A long search revealed nothing. "There's nothing in it," said the good grandfather. "Yes, there is!" protested Annie, "'cause Tom said my eye had a twinkle in it. - Golden Days.

-"I must have some rest this summer," said the clock; "I am all run down." "I think I need a country seat," said the easy chair, leaning on its elbow. "I am getting played out," said the piano; "a little fresh air would be a "That's what I good thing for me." "That's what I want," said the sofa; "a little fresh hair at the springs." "I should like to go with the sofa, and lounge in the woods," said the foot-stool." "If my legs were stronger," said the table, "I should go the country for some leaves." "Let me reflect," said the mirror; "they have very plain-looking lassies there, too, do they not?" "You make me too, do they not?" "You make me blush," said the divan-and here the housemaid closed the folding-doors and shut them all up .- Boston Commercial

### OF GENERAL INTEREST.

-A fiddle with Tom Paine's name on it has been found stowed away in the attic of an old inn at Bordentown, N. J., where Paine did much of his writ-

ing.

—The Shah of Persia smekes a pipe on state occasions which is valued at \$400,000. It is encrusted with a conglomerate of diamonds, rubies, pearls and emeralds.

—The mixture used in a New York manufactury of Neufchatel cheese is one and a half pounds of lard mixed with one hundred pounds of skim milk. -N. Y. Sun.

-In Newark, N. J., old tomato cans sell for fifteen cents a hundred. They are put into a furnace and rolled out, and eventually used by trunk-makers.— Newark Register.

-John Matlock, of Brandon, W. Va., has run away with Emily Shaffer and ten children. He would have taken Mr. Shaffer also, but he didn't happen to be at home at the time of the exodus.

Boston Post. -There are about three hundred men engaged in killing alligators in South Florida. The hide and teeth of the gator is what's wanted. The year's business will bring to that section

about \$45,000. —Marriage superstitions hold a great sway in Philadelphia, and the number of people who fear to violate them is large. June always sees a great increase in the number of weddings, be-

cause May is not considered so lucky.

—Philadelphia Record. -While sawing a log recently in a Mississippi mill, the workmen were astonished to see the log suddenly take fire and the machinery stop. Examining the saw, they discovered that every tooth was gone, and on splitting the log a cannon ball was found buried in the heart.—N. O. Times.

-The solid gold snuff-box presented to Thaddeus Stevens, which was recently sold in Washington, contains this in-scription: "To the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, from Colorado Territory. When old Thad takes snuff Colorado will sneeze. This box is made of Pike's Peak gold."—Washington Post.

—Detective Smith, of Harlem, is a sort of a mousetrap. As several intoxicated men had been robbed in his precinct he feigned drunkenness and "set"

-In France lately a young conscript failed to answer to his name when the

Council of Revision was sitting. A person present said that the young man had hanged himself, preferring death to com-ing before the Council. It was true. young man's father was in the revision hall and thought that his son was good state of preservation, dressed in rnamental costumes, and evidently be-

onging to a prehistoric race, have been found in a mound in Desha County, Arkansas. The apartment in which they lay was paved with stone, supported by stone pillars and overlapped with huge wooden beams in perfect condition.

—A Belfast (Me.) firm has received an order for doors, frames, etc., to go to Turkey. The doors are to be shipped all supplied with locks, hinges and handles, and done up in packages of not more than two hundred pounds in

weight, in order that upon arrival in

Turkey they can be taken into the in-

terior of the country upon the backs of camels. -Some people doubt the assertion that the Chinese eat rats. But they eat them just the same. A Chinese servant n the Western Addition was caught in the act of stewing a plump rat in one of the family kitchen utensils. He denied at first that it was a "lat" and said it was a "labbit," but the boss satisfied himself that the thing was a rat and dis-charged it—the Chinaman—and the saucepan at one fell swoop. - San Fran-

cisco Post. -Young lady-Have you ever heard Mr. R. the lecturer? Young manlet-"Aw, y'as, dozens of times, y' know, dozens of times. I think, aw, he is the most uninteresting lectuwah I evah heard. Young lady—And you have heard him dozens of times? manlet-Y'as. Young lady-Why do you go to hear him so often if you find him uninteresting? Young manlet—Aw-aw; that's an ideah. Bah Jove! Doosid stupid in me! I nevah thought of that, don't cher know.—Philadelphia

-The number of colored Catholic nuns in this country is slowly but gradually increasing. They are known as the Oblate Sisters of Providence. This organization was instituted for the amelioration of the condition of the colored race in this country, as well as for their spiritual and temporal welfare. This community was founded in Baltimore by the Rev. Father Joubert, a Sulpician, on the fifth day of June, 1829, with the consent of Archbishop Wheat-field, of Baltimore, and was approved by Pope Gregory XVI. on the second of October, 1831.—N. Y. Times.

-It is related of the late ex-Sheriff Shannen, of Blair County, that at the time he executed McConaughy, the murderer, he sprung the trap the first time while the condemned man was protesting his innocence. The rope broke, and McConaughy sprang to his feet and declared he was "now a free man."
"O no, Robert," said the Sheriff, "we'll try it again, and this time we'll double the rope." The wretch is said to have then for the first time realized the horror of his situation, and to have made a full and explicit confession of his diabolical crimes." -- Johnstown (Pa.) Tribune

### Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

SOMEBODY SURPRISED.

Somebody strays to the meadows sweet

And leans against the bars;
The daisies are thick about somebody's feet
And the sky is thick with stars.

Somebody whistles adown the green lane; Somebody leans to hear; Then somebody answers back again In lark-notes, soft and clear.

Rosy red grows somebody's face, As somebody asks, "Is it you?" Then somebody's arm gets out of place, And somebody's mouth does, too.

Somebody's smoothing somebody's hand, Asking "Can somebody wait?" Somebody loses all self-command And absently asks; "Is it late?"

Somebody steps from a bush near by, In somebody's hand is a strap; Somebody yells as she turns to ily, "Oh, jimminy gosh, it's pap!" Washington Hatchet.

#### PRIMER OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Every four years there is a class of new voters, or forgetful ones, who want to know about the Presidential election, how it is effected and carried out, and why the system has taken its present

rather complicated form.

The election of President and VicePresident of the United States is placed by the Constitution in the hands of the States, but Congress may fix the time for chooling Electors and the day on which they shall give their votes. Many people regard the Presidential election as the whole body of the people voting together to choose a President; but the constitutional truth is that it is an election by all the States, each in its own way, upon a day fixed by Congress. In the beginning some of the States chose their Presidential Electors by vote of the Legislature (the two Houses voting in some concurrently, in others jointly): others chose them by popular vote as now, but by districts, instead of all on one ticket. These methods would still be strictly constitutional if any State wished to adopt them, but, as a matter of fact, all the States have, without any written agreement or compulsion, adopted the same method of choicenamely (to use the constitutional phrase) to "appoint their electors" by popular vote for them upon one ticket for the whole State; and Congress has fixed the Tuesday after the first Monday in November as the day when this shall take

place.

The number of electors is fixed by the Constitution, being as many for each State as the number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress. Congress has added by law the explanation that this means "entitled at the time when the President and Vice-President to be chosen come into office.

Originally the Constitution required that the Electors should meet in their respective States and ballot for two persons, and the one who received the most of all the votes should be President and the next Vice-President, but this method was found to involve the obvious difficulty, as soon as parties crystallized, that the President and Vice-President were likely to represent ment, providing that the electors should designate the person voted for as President. Lists of voted for as Vice-President. Lists of voted for as Vice-President voted f these votes are forwarded from each State to the President of the Senate at Washington, and opened in the presence of both houses of Congress when the votes are "counted"—that is, the totals of all the lists from the several States are added up and the result announced. In case no person has a majority of the Electoral votes for President, the Constitution requires that the House of Representatives "shall choose imme-diately by ballot the President" from among the three highest candidates. But the vote shall be taken by States, each State having one vote, thus pre-serving the principle that the Presi-dential election is an election by States. In case the Presidential election should go to the House this year, that body would elect a Democrat, as the State delegations would stand twenty-three party to join me in yet another drink, bamboo platform in the sun, where it is counting Florida, which would be evencounting Florida, which would be evenly divided. To constitute a quorum under these circumstances, members States, and a majority of all the States is necessary to a choice. In the case of a failure to elect a Vice-President, one shall be chosen by the Senate, vot- follows:

ry of Electors, but that is open to grave doubt. Although the Electors are mere clerks and do not exercise that corrective upon the popular choice which the fathers expected they would, they constitute a ready and inexpensive means of arriving at the result, and their existence is a great bulwark of the power of the States as States. For instance, in the last election, if the result had depended on the popular vote, it would have taken several weeks to ascertain that General Gartield had a plurality of 7,018 votes in the enormous total of 9,one per cent. But with the Electoral system, it was readily ascertained on the night of the election that while each of the two candidates had carried nine-thing further that might be of benefit Electoral votes and General Hancock this suit? If yea, state the same fully 155. It may well be claimed for the Electoral College that no system has gated thereto." sver been put in practice disposing of so vast concerns with equal facility, certainty, dispatch and popular tranquili-ty. Imagine the calamity to our business and political interests if every Pres- torney."-Texas Siftings. idential election were to be succeeded by the period of uncertainty which characterized the election of 1876. The cir- minute at Steelton, Pa,

fourteen years.

cumstances of that occasion were excumstances of that occasion were exceptional and might be remedied, so far as their recurrence can be prevented by law, by the enactment by the House of the bill which has passed the Senate to regulate the Presidential count.

But no account of the Presidential election would be complete which ignores the Presidential convention—a body which rights Congress in impor-

body which rivals Congress in importance and yet is unknown to the Constitution or to the laws of the United States. The Presidential convention is a striking instance of the stability which an institution may acquire without a single word of basis in law or constitution; it shows how the unwritten Constitution may be almost as essential a part of the Governmental machinery as the written. After Washington and Adams, the early Presidents ington and Adams, the early Presidents were nominated by the Congressional caucus of the party—a plan which worked without friction so long as "the Virginia regency" held the reins. Thus were quietly nominated Jefferson and Madison. Monroe had some difficulty to carry the caucus over Crawford, and when Crawford at the end of Monroe's term succeeded in carrying the Constant of the term succeeded in carrying the Con-gressional caucus of his party himself, there was general disgust with the machine and a split in the Democratic (then called Republican) party which resulted in the choice of J. Q. Adams by the House. General Jackson did not require any set of men to nominate him in 1828, on account of the general indignation that he had lost the election of 1824. During the campaign for his re-election, the opposition taking the name of Whig held the first National Convention (1831), nominating Clay, and the Democrats followed in 1836 by nominating Mr. Van Buren in that way. Mr. Van Buren was elected on that oc-General Harrison in 1840, and was defeated in the convention in 1844 by the adoption of the two-thirds rule, which has ever since characterized the Democratic Convention. The Republican National Conventions began with the nomination of Fremont in 1856, and have not changed form materially since the convention which nominated Lincoln. The first conventions were held in the fall a year before the elec-

Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant were all elected for two terms, and Grant was the only one who tried for a third. The two Adamses were candidates for re-election and failed. Van Buren was a candidate for re-election against the same candidate as at first and was defeated; then he was a candidate before his convention the third time and tailed of nomination, as above stated, and, for the fourth time, took a Free-Soil nomination to "beat the other fellow," making four campaigns in suc-cession in which he was in the field and only one term in the Presidency. Charles C. Pinckney and Henry Clay are the only candidates who ever ran twice and failed of an election at all— the former in 1804 and 1808, and the latter in 1832 and 1844. - Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

### A Model Deposition.

Vice-President were likely to represent the two opposite parties, creating need-less antagonism between the two and subjecting the Government to a change and read by the attorney, but was not subjecting the Government to a change and read by the attorney, but was not subjecting the Government to a change and read by the attorney, but was not subjecting the Government to a change and read by the attorney, but was not subjecting the Government to a change and read by the attorney, but was not subject to represent the two opposite parties, creating need-less antagonism between the two and subjecting the Government to a change and read by the attorney, but was not subject to represent the two opposite parties, creating need-less antagonism between the two and subjecting the Government to a change and read by the attorney, but was not subject to represent the two opposite parties, creating need-less antagonism between the two and subject to represent the two opposite parties, creating need-less antagonism between the two and subject to represent the two opposite parties, creating need-less antagonism between the two and subject to represent the two opposite parties, creating need-less antagonism between the two and subject to represent the two opposite parties, creating need-less antagonism between the two and subject to represent the two opposite parties, creating need-less antagonism between the two and subject to represent the two opposite parties, creating need-less antagonism between the two and subject to represent the two opposites parties, creating need-less antagonism between the two and subject to represent the two opposites parties, creating need-less antagonism between the two and subject to represent the two opposites parties are represented by the attorney to represent the two opposites parties are represented by the attorney to represent the two opposites parties are represented by the attorney to represent the two opposites parties are represented by the attorney to represent the representation of th party Administration in case the offered in evidence for reasons obvious and a series of athletic games were President died or from any cause was upon its perusal. He found the depo- commenced, in which spear exercises succeeded by the Vice-President. Hence in 1804 was adopted the Twelfth amend-tion of the lawyers in attendance upon place of burial was reached the corpse

principles."

places while you were there?"

written, stating the places in Texas visited by the witness during the trip and must be present from two-thirds of the the number of drinks, and with whom he took them while at each place, and nothing else, and winding up his Each receives the liquid in his hand and answer to the second interrogatory as quickly rubs it all over his body. After

ing individually, a majority of its "I may possibly have taken yet other wrapped in a kind of cloth and buried whole number being necessary to a drinks, and with other persons, while at with various ceremonies.—Cor. Springchoice. A person to be eligible as some of the places above mentioned, field (Mass.) Republican.

President or Vice-President of the but if so, after the time that has elapsed. United States must be a natural born they have faded from my memory. citizen, thirty-five years of age and a Those specified are all that I took, so far resident within the United States for as I now remember."

Int. 3. "Have you not been the It is a frequent suggestion that a di-Sheriff, and are you not now County rect popular vote would be a great im-Clerk of —— County, in the State of ment upon this elaborate machine- Mississippi? If yea, is there not the in? If yea, append a true certified copy thereof to your answer to this interrogatory, and state whether you have done so."

Ans. "I was Sheriff, and am now County Clerk, of the County Court of —— County, in said State. I find the record of such a deed in one of the books of my office. I do not append atrue, certified copy thereof to my answer to this interrogatory, because I 204,428 votes—less than one-tenth of have not been paid my fees for so doing, and am satisfied that it I do so, I

should never get them." teen States, General Garfield had 214 or advantage to either of the parties to

Ans. "Nothing-except that if the plaintiff is serious in meaning to recover the property he is suing for, I would advise him to employ another at-

-One steel rail is made every haif

of it now and then as it passes by. For years they have furnished the great men of the country with necessaries and luxtomers has given them unusual experiof a certain sort. They are reservoirs of reminiscence. One could not spend an afternoon more pleasantly than in chatting with the gray-haired proprietor of a certain book-store on Pennsylvania avenue, not far from the Capitol, made famous by the great men who have whiled away their idle hours within its walls. No private building in Washington has ever held more distin-Washington has ever held more disanguished men than this little shop. For whave such a store of memories as is to have such a store of memories as is to have such a store. But the young men in Well, probably for about \$500—per-well, probably fo when they affect any personal knowledge about them at all are apt to be very funny. Several blocks west of the historic book store is a hat store, more ambitious and less distinguished than it used to be. Two other hat stores further west attract more fashionable people, now that all the people in Washington do not live in the central or eastern parts. But it is still a successful establishment, and, while "viewing with alarm" the encroachments of its rivals, "points with pride" to its past achievements and to its dead customers. In its window is a hat—an old-fashioned beaver—labeled "Henry Clay's last hat," which is eyed with reverent interest by all the Kentuckians who come to town. Recently two rather distinguished Kentuckians went in to look at it. They were allowed to do so by the courteous young clerk, who also treated them to choice tid-bits of information about the past glories of the store. He told them that all the great men of the bellum and a bit." "Yes," said the clerk, "that's so. It was Daniel Webster who died in that house across the street." "Oh, no," said the other Kentuckian, "Dan-iel Webster died at his home in Massachusetts." "Well," said the cornered clerk, fairly desperate at this rude treatment of his treasured recollections, "somebody died at that old house across the street, anyhow." "Very likely," said both Kentuckians. "Good morning." -- Cor. Philadeiphia Record. Funerals in Madagascar.

In this land, where superstition, treachery and murder predominate, it is not strange that funerals are continually occurring, and that the strangest Many years ago a prominent attorney residing in one of the coast towns of Texas, obtained from a witness who had been the Sheriff but was then the strangest and most revolting performances are indulged in on these occasions. The first inneral which I witnessed was that of a man of no particular rank or position. As the corpse was being carried Interrogatory 1. "Did you visit Tex-as in 1847? If yea, what made you come here." the grave. Some pieces of silver and a few other articles were buried with the body in order to give the ghost a start ome here." in the next world. When people of Answer. "I did. I came on general rank are buried the ceremony is more extensive and somewhat different. At Int. 2. "What places in this State the death of a chief the greater part of did you visit during your trip in 1847? his cattle are killed, and his wives are What precisely occurred at each of those obliged to cut off their hair and otherwise disfigure themselves. A coffin is Ans. "I came to Galveston on the made by cutting a log somewhat longer steamer New York, commanded by than the corpse. This log is split Captain Wright, after a rough voyage, lengthwise, hollowed out, and the body Captain Wright, after a rough voyage, during which I became acquainted with Tom, Dick and Harry. Who were passengers like myself. On landing we chief has captured a town or has fought registered at the Tremont House, and a battle in which blood has been shed. thereupon Tom invited all three of us Whenever a great sorcerer, or person of to take a drink, which we did. Then more than ordinary distinction, departs in turn Harry invited us to take a drink | this life, his body is allowed to decomwhich we did. Next I invited the pose before burial. It is covered with tion produces a putrefying liquid which is caught in earthen vessels placed un-der the platform. This horrible liquid this revolting performance the body is wrapped in a kind of cloth and buried

### The Book Thief's New Device.

himself as the assistant librarian of the new public library in Cleveland. He said he had come to this city to buy twenty thousand books, among which he wanted to include about forty representative copies of old theological works printed in New England within the first century after the settlement of the Puritans.

"Of course I gave him permission to look at what I had in that line," said the book dealer. "After examining the books for about half an hour the man went out, saying that he intended to visit other book stores in the neighbor-He returned about three o'clock in the afternoon and looked again at the books and then went away, promising to call this morning and make his

"Just after he had gone I noticed that wrong shelf. It was a volume of Cotton Mather's sermons printed in Cambridge in 1658, and was almost unique in this country. Taking it down I felt that there was some small substance between some of the leaves, and, sure he had put one of the books back on the wrong shelf. It was a volume of Cot-

so moistened the paste with which the portrait was fastened in the book that, during his second visit, he had slipped uries—oftentimes at great personal ex-pense. But their unusual class of cus-without cutting or tearing it in the least. the cut out and put it in his pocket An examination of the volumes the ences, and as a result unusual culture thief had looked over revealed the fact that he had in the same way stolen seventeen other wood-cuts and engravings, the loss of which decreases the value of the volumes fully one half. For in-stance, the Cotton Mather sermons were worth \$180 with the portrait, while without it I can't sell the book for more than \$50. Do I expect to eatch him? Well, I hardly expect to be so

be found there. But the young men in these shops are not so well informed as the old shopkeepers, and their comments upon their famous old customers with the public libraries of the city, for that man evidently knows just city, for that man evidently knows just what wood-cuts and engravings are the rarest and most valuable, and he will play the same trick in those places if the librarians are not very careful."-N. Y. Star.

#### Choosing a Home.

There are a great many things to be taken into account in choosing one's home. Among these are questions of health and of educational, social and

religious opportunity.

As to health, much depends upon the quality of water, of soil, of drainage and situation. In places where rain and situation. In places where rain falls statedly or frequently, good water can always be secured by building cisterns and by the use of filters. It soils are damp they may be drained, but this involves a large bill of expense. Localities where drainage is imposible or very difficult are undesirable places, so far forth, for homes. In choosen the site of one's house respect should be had of one's house, respect should be had that all the great men of the bellum and ante-bellum periods bought their hats at this old reliable establishment. This was the hat that Clay ordered just before his death. He had not really worn it. "He died," continued the clerk glibly, "right across the way, in that old double house." "Oh, I guess not," put in one of the Kentuckians, "Clay died at the National Hotel, down here a bit." "Ves." said the clerk "that's side that the sun shall have free access. sought, and the house so arranged in-side that the sun shall have free access to all the living and sleeping rooms, and most access to those most constantly and numerously inhabited. Rooms on the north side of the house are tolerable in summer and sepulchral in winter. The sunny side of any hospital is the healthful side, and so of every

street and every house. Where there are children, regard should be had to opportunities for ed-ucating them suitably. In this matter more depends on the intellectual, social and religious atmosphere of the community than upon any other one thing. In many of the old New England towns in the last generation the facilities for education in the form of schools were very few, but the children grew up under influences that were of the very best and made most excellent men and

women. If one is dependent upon church privileges for religious growth and en-

If one is dependent upon the market for supplies or for customers, nearness to market is certainly to be sought. However wise and careful one may be in choosing a home, whether in city or country, there will always be disadvantages to contend against. These, when they can't be cured, must be endured or ignored, and offset against what is agreeable and desirable. The bitter and sweet go together and are mingled in every human life.-N. Y. Tribune.

#### How a Rear-Admiral Was Made. One morning, when the Duke of

Clarence, having received his commis-sion and his ship, was on his way to his tailor's in Plymouth, to get the new uniform, at a street corner he saw a boy crying, and stopped to inquire the cause. The lad looked up through his tears, revealing a handsome, winning and intelligent face, and replied that his mother had died only a few days before, and that he had been cast homeless into the streets. "Where is your father?' asked the Prince "He was lost in the Sussex, on the Cornwall coast, two years ago." "How would you like to go to sea in a first-rate man-of-war?" The boy's face bright-"How would man-of-war?" The boy's face bright-ened as he answered that he should like it very well. The Prince took out his pocketbook and wrote something upon a slip of paper, which he gave to the boy, with a shilling. "Go down to the docks," he said, "and with this shilling you will hire a boatman to carry you off to the Pegasus. When you get on board the ship you will give this paper to the officer whom you find in charge of the deck, and he "The newest trick of book thieves is will take care of you. Cheer up, most curious one," said a Nassau my lad! Show me that you have street book dealer, yesterday, "and I a true heart, and you shall sure-confess it took me in completely this ly find a true friend." Arrived on morning, although I've been in the board the Pegasus the officer of the business forty years and thought I deck received him kindly, and sent him to sit upon a gun-carriage under the man came in yesterday and represented break of the poop. In less than an hour the Prince came off in his new uniform. and the boy was strangely moved upon discovering that the man who had promised to be his friend was none other than William, Duke of Clarence, and Captain of the frigate. The boy, whose name was Albert Doyer, was taken into the cabin, where the Prince questioned him, and forthwith he or-dered him to be rated as a midshipman, and from his own purse he procured him an outfit. During the voyage to the American coast the Prince became strongly attached to his youthful protege, keeping him about his person con-tinually, and instructing him in general branches of education, as well as in his profession. Time passed on and the boy grew to be a man, serving King and country faithfully. In time William became King, and signed the commission which made Albert Doyer a Rear-

Washington Shopkeepers.

The older shopkeepers of Washington are usually very interesting men. They have lived through a great deal of interesting history in the place where history is made, and have caught some of it now and then as it passes by For west of this, leading a pig. It was per-iaps big enough and heavy enough to be called a hog, but they termed it a pig. and as they turned it over to the care of the landlord at whose inn they proposed to rest for the night one of the men explained:

"Be awful careful with that pig. He's a daisy—a new breed just from Scot-and. We've sold him to a farmer out nere for \$50, and we don't want any-hing to happen to him."

The landlord locked the pig up and

then began to think and cogitate and suspect. When the strangers had gone to bed he called in some of the boys and said:

"I've twigged the racket; them two fellows are sharpers, and that's a guessing pig. To-morrow they will instruction of artisans who work by give you a chance to guess at his weight at ten cents a guess, and you'll industries of France. No less than sixbe cleaned out—only you won't! As
the fellows sleep we will weigh their
pig and beat their game."
Nobody slept until the pig was taken

over to the scales and weighed. He pulled down 170 pounds to a hair, and the villagers went home and hunted up their nickels and dreamed of pigs and scales and sharpers through the remainder of the night.

the assembled crowd:

all guesses at ten cents each, and who-

ever hits it gets fifty cents." This provoked a large and selected stock of winks and smiles, but no one walked up until the pig man said that any one person could guess as many times as he cared to, provided a dime accompanied each guess. Then a rush set in. Three or four merchants put up fifty guesses each. A justice of the peace took thirty. A lawyer said about twenty would do for him. Before there was any let up in the guessing about 600 had been registered and paid for. Every soul of 'em guessed at 170 pounds It was curious what unanimity there was in the guessing, but the pig men didn't seem to notice it. When all had been given a chance the pig was led to the scales, and lo! his weight was exactly 174 pounds!

"You see, gentlemen," explained the spokesman, while this animal only weighs 170 pounds along about eleven o'clock at night, we feed him about five pounds of corn-meal in the morning before weighing! You forgot to take this matter into consideration!"

Then somebody kicked the landlord, and he kicked the justice, and the justice kicked a merchant, and when the pig men looked back from a distant hill the whole town was out kicking itself and throwing empty wallets into the river.—Detroit Free Press.

### Serpent Worship.

It has been suggested, and apparently with some reason, says Mr. Gordon Cumming, that in ancient pagan times it may have been a recognized symbol in serpent worship, and hence may have arisen its common use as a charm against all manner of evil. The resemblance is obvious, more especially to the species of harmless snake which is rounded at both ends, so that head and tail are apparently just alike. The creature moves backward or forward at pleasure; hence the old behef that it actually had two heads and was inde structible, as even when cut in two parts it was supposed that the divided heads would seek one another and reunite. It stands to reason that in a snake-worshipping community such a creature would be held in high reverence. Even in Scotland, various an cient snake-like bracelets and orna ments have been found which seems to favor this theory; and at a very early period both snakes and horseshoes seem to have been engraven as symbols on sacred stones. We hear of the latter having been sculptured, not only on the threshold of Old London houses, but even on that of ancient churches in various parts of Britain. And in the present day we all know the idea of uck connected with finding one, and how constantly they are nailed up on houses, stables and ships as a charm against witchcraft. In Scotland, all parts of England and Wales, and especially in Cornwall (where not only on vans and omnibuses, but sometimes even on the gates of the old jails,) we may find this curious trace of ancient superstition. Whatever may have been its origin, it is certainly remarkable that it should survive both in Britain and in Hindostan .- London Spectator.

### Perfectly Sane.

"What an absent-minded man is Mr. Easifoot," Clarissa said at the break fast-table

"And why, my daughter?" "Because he is. He doesn't seem to know what he is doing. Last night while he was waiting for pa in the par-lor, I asked him if he had heard my new song, 'Rock Me to Sleep, Mother. He said he hadn't, and then, just as sat down at the piano, he got up and went away without his hat, like one in a dream. He isn't crazy, is he, pa?"

Pa looked up over his paper. "No, my daughter," he said, solemnly, as one who carefully weighs his words "no, you bet your sweet voice, Easifoot isn't crazy."

And a great silence, like that which follows a request for five dollars until next Saturday, came down and filled the room with the bush of a nameless awe that hovered over the table with such an icy glare that the muffins shuddered.—Philadelphia Call.

-The White Pine (Cal.) News feet ngly remarks as follows: "All the old bull teams in the county are being turned into beef this spring. The meat looks well, but it takes a terrible lot of a bank with a capital of \$1,000,000. jaw power to reduce it to swallowing fineness.

-Engineer Prince, of the Boston Providence Road, has seen thirty-nine successive years of service in his trade. and has never had fatal accidents happen to passengers during the entire period. - Boston Transcryst.

#### RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

-Rijutei, a Corean nobleman, has translated the Bible into his native lan-

guage. -President Potter, of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., has accepted the Presidency of Hobart College.

-School-teachers and school-children in Vermont are not allowed to use to-bacco in any form.—Rutland Herald.

-The Board of Publication of the Presbyterian Church recently reported that the receipts for the past year were \$308,393.98; expenditures, \$287,216, and sales, \$199,950.

-Mrs. W. S. Hoyt, a very thoughtful and philanthropic lady, of Pelham, N. Y., has established in that town a school where boys and girls of the neighborhood may learn mechanical trades.

-Evening art schools for the special ty-five of these purely municipal even-ing classes flourish in Paris, with over 3,500 scholars.

-Miss Rachel Ewing, the oldest teacher in the Pittsburgh (Pa.) public schools, has resigned her position, at the age of seventy-six. She began when but a girl, and kept at her work until compelled to desist by the infirmities of age .- Pittsburgh Fost.

Next morning the pig was led around in front, and before starting off on his journey, one of the owners remarked to diocese. He absolutely forbids church "Gentlemen, I'm going to weigh this pig directly. Maybe some of you would like to guess on his weight? I'll take purposes.—Providence Journal.

-Through the liberality of some gentlemen connected with the Congregational churches at Chicago, a mission service for Bohemians has been begun in this city. It will be known as the Lumberman's Mission. It is estimated that there are 40,000 Bohemians in

Chicago .-- Chicago Herald. —The young people of the Methodist Church South in Sacramento, to the number of about twenty couples, had a church-cleaning bee the other day. The carpets were all taken up and dusted, the floors scrubbed out, the pews cleaned, and everything put in apple-pie order. That fun can be made out of labor was fully demonstrated.

—A novel plan of improvement for a church is that of the West Presbyterian Church on Forty-second street, New York, Rev. John R. Paxton, pastor, and it may be added, the church at which Russell Sage is accustomed to worship. The church is to be enlarged, and in the balcony, boxes—like the theater boxes—are to be built, each supplied with a table and comfortable accomwith a table and comfortable accommodations for eight persons .-- N. Y. Tribune.

### "Government Contracts."

A prominent officer connected with the Quartermaster's Department in the army building, Houston street, narrated his experience in the manner of awarding Government contracts. "Why," he said, "the law on the subject is known to everybody, or at least it ought. "Is there any other way of getting

contracts than by sending in bids in response to published proposals?"
"None whatever. When the Govern-

ment wants coal or grain, or, in fact, anything, proposals are invited, in accordance with the provisions of the law, by publication. At the time specified for opening the proposals all those persons who may have sent in hids are present. Nothing is done. bids are present. Nothing is done in a secret or underhand way. The contract is given to the lowest bidder, who must furnish a reasonable amount of security for the performance of his contract.

"Is competition usually close for these contracts?"

"Very. The number of bids often reaches forty or more, and when but few bids are received it is a sure sign that absolutely nothing can be made out of the contract. Now, you take coal, corn or hay, for example. The prices of all these things are known in the market to a quarter of a cent. Bidders. for contracts are fully aware of this and their bids are often within an infinitesimal fraction of each other."

"How, then, do you suppose con-tractors could afford to pay Ferdinand Ward from eight to twenty per cent. monthly out of Government contracts?" The officer sat back in his chair and laughed heartily. "Why," said he, "it's all stuff. Ward must have played the scoundrel from the beginning. He never had any connection with Government contracts. If he had we would have known of it in this department, at least so far as the army is concerned. His twenty per cent. was all moon-shine, and how men engaged in business could for a moment allow themselves to believe in such a palpable boax is more than I can imagine."— Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

### Too Much for a Clerk to Lose.

"I come as an humble but I hope deserving supplicant for your daughter's hand, was what he said as he entered the room in which the retired capitalist sat.

"Indeed!" replied that gentleman. "And have you an income to support a wife and family comfortably?' "Not just at present, sir. 1 am a. clerk in a hardware store, but my pros-

pects for becoming a member of the firm before long are very flattering."
"Well, I like your looks, young felow, and if the matter is agreeable to 1y daughter you have my consent. My

aughter's happiness is my first aim in life. If you should find that your prospeets turn out less flattering than you. anticipate I will do something for you 1 yself. I expect to again engage in business in a short time. "You are very kind, sir," responded the young man gratefully; "and may I ask what line of business you will fol-

"The banking business! I shall start Here the young man turned pale and

started for the door. started for the door.

"I hope you will excuse me, sir," he stammered, "but I have suddenly changed my mind about marrying your laughter. I have got about \$2,000 saved up, and \$2,000 is a good deal of money for a hardware clerk to lose."—

"idadelphia Cali. COTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

A SONG OF THE SWEETEST.

A song of the things that are sweetest, The cunningest and the completest, 'Neath the beautiful sky that is o'er us, In the beautiful world that's before us, On the breast of the dear sea under us. None of which three can sunder us.

Say a moon with a little star daughter, That looks at herself in the water From her blue bower so high up above us, So close to the angels that love us; But these are less dear to the night Than unto my heart its delight.

Little bough, with the little leaves on it, Faint green, like Titania's bonnet, As fresh as the hopes of the spring-time, As light as the songs of the wing-time— Little bough, I but left you to see A little face sweeter to me.

Little shell, with the pink overspreading, Like the cheek of a bride at her wedding. And as smooth as the brow of the sister Whose coral lips lately have kissed her—Little shell-ship that saileth the ocean, "Thou'rt but type of my shrine of devotion.

Oh, a little bee rocked on a mulieln, Neither listless nor lazy nor sullen, A wise little hunter of sweetness. A quaint little teacher of neatness— What's more cunning than this little fellow, Clinging close to the mullein-flower yellow?

Is't a bud with the red breaking through it And the morning sun staying to woo it?
Ah, lovely and luring the rose is
Which the bud's fairy lattice discloses;
But my cradle, a bower that is fairer,
Holds a flower that is sweeter and rarer.

Is't a nest with a baby bird in it, A soft-throated gray little linnet,
With father's wing hovering over it,
And mother's breast ready to cover it?
Ah, the sweetest of sounds, so my vote is,
Come not up out of little birds' throaties!

Mother's heart, with a little head on it, Proud and happy because she has won it— Mother's heart says her baby's the sweetest, The cunningest, and the completest,
Of all the sweet things under Heaven,
Of all the sweet things ever given.

—Howard Glyndon, in Harper's Weekly.

#### A COLORADO SAUCEPAN.

One thousand, five hundred miles in a farm-wagon! A weary distance to

To be sure there were double-springs fitted to the wagon, and a comfortable bed placed in the back where the invalid mother constantly reclined, and

where Nellie, too, often cast herself. But both Nellie and her mother were more glad than they could say that Pike's Peak was so near, and their

journey nearly done.
"Stop a minute, Harry," cried the young girl, excitedly, as they passed the Balancing Rock in the Garden of the Gods. And out she sprang to 1escue a shining object from beneath the crupching wheels.

"It is a saucepan, mamma, perfectly new and bright. Was anything ever more fortunate? We have needed one so much since we lost ours in that storm on the Platte.

"Will it fit our camp-stove?" asked

Harry. "Exactly, I think."

"It must have been dropped by persons a very short distance in advance, said the mother. "At supper-time they will bewail their loss." 'And at supper-time," laughed Nel-

lie, "we will rejoice over our gain." An hour later the travelers had passed through the picturesque village of Manitou, nestling at the base of Pike's Peak, and halted in Engiemann's Can-

on, near the Iron Spring.
"We have selected the loveliest spot for our tent that you can imagine, mamma," announced Nellie, breathlessly, after a short exploration of the camping-ground. "Frank and I were divided as to the north or south side of little south-side knoll, which slopes to a bors," he answered, with evident irrie road, but we finally decided on a

"It is all among the pines, too, mamma, and I am sure it will make you well to breathe such pure air in such a lovely spot.'

The tent was soon pitched, and when the early twilight fell the floor had been. laid and the wagon unpacked-

"Oh, love, I am lonely, I'm waiting here for the-e," warbled Nellie, at her work in the ex-

tension or kitchen. "How glad I am that we have no near neighbors," she remarked to her brother, who was feeding the stove with resinous pine, "for I shall want to sing all the time out here.'

"But we have neighbors," he answered. "They came a few moments ago, and chose the very site 1 first selected, and are busy putting up their

"Is there an invalid with them?" "Yes, an old gentleman, rather a cross one, too, I am afraid, for I heard him scolding quite sharply a short time

"Poor old man, he ought to have

Bring mamma out to supper, Har-

in the new saucepan. To-morrow we'll engage meat, bread, butter, milk and vegetables to be brought as needed by the wagons from town, and then we'll fare like princes.'

Nellie arose early the next morning for there was much yet to be accom-plished in the way of becoming settled in the new home. While preparing breakfast she heard a pleasant "Good morning!" from the back door, and glanced up to find a young man standing there. "Pardon so early a visit," he ex-

plained, "but have you a saucepan you sould conveniently loan? We have lost ours, and my uncle thinks he can not possibly do without his porridge."

Our is not in use and you are quite welcome to it," was the cordial re-

her face dimpling into smiles as she scanned the handsome face and well-knit figure.

"As you do not, I am led to infer," he replied, bitterly, as he left."

"I intend to enjoy mysolf."

"Yes, to my sorrow, I am for the present. May I call on you for some kindly hints when in a particular dilemmy?' glancing suggestively at her well-floured hands.

"Certainly, as often as you like. cave served a full apprenticeship." "Nellie, the potatoes are burning."

the breakfast-table; "how dreary that must be."

"They have been on a tour in the mountains," said Harry, "but it did not seem to benefit Mr. Castleman."

"Castleman." exclaimed Now.

"Castleman!" exclaimed Nellie, in pained surprise, "is that the name?"
"Yes. But what's the matter, Nell?
You look as if you had seen a ghost."

"Where are they from?" "Illinois, I believe. The old gentle-man says he owns property in our county.

"The very same," thought Nellie, with a pang. "Just before papa died he told me that Castleman was the name of the man woo obtained our nome on a security debt. And this is the man. Dear, dear old home," she thought, "t breaks my heart to remember your comforts and sweet associa-tions, and to think that mamma, in her ill-health, is banished from you.

campers in Colorado.

Denver for the horses.'

startled answer.

on to Manitou.

condition.

hair at this statement.

preciation of the call.

dark-eyed girl from the village.

wiit, bird-like movements.

"I am sorry I have none for either

Bless my life! No saucepan! Why

The next morning a new saucepan

It was addressed to Nellie, and, re-

moving the cover, she found within a

thick paper marked: "Medicine for

"Oh, mamma, do open it quick; curiosity has taken complete possession of

"Why, Nellie," said her mother, in

a choked voice, "it is a deed to our old home, given in Mr. Castleman's name. What does it mean, my child?"

side herself with happiness; "and oh! I am so glad."

"Ah! I know, I know," she cried, be-

She could scarcely make explanation

to her mother for the exuberance of her

Her face was radiant when she re

turned from her visit of thanks to Mr.

"He was so kind, mamma; and when

The days that followed were golden

kissed him he kissed me back again."

ones to Nellie. It seemed that the sun

had never sent down such soft, life-g.v-

ing rays before, and it was a wonder-ful moon that flooded the valley with

its radiance through the long summer

The dark-eyed girl who had haunted

her vision, both real and fancied, for so

long, had gone on a tour in the moun-

ains. A little pang still thrilled her

heart at any temembrance of her, but that, she explained to herself, was but

Her coldness toward Frank Castle-

man diminished in a marked degree as

the days sped on, but there was an in-

The two invalids grew stronger every

day, and now that Mr. Castleman's

horses and carriage had arrived, they, with Frank and Nellie, took long trips

to Glen Eyrie, Cheyenne Canyon, Mon-

ument Park and other points of in-

One day Nellie was sent on a pressing

errand to Colorado Springs, and Frank

As they returned across the mess (table land) the sun was throwing its

last, slanting beams on the Garden of

accompanied her, as usual, as driver.

tangible barrier between them vet.

the result of former habit.

her or you, but—we have nothing to prepare it in."

did you not speak of it long ago?"

was set inside the tent door.

vour mother.

Castleman.

them.

coldness.

"Miss Loomis! Miss Loomis!" she

"My uncle is very ill," the voice con-

"Mamma, ring this bell if you need

quisition.

She built a fire in the camp-stove,

By the time the physician had arrived.

heard an anxious voice call through the

mist of her dreams, and she gave a

"Perhaps I may ask your daughter again for the saucepan. madam,' Frank Castleman, when he returned that useful article. "By a strange coincidence the only tin store in the village was burned last night. Our man will be here in a few days with supplies, however, and then we will trouble you

no longer.' "Mamma," said Nellie on his departure, "I feel sure that saucepan is theirs. It seems dreadful to think of, for we need it so badly."
"I'll buy you one, sis, with the very

first money I can earn."
"Oh, dear, how miserable it is to be poor!" sighed Nellie. "I think I'll just keep it, for mamma must have her porridge, and they can buy a dozen if they

But the result of the matter was that after dinner she attired herself in a brown cashmere dress, whose color well suited eyes of hazel and golden hair, and started with the saucepan to their

neighbor's tent. The doors were tied back, and seated within on a camp chair, she saw a feeble old man.
"Come in," he called, in a sharp

voice, as she hesitated at the door. "Help yourself to a chair, child. I am in no fix to play the gallant, as you "I trust you find that Colorado air is

beneficial to you, sir," Nellie ventured to remark, after being seated. "Not a bit of it," he answered, testi-

ly. 'Those pesky mountains came near being the death of me. The alti-"It seems so pleasant here that we hope our invalid mother will grow

strong rapidly." "Pleasant enough, if camping out wasn't the prescribed thing, but this do-ing w thout home-comforts for the sake

of health seems rather inconsistent to "We have quite a comfortable camping outfit," said Nellie, with modest pride. "Our list includes a coffee-sacking carpet, a folding rocking-chair, a

looking-glass --' "And a saucepan," he interrupted, grimly. "No, sir." she answered, earnestly, "the saucepan is not ours. We found it in the Garden of the Gods, a short time before we reached here, and I brought it over thinking it might be the

one you lost."
"Humph!" after a brief examination, "it is the very same. I know it by this cross-mark. I suppose I ought to be greatly obliged for its return, for one doesn't often get back what is lost on

the highway."

"We would like to have you call to ness, her industry, her economies, and see us," said Nellie, rising; "I believe we are your nearest neighbors." her believe he was never wearied of watching her swift, hird-like movements.

gurgling brook at the back, and faces tation; "was told there would be no one

"With a stiff "Good afternoon!" Nel-

lie made her exit.
"Disagreeable old man!" she said, on reaching home. "He did not thank me at all, mamma, and implied that he regretted having neighbors when I asked him to call."

"He must be a great sufferer to be so ill-natured," commented her mother. "Mother, I'll take you on a jaunt through the Ute Pass to-day," said sixteen-year-old Harry, a few days later, for as I've found a job at last, the horse and I will have to leave you soon. Frank Castleman says he will take charge of the tent."

"Why should we place ourselves under obligation to Mr. Frank Castle-man?" asked Nellie, coldly. "The tent

can take care of itself" Since the unfortunate visit in regard to the saucepan, she had passed the Castleman's tent day after day, unheeding, on her way to the Iron Spring.

That very afternoon, for the first time, Frank Castleman had seemed been brought across the country as we brought mamma, and improved health brought mamma, and improved health ting gaily with a bevy of tastily dressed ting gaily with a bevy of tastily dressed ting gaily with a bevy of the village hotels.

"Now mamma, this porridge ought to be doubly nice, for we have had none to be doubly nice, for we have had none only appreciated wealth and style, and basides it was cooked only appreciated wealth and style, girls from one of the village hotels. had lost.

"You avoid us, Miss Loomis," said Frank on the very next morning, as the two chanced to meet at Ruxton Creek. "You never give us a nod and a smile as you pass. Has anything my uncle may have said in regard to that wretched little saucepan aught to do with the matter?"

"By no means," was the frigid reply. "That was too slight an affair to be worthy of remembrance."
"Please explain, then," an honest trouble in his dark eyes. "Have I done

auything to offend?" "No, it is nothing. Why vex your-self about a trifle? You have many friends in the village, doubtless, who

are congenial, and who enjoy your companionship.

"I intend to enjoy myself," thought Nellie, defiantly, a few nights later, "notwithstanding the proximity those two gentlemen."

"Mamma, it is lovely out here in the moonlight. Old Gog and Magog are staring down stonily at me, and the pine trees on the slope look like darkey ghosts. What shall I sing for you?" tuning her guitar. "Oft in the Stilly not you? Hope I shall yet find them, Night would be appropriate."

Whereupon the young man hastily | 'Twas a very sweet, tender voice that

departed, promising an early return of lifted forth the old song. Then followed: "The Last Link is Broken," cheeks.

"No ladies with them!" said Nellie at "Why do I Love Thee," and others. Whereupon ensued a conversation of

such absorbing interest that a full hour had elapsed ere they had reached the "Balancing Rock." "I shall never forget," said Nellie, ir-

relevantly, "that it was here we found that dear little saucepan."
"And I shall never forget," said He made quite a visit, admire! our bright porch, and asked me to call when he left." Frank, radiantly, "that it was in the Garden of the Gods I found my dear "l'erhaps he is sorry he spoke so un-

kindly when I was there," said Nellie, with a sudden sense of compassion for the sick, lonely man.

little saucepan, too."

"And the tulips, the lady-fingers, the heartsease as well," she slyly whispered. "Blessed little saucepans both," he But soon all thoughts of Mr. Castleman, Sr., and his tantalizing nephew were merged into that beautiful sleep added. "Uncle and 1 may well thank the fate that brought them into our lives."—Jeannie S. Judson, in The Curwhich comes only to the just, and to

Horseshoes for Luck.

The principal gateway at Allahabad is thickly studded with horseshoes of every size and make. There are hun-dreds of them nailed all over the great gates, doubtless the offerings of many a tinued. "Will it be possible for you to come and stay with him while I go for the doctor? Our man has gone to wayfarer who has long since finished his earthly pilgrimage. We could not find out what was the exact idea con-nected with this custom—probably "I will come immediately. Go right much the same notion of luck as we atne," she said on starting.
Mr. Castleman's condition brought tach to finding a horseshoe, especially one with the old nails still in their place. her ability as nurse into immediate re-We afterward noticed that the sacred gates of Somnath, preserved in the Fort at Agra, are similarly adorned. It rebut, finding no vessel in which to boil minded us of that curious old manorial water, bethought herself suddenly of the rite still kept up at Oakham, in Rutreturned saucepan. "How glad I am I brought it back," she thought gratefullandshire, where every peer of the realm is bound the first time he enters ly, 'for there is not one moment to the town to present a horseshoe to be nailed on the old portal, which is wellnigh covered with these lordly tributes. and constant applications of hot water to the patient, and the immersion of his It is said that in case any contumacious peer should refuse to pay this tax the feet in it, had very much improved his authorities have a right to stop his carriage and levy their black-mail by un-The doctor commended in highest shoeing one of the horses. To avert so terms the course pursued by the trembling little nurse, and said that her serious an annoyance the tribute shoe is generally ready, some being of enormous size and inscribed with the speedy action had saved the patient's name of the donor. Whether these A grateful glance from Mr. Castle-Eastern horseshoes were taxes or offerman, Sr., and one of intense admiration from Mr. Castleman, Jr., fell upon her ings I can not tell, but it certainly is very curious to observe how widespread flushed face and shining, disheveled is the superstitious reverence attached to this particular form. It has been sug-"It was the saucepan," she cried. gested, and apparently with some reaimpulsively. "I could not have heated the water but for it." son, that in ancient pagan times it may have been a recognized symbol in Nellie guided her mother's feeble serpent-worship, and hence may have footsteps to the door of their neighbor's tent next morning. Mr. Castleman was much improved, and expressed his aparisen its common use as a charm against all manner of evil. The resem-blance is obvious, more especially to that species of harmless snake which is A very friendly feeling was established between the invalids after this, and rounded at both ends, so that head and tail are apparently just alike. The Nellie or her mother visited the tent at creature moves backward or forward at least once a day during the old gentlepleasure; hence the old belief that it actually had two heads and was inde-He softened visibly beneath the unstructible, as even when cut into two accustomed influence, and even asked parts it was supposed that the divided Nellie to bring her guitar and sing for heads would seek one another and reunite. It stands to reason that in a Specimens of her cookery often found snake-worshiping community such a creature would be held in high revertheir way to his bedside, and she read to him almost daily.

Matters did not progress so favorably ence. Even in Scotland, various ancient snake-like bracelets and ornabetween the young people, however.

Day after day, at the spring, Nellie saw Frank Castleman apparently absorbed in the society of a haughty, ments have been found which seem to favor this theory, and at a very early period both snakes and horse-shoes seem to have been engraven as symbols on sacred stones. We hear of the latter hav-The vision of this proud beauty ing been sculptured, not only on the threshold of old London houses, but even on that of ancient churches in vareigning as queen, at some future day, in her beloved home, while she, her mother and brother, drained out a barrious parts of Britain. And in the presren existence elsewhere, gave her every ent day we all know the idea of luck action toward the young man a tinge of connected with finding one, and how constantly they are nailed up on houses, When Mr. Castleman grew stronger stables and ships as a charm against he came every day to the Loomis' tent. Re observed Nellie's uniform cheerfulwitcheraft. In Scotland, all parts of England and Wales, and especially in Cornwall, (where not only on vans and omnibuses, but sometimes even on the grim gates of the old jails,) we may "No porridge for your mother?" he find this curious trace of ancient superasked one night when he had remained for tea. "Why, how is that, little stition. Whatever may have been its

#### dustan .- Gentleman's Magazine. A Basket-Maker of North Lancashire.

origin, it certainly is remarkable that it

Content with his wages and always hard at work, the basket-maker of North Lancashire is apparently one of the few workmen who has no complaints to make, and looking at these n en at work and conversing with them. one leels that the line of the laureate's-

Dark and true and tender is the northexactly applies to these busy workers. Strong, healthy, long-lived men, working contentedly together, no rivalry or ill-feeling apparently existing among them, but each striving to do his best and encouraging his fellows. Fired with that zeal and energy so characteristic of our Northern people, these hard-worked men are not satisfied with merely their allotted task, but each finds some way, not of merely adding to his hard-won earnings, but of imparting to his life more zest and color than it is capable of receiving from his simple daily toil. Thus, one is a florist, and grows prize pansies on a few square yards of spare ground-a blaze of brilliant color; another keeps special breeds of poultry, which gain prizes at the country shows; a third, venturing on a more risky speculation, is one of the largest canary breeders in the country. Nor would the picture be complete without some mention of the comfortable through thrifty family life these people lead. Father and sons, working at basket-making within a stone' throw of their cottage, together bring home wages which provide them with a comfortable house and good plain living in a country where rents are low and food cheap. There is, indeed, an air of luxury and ease about these cottage homes, which is all the more striking when compared with the usually untidy, squalid lodgings of the operatives of our large towns. Here is ness in the arrangement of the old china family heirlooms, simplicity in the plainness and solidity of the old oak furniture, taste and appreciation of beauty in the roses and creepers which spread themselves over the cottage wall

and climb in through the windows. No noise, no care, no vanity, no strife, Men, woods and fie ds all breathe Untroubled life. -English Illustrated Magazine.

the Gods, which lay in beauty beneath -- The Mescalero Apaches, formerly "I always supposed," said Frank, notorious cattle-thieves, are now large laughing, "that tulips (two lips), lady fingers, heartsease and all such flowers stock-raisers in Lincoln County, New Mexico. The Government some years bloomed in the Garden of the Gods. Did ago set up these Indians in the cattle business, and now they find it more pleasant and more profitable to raise "I doubt if you will," replied Nellie, stock honestly than to steal

#### A Vexations Dilemma.

It appears from Republican sources of good repute, be it said, that their party's Congressional Committee is con-tronted with a vexations dilemma, and much anxiety is expressed as to which orn it will employ to reach dry ground. When that unselfish and exemplary set of statesmen gathered at Washington the other day, one of their number read, for the edification of his fellows, the following extract from the Civil-service law, it being Section No. 11 of that act. It provides that "no Senator or Representative or Territorial Delegate of Congress, or any officer or employe of either house, and no executive, judicial, military or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employe of any department of the Government of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or in any man-ner be concerned in soliciting and receiving any assessment, subscription or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk or employe of the United States, or from any person receiving compensation from any money derived from the Treasury of the United States '

Then, to emphasize this, the reader followed with section 14 of the same law. It is, in substance, identical with the above, but applies to Congressmen, who are prohibited from receiving money or any valuable thing from any officer or employe of the Government. The Committee received these disclosures with astonishment, but the climax was reached when the next clause was made known. This "section 15," makes the penalty for the violation of and imprisonment in the penitentiary for five years. Profound gloom fellowed these preg-

mant revelations. The Committee was not ignorant that such a measure had occupied public attention for some littime, but few had the positive knowledge that it had become a law, with the usual provisions appended. The disposition to trifle with the measure was extinguished by the portentous section 15, and the committeemen unconsciously put their clenched hands deep down into their pockets, at the same time indulging in a little mental arithmetic as to how many days, hours and minutes were contained in the

space of five years.

The exhumation of the law, for the benefit of the Committee, was performed, very properly, by its secretary, Mr. Edward McPherson, and as that body is composed entirely of Senators, Congressmen and Federal officials, its sweeping effect will at once be ap- and the answer is in favor of the De-preciated. One of the Committee is mocracy. reported as tersely remarking that the . The truth is, no party that has set full significance of the Civil Service law did not appear to have been entirely realized by his party, when the measure passed Congress. According to the strict letter of the act, therefore, an official who demands money to abet his party, can safely be housed in a penitentiary. This fate may be in store for the members of the Republican Congressional Committee unless they

return to first principles.

The province of the Democratic Committee has been confined to the collection and distribution of Congressional documents, while their opponents have been devoting their time, exclusively, to the collection and distribution of that persuasive little joker which Presi-

dent Arthur has dubbed "soap." The case of General Curtis, the first Republican victim of the rigors of civil service, is at once a warning and a menace. If the measure be carried into force, the Republican National, as well as the Congressional, Committee will have to be turned out, and in their private citizens will be ensconced, and if this is done what will become of the coming campaign if these important duties are entrusted to uninitiated individuals? But Senators and Congressshould survive both in Britain and Hinmen are not only those who are concerned, for the law also applies to Federal officials who are members of State. county or township political or township political organizations. - Albany Argus.

A Washington writer has discovered change in the political aspect favorable to the Democratic party. While there has been no recent doubt that the issue of the coming canvass will be favorable to the Democrats, the change which is noticeable to all may be attributed to the recent business disturbances. The Republicans are invoking the aid of business men, representing to them that the interests of business are of the offices, and it will never be dependent on their success in the elec-tions, yet such transactions as have re-cently convulsed the business centers negroes from the South as delegates to are directly traceable to the business methods developed under Republican

administration. Recommendation and advice in regard to the elections from a class which has manifested such an inclination to run into excesses of speculation and stock gambling, however zealously they may endeavor to boom the Republican cause, will have rather the effect to repel than to enlist popular favor in behalf of the Republican ticket of whatever material it may be composed. The people have learned that unsound business principles are nurtured by a corrupt political policy.

It is recognized that the business methods which led to the recent disgraceful failures have come into voque since Republican administrations have directed the policy of the Government. They have become to be regarded by the people as the offspring of the loose and dishonest political habits of the dominant party. The knowledge of this fact will powerfully aid the Democratic cause in the present contest. The people see so little to induce them to aid in promoting the interest of a class which has made its millions by monopoly and speculations that have been encouraged by the Republi an party: that when the typical business men of the period, the speculators, monopolists and stock jobbers rally to the support of the party under which they have flourished and fattened, the popular impulse is to take the other side. This is a reason why Democratic prospects are improv-ing every day, in addition to a determination on the part of the people that the war taxes and the tariff for surplus and plunder must go. - Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

-A curled mustache is the latest freak of fashion. New York barbers produce a beautiful curl for twenty-five cents .--

#### The Republican Gang Doomed

The Republican party which has robbed the country for nearly a quarter of a century, and which has raised up a gang of told plunderers and dirty tricksters, is at last about to run its craft in the whirlpool of destruction. There is a feeling of uneasiness among the most blatant members of the party, and all who have their eyes open see defeat written over the length and breadth of the great corruption party. Reform was the cry in 1876 and Reform elected Samuel J. Tilden. Unfortunately for the people, the Democrats were not allowed to seat their President, but the spirit of reform will not rest, and now more than ever that spirit will

make itself felt. There is not a man in the Republican party who represents anything like re-form. We do no tknow who the Democrats will nominate, but we are confident of one thing, that whoever the candidate may be, he will be a strong man—a man that will in every sense represent the people. And above all he will be a pure man and one that will command the high respect of the whole

country.
In 1882 there was a great political upheaval. States that were known as Republican strongholds gave Democratic majorities. It was a tremendous Democratic tidal wave, a victory for the Democratic tidal wave, a victory for the people. The press and the people read-ily explained the upheaval by pointing to the desperate methods of the Stal-wart Republicans; and every one saw that the people meant to rebuke boss-ism. That very year Mahone was victorious in Virginia, but everywhere else these sections five thousand dollars fine Boss rule was overthrown. And as the Democrats swept the country in 1882, so they bid fair to sweep out Republican corruption in this year of our Lord 1884. The Republicans had much iniquity to answer for in 1882, but since then the Star-route cases have been added to their foul record, and those terrible scandals, covered up by the "grand old party," should alone be sufficient to defeat any partisan gang. The old idea, held by a few, that the Republican party fostered business enterprise, and kept Wall street in equilibrium, has been exploded this year. The fallacy believed in by timid business men that a change of party in the Administration would derange trade, is now having a startling set-back. For could a Democratic Administration make business any more unsettled and depressed than it is? This is a question that thousands of financiers and manufacturers who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket for the sake of "expediency" are asking;

> such an ugly example in morality as the Republican party could have other than an unhealthy effect on the public interests of the country. With a gang of thieves under the shadow of the White House; with corruption in every department of the Government: treachery rewarded where it should be punished, the present Administration has made a record that no party could

> There is an easy remedy for the corruption of the times, and that remedy is clearly seen by the business men of the country and the masses. The Democratic party will reform the Government; will reform business; will reform

> prolic morals.
>
> The Republican gang is surely doomed.—Richmond State.

### Remembered In Platforms

When Abe Lincoln, President of the United States, issued a proclamation emancipating the slaves, it seems to of sale to the negro vote. Until a very recent period the Republicans have had a fee simple title to them, and but few of the negro voters seem to have dared assert their political independence. However unreasonable it may appear to suspect that the negroes will go on voting blindly as directed by the Republican party for all time to come through a mere sentimental fact that gratitude requires they should make themselves political vassals, it seems to be the prevailing idea among Republicans.

The spirit of unrest among the negroes on political questions shows how affairs are drifting. They have grown tired of being mere voting cattle, and the only thing to satisfy them seems to be some acknowledgement that they are a part of the Republican party. Every Republican leader knows that it would not do to give the negroes a fair share the Chicago Convention, but this has added fuel to the flames. The negro is not satisfied with such empty honors. He has so often been told that he is just as good as a white man, that he begins to want to see the Republicans act upon that political principle. Alas, he will never see it!

That there is room for complaint on the treatment they have received from the Republican party, is very true, but they have no one to blame but themselves. They fare much better in the South than they do in the North. census of 1880 shows that in the ten Northern States named, there are male negroes over the age of twenty-one, as

Connecticut.
Illinois.
Indiana
Kunsas.
Massachusetts.
Mohigan.
New Jersey.
Ohio.
Pennsylvania.
New York.

In at least seven of these States the negroes hold the fate of the Republican party in their hands. In only Kansas, Massachusetts and Michigan is the Republican majority such as to enable that party to let the negroes go. Without the colored vote they have scarcely a fighting chance in several of these States, and yet not one of the ten sent a negro delegate to the Chicago Con-vention. In not one of the ten is there a negro in a desirable elective office. The greed for place will not permit the blacks to have even a nubbin out of the public crib. There is, however, one thing the colored voters may count on -they are remembered in the platforms. - Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer

- White stockings are coming in fashion again for children .- N. Y. Part the Chase County Courant.

Official Paper of Chase County.

W E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Blaine is from Maine, where they have the meanest kind of a prohibition law, Did anybody his voice against sumptuary legis-

We are in favor of McDonald and Cleveland as the nominees of Bills Allowed by the Board of the Democratic party for President and Vice-President, though we would not object to having the names transposed.

Gov. Geo. W. Glick, during his administration, has granted four teen pardons. Gov. St. John exercised this prerogative to the ex tent of one hundred and fifty four during his administration.

Sonator Ingails last Monday had a tilt with Senator Brown, of Georgia. Senator Ingalls' fame seems to come principally from blackguarding matches rather than the advocacy or accomplishment of some practical purposes .- Junction City Union, June 21.

done with temperance, and not interiering with the rights of others.

The Art Amateur for July gives an excellent design of Mountain Laurel for tiles; a Thistle decoration for panel, a Virginia Creeper design for screen embroidery, a design for repouse brass; a design of Maple Leaves for wood carving, and a great variety of miscellaneous designs and suggestions for art workers Price 35 cents; \$4 00 a year. Montague Marks, Publisher, 23 Union Square, N. Y.

"The Ten White Men and Two Negroes who Defrauded the Amer-President in 1876," is the title of a picture as artistically arranged as it is a forcible historical reminder.

Mary E. Hunt. postage Geo. W. Crane & C., stationary, blanks and records

A. Johnson. stationary Chas. F. Nesbit, surveyor

S. P. Young, county attorney, in the forcible historical reminder.

C. A. Mend, boarding pauper, in the property of the stationary of t It is 20x28 inches in size, and just issued by the Advance Publishing Co., Noning land of Murray street, Maw York, N. Y. Price, 30 cents. a copy, prepaid, to any address. Twelve capies, prepaid, to one address, three dollars.

PATENTS CRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas, during two weeks, ending June 17, 1881, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 934 F Street, Washington, D. C.:

Over F. Davis, Topeka, fire escape; Pulio J. Heilman, Emporis, neck entered, 2 Philip J. Heilman, Emporis, neck entered; Pulio J. Heilman, Emporis, neck entered expresses as Co. Pattip J. Heilman, Emporia, neck yoka center; Abram L. Rosso, Chase, grain drill; Geo. M. Tarlor, Chiengo, windmill; Peter Horbert, Burr Oak, vehicle spring attach-Burr Oak, vehicle spring attachment: Bartle L. Barns and C. S. Woodman, Wichita, portable bridge for unloading earth scrapers; Frank S. Dimon, Ft. Scott, car coupling; Matthew C. Corri

car coupling; Matthew C. Corrigan, Hollyrood, fire escape; Henry Carr Goodell, Atchison, refrigerator car.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The anniversary of our nation's birth will be duly celebrated at the Fair Grounds, west of town. The exercises will begin at 10 o'clock, and will consist of a grand procession, on foot and borseback, ted by the Cottonwood Falis Cornet Band; oration by Juage L. Honk; tousts, songs and speeches, trotting and running races; barrel, sack and foot cace; ascension of 25 large ilfoot cases; barrel, sack and foot cases; ascension of 25 large illuminated ball one; a \$250 display of fire works, and a dance at Music Hall, at night, music by Waite's Konghts Templar Band. A glori of time is anticipated. The programme has not yet been arranged.

Warren Peck F. P. Cochran J. Minnis, F. C. W. ckerlin J. W. Stone C. W. dones I. N. Bulch N. J. Swayze W. S. Morris J. Stores G. W. S. Morris J. Penrod G. B. Iohuston A. J. Penrod G. B. Iohuston J. T. Florescre G. W. Hays, P. J. Norton

CHEAP MONEY.

three four, or five years time, real g W. H. Holsinger estate security. Call on Thos. O. C. I. Brown clerk of supreme court

estate security. Call on Thos. O. C. I. Browner.
Kelley, at Young & Kelley's Law
Office.

FOR SALS,

A stone blacksmith shop with two
fires and all necessary tools; also, a
dence of five rooms, and cellar
A roly at Sadie Orisham. and well, and twerlots. Apply, at

The Rev. F. M. Rains, of the S. A. Breese, expressage on furn Christian denomination, who is now in town looking up a location for a college, has made a proposition that, if this people will put \$10,000 into the grounds and building of a college, his denomination will bind themselves maintain and keep a first-class college here for any number of years, from ten te ever hear of Mr. Blaine's raising ninety-nine. There will be a meeting of the citiz ne, at the Court house, next Monday night, to consider this proposition.

# County Commissioners.

The following is the statement of the accounts allowed by the Board of County Commissioners at its session April 7, 8, 9,

10.11 and 18, 1884; also election expense allowed February 13, 1884: D. M. Lansbury, judge of election and return of poll books I. C. Warren, M. E. Hunt, K: D. Haddon,
J. D. Johnson,
James Reynolds,
W. S. Smith,
John Miller,
A. A. Bailey,
Jonatham Minnix, judge of election
J. E. Lansbury,
P. B. Mct. abe,
E. V. Alford
Wm. H. Shaft,
H. C. Varuum, The Democratic Clubs at Chicago are to wear Prince Albert coats.

Is this Democratic.—Republican
Exchanges?

Yes; it is Democratic to eat, drink and wear whatever a person may choose to, so long as it is done with temperance, and not in. Lawless, Judge of election

. C. Oles, M. Warren, enry Weaver, . S. Jones, Marion Barnes, A. R. Ice. B Johnston, Clerk of election

A. Lind, N. Moody witness state vs. Adofelt ave Koegabachn ate Koegabachn Diner Harmon Piper Louis Hillert, R. M. Watson, county printing W. A. Morgan, W. E. Timmons, county printing Lorenzo Burgess, boarding and cle

pauper, w. Peck. road overseer, J. L. Cochran, material and work,

C. A. Mead, boarding pauper,
C. C. Whitson, telegram,
John Miller, drawing jury.
Mary E. Hunt. County supt salary,
J. M. Warren, examiner,
John Stanley, examiner,
D. P. Shaft, appraiser on school land
C. C. Whitson, probate judge's salary
J. L. Jackson, keeping pauper
N. M. Penrod, boarding pauper,
Frank Foot,
J. P. Gilman, sawing wood,

sheriff
J. J. Massey, county clerk's salary
S. A. Breese, "for one J. J. Massey, post ge and express

Geo. Balch "Redford Geo. Balch bal of judgment paid Mor-

gan, vs Baich, Hamilton, Woodruff & Co., stationary Robt Walsh, M D . medical attendance J. W. Griffis, fees in insanity case of Hannah A. Carpenter,

and a all, and two lots. Apply, at this affice or to W.m. C. Glese, Cot tonwood Falls, Kunsas.

CASM.

For eggs, butter, chickens and other products, at Penuell's restaurant

Althorffer stonographer state vs M. A. Redford state vs Ford J. G. Winters, coal for court house P. A. R. sweet, furnace repairs, D. G. Groundwater, wood for court house.

P. B. McCabe road Jonh. Minnix, chainman, Riley Jackson, " Wm. Dunlap, marker, Wm. Sullivan, viewer on M.

wm. Harris
Wm. Drammond
Cain Ransford chaluman, Ed Beek M. W. Gilmore, Wm. Stephenson viewer on jos. Lacoss road
T. J. Piles
S. U. Parks
P. H. Hunt chainman
Wm. Pinkston,
Jos. Lacoss marker,

Jos. Lacoss marker,
Aaron Jones commissioner's fees
M. E. Hunt,
Arch Miller,
A. Altdoerffer stenographer, state vs Reifsnyder
Ar Altdoerfier, stenographer, state
Blenker,
S. A. Breese assistance render

Hattie Johnson Mrs F. P Cochran Smith, Griffis keeping insane woman

J. W. Griffis mileage in collecting dele J. W. Griffis janitors fees, turnkey and

J. W. Grims jamitors fees, inchaey and boarding prisoners
C. J. Nichols juror Apr term dist court Henry Proeger
L. M. Lalkington
Henry Kulander
J. R. Holmes
Silas Finnefroek
Wm. Hunter

M. H. Jackson
H. V. Simmons
A. Neburg
Ephraim Elliott
L. R. Balley
Samuel Mann
Walter Holsinger
L. T. Simmons Walter Holsinger
L. T. Simmons
A. R. Ice
D. C. Allen
Pascal Hubbard
H. P. Coe
J. B. Capwell
Lowis Romigh
Thos. Lawless
J. W. Franklin
O. C. Pratt
W. H. Springer jus
G. K. Hagan
H. J. Gibson

J. Evans S. Arnold M. Tuttle tailsman Sarah Lookerman damages on

Sinth road

I. J. J. Massey, County Clerk within and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing exhibits a full, true and complete statement of all accounts allowed by the Board of Chase County Commissioners at the acceleration held Fabruary 18 tis special session held February 18, a D 1884, and at its regular session, held April 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 18, AD 1884. In witness whereof 1 bave hereunto set my hand and the seal of Chase county, this

26th day of April, A D 1884.
[L. S.] J. J MASSEY.

DRY GOODS, ETC. THE GREAT

EMPORIUM!

FERRY & WATSON

Desire everybody to know that they have one of the

BEST & LARGEST STOCKS

Of goods ever brought to this market,

CONSISTING OF DRY GOODS.

NOTIONS, CROCERIES,

COFFINS FURNITURE.

BOOTS AND SHOES

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE,

CLASS WARE.

TIN WARE

And, in fact, anything

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO CO TO

FERRY & WATSON'S Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

YOU WILL BE PLEASED

HARDWARE, TINW ARE, WACONS, ETC.

M. A. CAMPBELL,

WALTER A. WOOD

HARDWARE ! Enclosed-Gear Mower. STOVES, TINWARE,

Iron, Steel, Nails. Horse-shoes, Horse-pails; a fall line of Wagon and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood Pumps, a complete line of

STEEL GOODS!

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES. Carries an excellent stock of

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

Wood Mowing Machine, and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

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

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand. A COMPLETE TINSHOP. I have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do

all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices. WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY.

WALTER A. WOOD MOWING & REAPING MACHINE CO.

Weight, 558 Pounds.-From 40 to 100 ounds lighter than any other Two-Horse Mower. Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1-2 In. Holght of Driving Wheels 31 In-

Weight of Machine largely on the eight is largely on the right-hand wheel. Pur lasers should avoid such machines.

Machine Perfectly Balanced on he Axle. - Finger Bar easily raised and folded the Axie. - Finger-Bar easily raised and fold -Easy to ride-No weight on horses' necks. is the lightest-draft Mower in the world. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Fully warranted. Call and see it.

HOOSICH FALLS, N. Y.

Wheel at each and of Finger-Bar. - Most other Mowars have but one, and

Coaring Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers bare the Gearing exposed. Braft from the Frame direct, Whif-flotrees under the Pole, Most other Newers 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 Howers use other Babbit metal or simply cast tron, generally the latter.

Loft-Hand Drive-Wheel. - Some manufacturers construct their machines so that the Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled iron.— All small castings are malicable, insuring great strength and durability.

# KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP



ESTABLISHED IN 1867; ALWAYS ON HAND

Harness, Saddles, Blankets, Robes, and Everything Belonging to the HARNESS BUSINESS:

ALSO, TRUNKS, VALISES & BEST OSAGE COAL FOR SALE

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Senator. Yours, truly, W. H. CARTTER.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

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

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS



A NEW TREATMENT.

For Consumption, asthma, Bronchitis, Dispepsia, Catarrh, Hendische, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Chronic

A CARD.

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

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

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

genuine.

Wm. D. Kelley, member of Congress
frem Philadelphia.

T. S. Athur, Editor and Publisher
"Arthar's Home Magazine," Philadel-V. L. conrad, Editor "Lutheran Obser-Philadelphia, Pa. June 1, 1882.

In order to most a natural inquiry in regards to our professional and personal standing, and to give increased confidence in our statements and in the genuineness of our testimonials and reports of cases, we print the above card from gentlemen well and widely known and of the highest Personal character.
Onr "Treatise on Compound Oxygen.

containing a history of the discovery of and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh Neuralgia, Bronchius, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be

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BARCAINS.

interested in Art Needlework, Fancy work, and every brench of amateur Art Floriculture, Fashion, Cookery or Musicoshould send 15 cents for the current number Straworidge & Clothier's Querterly, 120 pages, 4 pages new music and over 1,000 engravings each number. Address, Strawbridge & Clothier, Eighth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS.

In the District Court of Chase county Kan 88. A. Hildebraud, George O. Hildebraud and S. F. Jones, partners doing business unter the arm name and style of Hildebraud Bros. & Jones, Plaintiff's.

L. W. Clay, Polly Clay, his wife, Adam V Clay, John Walruff, John Quinn, I. G. Thomas, Pauline Thomas, George Newman, Henry Harris, Tabitha Harris and Theodore Zoele-

ner, Defendants.

To the above named defendants, Adam M. Clay and Fauline Thomas, of parts unknown, you and each of you, will take notice that E. A. Hildebrand, George O. Hildebrand and S. F. Jones, partners doing business under the farm name and style of Hildebrand Bros. A. Jones, of the county of Chase, and Street. you and each of you, will take notice that E.A. Hildebrand, George O. Hildebrand and S. F. Jones, partners doing basiness ander the firm name and style of Hadebrand Bros. & Jones, of the county of Chase, and State of Kansas, did on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1884 commence suit against said defendants and filed their petition in the District Court of Chase county, Kansas, against the said L. W. Clay, Polly Clay his wife, Adam M. Clay, John Walruff, John Quinn, I. G. Thomas, Pauline Thomas, George Newman, Henry Harris and Tabitha Harris and Theodore Zoclever, defendants, above, setting fourth that the said defendants, llenry Harris and Tabitha Harris gave a mortgage to one George Collett, Jr. which was afterwards assigned and transferred to the plaintiffs, herein, together with the note thereby secured, on lots eleven (1), thirteen (13) fifteen (15), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), mineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-two (22), twenty-four (24), and twenty-six (25), in block two (2), town of Cotonwood, now called Strong City. Chase county, Kansas, to secure the payment of \$200,00, according to the terms of a cerrain note refered to in said mortgage; that, said defendants, L. W. Clay, and Polly Clay his wife, gave a mortgage to said defendants. Tabitha Harris and Henry Harris, which was afterwards assigned and transferred, to the plaintiffs herein, together with the notes secured thereby, on the premises above described to wit: Lots eleven (11), thirteen (18), iliteen (18), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nine-teen (19), twenty-four (24), and twenty-six (26), in block two (2), two to the plaintiffs herein, together with the notes secured thereby on parts of the above described to wit: Lots eleven (11), thirteen (18), iliteen (19), was nighteen (19), block number two (2), twenty-four (24), and twenty-six (26), in block two (2), in town of Cottonwood now Strong City, Chasecounty Kansas, to secure the payment of two ertain promissory motes, of the sums respectively of \$800 and defendants. L. W. Clay and Polly Clay his wi To Give Satisfaction;

Dated, June 4th, 1884

Hildebrand Bros & Jones,
by Madden Bros, their att'ys.

[Attest.]

L.A. Kinne.

Clerk District Court.

TAKE NOTICE & DON'T

BE DECEIVED,

As I will sell cheaper and give better forms than any party in or out of Kansas, on the following organs and planes:

Wileax & White, Steinway, Steinway, Christy, Conover Bros., Burdette, Christy, Fish & Son, Sterling, Weber, Patterson Jos P. Hail.

It will cost you nothing togive me a trial. It will cost you nothing to give me a trial.

E. COOLEY COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. THOS. H. GRISHAM.

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-

MADDEN BROS.,

Attorneys - at - Law, Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls, Will practice in state and Federal courts. All business placed in our hands will receive careful and prompt attention, aug10-tf

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

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein. jy18

CHAS. H. CARSWELL. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS

Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge. mch29-tf

JOSEPH C. WATERS, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW. Topeka, Kansas. (Postoffics box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marton, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

V SANDERS, JASMITH, A W HARRIS. SANDERS, SMITH & HARRIS, ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW

STRONG CITY, KANSAS. Office in Independent building

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY

7 and 8 Per Ont!

CALL ON W. H. HOLSINGER.

TREES! TREES! TREES! Farmers, Planters, Tree Dealers and everybody who feels at all interested in the subject of Tree Growing, will confer a favor by sending a postal card for copy of my catalogue for season of 1884, free to all.

Prices low, Trees good, and packing superior. Address J. C. Pinney,
Proprietor Sturgeon Bay Nursery,
mch27-10t Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

J. W. TRICH IS THE MANUFACTURER OF THE

Following Brands of Cigars

'Affectionate," "Home Ruler," "Palace Car," Golden Days" and "Nancy." oct26-6m WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! WHO WANTS WATER

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

Largest in the Country Guarantees His Work

TERMS REASONABLE. WELLS PUT DOWN

ON SHORT NOTICE. COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR

STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS JO. OLLINGER, Central Barber Shop.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Particular attention given to all works in my line of business, especially to ladies" shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can

be bought at this shop

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER

and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Head-ache, fullness after cating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low apirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and domand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As Liver medicine TUTT's PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "seavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA. HE FEELS LINE A NEW MAN.

"I have had Dyspepsis, with Constipation, two years, and have tried ton different
kinds of pills, and TUTT'S are the first
that have done me any good. They have
cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is
splendid, food digests readily, and I now
have natural passages. I feel like a new
man." W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O.
Soldeverywhere, 25c. Cffice, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

#### The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1884.

W. E. TIMMONS. - Ed. and Prop

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

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	3in.	bin.	% col.	1 co
1 week	\$ 1 00	\$1.50	\$ 2 00	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.0
2 weeks	1.50	2.00	2.50	4.00	6.50	18.0
3 weeks	1 75	9.50	8 00	4.50	8.00	15.0
4 weeks	1 2 OU	8.00	3 25	5 00	9 00	17.0
2 months .	3.00	4.50	5 25	7 50	14.00	25.0
8 months	4 00	6 00	7 50	11 00	20.00	82.0
6 months	8 50	9 00	12.00	18 00	32.50	55.0
1 year	10.00	18.00	24 00	85.00	55 00	85.0
Local no sertion; ar 'nsertion; items unde	double	nts al	ine for	r each	subse	or fo

CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.

### OSACE MILLS

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CUSTOM WORK

SOLICITED.

MARKET PRICES -PAID FOR-

## WHEAT AND CORN

Manufactures

"GILT EDGE -AND -

"THE CHOILE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE."

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop

ALWAYS ON HAND.

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

### LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Fine rains Sunday.

Harvest has begun.

92° in the shade Tassday.

Wind, rain and hail, yesterday. Mr. J. N. Nye went to Topeka, yesterday.

Rain, Friday night and Satur day morning.

Mr. W. S. Smith went to Kansas City, yesterday.

Mr. Chas. H. Carswell went Kansas City, last Thursday.

Mr. Richard Cuthbert and wife have returned from Colorado.

Mrs. L. A. Loomis left, Monday,

for a visit to Washington county. About a dozen Omaha Indians passed south through town, yester-

day. Willie McDowell came home from Monmouth (Iil.) College, last Saturday.

Mrs. J. M. Tuttle and her children have returned from their visit

to Eskridge. Dr. W. Cartter went to Kansas City, yesterday, to meet his father

Mr. M. H. Pennell who is now at Pueblo, Col., has our thanks for late Colorado papers.

Mr. Robert Clements is building an addition to his tenement house in the south part of town.

Mr. A. Seaton, station agent at Elmdale, has gone on a thirty days'

furlough in the mountains. Born, on Saturday, June 14th, 1384, to Mr. and Mrs. C. M

Brewer, of Matfield Green, a girl. There will be a meeting of the

Democratic County Central Committee, at 1 o'cleck, p. m . on Saturday, June 28. Mrs. N. Rottiger and daughter, Miss Lizzie, and Miss Rose Har-

vey, of Strong City, were down to Emporia, last week. Mr. L. W. Heck left on Thursday last for Racine, Wisconsin, in

response to a telegram announcing the death of his mother, Mr. John Fegerty, nephew of Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, arrived at that place, last week, from

Wisconsin, with his family. The 10-year-old son of Mr. Wm. Foreman, four miles east of town, was bitten three times by a copper-

head snake, yesterday morning. The many friends of Mr. S. E. Hull, formerly of this city, will regret to learn that his house, with cigars was, if the merchants would its centents, was recently destroyed buy all of them that they could F. Baurle's.

Fork, Miss Alice Hunt teacher, closed last week, for the summer. We understand Miss Hunt gave great satisfaction.

Mrs. N. E. Martin, of Emporia, was at Strong City, last week, and bought a lot, on which she has contracted for the erection of a house of four rooms.

While Harry Hunt was handling a pistol in Mr. John R. Kofel's jewelry store, last Friday night, it went off," the ball just missing Harry's foot and going into the

Mr. B. Lantry has let a contract to Mr. John Quinn to lay about 100 rods of stone flagging sidewalk, from his (Lantry's) residence to the Catholie church, in Strong City.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Church of this city will be held on Saturday, June 28, at 3 c'clock, p. m. On the Sunday following communion service will be observed.

Mr. David Rettiger has returned from his trip to Las Vegas, N. M., where he secured the contract for the stone-cutting on the new Montazuma Hotel, now in course of erection near that place.

The Leavenworth Weekly Standard is one of the best Democratic papers published in the Missouri valey, and you can get it until January 1, 1885, for 50 cents, or you can get it and the COURANT for one year for \$2.25.

vention, to nominate a county party, it being the fourth anniverticket and to elect delegates to the sary of their wedding. The sup-Senatorial Convention, will meet in this city, at II o'clock, a. m., on Monday, July 14, 1884, and the primaries will be hold at the usual hour and places on the previous Saturday.

The Chase County Normal Institue will commence on Monday, June 30th, 1884, and will be conducted by Prot. John Deitrich, of Burlingame, assisted by Prof. J. M. Warren. A printed programme will be sent out as soon the people were very generous in MARY E. HUNT,

Co. Supt. Our friend, B. S. Crutchfield, a most competent compositor in this office, is very proud and nappy today, as is his most estimable wife, over the arrival of a bright little towels and a flower vase. We fellow at their house. The young man opened his eyes on our beau-Id Sunds Worth (Texas) Democrat-

Mr. Crutchfield used to be our on the arrival of this his first born.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, is building an addition of five rooms to his already commodious residence, which is to have a veranda along its whole length, to contain a green house and be surmounted by a tower containing a room fourteen feet square. He is also putting up a stone building to centain swimming and bath apartments, and on top of which is to be a large tank to supply water to all parts of his house and lawn, and stables and stock pens. The tank is to be supplied with water from a well nine feet square, and which will be forced up into it by an engine that now runs a grist mill consisting of two French burrs, and which stands near to the well. His ice house is near by, and under the same roof are the wood house and a meat cooler, one sufficiently large to hold a whole beef. We had the pleasure, a few days since, of visiting this beautiful place and of being shown over it by the kind hearted Mr. Lantry bimself, and, as we said to him, after seeing how convenient he is getting everything fixed about him, verrily, i will not be long until he will be able to live within himself, grinding his own meal and flour, killing his beet and pork, and raising his

own fruit, vegetables, etc. Mr. J. W. Trich has gone to Kansas City to look up a location. Does this not sound bad for our town? Here is a good eigar maker (we have heard smokers say he made good cigars) who east his lot among us, but for the want of bell's. patronage he is forced to go claewhere to make a living for himself and family. We have heard that one business man said the reason he did not buy more of Mr. Trich's

The Mitchell school, on South three or four hands to help him make cigars. This is equal to the merchant whom we were once ground that the newspaper helped to build up the community by inducing immigration, and who answered: "D-n the immigration; the more people we have the more stores we will have." The sooner some of the business men of this place realize that it requires people-a community of interested, not selfish, parties-to build up and make a place prosperous the better HOSIERY, NOTIONS, CROCERIES, CLASS, QUEENS, AND WOODENWARE, it will be for all of us. Supposing Mr. Trich would have had to hire several hands to make cigars, would not those men have to have something for themselve and families to eat and wear? and where would they spend their earnings but right in our midst? When new enterprise is started in a community it should be fostered instead of "frozen out," if that place wishes to be a prosperous and Sworn Circulation, 70,000. happy people.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY. Now and then during our pil grimage through life our friends and neighbors take occasion to give us some agreeable surprise, thus smoothing the rugged read to the great hereafter, and giving us, in time, a foretaste, as it were, of that blissful eternity for which we were all created; and such was the case, last Monday night, when the friends and neighbors of the Rev. W. B. Fisher and wife, to the number of about one hundred, gave The Republican County Con- that lady and gentleman a surprise per, which was furnished by the ladies, and which was most palatable, was served at Mr. D. G. Groundwater's, and to him and his estimable wife is due great credit for the success of the wholeraffair The Brass Band discoursed sweet music. The presents, which are as follows, and were bought by the people of this county, especially of High Prairie, Cotton wood Falls and Strong City, will show that as prepared by the Conductor. their contributions: A Durham For further information address cow, valued at \$50; carpet, valued at \$37; gasoline stove, valued at \$20; hanging lamp, valued at \$5; eash, \$30, with which to build a cistern; four bushels of wheat; a

CARD OF THANKS. We most heartily thank the riends who gathered at our house on the evening of the fourth anni-'devil," and we send him greeting versary of our marriage, and so generously remembered us by their donations.

majolica bread plate; two damask

here present Mr. and Mrs. Fisher's

W. B. AND MRS. FISHER.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Pay up your subscription. Flour at Ferry & Watson's. Boots and shoes at Breese's. Harness at Ferry & Watson's. Hats and caps at Ferry & Wat-

Wanted, two girls, at the Union

Good goods and bottom prices at Breese's. Go to the Union Hotel for your

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

Go to Ferry & Watson's for your boots and shoes. Oranges, lemons, apples and ci-

der, at Pennell's. You can get your staple dry goods at Breese's.

A large stock of furniture at Ferry & Watson's. Dry goods, clothing, etc., at

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

Fresh goods all the time at the store of Breese, the grocer. Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are

requested to call and settle. A car load of glass ware just re-

ceived at Ferry & Watson's. 1 have a few hundred cash in hand to loan. C. C. WHITSON. Go to L. F. Miller's to have your Sewing Machines repaired.

pies, frosh, every day, at Pennell's. A car load of Moline wagons you can get the highest market just received at M. A. Campbell's. price for produce. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Camp-

Home-made bread, cakes and

Just received, screen wire cloth and window frames, at Johnson & Thomas's.

restaurant.

The best flour of all kinds, at E. sell, Mr. Trich would have to hire and see me."

## R. F. LAFFOON

asking for an advertisement on the Ladies' Cloaks and Delmans, Gents', Youths' and Boys' Overcoats,

AT COST!

Line of Dress Goods to be found in the County; Physician & Surgeon,

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

MRS. E. LAFFOON, MILLINER

Does all kinds of Stamping to Order. STRONG CITY, KANSAS

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Washington, D. C.

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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My friend,

I thank you

for your kind

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

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STOVES, TIN AND GRANITE WARE, NAILS,

Barbed Wire, Buggies, Wagons, Agricultural Implements,

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AGENTS for the Colebrated 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 BROAD WAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets,

# COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

ons and buggies just received at your produce. M. A. Campbell's.

A car load of new improved debrand Bros. & Jones, Strong dec6-tf

Dr. W. P. Pugh will continue to do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unemployed times, at until 10, p. m., at Jerry Williams'. his drug store. Go to Breese's for your fresh sta-

ple and fancy grocories, and where

Go to the Star Bakery for all kinds of candies and nuts, cigars and tobacco. J. D. STROUSE.

Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. Mrs. Laffoon is now offering her immense stock of millinery goods, If you want to get a good square in Strong City, at prices within the meal, go to Mrs. M. H. Penuell's reach of all. Hats at from 25 cents d13 tf.

A car load of Studebaker's wag- get the highest market price for

"A penny saved is a penny earned;" and the way to save your Bain wagons just received at Hil- pennies is to go to Breese's, where you can always get fresh staple and fancy groceries.

You can get meals or lunch at any hour, from 6 o'clock, a. m. on Main street, between Broadway and Friend street.

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

### WANTED.

From twenty to forty acres of land Go to Breese's for your fresh sta- broke on C. C. Watson's farm on He say's: "Come, ple and fancy groceries and for sta- Reck creek. Apply at Ferry & l ple dry goods, and where you can Watson's, in this city.

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Office and room, least side of Broadway, south of the bridge.

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUCH. M. D..

Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A. M. CONAWAY.

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Residence and office; a haif mile orth of Toledo.

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Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

Office in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptly responded to ja17-tf

### 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 Cottenwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel.

Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. je5-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "ENTERPRISE"

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L. A. LOOMIS, PROPRIETOR,

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS

Fresh Meat Every Day

HIGHEST CASE PRICE PAID HOR

Fat Cattle, Hogs & Dressed Chickens

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AGENTS wanted for The Lives of the Presidents of the U.S., the largest, handlonest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest solling book in Amerprice. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All inteligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Ferms free. Haller & Co., Portland, Marce. jani-ly

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Will take watches, clocks and jewelry for repairing; and all work warranted to be in done first-class workmanship. Through my long experience in Switzerland, Paris and London, also in a number of first-class jewelry houses and watch factories in America. I am able to give satisfaction. America, I am able to give satisfaction. Give me a call.

ENGRAVING NEATLY DONE. Leave orders at central notel.

# LINCOLN FLORAL CONSERVATORY

Greenhouse, Bedding Plants, Roses, Flowering Shrubbery, Evergreens, Small Fruits, Etc.



#### USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-A Georgia melon-grower writes that he finds the best success on the thinnest sandy soil manured heavily in es of quilting.

-It is better to sell a cow from the herd to get money to buy feed than to have a larger herd of half-starved cows. -Chicago Times.

-The products of the farm are the foundation and only possible hope of the business and commerce of the world -- New England Farmer.

The wildest colts, if properly handled, often become the quietest and .afest, generally developing into the most enduring horses. — Troy Times.

There is something neat in a well-trimmed tree, to say nothing of the advantage gained by cutting away the useless dead wood and letting in plenty of air and sunlight.

-Study to adapt buildings, trees and crives to the natural surface of the tawn. It is an expensive operation to move earth, even where it can be done by a team and scraper. Gentle, natural undulations can never be improved.

-A common bread-pudding may be improved by putting a sort of finish on top of the whites of two eggs, two table-spoonfuls of sugar and four table-spoonfuls of cocoanut. If you choose you can use chocolate in place of cocoanut. Boston Globe.

-Do not let boiled potatoes stand in the water a moment after they are done; drain it all off; cover the kettle; some very pains-taking cooks remove the potatoes from the kettle, and, after laying a towel on a tin plate, put the potatoes on it, cover them, and put them in the oven to dry, leaving the oven door open. -N. Y. Post.

-Fish, almost more than anything else, is improved by slow cooking; espe-cially is this true when the fish is boiled. If cooked rapidly it will fall apart, and will neither taste nor look so well. The great point insisted upon by the scientific cooks of the present day is this of taking abundant time to pre-pare food, and the fact that nothing is gained by rapid boiling .- Exchange.

-A correspondent of the New England Farmer writes that his experience is that cows fed liberally with shorts will not be troubled with the "bone all," but that it will cure them from gnawing pieces of board, bones, etc. He was feeding his cows on clear meal for grain, and gradually changed it to three-fifths shorts, and at time of writing had not seen any symptoms for nearly two months.

-A small piece of resin dipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on a stove, will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room, which will give great relief to all persons troubled with a cough. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the resin, and gives the same relief that is afforded by a combustion, because the evaporation is more durable. The same resin may be used for weeks. - N. Y. Times.

-In reply to the question: "Ought a church member to be disciplined for keeping race-horses, and running and trotting them for prizes at our county and State fairs?" a religious paper and State fairs?" a religious paper says: "Prizes to stimulate farmers in improving the breeds of their cattle, and the quality and yield of their produce, are in every respect admissible and right; but in te ting the best speed of horses entered for exhibition, there is always a large amount of betting on one side or the other. This is gambling, and we are sorry to say that it is fast becoming an enormous evil in agricultural fairs from one end of the country to the other.

#### Study and Learn Farming as a Business.

The professional man spends years in fitting himself for his profession, manufecturers and mechanics learn their trades, and merchants their business, serving years of apprenticeship with good masters, but many farmers be-lieve that agriculture, unlike all other on by those who have no special training for the business. Indeed a large proportion of the farms of New kngland are to-day carried on by untrained men. Many have inherited farms, or portions of farms, from their parents. Many have remained on the old homestead out of regard to the wishes of father or mother, who thought the young folks could hardly be spared away from home long enough to learn a trade or profession, nor to acquire an education that would fit

them for managing a farm intelligently

or successfully.

It is an open question how best to educate and fit a young man to become a farmer, whether to send him to the agricultural school or college, or to allow him to serve a few years with a practical farmer who is competent to make money at the business. Both methods have their advantages and their disadvantages. A little of both sorts of training would doubtless make a better farmer of the boy than would either method alone. It is certainly feelight to undertake foolish to undertake to carry on any business, farming excepted, without first learning all one can learn about it. If all the men now on farms had been trained and fitted for the business, as men are trained in all other vocations, farming would be looked upon by the public in a different light from what it is at the present time. We ought to so train our boys and girls whom we hope to see settled upon farms of their own, that they will be able to live by their business as other men live by theirs. It is not for us to say whether your boy shall learn the profession of farming at college, or mainly in the field, but this we do say, give your boy the very best training in your power, so that when he finally does settle down upon a farm, he will become master of his affairs.

Farming is not a business that is safe to undertake without the same fitting and preparation that men give who fol-low other callings in life. When the low other callings in life. When the public realize this, there will be fewer poor and unsuccessful farmers in the country than there are now.—New England Farmer.

The shaft of General Sutter's old mill at Coloma, Cal., where gold was first discovered by Marshall, in 1848, has been placed in a museum in San Francisco. San Francisco Chronicle.

#### Fashion Notes.

A quantity of narrow velvet ribbon made into rosettes and pompon clusters is much used by Paris milliners on both bonnets and hats.

Fine dotted Swiss muslins in creamwhite, gray, pale pink and blue are stamped with gay flowers and natural colors. These muslins will be used for afternoon dresses in the country, and on any occasion where a sheer muslin dress would be worn. They are thirty-two inches wide, and cost fifty cents a

Etamine cloth, a coarse meshed linen canvas, is imported among French goods for summer wear. This canvas cloth is manufactured in ecru, or natu-ral flax-color in goods both plain and brocaded with roses, clusters of carna-tions, dots, and other designs.

Nuns' gray Ottoman silk or tine French cashmere, and golden brown velvet are beautifully combined in walkrelyet are beautifully combined in walking costumes and carriage-dresses lately sent over from Paris, and golden
fawn-colored imperial rep dresses with
panels, waistcoat and shoulder-cape of
dark Russian green velvet form novel
and elegant visiting dresses of Worth's
late descriping late designing.

Colored stockinette bodices are just now worn somewhat incongruously over dresses costly in material and of texture inappropriate. For example, a costume lately worn by a well-known society young lady in this city, consisting even are also points indicating trouble. ed of a bodice of dark green elastic cloth, worn over skirts of black Escurial lace, and a young friend appeared in a stockinette Jersey of dark seal brown overskirt, and panier of paie blue satin

procade.

The old fashion of wearing the sleeves of the dress of different material from the rest of the bodice has been revived abroad, and many out-door jackets are made sleeveless. Another resuscitation of an old style is the Talma mantle, with several rows of lace placed around the shoulder points, falling about half-way between the elbow and the shoul-der tip; the fronts are literally covered with rows of lace, and each row of the airy garniture caught up at intervals

with a jet pendant.

Fashion is placing considerable pains and emphasis on the introduction of transparent bonnets and hats, and anything that keeps one looking and feeling cool during the sultry weather is certainly to be advocated. Many new Paris costumes of flower-brocaded silk, muslin, organdie, and exquisitely dyed French lawn have dainty round hats to match, shirred on the brims and garnished with flowers and lace.

A French modiste up town lately exhibited some uncommonly pretty novelties in dress, and among these some cool-looking lace jackets made of white Oriental, Spanish and duchesse nets, and trimmed with triple rows of lace of a derstood. It may be supposed that every farmer knows how many pounds tern of the jacket material. The jacket of milk are contained in a gallon, but they will gladly do mischief to the the common custom of measuring with with small pearl buttons sewed to an invisible band. Lace is plaited around the throat and down the front, and the sleeves, slightly open, reach a little below the elbow. These are made to wear over colored silk and satin skirts on occasions where a dressy toilet is called for, and over black silk skirts to church of a sultry Sunday, when the silk bodice would be uncom-

opening over a Louis XIV. waistcoat of white lace and brocade. The second dress is of azure-blue satin, brocaded velvet of an olive hue, embroidered all over in bouquets of fine flowers, showing forget-me-nots, crimson star blos-soms and pale gold buds, intermingled in a most artistic manner. The train is lieve that agriculture, unlike all other occupations, can be successfully carried on by those who have no special trained edges of the half-long sleeves are finished with frills of rare old lace yellow with age—lace owned for three generations.—N. Y. Evening Post.

## A Gum-Chewer, 8000

"Mr. Feckling," said the proprietor of a large dry-goods establishment, "come into the office a moment." Mr. Feckling, who expected promotion, wa-much surprised to discover that the old man's remarks did not drift in that direction.

"I notice," said the proprietor, "that you are much given to chewing gum. It is bad enough for a girl to indulge in this disgusting practice, but when a person who regards himself as a man contracts such a habit, why it is a crime well deserving of severest punishment. This morning when a man came in and asked you if we had any light shawls. you replied: "Yah, yaw, yah-yes, sir, yer-yer-yer-but they're wayer-ayer all packed up--un-up un.' Had your mouth so full of gum that you couldn't talk. My first impulse was to hit you with a spittoon, but after reflecting I decided to give you a lecture."

The young man stammered and re-lied that he did not know there was

any harm in gum. "Of course not. Gum of itself is harmless, and unless you put it in your mouth no possible harm can result. You may not think that people notice you, but they do. You drive customers away from the store. I see that you have begun to visit my daughter. She is also a gum-chewer. Whether you derived the habit from her or whether she caught it from you, I know not."

The young man blushed, and muttered something to the effect that he

was devotedly attached to the girl, and wanted to marry her.

"A fine couple you would make. I suppose you have heard that I was divorced from my wife?"

"Yes, sir. "Do you know upon wbat grounds the decree was granted?"

"No, sir. "My wife chewed gum. That was enough for the Judge, and he wrote me out a divorce like drawing up a check. I have decided to assign you to different work. Hereafter you may take care of the horse and wake up the porter when he drops off to sleep."—Arkansau
Traveller.

#### THE DAIRY.

-The whey or buttermilk should be utilized before an excess of acid has consumed the better portion of it, as it invariably does when stored in large quantities.

-Nothing should be given a milch ow that, so far as quality is concerned. drink ourselves. Pastures should be free from weeds, brush and rank grasses, also from bitter herbs and lowgrowing deciduous and evergreen trees.

-There is no place on the farm where eaks are more liable to occur than in the dairy, and they creep in surrep-titiously. It may be in the feed, through carelessness in handling the milk, or as is too often the case, in keeping unprofitable cows. If ever eternal vigilance was absolutely necessary, it is in conducting a dairy farm.

-The great flow of milk of cows is truly artificial. In a state of nature the cow gives only the necessary quantity, and gives it only the neces-sary time to sustain the calf. The greater and longer yield of milk is the result of better feeding, better treatment and longer manipulation of the teats. Hence, to increase the yield of milk, feed and milk well.

-There is no need of bothering about a cow's pulse to find out if she is well or not; simply look at her nose. If well, it will be moist and cold; if feverand as symptoms of disease they are more to be dreaded than the dry nose. -American Dairyman.

-The proper way to do where cream that has been skimmed at different times is to be churned, is to thoroughly wix it by stirring several times during twelve hours, keeping it in a tempera-ture of sixty degrees, and it should not stand longer that that if the temperature is lower, and less if the temperature is higher.

-We have often urged the necessity of shade in the pasture, and hope farmers all through the treeless West will lose no time in planting trees. A number of varieties are quick growers and will be found profitable. An exchange speaking about this matter says: The eagerness with which shade is sought sheep and cattle in hot weather ought to lead to the planting of some trees in each pasture. Where there is no shade at present, rapid growers like the silver maple, or any of the broad growing poplars, would be best. In moist soil, the elm is almost unequaled as a quick growing shade tree.-Elgin

#### Measurement of Milk.

If the tests of noted cows were made known in quarts instead of pounds, the experiments would be more easily uning at all tight, fastening up the front the liquid system is not easily usurped, and we may safely assert that there are hundreds of farmers who read of the of milk, and yet do not feel competent to state what that quantity should be

paper for the farmer to reduce a cer-tain number of pounds to the more familiar quarts, owing to the weight of with full-blown roses and palest green a quart exceeding two pounds, and with foliage. The petticoat is of dark green a fraction to contend against. Again, skimmed milk weighs an ounce more to the gallon, or eight pounds and nine Jet require for years to come a good ounces, while cream weighs only eight regular army in order to keep them in pounds and four ounces. Buttermilk, however, weighs eight pounds and eight and a half ounces, and the frac-tion in that case is a bother. Few farmers read milk records closely when pounds are given, for they do not wish too much arithmetic in simple statements, although the weight sys-tem may be preferable at times; but give the production in quarts, and greater interest will be created in the tests, for the easier and more thoroughly understood the experiments, the better for those who make them and for those who are indirectly interested .-The Farm, Field and Fireside.

### Washing Butter.

"There is a stage in the churning process at which it is comparatively easy to remove the buttermilk and all it contains. When the butter is yet in a granulated form, the churning may be stopped, and the butter washed with cold water and brine. Advantage is which has fallen from tifty to six thoutaken, at this stage, of the different sand, is to be repeopled. The trade specific gravity of the several parts of with the Japanese, Chinese and Coreans specific gravity of the several parts of the whole mixture. The butter is is to be developed. The naval posts on lighter than the water; the caseine, etc., the Pacific are to be rebuilt, improved top of the water, and the other solid matter remains mixed with the water, lated Russian provinces. And population is the beautiful to be made a lovely place by settling there emigrants from the thickly-populated Russian provinces. After agitation the butter rises to the By drawing off the buttermilk, or water, from the bottom, the solid matter foreign to butter is more or less carried away with it. Two or three repetitions of the process complete the separation, the Russian newspapers say. Gentle-sufficiently at least for practical men or not, the Czar, indeed, wants to sufficiently at least for practical purposes. Advantage may be taken, also, of the difference between the size of the granulated butter and of the solid matter in the buttermilk. The granulated butter being of the size of peas, or grains of wheat, or even pin heads, and smaller, will not pass through holes, or, in other words, a strainer, that will allow the other solid matter, which is too small to be visible to the naked eye, to pass through it."-Indiana Farmer.

-A remarkable case of change of color is exciting the medical men o Santa Barbara, Cal. Four years ago a man named Pina was of very dark com-plexion. White blotches began to ap-pear on his skin, and now he is as white as any man, save on part of his face and hands .- San Francisco Cail.

-Japanese women have never seer and do not know the use of pins.

#### Russia's Weak Point.

"Ours is the greatest country in the world," a Russian gentleman said to me, "but her size is her greatest weak-ness. Tell me at what point of her immense frontier line she could not be easily invaded by an enemy? On our borders we are to-day as defenceless as

we were seventy-live years ago. It looks as if we st ll would tempt our foes to come on to Moscow." The German-Russian frontier is vir-

tually in the hands of the Poles, who, as yet, cherish a vain hope of restoring an independent Kingdom of Poland. There are 7,000,000 of Poles, and all of the Roman Catholic faith. There are a number of fortresses in Poland, but they are considered as quite insignifi-cant in the face of the formidable German fortresses on the other side of the frontier. There are several Russian regiments stationed at and near Warsaw, but their officers are mainly Poles or Russians Polonized. It is an undisputed fact that the Polish society, with all its anti-Russian sympathies, holds its own in spite of all pressure from the autocratic Government. Though conquered, the Poles to-day look down upon Russians as they were wont to do in the golden period of their history. In his capacity of Government-General. the well-known military leader, General Gourko, is the Chief of all Polish Provinces. He is as good as a General as he is poor as an administrator. He might in a twinkling annihilate all the Polish rebels, should they face him in an open field; but he is quite powerless to cope with the aristocratic conspirators in their salons. In case of a war between Russia and Germany—and such an af-lair is very possible, notwithstanding the interchange of courtesies between the two courts-the Russians would speedily have to vacate Poland. The Austrian-Russian frontier is

the hands of Jews in general and of the Jewish smuggler in particular. To them patriotism is something foreign. The highest bidder is all they are for. The Czar's Government knows no means to control its Jewish subjects. The Roumanian - Russian frontier, as well as the northern shore of the Black Sea, is under Jewish control. The Jews not only control all exports and imports but even deal in white slaves. The Novoe Vremia has recently stated that in some harems at Constantinople there were found several Russian Christian girls, who, as

they say, were sold there by Jews.
As to Odessa, queen of the Black sea; Sebastopol, which, up to this date, is described in Russian text-books of geography as being "an impregnable fortress;" and the Crimea in general, these are at the mercy of any foreign man-of-war. The costly tubs of Admiral Popoff are looked upon even by Russians as being only poor scare-crows. The majority of the Crimeans are Tartars of Mohammedan faith, and,

worshippers of the cross.

In the Caucasus, too, the Mohammedan population outnumber the That mountainous ridge yields of cows, given as so many pounds between the two inland seas has cost the Rus ians hundreds of thousands of to state what that quantity should be in liquid measure. The method of weighing by the scales also misleads, as Lately a fanatic Mullah appeared near the quantity is usually seemingly larger Baku and began to preach "Death to than that from good dairy cows; but the Christians." Some oil wells were give the record in quarts, and every set on fire, and there were rumors that farmer understands the quantity at the Trans-Caucasian Railway was un-Two very elegant dresses made for a Newport belie are as follows: One is of cream white satin brocaded with silver-blue bells surrounded by fine arabesques worked in white silk and pearl beads. The bodice is of plain white Lyons satin. opening over a Louis XIV. waisteoat of the farmer to reduce the quantity at once.

Two very elegant dresses made for a Newport belie are as follows: One is of cream white satin brocaded with silver-blue bells surrounded by fine arabesques worked in white silk and pearl beads. The bodice is of plain white Lyons satin. opening over a Louis XIV. waisteoat of paper for the farmer to reduce the quantity at the Trans-Caucasian Railway was undermined. A panic was spread there among the Christian population, and the Moscow Vedomasti and the other Russian newspapers now demand that ounces, or two pounds and two ounces the Caucasus be pronounced in a state of siege, and that absolute power be of siege, and the clausian Railway was undermined. A panic was spread there among the Christian population, and the Moscow Vedomasti and the other Russian newspapers now demand that the Moscow Vedomasti and the other among the Christian population, and the Moscow Vedomasti and the other among the Christian population, and the Moscow Vedomasti and the other among the Christian population, and the other among the Christian population

General, Prince Dondokoff-Korsakoff. The newly-acquired trans-Caspian reion, with the Turcoman robbers; the Turkestan, with the Bocharians and Khivans, and the Kirghiz hordes will

beace and subjection.
In Siberia, on the Chinese border, and on the Pacific shore Russians who, having made a thorough acquaintance with the Celestial Empire, affirm that Europe may yet see another invasion of the Asiatics like the one that took place in the Midd e Ages. Imagine, they argue, the Celestials provided with modern improved arms, and well drilled, pouring down on Europe through the Ural gates! What power on earth could stop hem? In view of such a horrible calam ty, the Czar's Government is going to send to Siberia one more Governor-General, thus making three. Western iberia and Eastern Siberia have each a Governor-General, and now the Pacific shore and the Amour region up to Lake Baikal will have a third one. Lieuten-

ant-General Baron Korf is appointed to reform Pacific Siberia and to keep the pected to turn the murderers, robbers, thieves and other criminals now transported in the floating prisons to the Island of Saghalien into gentlemen. So get rid of all grave criminals. He shuts up the international prisons and sends

the prisoners off to Saghaiien. Curiously enough, the Empire of the Czar is, indeed, encircled by non-Russian Nationalities. The Finns, Swedes, Germans, Poles, Jews, Greeks, Tartars, Tcherkassians, Georgians, Armenians, Turcomans, Turans, Kirghizes, Samo yeds, Buriats and other Siterian tribes, with Laplanders in the end, complete the ring of the Great Bear's huge country. And where is the Russian? In the hole. -St. Petersburg Cor. N. Y. Sun.

Of the thirty-seven graduates at West Point this year seventeen are sons, nephews or other relatives of 4rmy or navy officers.—N. Y. Herald.

seven-year-old son of John White, of Norfolk, Coun., ate some "sour grass' recently, which caused his death.—Hartford Post,

### Youths' Department.

GROWN-UP LAND. Good-morrow, fair maid, with lashes brown, Can you tell me the way to Womanhood Town?

Oh, this way and that way-never a stop, "Tis picking up stitches grandma will drop, Tis picking up stitches grandma will drop,
Tis kissing the baby's troubles away.
Tis learning that cross words never will pay.
Tis helping mother, 'tis sewing up rents,
Tis reading and playing, 'tis saving the cents,
Tis loving and smiling, forgetting to from
Ch, that is the way to Womanhood Town.

Just wait, my brave lad-one moment, I pray, Manhood Town lies where—can you tell the Way?

Oh, by toiling and trying we reach that land—A bit with the head, a bit with the hand—Is by climbing to the steep hill Work.
Tis by keeping to of the wide street Shirk,
Tis by always taking the weak one's part,
Tis by giving mother a happy heart,
Tis by keeping bad thoughts and actions down.
Oh, that is the way to Manhood Town.

And the lad and the maid ran hand and hand To their fair estates in the Grown-up Land. —Annie M. Lübby, in Congregationsiist.

#### A GOOD RULE.

I don't suppose that when I was ten ears old I was very different from most little girls of that age in thinking my judgment sometimes better than that of my mother. This error was the cause of a great deal of mortification to me once, and through it I learned a lesson which I have never forgotten.

Mother was an excellent cook, and was very proud of the high reputation her table had acquired. The food she prepared was always wholesome; her cake light, and her pie-crust flaky. Her glad you like it." plainest puddings were pronounced delic ous, and housekeepers never ate her mince-pies without asking her for the recipe. In fact everything that came out of her oven was good, and a failure seemed impossible, no matter how hurriedly she put the ingredients of her dishes together. We lived in a large old-fashioned house in the country and as my father was a very hospitable man and our house was on the high road between two large towns, we frequently

compliment on her cookery.

One evening in May, just as mother had lighted the lamp and seated herself to do some mending, father came in with a tall, good-looking, elderly man, whom he introduced as Mr. Styles, a manufacturer from the neighboring town of Brockton. Of course, mother began to busy herself at once in preparing supper for the stranger, and soon had the table spread with a repast which was "lit for a king," as the saying goes. Mr. Styles did ample justice to it. In fact, he are so much that he thought it nessary to make some sort of an apol-

'I think I have shown my appreciation of these good things, Mrs. Barr," he said, as he rose from the table. don't know when I have enjoyed a meal

Mother looked very much pleased, and when he went on to say that he had heard frequently of her skill in cooking, her face became fairly radiant.

"I wish you would tell me what dishes you particularly faney, Mr. Styles, that I may make them for your breakfast," she said. "I thoroughly enjoy giving people what they like

"I don't believe you could make anything that I would not like, Mrs. Barr.

corn-bread, though I don't make it very often Mr. Barr and the children prefer tour."

'Taank you," said Mr. Styles. "I shall look forward to a treat.' occasions when she was anxious that things should be particularly well-baked.

"How much trouble mother is taking," I thought as I went up-stairs, 'and nobody but Mr. Styles to eat the corn-bread a ter it is made."

The brick oven was in a shed which opened out of the kitchen, and when f came down the next morning I found mother hard at work in there.

"You should have been up long before this, Jenny," she said, reprovingly.
"I need your help this morning. Come. make haste and set the table now. But first, run down cellar, and get me foar eggs for the corn-bread.' "Four eggs!" 1 repeated. "Why,

thought you never put in more than two.

"This is an extra occasion," mother. "Run along, and don't worry

As I passed through the kitchen on my way to the cellar, I saw Dash and Hero, Joe's two big dogs, standing in the open doorway, looking wistfully at a pile of bones on the kitchen table. They wagged their tails and barked as I stroke to them. me with questions.' spoke to them, and I called to mother

know if I couldn't give them the

"Gracious, no!" she answered. "I want those bones for soup. I've got something else for the dogs, but I haven't time to feed them now. They will have to wait until after breakfast. When I had set the table, and

skimmed the milk, I went to carry in the breakfast. Mother was on her knees taking the dishes from the oven, and on the floor by her side were two baking-pans exactly alike containing a

loaf of corn-bread.

"Here," she said, pushing one of the pars toward me, "put that on the breakfast table, and this," pushing forward the other, "in the kitchen." As I carried the two pans away it

struck me that the corn-bread in the one had been told to put in the kitchen looked much richer and nicer than the other. It had a beautiful golden brown crust on top, which the other lacked. So I decided to make the change, and on the table went the pan which mother had said was to go in the kitchen.

When we sat down to breakfast father helped Mr. Styles to meat, and then basded him the biscuits; but he de-

clined them, saying that the corn-bread looked so delicious that he thought he should hardly be able to eat anything else. The pan was directly be ore him, and he cut himself a generous slice as he spoke. I watched him as took the first bite, fully expecting some complimentary remark to mother; but none came. He swallowed the piece he had taken into his mouth, and then laid the slice down by his plate, a peculiar expression on his face.

"I don't believe he likes it," I thought, and I was feeling very much puzzled, and a little hurt, when, to my amazement, I saw him, after a hurried glance around the table to see if he was observed, transfer the slice of corn-bread to his coat-pocket.

At that moment mother, who had been busy with the coffee-cups, looked up.
"I hope the corn-bread is to your liking, Mr. Styles," said she said, pleasantly. "Do take another piece."
"Thank you, madam," said Mr. Styles, and drawing the pan toward him be get another sless even larger than

he cut another slice even larger than the first.

I fully expected to see him eat this; but he did not even taste it, and presently it followed the first slice into that convenient pocket. I felt so sure the bread was good that I could only conclude that he was saving the two slices to eat on the road to Morristown, or that he intended it for some poor, starving child he might possibly meet. And yet poor, starving children were not common on our high road.

"Do take another slice of corn-bread. Mr. Styles," said mother, noticing that

he had none on his plate. "I am so

"I have taken two slices already, you know," he answered. "Don't urge me to take any more, please. I do not feel as if I could touch another morsel.

His horse was saddled and waiting for him at the gate when we rose from the table, and after thanking father and mother for their hospitality, and regretting that he could not stay longer, he mounted and rode away. I hung over the gate and watched him disappear down the road in a cloud of dust, and had company over night. And no one then ran in to tell mother what I had ever left without paying mother a seen. She was in the kitchen washing seen. She was in the kitchen washing up the pots and pans, and Joe was standing in the doorway feeding Dash and Hero with some scraps be had collected from the breakfast table.

"What appetites these hounds Lave!" he said, as I entered. "I have given them that whole pan of corn-bread, mother, and yet they are not satisfied.' "They ought to have put their noses in Mr. Styles's coat-pocket," I cried. "They would have found plenty to cat

"What do you mean?" asked mother, turning around. "I don't believe you know what you are saying, Jenny.

"Yes, I do," I answered, stoutly. "I was watching him all through break-fast, and he put both those slices of corn-bread in his pocket when he thought nobody was looking." 'Are you sure of that, Jenny?" and

mother looked very stern. mother looked very stern.

"Yes, I am just as sure as anything."
I returned. "I guess he thought he might be hungry on the read."

Mother made no reply; but going into the dining-room lifted the pan of corn-bread from the table and looked

at it. A single glance was enough. The pan fell with a clatter among the breakfast dishes, and mother sank into a chair as if utterly overcome.

"Jenny!" she cried. "Oh, Jenny! how did this happen? I told you so particularly which pan to put on the table. No wonder Mr. Styles couldn't eat this."

"Why what's the matter with it?" asked, feeling rather bewildered. "I put on the pan that looked best, mam-"I have always had good luck with my ma. This had such a beautiful rich

"I know it had! The chicken gravy made it look rich. Jenny, Jenny, why couldn't you have minded me' This is the corn-bread I mixed up for the dogs, Just before going to bed I heard and I put all the scraps I had left into mother tell my eldest brother that he it—that chicken gravy which was down must get up early the next morning in the cellar a whole week, some mush and make a fire in the brick furnace. left over from Wednesday, the scraps I knew what that meant: she had evidently determined that the corn-bread else. I knew the dogs would eat anyshould be even better than usual; for thing, and I merely put in the corn-the brick oven was used only on rare meal and water to hold the mess together."

I realized then what I had done, and of course I burst into tears at once, and throwing myself on the dining-room sofa, cried until I could cry no more. Mother did not attempt to comfort me. I don't suppose she felt like administer-ing kisses and caresses just then, and it is probable that she thought I deserved to suffer a little. But when I was quiet again, she came in and sat down by me, and told me that she had sent Joe off to Morristown with a note to Mr. Styles. explaining the whole matter.

'I have asked him to stop here on his way home," she said, "and I shall then make some more corn-bread. But this time I shall put it on the table myself." My tears began to flow again immediately. "I never, never will change the pans again, mamma." I sobbed. "No, I don't think you will," said

mother. "I am sure you have learned a lesson. And I want you to remember, Jenny, that it is a good rule to always do exactly as you are told."

I wasn't able to speak in reply; but I made up my mind to follow that rule in the future. —Florence B. Hillowell, in Chicago Standard.

-A human skeleton, an iron hatchet. a peculiar stone implement resembling a knife-blade, a number of fine flint arrow-heads, several pieces of rude clay pottery, all from one broken utensil, and which, when placed together. formed a peculiar-shaped jar, several pieces of metal containing copper, and a pipe made from flint, perfect in shape, with stem and bowl forming one piece and bearing plain traces of ornamentation, were exhumed recently on the farm of F. G. Babcock, near Hornellsville, N. Y. The remains and relics were taken from a depth of more than four feet,

near the edge of a plateau that once formed the east bank of the Canisteo River.—Rochester Express. -The Scientific American maintains that the great manufacturing establish-ments do not, by any means, monopolize the best workmen, many of whom prefer the comparative ascendancy and independence which they enjoy in "the

little shops." -Little Rock (Ark.) is to have seven new churches this year.

#### FACTS AND FIGURES.

-London is the only large city in the Old World that doesn't possess & university.

-The New York City has 7,326 butchers, bakers, and grocers; there are 10,000 liquor dealers. - N. Y. News. -The taxable valuation of Con-

necticut is \$348,774,879, an increase of \$6,532,313 over last year. — Hartford

cific Coast require the use of 2,000 to 3,000 tons of salt per year.

-The average ocean steamer burns about 100 tons of coal a day. The largest steamers - the Greyhoundsburn nearly 200 tons. - N. Y. Sun. -In Dakota the farmers are plowing

by steam at a cost of less than one dollar an acre. The motor is a very broad-wheel traction engine .- Chicago -Last year about 190,000 head of

cattle were shipped east over the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific railroads. During the present summer the number that will be sent forward is estimated at -The recent report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters shows that

States have been destroyed by fire during the past eight years, an average of 359 yearly. of sulphuric acid. These beds yield 500

or 600 tons of phosphates to the acre. -Chicago Journal. there are in this country 190 railway Directors' private palace cars, which nounces wholly unnecessary; but the great value to plants. Directors think differently.—Chicago

-The recent Papal encyclical against the Freemasons is aimed at no less than 138,065 lodges throughout the world, with 14,160,534 members, whose annual receipts are estimated to amount to two-thirds are expended in charities .-

N. Y. Tribune. -The power developed by the explosion of a ton of dynamite is equal to 45,665 tons raised one foot, or 45,665 foot-tons. One ton of nitro-glycerine similarly exploded will exert a power of 65,452 tons, and one pound of blasting-gelatine similarly exploded, 71,050

-The Kamschatkans are in danger of becoming extinct. Kamsehatka proper is a district larger than the whole of France. It once had a population of about 50,000, but in 1880 the total had fallen to 6,200. Shooting and fishing are the chief occupations, and fish the chief, if not the only, food. The average annual income rarely exceeds \$5, for which forty pounds of flour could not be bought. The mortality of the

### WIT AND WISDOM.

country is great.

-If a woman loses her voice driving out chickens could she be called a blacksmith? She certainly would be a hoarse-

-By struggling with misfortunes we are sure to receive some wounds in the conflict; but a sure method to come off victorious is by running away. - Gold-

-Mr. William Doodle-"Yes, Miss Frost, I always wear gloves at night : they make one's hands so nice and soft.' Miss Frost—"Ah! and do you sleep with your hat on?"—Chicago Tribune.

-There are two things, each of which he will seldom fail to discover who seeks for it in earnest; the knowledge of what he ought to do, and a plausible pretext to do what he likes. -- Baptist Weekly. -"Pug dogs are made of laziness,

snappishness and peevishness," says a writer. This is shameful. When they begin adulterating little pug dogs it is time for the law to interfere. -- N. Y. Graphic.

-They chopped down one of the big trees of Mariposa, Cal., a few days ago, the rings of which betokened its age to be 4,300 years, and imbedded in the heart of the monarch of the forest was found a joke about house-cleaning and a man falling down stairs on a piece of soap .- Chicago Times.

-The Boston girl is compelled to suffer many criticisms from the illiterate Western journalist on account of her superior culture. One of them recently wrote that the young lady is "so awfully cultured that she won't call it the 'sweet by-and-by.' She calls it the 'sugared subsequently.' "--Boston Tran-

-Wisdom dwells in blue skies and broad sunshine, and the wide hills and the intinite waters; in peace of mind and freedom, and the worship of earth. He is poverty-stricken who is, so absorbed in the one little enclosure of which he holds the title deeds that he loses his grasp on the bending universe.

-A correspondent writes: Will you -A correspondent writes: Will you fertilizer for melons, squashes, grape-please inform me when straw hats can vines, all kinds of small grain, corn, e worn without exciting comment? Certainly. Straw hats can be worn without exciting comment when worn to the growth of the plants raised in on the head. But when they are worn them. cavorting along the street in a gale of wind you must expect a remark or two. -Philadelphia Call.

-At Augusta, Ga., the other day lightning struck a hen that was sitting and apple and pear trees are to be on a nest of eggs. When that thunder-planted. Dead fowls and the bones of bolt got out of the hen-house it looked as though it had been drawn through a sausage machine, and the way it scoot-ed for a cloud was a caution. Bet you tered on the prairies, in woods, and in it'll never strike a setting hen again. ravines, and are the property of any -Burlington Free Press.

the other resides in this county. The main where they are. Many country Wilcox man said: "After our cyclone, a butchers attach no value to the bones year or two ago, a large number of they take from the animals they cut up. birds and chickens were found from The farmer or fruit-raiser who collects which every feather had been stripped all the bones that may be had in his by the terrible wind; in fact, they were | vicinity and uses them as has been sugpeeled as slick as an onion, but the 'owls were still alive and kicking." well paid for his trouble. The time is 'Oh, that's nothing," exclaimed the not distant when every house in the Pulaski man. "One of my neighbors country will be visited by persons who had his well blown so crooked by the desire to purchase bones. If bones are same cyclone that he has not been able to get a bucket down into it since, and he was compelled to dig another well." they are quite too valuable to go to At this point the meeting adjourned.— awste as they ordinarily do.—Chicago Hawkinsville (Ga.) News.

#### Value of Bones.

The great value of bones as fertilizers has not been known and fully appreciated till within a comparatively short Observing people, who had no time. knowledge of agricultural chemistry, discovered their value before scientific men did. They noticed the remarkable growth of trees and vines on places where dead animals had been buried or Post.

The reduction of silver ores and other metallurgic operations on the Pa
offic Coast required to bones had been put "to get them out of the way." The blowing over of enormous trees sometimes discloses the decomposed skeleton of an animal. The pleasantly-written story of "Who Ate Roger Williams?" was a few days ago published in nearly every paper in the country. It was known that an apple tree was planted on the grave of the founder of Rhode Island, and that its size, thrift and productiveness were the admiration of all who visited the spot. Several years ago it was proposed to remove the remains to another spot, with a view of erecting a monument over them. The grave was opened, but lit-tle could be found. The roots of the apple tree had invaded it and appropriated the treasure. A living growth was found, answering in form to the skeleton of the dead man. The extraordinary fertility of many ancient battle-fields has long been noticed. Many no fewer than 2,872 hotels in the United farmers have observed that porous bones, plowed up in fields, contained the roots of plants. For centuries before the composition of marl was known, it was em-The phosphate beds in the Bear ployed as a fertilizer in different parts Creek hills of Autauga County, Ala., of the world. The credit of demonployed as a fertilizer in different parts are of great value in the manufacture strating the great value of bones as fertilizers, and showing the part they play in increasing the growth of vegetation, are chiefly due to Prof. Liebig and Sir Mr. George M. Pullman states that John B. Lawes. They showed that bones contained, in addition to lime and substances rich in nitrogen, large quancost \$2,500,000, and which he pro- titles of phosphoric acid, which is of The trade in fertilizers consisting

largely of bones has recently become very extensive. In nearly every large city the collection of bones receives almost as much attention as the collection of rags. Butchers save and sell all the bones taken from the meat they retail. about \$890,000,000, of which sum fully The bones are carefulty saved at all the slaughtering and rendering establishments. The bones of buffaloes and other wild animals have been collected on all the prairies of the West. Even the great plains of South America have been searched for them. The English have not hesitated to use the bones of the ancient Egyptians for the purpose of making fertilizers. As bones decay very slowly, and are difficult to pulverice in their natural state, the usual practice is to break them into small fragments by means of heavy crushers, and to then treat them with diluted sulphuric acid. The sulphuric acid produces a decomposition in the bones and renders them soluble. The substance known as phosphate or superphosphate of lime, being readily soluble, is available for the immediate wants of plants. The substance in its pure form is very expensive, and it is not economical to use it on the cheap lands in the West. Its employment in the West is chiefly confined to lawns and gardens in cities and to a few special crops, as grapes and hops. In the Eastern and Southern States it is used in connection with stable manures for various crops.

> s prepared from bones, they may derive great advantage from collecting ience. all the bones they can and treating them in ways that are quite inexpensive. Bones, in their natural state, are rence of it when ridden as a lady's very hard to pulverize. They have an horse, or in harness for moderate work. organized structure that renders them If, therefore, one subject to this casualty able to resist hard blows. They contain animal as well as mineral substances. They always contain consid-erable glue and fat. These and other less exertion; but on no account buy him animal substances are valuable to at any price, if wanted for the work that plants, and it would be desirable to re- brought on the bleeding, whether quee in the form they are when taken wanted for riding or driving, though by from animals if the difficulty was not as using him very moderately one might great. If bones are burned in a common stove or furnace the animal matmon stove or furnace the animal mat-ter they contain will be consumed and the they contain will be consumed and habits, fed and used as they are, we they will become so brittle that they may be readily pulverized. Bones that have been burned contain all the phosphorus that entire bones do, and make Weakness from loss of blood is easily a very valuable fertilizer. pounded they are excel ent for feeding to fowls with a view of affording materials for egg-shells, and are also very valuable for all kinds of animals that are giving milk, whether it is intended for home consumption, making butter and cheese, or raising young. The best dairy farmers in this country and Europe now give their cows bone-meal as regularly as they do salt. Bones may be rendered so soft that they can be readily crushed by placing them in strong barrels with wood ashes that are kept moist. They may also be softened by placing them in heaps of manure that is going through the process of fermentation. After they have a few weeks in connection with moist ashes or fresh stable manure they may be readily crushed with a sledgehammer. They make a most excellent

The heads of slaughtered animals. with the horns and flesh attached to them, may be placed to excellent advantage in the holes where grape-vines poultry from the table may be disposed of in the same way. In many parts of person who will appropriate them. -One fellow was from Wilcox and They are of far too much value to reworth purchasing and sending to a city to be manufactured into fertilizers,

garden vegetables and flowers. A small

quantity placed in a flower-pot will add

#### Mysteries of the Soda Fountain.

Under the caption of "A Business that Pays," a large dealer in soda water apparatus thus enlightens the trade on the profits which dealers in carbonated beverages may reasonably hope to make," which he says, "can be readily inferred from the following accurate estimate of the cost of manufacturing each beverage." In the "dispensing department"-that is, selling from the fountain-the following are the actual costs: One glass of plain soda water costs one tenth of a cent.

One glass of soda water with syrup cost one cent and n-bulf.
One glass of inmeral water costs one cent. One glass of root beer costs one cent. One glass of ginger ale costs one cent and a

One glass of fine draught champagne costs In the "bottling department" the fol-

lowing scale of costs prevails: Plain soda water, best quality, put up in bot-tles closed with corks and fasteners, costs eight cents per dozen.

Ditto, with gravitating coppers, costs three cents per dozen. Soda water with syrup, in bottles closed by corks and fasteners, costs fifteen cents per

Ditto, with gravitating stoppers, costs ten cents per dozen.

Ginger ale in bottles, with corks and wires,

costs seventeen cents per dozen.
Ditto, with gravitating stoppers, costs
twelve cents per dozen.
Mineral waters in siphons costs three cents per siphon.

Sparkling champagne (domestic), best quality, costs twenty-five cents per quart bottle. From a simple comparison of the foregoing scale of costs, and the well-known

retail charges for the same articles, the

inference drawn by the manufacturer

that it is "a business that pays," ap-

pears to be a correct one. Then a list is given of the materials included in the outfit for this business. We find in this catalogue the following

items: Sulphuric acid and marble dust to make the carbonic acid gas, which gives the sparkling

Chemical extracts for the flavors Coloring to imitate raspberry, strawberry and other fruits.

Gum foam to give it an artificial foam which enables the retailer to seil half a glass of soda as a brimming glassful. Tartaric and citric acid to do duty for lemon

sarsaparilla. in handling "acids and other corrosive" ingredients. We are not informed if such acids and corrosive substances are eliminated during the manufacture or during their passage into the human stomach. Such facts remain among the mysteries of a "business that pays.

#### Bleeding at the Nose.

N. Y. Sun.

This complaint is much more frequent among thorough, or very highly bred horses, than those of a coarser character, probably from the nature of the exertions such horses are put to. It is not, however, improbable that the fine-ness of the blood vessels in high-bred horses may in some way contribute to their rupture when unusually distended. Be it so or not, it is exertion that brings it on. To what extent a liability to this casualty affects the value and utility of the animal, depends in a great measure on the purposes for which he is intended Great fiability to this occurrence would reduce the value of a race horse—that is. as one in training-from five thousand Its to perhaps five hundred dollars; in fact, as ost has led to the employment of many a race horse, however superior, he would adulterations. Pulverized bones, or be comparatively worthless, and he could bone meal, also has an extensive sale. not be depended on. It can scarcely be While Western farmers may not find called dangerous to the animal, as it it profitable to use the commercial fertil- seldom causes sufficient loss of blood to be more than a temporary

A horse subject to bleeding at the nose were particularly desirable in other respects, there is no objection to purchasprevent a recurrence. Knowing the conwould rather have a horse faint and drop from loss of blood than have even a slight attack of internal inflammation. When and surely to be remedied, but inflammation is most difficult to be subdued. -Prairie Farmer.

### CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

No. 45 FULTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 30, 1884. I have been a martyr to Inflammatory Rheumatism for thirty years. I am a pro vision dealer in Fuiton Market, and the dampness of the place caused my trouble. Standing on the stones, my feet used to swell up almost as big as cushions, then the rheumatism would affect my shoulders and arms. I have tried almost everything. but without avail, until I began using BRANDRETH'S PILLS. The most I ever took was six pills at a dose, and soon as the medicine operated, the pain would begin to pass off. I then took two pills every night for a week, and would be entirely cured for some months, until I had another attack; then the same treatment always cured me. BRANDRETH'S PILLS never have failed me once. I have been using them for upwards of thirty years. Idaily recommend them, and I lately cured my clerk of rheumatism; he took the pills the same as I did. I am now 72 years old, strong and vigorous, and I am sure BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the cause. Anybody afflicted with rheumatism can come to me, and if they will take Brandreth's Pills, I will so many more men than women in our prisons by the mean insinuation that it so hard to shut a woman up.—Boston Trans-

No. 3 FULTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 26, 1884. I have been using BRANDRETH'S PILLS for the last 10 years. They are a wonderful medicine. There is nothing equal to them as Blood Purifiers and Liver Regulators. But I wish to state how remarkably they cure Rheumatism, and how easily: I was affected by Rheumatism of the legs. My business (wholesale fish dealer) naturally leads me to damp places. I was so bad I could not walk, and at night I suffered fearfully; I tried Balsams, Sarsaparillas, and all kinds of tinctures, but they did me no good, and I was afraid of being a cripple. I finally menced using BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I took two every night for ten nights, then I began to improve: I continued taking them for 40 days, and I got entirely well. Now, when ever sick, I take BRANDRETE'S Puls. They never fail.

J. N. HARRIS.

### HER SECRET TROUBLES.

Unknown Trials Which a Woman Endured Without Complaint-Why They Vanished.

Near the close of one of the most trying of the few hot days of the present year a pale, care-worn woman might have been seen at the window of her dwelling apparently in a condition of complete exhaustion. Her efforts to meet the accumulated duties of her household had been great but unsuccessful, while the care of a sick child, whose wails could even then be heard, was added to her otherwise overwhelming troutles. Nature had done much for her and in her youthful days she had been not only beautiful but the possessor of health such as is seldom seen. But home and family duties and the depressing cares which too often accompany them had proven greater than her splendid strength and she felt at that moment not only that life was a burden but that death would be a grand relief. This is no unusual experia grand relief. This is no unusual experience. It is, in fact, a most common every-day occurrence, and a great prayer is constantly ascending from thousands of homes for deliverance from the deadly power which is enslaving so many wives, mothers and daughters. And yet these duties of life must be met. No woman can afford to turn aside from the proper care of her home and the ones who are committed to her care although in doing these duties. her nome and the ones who are committed to her care, although in doing these duties she may sacrifice her health, and possibly life itself. The experience of one who suc-cessfully overcame such trials and yet re-tained health and all the blessings itbrings is thus told by Rev. William Watson, Pre-siding Elder of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, residing at Watertown, N. Y. He said: said:
"My wife became completely run down

"My wife became completely run down through overwork and care of a sick member of our household, and I entertained serious apprehensions as to her future. She was languid, pale, utterly exhausted, without appetite, and in a complete state of physical decline. And yet she did not, could not neglect her duties. I have seen her about the house trying courageously. could not neglect her duties. I have seen her about the house, trying courageously to care for the ones she loved when I could tell, from the lines upon her face how much she was suffering. At times she would rally for a day or two and then fall back into the state of nervous exhaustion she felt before. Her head pained her frequently, her body was becoming bowed by pain and all hope or enjoyment in life seemed departed. What to do we could not tell. I resolved, however, to bring back her life and vitality if possible and to this end began to treat her myself. To my coloring for making something sold for sarsaparilla.

There is one item called an "acid dispenser" which appears to be essential in handling "acids and other corrosive" ingredients. We are not informed if remedy that has ever been discovered. I was led to use it the more readily as I had tested the health-restoring properties of Warner's Safe Cure in my own person and I therefore knew that any remedy Mr. Warner might produce would be a valuable one. I have since recommended both Warner's Tippecance and Warner's Safe Cure to many of my friends and I know several Doctors of Divinity as well as numerous laymen who are using both with great benefit."

If all the overworked and duty driven women of America could know of the ex-perience above described, and act upon the same, there can be little doubt that much of the pain, and most of the depressing influences of life might be avoided. Such truths are too valuable to remain unknown.

-There are in Shakespeare's plays bout ninety deaths taking place either on the stage or immediately behind The modes of death are various. Cold steel-the dagger or the sword-accounts for about two-thirds of the whole: twelve persons die from old age or de lecay; seven are beheaded; five die by poison, including the elder Hamlet, whose symptoms are so minutely described by the ghost; two of suffocation, unless, indeed, Desdemona makes a third; two by strangling; one from a bite, and one, Horner, the armorer, is thumped to death with a sand-bag. — duced to use the remedy for my own case; the result fall; one is drowned; three die by snake hicago Herald.

### Glenn's Sulphur Soap Permanently beautifies your complexion. Think, Ladies! Hill's hair and whisker dye, 50 cents.

COMMERCIAL travelors should be very successful in business. They are never embarrassed.—Boston Transcript.

WOMAN'S best friend for relieving the many pains and weaknesses incidental to female life, and one that gives rosy cheeks, brightens the eyes, checks every unnatural drain and creates a perfect picture of health and beauty, is Dr. duysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood, strengthens the female system, and removes all feeling of languor, distress, pimples, some and weakness, producing dramples, some and weakness, producing dramples. ples, sores and weakness, producing dream-less slumber and painless regularity of natural functions.

BAY what you like-of all men it is the natter whose influence is most felt.—Bos

Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" stores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia,\$1.

Gossip-mongers are the rag-pickers of society.—Arkansaw Traveller. THE Western may objects to a rise in real estate when it is caused by a cyclone.

"LET me see," thoughtfully said a man who was looking at an old well, "the wind-iass needs repairs, the bucket leaks, the rope is rotten and the curbing is defective, but considered as a whole, I think it will do."—Merchant Traveler.

WHEN the iron enters a man's soul it should nerve him to greater effort. Iron is very strengthening.—Philadelphia Call.

A WILD Western paper is calling loud for the coinage of half cents. It is a mistake of judgment. What we really need is more of the ordinary common sense.— N. Y. Telegram.

A REVENUE officer entered the store of a merchant who never advertised, and arrested him because he kept a still house. THERE is a boy in Oil City whose legs are so crooked that he has to be pulled out of his trousers with a co-kscrew.—Oil

Fogg accounts for the fact that there'are

cript. A DEFEATED boatman has been taking iron lately. He says that is the only ord that he can handle at present.

This summer ladies are going to wear their hair as they did three hundred years ago. What! We never imagined that ladies ever grew to be that old.—Texas Setting. Siftings.

"No," said Brown to Robinson with sigh, "I haven't got change for a five, but I should like to have a five for a change." Boston Globe.

THE fashionable tailor has no time to walk about the streets. He is sew busy.

N. Y. News. Hem!—Oil City Derrick.

"YES," she said, "I always obey my husband, "but I reckon I have some him to to say about what his command shall te."

"A FAIR court record," remarked a coteenth rejected lover in her diary.

"I USED Swift's Specific on my little daughter, who was afflicted with some Blood Poison which had zesisted all sorts of treatment. The Specific relieved her permanently, and I shall use it in my practice." W. E. BRONTE, M. D., Cypress Ridge, Ark.

Cypress Ridge, Ark. Smoking does not agree with some people, but it always seems to soot the chimney.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

No REMEDY for Catarrh has met with such success as Papillon Catarrh Cure; it never fails and does its duty thoroughly— not by relieving temporarily—but by cur-ing permanently. It does not smart or

An English journal is a little "tart" when it calls us a Nation of pie-eaters. Boston Budget.

Any lady who desires further informs tion than can be given in the limited pub-lic space of newspaper columns can obtain Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's pamphlet "Guide to Health" by sending a stamp to Lynn,

ITCHING, blind or bleeding Piles, acute or chronic, are cured by Papillon Skin Cure, in a few days.

How to make money last-Loaf the est part of your life, and go to work in old age.

"Buchu-paiba." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney and Urinary Diseases, \$1.

Now is the time to buy your thermome-ters—they will be high before long.—Lowell

"Rough on Coughs," 15c., at Druggists. Com-plete cure Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat.

WHEN a man is bent on evil there is gen-

rally something crooked about him. Yonkers Statesman. "Rough on Corns." 15c. Ask for it. Com

plete cure, hard or soft corns, warts, bunions. MEN of the hour-Day laborers .- Rock

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup," for feverishness, worms, constipation, tasteless. 25c

THE increasing sales of Piso's Cure attests its claim as the best cough remedy.



The Charles A. Vogeler Co

Baltimore, Md., U.B.A.

FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily ache and pains. FIFTY ECENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11

but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

13 It cleanses the Blood and Strengthess and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system. PRICE, \$1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, JOLD SY DRUGGIST Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington V

### KIDNEY-WORT

'A SEVERE CASE OF CATARRH CURED." Mr. Asa B. Rowley, of the arm of Pierce & Rowley, Druggists and Apothecaries, cor. 35th and Indiana Ave., says. "I was afflicted with a very aggravated form of Catarrh, several physicians predicted that it would soon end in consumption. We have sold PAPIL using it the first time, I continued using the remedy for several weeks, and am now entirely cured. I will be glad to give any one calling upon me further particu-lars. Papillon Catarrh Cure we are confident is the only sure cure for Catarrh—acute or chronic, Hay

"A REPORT FROM HOME."

Fever or Rose Cold."

PAPILLON

Last winter I was afflicted by a carbuncle, followed by several boils on the back of my neck. I tried your medies, and by keeping the inflamed parts saturated with Papillon Skin Cure, I was entirely cured. The re-lief obtained from the soreness and inflammation was immediate and effectual. I have used the Skin Cure upon etyes, and found it the most satisfactory remedy for that trouble I ever tried; it gives immediate relief from inflammation of the cyclid, and effects a speedy

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#### Vital Questions!!

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing to the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I. Ask any or all of the most eminent phy-

sicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and all-

ments peculiar to Women"—
"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu." Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and sures? cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, ever, ague, &c., and they will tell you:
"Mandrake! or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such wonderful and mysterious curative powers is developed which is so varied in its opera-

tions that no disease or ill health can possi-bly exist or resist its power, and yet it is Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use. CHAPTER II.

"Almost dead or nearly dying" For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver

complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured. Women gone nearly crazy! From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula!

Erysipelas!
Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail
Nature is helr to
Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can
be found in every neighborhood in the known world

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PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful rer I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton "Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt. "Kidney-Worthas cured my wife after two; suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill IN THOUSANDS OF CASES has cured where all else had failed. It is mil-tefficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, by

\$1,000

## SWIFT'S SPECIFIC S "I have cared Blood Taint by the use of Swift's Specific after I had most signally failed with the Mercury and Potash treatment." F. A. TOOMER, M. D., Perry, Ga.

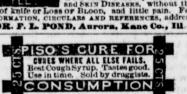
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wift's Specific has cured me of Scrofula of 12
years standing. Had sores as large as my hand, and
every one thought I was doomed. Swift's Specific
cured me after physicians and all other medicine had
failed."
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A. N. K.-D. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

The ordinary marker makes too deep a furrow for corn, especially when the planting is early and the ground cold. If a cold rain comes on after planting, this corn, put so far below the surface, will rot, or at best make only a

sickly growth.—Boston Globe.

—Cows that are watered from stag-nant ponds or from wells in the barnvard will give milk more or less tainted, and from which it is impossible to make the best butter. So large a part of milk is water that the drink of the cow is of quite as much importance as her food .- Exchange.

-If lawns are shaved often dandetions do little damage, as they cannot produce seeds. To most people, a mod-erate sprinkling of bright, yellow dan-delions, nestled close in the green, fresh grass is not repulsive, especially if one banishes the common notion that all

weeds are homely.—Prairie Farmer.

—A high authority in cooking recommends that, when baking a custard, you should set the basin or pudding-dish containing it into another dish filled with hot water; this keeps the tempera-ture more even, and the danger of scorching is entirely done away with. A more delicate flavor is insured also.—

—Hasty Pudding: Boil a quart of milk with four bay leaves; beat up the yolks of two eggs and a little salt; stir in the milk; then take out the bay leaves, and with a wooden spoon in one hand, with the other sprinkle in flour,

-Hulled Corn Soup: A breakfast cupful of corn must be put into a stew-pan with two ounces of butter. Stir till the latter is melted. Add water and high. It takes the smoke from four simmer it until the grain is quite soft. tiers of boilers, thirty-two in all, in Season it with salt and pepper, chervil, which one thousand tons of coal are parsley or any other herb minced finely. Have yelks of eggs in the tureen, grate "There are some very queer chimneys"

said in favor of sweet corn for food for milch cows; many of the most successful dairymen are beginning to raise it largely for this purpose. In the vicinity of is a chimney in Pennsylvania made of Elgin the farmers raise sweet corn for the canning factory and are very careful to save all the soft ears, nubbins and "Yes," said the young man. "The stalk for feed. Every dairyman should house that Christine Nilsson was born try a small patch of it if he has not faith in was made of unhewn logs piled up

fire from the flesh, according to a medical man who had been burned repeatedly smaller sticks were used. Inside the himself. If the injury is very severe, as soon as the pain ceases apply linseed-oil and then dust over with line flour. When this last covering dries hard repeat the oil and flour, dressing until a good coatthe mud cracked off her father climbed ing is obtained. When the latter dries allow it to stand until it cracks and falls off, as it will do in a day or two, and a new skin will be found to have formed where the skin was burned.—Chicago

Whether that chimney was made so or not, plenty of others are in the West and South."

"Speaking about fireplaces," said the

### Begin With What You Have.

There is so much said about replacing scrub stock with the improved breeds that we think that many who have common stock hesitate, because they think twenty to forty tons, but they had to they must begin life anew. It is always carry a fire, of course. In the fore cuddiscouraging to be compelled to do this. dy they built a brick fireplace There is no more pitiable sight in this world than to see a man broken in fortune and spirit beginning at the lowest burned either, although the back log round of the ladder the second time. It is a steep and rugged pathway that unfolds before him; and something of that feeling fills the average man when he the Squirrel were 'pinkeys' that were feeling fills the average man when he thinks he is told that he has been making a mistake in his breeding operations, and should clear his vards and pens at once, and restock with costly animals. It is a mistake to urge this. We must in the flue."—N. Y, Sun. the best we can to encourage it to move forward. It is not altogether a question as to what is best, but rather what is practical under the circumstances. We think that when a farmer is able to replace inferior stock with that which is superior he will find it to his interest to do it, but if he does not wish to do that, or is not able to do it, breed up. Get a thoroughbred ram and use the common ewes: or if he cannot do that, get a grade ram; and if he cannot do that, then improve his stock by a very careful selection. A correspondent writes how he began with his common sheep as we have here indicated, and is carefully weeding out every year. In that way the flock gets better and better. It is the only way by which we can make sheep husbandry pay. We cannot hope to do anything with sheep in this country unless they are good sheep. That does not mean, we repeat, that they shall be pure bred sheep, but simply

good sheep.

As stated in our last issue, the mutton question must receive more attention. When near a mutton market there ought not to be any hesitancy about de-ciding for the mutton breeds, other things being favorable. But nearness to the mutton markets must not by any means be considered as the legitimate limit of the proper sphere for the mutton breeds. Mutton that is made upon the blue grass of Kentucky is sold in Boston and New York and in Europe. If we can ever get our transportation companies to do the fair thing by us, distance will cut no figure in the ter. But we again suggest that at the present at least the Merino is particularly a mutton sheep. The mutton carcass sells readily in the market and probably always will. It certainly will while the average consumer is no better Judge of meats than he now is. We always contended that the best Merino mutton was good enough, but it is not the best and never can be made the

We are not an advocate of crossing the Merino for the improvement of its mutton qualities. Keep the breeds pure. We need the Merino just as it is, except that some of us might breed for an increase of size with advantage. If we raise the largest Merinos that can be raised and take good care of them, we will accomplish all that we can expeet to accomplish with that breed .-

Chimneys.

Two gentlemen were walking through the manufacturing district along the North River above Fourteenth street yesterday when their attention was drawn to a tall brick chimney of an unused factory. The chimney was more than one hundred and fifty feet in height and stood apart from the building to which it had been connected by an iron flue about six feet from the ground, but the flue had been taken away. Under the hole where the flue entered the chimney was a pile of brick and stone. The hole itself was apparently open, but a second look showed that heavy coffee sacking hung over it on the inside of the chimney wall, which seemed to be about twenty inches thick. When the men first looked at it, a boy of thirteen years was climbing through the hole in the chimney

"The boys have been in there, I preume," said the older of the two men. "It is warm and dry and very like the caves they read about in their dime stories, 'black as a wolf's mouth,' you know.

"Don't the light shine in at the top of the chimney?" the young maninquired.
"Yes, but it does not reach them. Let me tell you something about chimneys. That pile of brick is twenty feet square, and where the boy went in the wall is twenty inches thick. Then comes a space that is more than three feet across, and then a twelve-inch wall that surrounds a flue about seven feet on a side. That vacant space between the inner and outer walls makes a fine cave for the boys. That chimney is thick for its size. There is one in Lawrence, Mass., that is two hundred and thirty-four feet high, and is no larger on the base than stirring rapidly until it is of a good this one. Down town, near the North River ferries, is a chimney that exceeds with sauce.—The Household.

The inside of the flue is twenty-seven feet ten

"There are some very queer chimneys in a very little nutmeg and pour in the boiling soup.—Boston Post,
—It is doubtful if too much can be of sun-dried bricks that were ten inches old iron rails that does good service. Queer, isn't it?"

mough to put in a large crop, for there with mud chinked into the cracks. The is every reason in favor of its excellence chimney is said to have been of wood as a cow feed.—N. Y. Times.

—A free application of soft soap to a fresh burn almost instantly removes the the house, but into the shape of the firesmaller sticks were used. Inside the fireplace a wall of round stones was piled up and thickly plastered with mud, as was the inside of the wooden flue

> older man, "reminds me of a very singular place where they were formerly used. One hundred and fifty years ago stoves were unknown. The fishing smacks that sailed out of Gloucester in must have been well shaken up when fitted out in that way between 1720 and 1736. Tradition says that the flues were good places to smoke herring, and that

### Training Race Horses,

If the diary of some old trainer could be brought to light to compare with an ordinary training report for a morning n these days there would be changes in the character of representations. It would be very useful, also, in deciding several questions as to the merits of modern race horses in comparison with those of our forefathers. It is said that horses used to stay better than they do now, and such champions as Beningborough, Hambletonian, Orville, Tramp, etc., are spoken of as altogether a hardier race than the horses of the present day. It is forgotten, however, that the preparations they necessarily received were of a kind to fit them to go over a distance of ground, though it must have been at a certain pace, as trained as our horses are at the present day races could not be won under all the disadvantages experienced by the ancients.

If it was announced that Harvester vas going to walk from Newmarket to price, as the feat would be deemed im-possible; but that would have been thought an easy journey less than fifty years ago, and the question may well directions first for the reason given arise as to how it was done from the above, and then because I wish to North of England to Epsom before rail-John Scott must have not opened for some years later. We know the great Northern trainer brought his team of horses down some little time I have observed irreparable injury being before the meeting, and he had another thought in these days most critical in the period of a preparation. The horse van, which was subsequently utilized a great deal, was comparatively a modern out into the cold entry." great deal, was comparatively a modern invention, and it certainly did not exist invention, and it certainly did not exist during the first fifty or sixty years of the Derby, so the competitors from afar must have been walked down on the roads. This must have been training itself of a certain description, and it doubtless left the idea for many years that a good deal of walking was necessary to get a race horse fit. Trainers not long passed away used to consider two or three hours' walking exercise a training the first fifty or sixty years of takes near Salisbury, Conn., which is called the "moving rock," from the fact that within the last twenty years it has moved a quarter of a mile. It weighs more than thirty tons, is of porous formation, and the channel it has made for itself along the bottom of the lake clearly indicates the progress that a good deal of walking exercise a training itself.

sine qua non, and this was to be twice | An Unprincipled Revenge.

All this has been changed. Long walking and long sweats have been dy-ing out in favor of sharp gallops over shorter distances, and quite a revolution formance of reprisal. Our friend Skitshorter distances, and quite a revolution has taken place in the training of race horses, greyhounds, and athletes. It is a good for him, and like every man who argued by the modern school that the fastest runners mostly spring from shoemakers, tailors, or artisans who are out men who are throwing themselves pretty well confined all day, but steal ime to exercise their running abilities for short spells mornings and evenings. Such men as these can always beat of warning.

Such men as these can always beat of warning.

Several days ago Mr. Blathgrale, Preserved and Mr. Blathgrale, Pre gamekeepers, postmen, or others of like vocations demanding much walking, and it would be maintained that there must have represented the fettle of old Derby winners, and a good pipe opener a day or two before the race was con-sidered the most essential part of the final preparation.

Rising from a boy to clean the boots to the stable, he lived with a very needy gentleman called Read, who bred a few race horses. As Singleton increased in importance in the eyes of his master they entered into schemes together, and, as money was badly wanted, toward the as money was badly wanted, toward the end of a season young Singleton started off with a filly called Lucy from Pocklington to Morpeth, distance one hundred and twenty miles, with but ten and sixpence in his pocket. The lad was groom, trainer and jockey. Sore beset at saddling time—by roughs and busy-bodies—a friendly butcher turned up to give a helping hand, and the race was run and won, and several others besides, in continuing the trip. Great trainers were wont to take expe ditions of this sort at a much later date. Old John Day rode Little Red Rover from Stockbridge to Plymouth in 1833 to win the Saltram Stakes and another race the same day. He reached his journey's end two days before the meeting, and the next morning a sportsman, who is alive now, led him a gallop on a hunter that could race a bit round the Plymouth course. Old John probably stopped on the road at his friend Mr. Wreford's but any way Little Red Rover must have traveled close on threehundred miles there and back to win two races. I wonder how he went to Epsom when he ran second in the Derby to Priam! But it was odd training, to regard it from the point of view we take of such matters in these days.—Bell's

### A Simple Steam Bath.

The following simple directions, by following which a bath may be obtained by those who are not possessed of those doubtful luxuries called "modern conveniences," are extracted from an article by Dr. H. Engel in the Medical and Surgical Reporter. The treatment has especial reference to catarrhal jaundice:

"To assist nature still more I have the

patient take a steam bath every night on going to bed. As one or the other of the young practitioners may not be familiar with the easiest and cheapest method of procuring such a bath I will explain my modus operandi. The room in which the patient is to take the bath is brought to a temperature of seventyfour degrees, as determined by the thermometer—to prevent chilling; the handed him. patient, perfectly naked, sits on a high "We, the d thermometer—to prevent chilling; the handed him.

when the directors of this bank, have and except heart chair, and is totally enveloped ing in view the interests of our patrons, here blacket nipped tightly round in the patient, perfectly naked, sits on a high cane-seat chair, and is totally enveloped ing in view the interests of our patrons, the patient of the pa n a large blanket, pinned tightly round | have held a meeting and hereby notify the neck, his feet resting on the blanket, you that we have removed you from the and the latter covering him and the Presidency of this institution."-Arkanchair, and the little space within it airtight. The blanket is so arranged that the open fold is at the back. Under the chair stands a bucket, or a small tub. half filled with cold water. Into this tub or pail gradually, one after another, three half pieces of "red-hot" brick are thrown, and the blanket is once again folded up. Certainly, as soon as the hot bricks come in contact with the water a rapid and sudden evolution of steam takes places, which, being confined to the small space within the blanket, soon causes the patient to fall into a most thorough sweat. The first and second time the skin does not respond very actively, but every day the perspiration increases. If the patient feels uncomfortable—his hands, etc., all being confined within the blanketthe nurse will give him a mouthful or two of cold water to drink, and sponge off his forehead and face with a sponge dipped in cold water. These two procedures give a great relief.

When the patient is almost through with his forced perspiration, one of the attendants takes a hot iron and goes over the bed-sheets with it, so as to warm thoroughly the bed of the sick person. A hot iron wrapped in rags or a bottle filled with hot water may be put at the foot of the bed. Then the patient is released from the "sweatbox," and immediately a large bedsheet, which has been during all this time hanging near a fire, is thrown over him and he is thoroughly dried. Dress-ing himself in his warmed night-Epsom to meet his engagement for the garments, he retires to his warm bed, Derby, he would go back to an outside while the steam bath apparatus is garments, he retires to his warm bed. removed, and the blankets hung out to be aired and dried.

"I have been so particular about these impress the reader with the necessity of way times. John Scott must have using the utmost caution that the perby brought St. Giles down the whole way by road from Malton to win the Derby chilled. While I have seen the greatest chilled. using the utmost caution that the patient benefit arise from this steam bath, and improved with it cases that did not seem to yield to any other mode of treatment, done for want of the caution alluded to. there was all the same a pedestrian journey to be performed at a time thought in these days most critical in the paried of a result of the caution alluded to. In one case I am positive that a patient had a relapse and died within twelve days, because, when coming out of the bath and feeling so well as he had a out into the cold entry

Revenge is nearly always cruel, for tles is inclined to drink more than is away, but it has never occurred to Skittles that he is in as much danger as those to whom he points with the finger

ident of the bank and a deacon in the church, met Skittles and remonstrated must be a loss of speed where the duration of muscular effort is continued. A sort of stationary condition like a hunter action of Mr. Blathgrale as a kindness. On the contrary, the unappreciative wretch meditated revenge. He wrote the following letter, a copy of which he sent to every saloon-keeper in the city:

"MY DEAR SIR: You will confer a great

No one had ever seen Mr. Blathgrale enter a saloon, but all the saloon-keepers, supposing that the old gentleman was "drinking himself to death," decided not to allow him to take any whisky at their bars. Pretty soon it began to be "noised around" that the saloon-keepers had all agreed not to give Mr. Blathgrale any more whisky. weak in this degenerate age, are Every one was astonished, for no one supposed that the old gentleman drank intoxicating liquors. The report gained result. Young people, ignorant of the such circulation that the heaviest depositors of the bank became alarmed and drew out their money. Mr. Blath-grale could not understand this, for no one felt it his duty to give an explanation. Another letter from Skittles, without signature, caused the following to be posted on the walls of every saloon in the city:

"Mr. Blathgrale is hereby forbidden to drink any more at this bar. The minister of Blathgrale's church, hearing of this, sought the old gentle-

man and said: "I am advised by a committee of our churchmen to say that you must either stop drinking at once or withdraw from

the congregation."
"What!" exclaimed the old man. "You heard what I said," replied the

minister. "I heard what you said, but I don't understand you.'

"I can make my meaning very plain, Brother Blathgrale. You are throwing yourself away; you have become a sot. "Why, this is the vilest assumption I ever heard of." vociferated the bank President. "Throwing myself away, indeed. I never entered a saloon in my life, and I never did take a drop of whisky

except it was in case of sickness. "Oh, yes, brother, but you see you are becoming sick very often of late. You no longer have a regard for yourself or

"Get out of here!" exclaimed the president. "You are not only a sot, but you have become violent."

"You are an old liar." "Of course having degraded yourself in every other way, you will become abusive. Good day."

The poor gentleman sat down to meditate over the strange turns affairs bad taken, when the following note was

saw Traveler.

### Left Without a Parson. "If people would only consider the

trouble that arises from a failure to

place a proper amount of stamps upon

their letters they would be more careful," said Postmaster Holdekoper, of Philadelphia, the other day. "A case recently arising brought this matter to my mind. A prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Conference maired a letter last Saturday morning at ten o'clock, directed to a member of his church in New York, stating that he would not be home to preach on Sun-day, and to make other arrangements. The letter was mailed, and, being overweight, was marked 'due two cen's.' When it arrived in New York, according to the rules of the department, it was given to a clerk to be rated and charged, and then sent to the carriers' department, where another entry had to be made and the sum charged to the carrier upon whose route it was to be lelivered. In the regular order of business it reached the carrier, but too late to be sent out on Saturday. The consequence was that in the first delivery of Monday morning the letter was dispatched to the person entitled to receive it. The minister heard from his congregation before the members did from him, and consequently he was compelled to make an explanation of the causes which led him to leave his flock without a shepherd. If he had placed another two-cent stamp upon the letter, it would have been handed over immediately upon arrival to the carrier and taken out in the last delivery of Saturday. Such cases are frequent not only in this, but in every office in the country, and the consequence is that letters are delayed from three to four hours during the day so that a proper record and charge can be made. Letters upon which postage has not been paid are not forwarded at all. It is desirable that the printed card or the written name and address of the sender should be placed on every letter or package before it is posted, so that in case of non-delivery it can be returned to the writer. By the observance of this simple rule much trouble and time can be saved."-Philadelphia Record.

-Walter Burden and Miss Fannie Swallenberg, a young heiress, eloped from Long Island City, and, being married in New York, sent a messenger to notify the young lady's widowed mother. The couple were much surprised soon afterward to receive a long and warmly congratulatory telegram from Mrs. Swallenberg, and the additional infor-mation that all the members of both families approved the match.-N. Y. Why We Are Weak.

Nothing is ever gained by breaking the slightest of Nature's laws. She has decreed that thus far we may go, but whoever crosses the invisible line pays the penalty, himself or in his children. Our bodies are made of the most delicate and complex machinery-strong, but capable of endurance and long wear; every person who subjects any organ to abuse will in the end find that it does not pay. Our grandfathers, sturdy old woodchoppers and tiliers of the soil, manufactured their own apple-jack and rye whisky and used them on all oc-casions, and who ever knew any one injured? It would have been better if they had felt the effects and not transmitted weakness and depraved tastes to their descendants. Our grand-mothers—I wish we had their strength spun and wove, and milked and churned, walked countless miles with infants in arms, and often mowed and chopped, keeping pace with the stur-diest men. The result is felt now-a-There are some curious accounts of the early journeys of race horses to meetings. Orton's Turf Annals gives one of the famous John Singleton, who began life in no very luxurious way, as his father was a laborer at four pence a day.

"MY DEAR SIR: You will conter a great diest men. The result is felt now-addays in the weakness and debility which old people find so hard to account for, imagining it caused entirely by changed modes of living. Not once your desire to see a respected citizen throw himself away."

Rising from a boy to clean the boots to feats, their overwork of which they are so proud, could even remotely cause these dire results! Now-a-days we are quite as culpable.

The stomach is gorged with imperfectly masticated food, and though long enduring, finally makes its owner pay the penalty of a season of pain and a long doctor's bill. The eyes, naturally result. Young people, ignorant of the result, lift weights too heavy for their strength; the spine is injured, and they spend a life of weakness or invalidism. imperfectly cooked or improper food is a prolific source of disease; also impure air; hurtful positions in sleeping, walking and sitting; lack of sunlight; imperfectly ventilated school and sleeping rooms; a mild use of stimulants; ungoverned passions. These are apparently slight and unimportant, and Dame Nature, that kindly soul disposes her forces to such good advantage that the broken laws are unnoticed until one begins to think he can go on indefinitely. But by and by there comes a crash, and the constitution, which seemed of iron, is so permeated with disease that it is broken by a trifling accident, a slight cold or slow fever, and after months of inactivity and drugging, the patient realizes that health and strength are never more for

Often we here the complaint that these indiscretions were committed in ignorance; but we know that "ignorance of the law excuses no one,' should we expect more elemency from nature than from our law makers? Every observing person can see on all sides the ill results of young people's growing up in absurd ignorance of the proper care of their bodies, and the sure and awful penalties which visit the erring. Physicians say that cases are by no means rare where they are have been averted if the parents, the real offenders, had given them works this most culpable neglect, and wonder how parents can allow their children common rules of health rather than the undue exposure or injudicious practices.

Our periodicals are crowded with patent medicine advertisements, each claiming to be the real and only panacea for all human ills. Would it not be infinitely better to prevent dis ease, than to resort to these doubtful and dangerous attempts to effect a This is a subject that needs cure? thorough agitation and ventilation. Many of the men and women of to-day may be past reclaiming; but the children, on whom the success of our nation depends, should be taught that health and wisdom are better than wealth and disease. - Cor. Country Gentleman.

Sweets and Fruits. The free use of sugar with the spring and early summer fruits, to say the least, is unwise. These sub-acid fruits, appearing during the early hot weather, while the blood is thick and impure from the use of the carbonaceous food of the cold weather, are manifestly intended by the Creator as "spring medicines," whose acids act with great effect on the liver, enabling it to secrete the vile impurities of the blood, purifying the blood, while this refuse matter -waste-is the natural stimulant of the digestive process and of the bowels. It will be observed that later in the season, when the blood has been so far changed as to fit it for the season, and as the cool weather approaches, these perishable fruits--all intended for the season in which they appear--lose this purifying acid element and become considerably sweeter. The free use of these artificial sweets with cream - a heater alsomust tend to counteract the benevolent intention of the Creator in this wise arrangement, that of adapting all these delicious fruits to the season and the immediate needs of the system in such weather. In such matters it is always safe to watch the indication and instructions of nature, or the God of nature, who in His wise providence is ever merciful to man. These sweets, intended for cold

weather, are never as concentrated in nature as the sugar of commerce, which is manifestly used too freely, especially in warm weather .- Golden Rule.

-An undertaker in Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the north of England, inserted recently in a local newspaper the fol-lowing advertisement: "Why live and be miserable when you can be buried n comfort for three pounds ten."

#### The Model Farmer.

He should not buy more land than he can pay for easily, and till to advantage. The hardest thing to raise on a farm is a mortgage. Thirty or forty acres carefully cultivated will prove more profitable than two hundred on which the same care and labor are expended.

He should not have more stock than he can shelter well and keep in good order through all the season. It is poor economy to stint cattle through winter and expect them to do as well in the coming spring as they would under generous treatment. A man should be merciful to his stock not only because of moral considerations but because it pays best in the end. Cattle that are stoned by the boys, kicked by the men and worried by dogs, are not likely to thrive in flesh or milk. Such treatment is silly, brutal and every way unprofitable. The occasions are very rare where beasts of burden-horses or oxen-are benefited by the application of the rod. People who wreak their insane fury on helpless dumb animals are at those moments something lower than beasts themselves.

He should keep a careful account of his income and outgoes. No business can prosper that is based on uncer-tainties. The habit of keeping a close account begets prudence, economy and wisdom in management. If a man can figure out a fair profit as the result of his year's labor it is a source of satisfaction and contentment; if the balance is on the other side he will ascertain the cause of his failure and follow new courses. "Book farming" is no longer despised by intelligent men.

He should make his home and its immediate surroundings as pleasant as his means will permit. He should at least take as much pride in beautifying his home and supplying it with the comforts and conveniences, if not the luxuries of life, as he does in having fine or blooded stock and neat and large out-buildings. A proper regard for the happiness of those whose duties lie chiefly within doors would dictate this. The "matters of the house" are of primary importance, for what after all is the chief end of labor but to make the home life happier and better. Half the dullness and monotony of life on the farm, driving the boys and girls to the towns and cities, would be banished if the same pains were taken to make the home beautiful and attractive that are taken by most residents of towns and

The successful farmer will do his work in season. There is no business where regularity is more essential than in farming. The merchant and the manufacturer can cover ground lost by neglect or inattention easier than the farmer, The farmer who is chasing his work all the year round, trying to eatch up with it, is doomed to ultimate failure.—N. Y. Observer.

#### The Pugnacity of the Quail.

A note on the quail would be incomplete without an allusion to the pugnacity of his disposition. This is unhappily incontestable; and it is probably consulted by patients suffering all the happily incontestable; and it is probably horrors of a living death, which might the chief cause of that speedy dispersal of the "bevies," or broods of young birds, which almost invariably occurs. on health and physiology. I always The cocks are able and willing to light feel indignant when I see the results of each other when only two or three weeks old, and in the spring the con-tests of the parent males often end in to mature in ignorance of all health their mutual destruction. The quail rules, while they are careful to instruct possesses no spur—a want, however, them in the less important matters of which has been supplied by the rebut when it results in ruined man and once was in England. The birds are womanhood it loses its charm, and we fed and trained by a strict system, and perfer our children less ignorant, and heavy bets are laid upon the several our coming fathers and mothers more combatants. The Greeks and Romans healthy. If children are taught the were also passionately addicted to these contests, the winners in which best cure of disease, and by word upon word, precept upon precept, are directed in the right path, they will seldom sin against themselves, by is said to have condemned a prefect to death because he served up at a ban-quet in the Emperor's honor a quail celebrated for his numerous victories. -St. James' Budget.

-Lord Beaconstield said: "Few great men have flourished who, were they candid, would not acknowledge the vast advantage they have experienced in the eatlier years of their career from the spirit and sympathy of woman.

-More than sixty per cent. of the adult male population of New Mexico can neither read nor write. - Chicago

	THE GENERAL MAI	RKET	3.
1	KANSAS CITY,	June 2	4. 1884.
1	CATTLE-Shipping Steers	\$5 25 6	6 8 30
d	Native Heifers		0 4 75
1	Native Cows	3 10 6	4 50
1	Butchers' Steers	4 25 6	6 5 25
1	HOGS-Good to choice heavy	4 60 6	@ 5 15
ı	Light		4 85
3	WHEAT-No. 1		à 1 03
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١	No. 3		
1	COPY No 9		70% 3 44
3	CORN—No. 2. OATS—No. 2. RYE—No. 2.		D 44 D 20
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3	ELOUID Paner serves		51
ì	FLOUR—Fancy, per sack HAY—Car lots, bright BUTTER—Choice dairy	7 00 0	Ø 2 40 Ø 7 50
9	HAY—Car lots, bright	7 00 0	7 50
1	BUTTER-Choice dairy		16
1	CHEESE-Kansas, new		D 12
9	EGGS-Choice		0 12
ì	PORK-Hams	11 (	<b>3</b> 12
9	Shoulders	71/40	® 8%
ď	Sides	9140	D 8%
1	LARD		<b>3</b> 10
ı	WOOL-Missouri, unwashed POTATOES-Per bushel	15 (	<b>18</b>
3	POTATOES-Per bushel	43 (	48
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i	WHEAT-No. 2 red	93	0 95
	CORN-No. 2 mixed	52%	
	OATS V. 9	911	
	OATS-No. 2	8134 56	
i	RYE-No. 2		0 57
	PORKCOTTON—Middling		@ 16 25
	COTTON-Middling		a 111%
	TOBACCO-New Lugs		@ 4 75
	Medium new leaf	0 20 (	Ø 5 75
	CHICAGO.		
	CATTLE-Good shipping		Ø 6 75
ï	HOGS-Good to choice	5 30	@ 5 50
	SHEEP-Fair to choice FLOUR-Common to choice	4 25	@ 4 90
	FLOUR-Common to choice	5 00	6 00
ľ	WHEAT-No. 2 red	85%	
•	WHEAT—No. 2 red No. 3 No. 2 Spring	85%	0 8714
	No. 2 Spring	8514	@ 86
	CORN-No. 2	54%	@ 55%
	OATS-No. 2		6 8014
	RVE		@ 65
	PORK-New Mess		@ 19 00
	Nome and Manager		G 10 00
	NEW YORK.		
ø	CATTLE-Exports	5 75	@ 8 00
ø	HOGS-Good to choice	0 00	@ 5 50
۱	COTTON-Middling	10%	
	FLOUR-Good to choice WHEAT-No. 2 red	4 50	@ 675
Ø	WHEAT-No. 2 red	1 01	@ 101%
ı	No. 2 Spring	I UK	@ 106
ı	CORN-No. 2.	63%	@ 64
í	OATS_Western mixed	3614	@ 38