VOLUME VIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1881.

NUMBER 10.

TIMELY TOPICS

A VERMONTER is dead from the scratch of a frightened hen.

MR. LORILLARD offers \$500 reward for the person who stole bis poodle.

A PARTY of San Juan ranchers made a ponfire of an Apache Indian, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of 'overcome by the heat."

WE need crocodiles as well as carp. The French have found that crocodile flesh is tender, delicate, appearing and like both salmon and lobster.

THE Seminole Indians say that God first made the black man, then the red man, and finally the white man. After this he became so thoroughly disgusted that he made no more men of any

Mis. Woodhull, of odorous memory, has arrived in New York once more. For several years she has been publishing a sort of a weekly paper in London -an organ of free love, free trade and free every thing.

Bosron is growing rapidly. It is a rich city. And people who are wise enough to look shead demand that parks shall be kid out. "Parks pay for themselves," is as true a raying as the Boston Herald ever uttered.

A Unicago car, crowded with ladies. and among them half a dozen or more young girls, rosy with health, kept their seats and allowed a mother with a heavy babe to stand. Mothers with heavy babies should buy an omnibus.

HENRY STEWART, a negro octogenarian who had \$1:5,000 insurance placed on his life by speculators, died at Harrisburg. It is alleged that policy holders gave the saloons orders to supply the old man with all the whisky be desired.

New York furnished the first secretary of the treasury, Alexander Hamilton, but few of his thirty-one successors have been from the state. John C. Spencer was one for a year under John

plants and flowers. There were about that the ministers would not swerve from them from breaking, then close the jar rind and old cheese. That was mouse of them being from twenty-five to tairty, the kingdom, whether they gained or lost five feet in height."

Ox an onion farm in Gentry county, Missouri, there was this year raised on twelve acres, 3,000 bushels of onions and 150 barrels of sets. The crop cost \$1,600 and is worth \$1.25 per bushel, the handsome sum of \$4,312.50, which would leave a net profit of at least \$2 500 after deducting all necessary cost of market-

THE evi lence against a St. Louis criminal was so conclusive that his counsel made no speech in his defense, knowing that nothing could be said in his favor. This proved a lucky course, for one o the jurors refused to convict, saying that the prisoner must be innocent, else his lawyer would have spoken for him.

THE Michael Reese hospital, erected on the lake shore under the suspices of the United Hebrew Relief association of Chicago, was formerly dedicated on the 25th ultimo. Charles Ehrhardt and wife will be warden and matron, and patients will be admitted at once. The heirs of Mr. Reese gave \$30,000 toward the building and \$50,000 for its support.

A COMMERCIAL item of some importance in the importation of 500 bags of Italian beans from Naples, in all about 1,800 bushels. Further consignments are understood to be on the way, the high prices saked for the domestic product making the importation profitble. There have also been some importations from Germany, ranking with the American "medium" grade.

L. F. DUSENBERRY, a carpenter who committed suicide at Fort Omaba Sunday night, is said to have been a member of the illustrious family of Von Dusenberry's, once quoted as the most wealthy in the United States, and of the old Knickerbocker stock of New York. The deceased had a brother ard brothcr-in-law in Moline, Illinois, who have been telegraphed of the death.

It turns out that the young Chinaman so nearly murdered by roughs in Cincinnati a few weeks ago was Chin Gim, who lived for nearly a year in Bradford, McKean county, and labored as a missionary among his ewn countrymen, who are numerous in the oil region, Mr. Gim to improving in health, but he is inclined to believe that missionary labor is more needed among American Serdlums then smong the Chineses

NEWS IN A NUT SHELL. EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK FROM ALL

OVER THE WORLD.

The Cream of the Two Hemispheres Care fully Condensed and Classified-An Inesting Budget of Personal and Miscellaneous Information.

SECRETARY LINCOLN recommends an increase of the army to 30,000 rien. He protests against raising the standard of admission to the military academy, but thinks the course should be extended over five years. The army estimates for 1883 are

Personal and Political.

AMOLDUS VANDERHORST, who owned extensive rice plantations on the coast of South Carolina, was killed at Kiowah island by the accidental discharge of his gun.

On account of criminal relations with a colored woman, the appointment of Leonidas A. Cole as United States commissioner at La Porte has been revoked by Judge Gresham.

MR. UPTON, assistant secretary of the MR. UPTON, assistant secretary of the treasury, has tendered his resignation, and ringle, chief of special agents, was removed, which breaks up the ring. Tom Murphy of New York is to be assistant treasurer of the United States.

General Foreign Notes

THE beavy gale which has raged along the coast of England wearly washed away the new pier at Folkstons.

AT the sale of the Duke of Mariborough's Sunderland library some rare works brought from £51 to £300 each.

THE government of Roumania has extended for a year its prohibition of the importation of pork from the United States. THE failures in the United States and

Twelve hundred men are on a strike in the stack proclams ignorance, or inthe largest mines in Austria, owned by the attention to the business in hand. And Northern railway, at Ostean, and two companies of infantry have been sent to the former. Bad stacking is one of the cene.

A correspondent of the Scotsman, of Edinburgh, states that Moody and Sankey insisted upon a remuneration of £700 per month, while asking that nothing be said about the matter to the public.

THERE is semi official authority for the statement that no railway in Manitoba except the Canada Pecific will be allowed to approach within fifteen miles of the in-ternational boundary. Several charters granted by the legislature will be disalowed by the Dominion government.

TRE man who attempted the death of General Teberevine, at St. Fetersburg, is a nobleman from the government of Grodno, a Catholic, 28 years of age. He states that he had meditated sufeide because of losing his means by dissipation, when he was easily induced by a comrade to attempt aesassination.

the Irish vote.

MUGH EWERNEY, the land lesgue orhas neen arrested During the evictions at Berebaven, Miss Revnoles walked in advance of the sheriff and ursed the tenants not to conclude a compromise, as they could get no aid from the league. A party of soldiers in a public house at Limerick were attacked by civil-ians, and bayone's were brought into use.

Tue tender of support made by Minister Hurlbut to President Calderon, causes a vest amount of goesip at Washington. Should it be decided to sustain our minister to Peru in his radical course, some use may be found for seven American war vessels now cruising in that region. The state department is to send out J. A. Trescott and Walker Blaine, by the steamer Colon, to investigate the complication.

The Kast. THE Astors announce themselves in favor

of a four track railway under Broadway,

THE Wheeling and Lake Erie road has completed eighty-three miles of track be-tween Huron, Ohio, and Massillon, and is now laying rails at Norwalk.

The warfare which has been maintained for months by the trunk line railroads is

actually being undermined by regotiations between the magnates at the east. THE directors of the Mechanic's National

bank at Newark have agreed to contribute \$1,000,900 toward paying the creditors and reviving the institution, which will proba bly result in the resumption of business.

ROBERT A. BARNES, a leading citizen of St. Louis, has given \$22,000 to the Meth-odist college at Fayette, Indiana, to es-tablish a protessorship.

TER prisoners broke out of the jail a Kansas City by prying upon the cage with the leg of an iron becastead. Two of them were recaptured at Independence.

TIPTON HELM, over 50 years of age, belonging to an old and wealthy family of Donglus county, Illinois, was arraigned at Tuscola and held in \$1,000 for a criminal assault on a niece of ten years.

REV E. L. REXFORD of Detroit, has withdrawn the bill for divorce recently filed with the explanation that his wife's brutality was the direct result of disease. The reconciliation is said to be most complete.

H. W. BURTON, the famous Colorado stage robber, who was once pardoned on a life term by President Hayes, passed through Chicago, en route to attempt a term of ninety-nine years in the house of corection at Detroit. THE trial of Mrs. Nettie Barnard at

narlotte, Michigan, for causing the death of Mrs. Curtis by pouring oil upon her and setting it on fire, resulted in acquittal. The jurors say that they instantly threw out the testimony of Rev. Mr. Curtis, the husband of the deceased.

SMALL POX has become epidemic in the neighborhood of Lincoln, il inois. Four Jeaths have occurred, and fifteen cases are under treatment. Two deaths are reported from McCauleyville, Minnesots, and three others are in a critical condition. Two physicians from Breckinridge, who entered the town on an triand of mercy, are detained by armed guarde.

The seuth. The staties of the Grestent City tallway

at New Orleans were destroyed by fire, fitty borses perishing in the flumes.

LEE MERRITT, s brother of Alice Oates. was killed in a Louisville saloon, ab midnight, by Louis Rohr, a bar tender.

MONTPELIER, the burial place of President Madison, at Orange Court house, Virginia, was sold at auction for \$19,000. GENERAL G. M Dodge says the Pacific road from Shreveport to Louisiana, will be completed by January 1; that the In-ternational road from San Antonio to Lare-do is to be finished by December 15, and then an iron bridge will he thrown over the Rio Grande at the latter city, and work commenced on the Air line survey of 700 miles to the Mexican capital.

FOR FARMERS.

Stacking Grain and Hay-Preserving Eggs -Agricultural Notes.

Ilowa State Register.l If the true amount of loss from bad stacking was really known and tabulated before the commercial world it would be trightful. It is not so much the total loss of the grain, but its reduction in grade. In too many cases it is a total loss. And yet there is no excuse for it but ignorance and carelessness. Stack-ing is a plain and simple operation. If the bundles are so placed that the butts are lower than the heads when the stack is settled, the whole work is accomplished. It is no mystery to make a stack shed the heaviest and longest rains. Keep the middle full enough so that there is no possibility of the straw shedding inward instead of outward, and there will be no wet wreat or outs in the stack. The great error in stacking is neglecting the fact that the mid-dle of the stack will settle twice as much as the outside, and stacking must be done in view of this fact. Neglect it Canada for the past week, largely due to speculation and overtrading, were 168, a marked increase.

be done in view of this lact. Register and all the expense and toil of the production of the crop is lost. Wet wheat increase, proclaims ignorance, or inthe latter is more criminal than the former. Bad stacking is one of the most general and crying evils of our system of agriculture. In strictly wheat growing regions it has done more harm than drouth, flood, chinch bugs, Hessian fly, rust, blight, smut, blast, mildew or storms. And all we regret is that we have no power of expression sufficient to awaken all stackers to the immense waste and damage they are guilty of by their carelessness.

Preserving Eggs.

A correspondent of one of our exchanges gives the following method of

Tyler, and John A. Dix for a faw weeks under Buchanan was another.

At the wedding of August Belmont, ir., and Miss Bessie Hamilton, in the church of the ascension. New York, "there was a wilderness of tropical plants and flowers. There were about flowers for the flowers flowers flowers. There were about flowers flowers flowers flowers flowers flowers flowers flowers. There were about flowers fl work is skillfully done and the jar is tight, the eggs will keep for many months and be as good for the breakfast table as the day they were laid. It is said they will be fit hatching, also, a year after they are so packed, but never having tried them for that, we can not affirm it from actual experiment

Another gives the following upon the same subject: "Take fresh eggs when they are plenty and cheap, and coat them with lard or any other clean grease. I prefer lard. I put a lump in a saucer or any thing convenient to melt (not boil); then with a small rag grease each egg-it will take but very little grease. pack in a box or a keg in wheat bran or chaff, small ends down. Any thing like chaff or cut straw will answer. I prefer bran. I have kept eggs twelve months as good as when put away, and have no doubt they can be kept any length of time."

Agricultural Notes.

-The following directions for watering house plants during the winter will assist those having care of them in keep-ing them in a healthy condition: "Take carbonate of ammonia four parts: nitrate of potash (saltpeter) two parts; pulverize and mix well. Put one drachm (\$ of an ounce) of this powder into a gallon of rainwater. Use this for watering plants. Give them a good sunlight and not too much heat, and plants will keep green and tresb.

-The following process for removing stumps is recommended by the Scientific American, and may be worth a trial on a small scale at least, as it can be made with no great deal of cost: "In the autumn or early winter bore a hole one or two inches in diameter, according to the girth of the stump, and about eight inches deep. Put into it one or two ounces of saltpetre, fill the hole with water and plug it close. In the ensuing spring take out the plug and pour in a gill of kerosene oil and ignite it. The stump will smoulder away without blazing to the very extremity of the roots leaving nothing but ashes."

She Won the Bet. l'acramento Record-Unicn.1

At Modesto, a prominent young man and a sbrewd political manipulator thought to bluff a young lady of that place by offering to bet her a new dress that she would not avail herself of a proffer of marriage. The young lady took the bet, The gentleman proposed himself, and was told to get out the li-cense. The request was boldly complied with, a minister was sent for, the young lady took her position on the floor, and the minister his, but the groom failed to come to time. oysters and wine for the crowd and a new dress for the young lady.

ALL should recollect that with the loss of health, loss of enjoyment and happiness soon fellows. A cough or cold duckly undermines, the health, and should be shocked by the prumpt use of Dr. Bull's Cough Serup. For sale by all fengelsts, Aride 10 contents.

LITTLE FOLKS.

wful Baddest Punny-Little Mary, a

Fairy Story.

Awful baddest Bunny,
Ever, ever knew;
Cost me lots of money
When I bought him, too.

He's a little rabbit, Ribbon on his neck, With a dreadful habit Too, I do expec';

Which is, gnawing dresses When you do not see. Made some holes in Bessie's Mantle-much as three.

in the baby's willow
Cab, that suuny crept;
Gnawed into the pillow,
While our baby slept. Sent the feathers flying

Lake a storm of show; Nurse was most a-crying, Bunny scared her so. But he's done the baddest thing of all to-day. Made ma feel the saddest, Speiled my prett, play.

Gave a dinner party
To my paper dolls:
Left them eating hearty,
'Cos I had some calls.

Wasn't gone a quarier
Of su hour, I know Maybe even shorter:
When I came back, o-h Wonder why t'm crying?
What you s'pose I found
Dollies' head, all lying
Pit off on the ground.

Little Mary.

A FIARY STORY. There was once upon a time a little maiden whose name was Marv. Her parents were both dead. A bad old man, who called himself her uncle, had taken her to live with hir in an old

One evening she failed to do some little thing he wanted. He struck her and sent her hungry to bed. The moon shone in upon her, and carressed her with its beams. "Ah! thou good moon," said Mary, "help me."

Then all at once she looked up, and saw a snow white mouse nodding to her. It sat upright on her bed cover. It could talk quite well. "What have It could talk quite well. "What have you to say to use?" asked little Mary. "This only have I to say," said the mcuse, "you must eat of this root; it will make you as small as I am. Do not be afraid. The result will not be bad.

"That I can not do." said Mary, "To do that I must make myself as thin as a

Then sprang up a little black mouse,

perfume.

A moonbeam shone into what seemed to Mary quite a large room; but it was really only as la ge as a bandbox. This was the family mansion It was plain, from the mooving about, that they were preparing for a ball.

The room was lighted with glow worms. On the wall sat the music moase. "We have a mouse in the wood who will make the music," said the white mouse. "His charge is twenty paws' fuil of tallow, and four walnuts. He will not work for less."

Of the grand bail we will not speak. It passed off in fine style. The little music mouse sang much as a bird twitters. When they had done dancing, they had supper. It was of bacon rind and old cheese; and the dessert was

of walnuts and tailow.

Then the white mouse said, "Now, Mary, I will take you to the dwarfs, and they know a root that will make you large again. As they ran through the path in the

wood, they heard a dog barking, and Mary said, "Ah, the bad men have sent the dog a ter us."

"Hide yourself, Mary: I can not help

you," said the white mouse, as it vanished. Mary ran through the high grass, but lost her footing, and fell into the brook. The dog, not being able to find

She was stunned by the fright and the shock; but, when she came to herself, found that she was in a water hily. She took it to be a golden bed with white

As she sat there rocking, she saw a staring irog. Drawing herself behind a a flower leaf, sue heard a voice say, "Mount, Mary, and we will flee from danger;" and she got on a dragon fly's back. The frog opened his red mouth, and put out his long tengue, but could do no harm,

The dragon fly flew away with her to a little island, "I thank thee, good dragon fly," said Mary; and on that island she staid a whole summer. The insects and animals loved her, and did all they could to make her life happy. The birds flew around her and sang their sweetest songs. The bee came and left her a drop of Loney, and the dragon fly would give her frequent rides on his back.

When h er clothes were worn out, she made new ones out of flower leaves. The The dry blue bell made her a very pretty coat, and for a cap she wore a red flower on her head. Her clothes she sewed with a wasp sting and cobweb.

Many were the adventures which little Mary had to pa s through before she became a princess. One day a dwarf, to whom she had been made known, gave her a flower with a root on it to taste. "How sweet!" she said. But the next moment she was changed; she had become hettelf again.

This was in ber sixteenth year, She was on the main land, and the prince was out builting. Every thing was out builting. Every thing was with a conty real Spanish last overdress, propitious. A beautiful for same, and the prince with a conty real Spanish last overdress, propitious. A beautiful for same, and the prince with a conty real Spanish last overdress, propitious. A beautiful for same, and the prince was draped and conty real Spanish last overdress, propitious.

the prince. With her golden hair and her lovely face she charmed him at

And what of the wedding? I can only say that the dwarf who had befriended her was among the guests. He and his friends were present. They made a deat of noise for such little fellows; and there was a report that they got almost too merry drinking the healths of the prince and princess. But this report has not been confirmed.

HOME COLUMN.

Timely Suggestions About Boiling, and Some Useful Recipes.

I wish it were possible to impress every cook with the convictions I hold upon the subject of boiling. More mistakes can be made in carrying on this proce-s than almost any other; things that ought not to be boiled re boiled and thirgs that ought to be boiled are not. It is easy to make these mistak s; there comes a time in baking, frying or boiling when injured nature revolts and burns up. But a thing may boil until not a vestage of its original condition remains, and unless the water evaporates it may go on boiling for bours without reminding one by smell or smoke that it is spoiled. Nothing suf fers more from this treatment than cof-To make the ideal cup of coff-ethe almost unattainable—brown and grind the berry at home; it is more trou-ble, but the result is so satisfactory that you will be more than paid for your labors. Then have the water boiling when it is to be poured over the coffee. If you use the ordinary tin coffee pot, be sure to stuff something in the nose to keep in the steam and fragrance (and, by the way do not try to use one of these for a life time). Our own coffee pot being sent to the tin shop to be repaired, we tried the experiment of making coffee in a new tin pail with a tighthad that the tin pail has been to use a month. It is, of course, a little extra trouble to pour it into a presentable pot for the table, but it is enough better to pay. There is nothing so nice to setthe the coffee as an egg. Mix the egg with the ground coffee before pouring bot water on. It eggs are expensive you may compromise by measuring the coffee for two or three mornings and dividing the egg; or mix the coffee, add-ing a little cold water, and divide this. taking great care to cover that which is left very closely. Cream adds the crowning excellence, not only to the taste but to the good looks also. There is some thing mag cal in the rapidity with which the dark, uninviting liquid is changed into a lovely brown by a generous spoonful of cream. Those unfor-

tunate beings who can not get it must use scalded milk in which the well beaten white of an egg has been stirred.

Useful Recipes. Cream Sponge Cake. - This recipe calls for cream, and unless you have it do not undertake to make the cake: it is called cream sponge cake. Break two eggs in cup and fill the cup with sweet cream; beat the eggs and cream until they are like froth, then add one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, flavor with lemon ex-

Puff Pudding .- A delicious pudding, so light as to be sometimes called "puff pudding," is made thus: Messure eight tablespoonfuls of flour, put it in an earthern dish and warm it in the oven, then stir in one pint of sweet milk, three well beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of salt; beat the yolks and whites separately. Take six or seven teacups and butter them well, and fill about two-thirds full of the mixture. Bake in a "quick" oven for twenty minutes. For the sauce have one cup of hot water, six tablespoonfuls of sugar; let this come to a boil, then add one egg, stir continually, add a piece of butter the size of an egg and flavor with lemon, vanilla or nutmeg. If you prefer a sour sauce add a tablespoon ful of vinegar.

Nevada and New York.

In a recent examination held before the police court, much interest was man ifested by an audience of Nevada spectators in the testimony of the various witnesses. One of these, hailing from New York, testified:

'I never carried a pistol in my life." A breathless silence spread over the faces of the spectators, and the lawyers "I never owned a pistol in my life." all looked wonderingly at the witne

A faint, pitying smile passed over the weather beaten faces of the audience. They had encountered a very hard for-mation. One of the old veterans leaned over te a short man who had lost his nose at an annual meeting, and whis-pered: "He's joshin'."

'Jedge's got the drop on him," returned Shorty, shifting someting in his hip pocket When the witness, continuing said: "I don't remember of ever having shot a pistol in my life," there was a consid-

erable exodus to the sidewalk to liscuss "I knowed he was a duffer when he took the stand," said the tall ve eran. "The deestrick law yer," mused Shorty, let 'his foot slip when he didn't inquire bout brass knuckles. That feller packs

omethin', sure. Justice is getting to be

a farce in these diggin's." -A juvenile correspondent of the Ohio Farmer, writing from Morrow county, says his pa last spring gave him two acres of ground on which to raise potatoes. He pand out \$50 for seed, helped dig the potatoes—245 bushels—which he sold for \$245, leaving him \$195 in cash. And now he does not know what to do with so much money; unless

to loan out at interest. A rose colored datin toilet word at a

GET UP EARLY.

Hark, how the che-rful birds do chant their

lays,
And carol of Love's praise;
The merry lark her matins sing aloft,
The thrush replies the marvis descant plays.
The owzel shrills, the ruddock warbles soft;

To this day's merriment.

Ah! my dear love, why do ye sleep thus long,
When meeter were that ye should now

when meeter were that ye should how awake,
T' await the coming of your joyous mate,
And bearken to the birds' love learned song
The dewy leaves among?
For they of joy and pleasance to you sing,
That all the woods them answer and their echo ring.

A Narrow Escape.

Detreit Post. It was Saturday, night and Mr. and Mrs. Jones were shutting up the house preparatory to retiring, when there came a loud ring at the front door beil that startled them both, as it was too late for mither business or callers. Who could the? Mrs. Jones deciared the would

ot pen the door for the world, and d. Mr. J. to arm himself with the umurella stand or the hat rack, for it might be masked robbers or something of that sort. At which Mr. Jones pooh-pooed rather faintly and nervously, and marching valiantly to the door threw it wide open and next fell back over Mrs. Jones, who had kept cautiously behind. Then the two reconnoitered the singular the situation. There was no human being in sight, but on the door step bere was some knd of a mysteries looking object. Mis. Jones looked at it a moment, then burst into tears.

"It's a-a-covered basket. Oh! J.J.Jones, you wretch, how could you? And I.I.I trusted you se!"

"Mercy on me, Marie, what are you crying abou? I don't know what it is! Maybe it's an infernal machine, to blow

us up," gasped Jones.
"Oh, you know what it is well enough,
Mr. Jones! Don't add falsehood to your other baseness. Oh, Jones, Jones, howhow c-could you deceive me so," and she wiped another flood of taars.

"I'll throw the thing into the middle of next week," shouted Jones in a fury.

"S op, stop, wretched man!" cried his wife, grasping his coat tails. Don't add murder to your other accomplishments; and to think I have tr-tr trusted."-"Marie," said Mr. Jones, with the calmness of desperation, "unhand me! I will find out what this means. That's our old market basket," he exclaimed suddenly, and the next moment he had dragged it into the hall. "Why, it's our dinner for to-morrow. I forgot all about it and left it at the butcher's, and he has sent it home, then. I hope you're

satisfied." "I never saw such a careless man in my life," said his wife, in a relieved voice. "We might have had to go without our dinner, for all of you."

Jones says it was the narrowest (scape ever he had. "Made New Again."

Mrs. Wm. D. Ryckman, St. Catherines, Ont., says: "R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: I have used your 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' for the last three months, and find myself (what shall I say?)—'made new again' are the only words that express
it. I was reduced to a skeleton, could not
walk across the floor without fainting,
could keep nothing in the shape of food
on my stomach. Myself and friends had
given up all hope. My immediate death given up all hope. My immediate death seemed certain. I now live (to the surprise of everybody), and am able to do my own

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK. ..\$5 60 to 6 20 ... \$ 25 to 4 26 ... 2 25 to 8 90 ... 3 25 to 4 40 ... 5 50 to 6 10 Wheat, No 2 red, cash Wheat, No. 3 red, December. orn..... autter, dairy ... Eggs\$5 85 to 6 00 ... 2 77 to 8 50 ... 2 60 to 8 00 6. 2 60 to 4 30 ... 4 75 to 6 25 utter, medium to choice. onluy, per pound ..

Voice of the People. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y:

I had a serious disease of the lungs, and was for a time confined to my bed and under the care of a physician. His prewas for a time confided to my bed and under the care of a physician. His prescriptions did not help me. I grew worse coughing very severely. I commenced taking your "Golden Medical Discovery," and it cured me. Yours respectfully,

JUDITH BURNEIT, Hillsdale, Mich.

-The Rev. Josiah Tyler, D. D., and daughter have sailed for the Zulu mission, Natal, South Africa, although Dr. Tyler's health is not improved, as he had boped, by his journey to his native and. He has seen over thirty years in South Africa.

UNHEALTHY or inactive kidneys cause prizel, Bright's discesse, rhoumatism, and a horde of other serious and tatal discess, which can be prevented with Hop Bitters, if taken in time.

-Radish five feet four inches long, tighteen inches in circumference, Yakima, Washington Territory

Pinnon's "Pleasant Purgative Pelleta" perfect preventives of constipation, slosed in glass bottles, always front, all detegrate.

Official Paper of Chase County. W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

One million immigrants have landed at Castle Garden, New York, within the last three years.

Rush, the Republican candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, lacks 8,139 votes of a majority, but nas a plurality of 11950, over the Democratic candidate.

This week, we present the Presdent's message to our readers, in supplement form- There is nothing very extraordinary in the message; other than it is tolerable conserva tive, with a strong tincture of Re-The supplement contains other very interesting matter, that our readers will no doubt appreciate.

The London Times sums up, in a very brief sentence, the folly of President Arthur's plea for protective tariff, when it says: "The languishing condition of the Amer ican mercantile marine is undoubt edly due to the indirect effect of protection, but President Arthur only discovers in it a reason for lamenting that this franch of enterprise also has not been protected."

N. W. Ayer & Son's American Newspaper Annual for 1881 has been received. The arrangement of its matter is very convenient for reference, while its mechanical execution is faultless. It is a boon to advertisers, and, after a careful examination of it, we are pleased to say that we cordially recommend ir; for, in its make up we find much, of great value; and no library or live business man should be with-

Here are the names and occupa tions of the jurymen in the Guiteau case; John Hamlin, restauranteur; Fred W. Brandenker, cigar maker; dealer; Henry J Bright, retired from business; Thomas H. Langley, grocer; Michael Shaenan, an Irish man, occupation not given, S. F. Hoobs, laborer, native of Maryland; G. W. Gates, a machinist, a young man and lives in Washing-Heidlein, tron worker; Joseph Prather, commission merchant.

When we hear men talking that we must leave off party in county politics if we wish to succeed, we wonder why they do not carry it into practice before preaching it, if they mean what they say. "By their fruits shall ye know them." Gentlemen, if you mean what you say, you must remember that there are more papers than one in the county, and that the one you sup. port is the one that is diametrically opposed to you, while the others h ve shown themselves willing in the fast campaign, to lay down party, for the purpose of electing men whom they think comes near est to filling the bill.

0+0 Professor Tice, the distinguished Meteorologist and weather prophet of St Louis, has issued his Annual National Weather Forecasts for 1882, in which, besides foretelling the weather for every day in the year, and clearly explaning the theory on which his predictions are based, he gives much other information concerning atmospheric phenomenon-the whole designed not only to give the facts as to the weather, but to teach the masses the facts determining weather changes. Other matter concerning the farm, garden and household, of special interest, is added-the whole serving to make it the most complete and practical of his long series of the County Treasury, deducting all annual issues. Its value to every one, and especially the farmer, is apparent. For sample copy and der of the value of such stray. terms to the trade and to agents, send 20 cents to Thomson, Tice & Lillington, of St. Louis, Mo.

lows: For the arrest and convictiars. tion of any distiller, \$500; brewer, the same: for the abatement of any distillery or brewery, \$100; for

The Chase County Courant, s. con, the same assessment; for the this city, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1881, E. J. Youngheim vs. T. S. Jones; torney or city marshal, of wilfully F. Kirker, at 10 o'clock, a. m., one R.; dismissed. neglecting to or refusing to enforce the provisions of the prohibitory law, \$300; for the conviction of any under sheriff, constable or police officer, on the same offense, \$100, and for the conviction of any witness who may committep perjury in any liquor case, \$200. Where the money is to come from with which to pay these rewards, should any or all of them be claimed, is a question that perhaps the Governor can answer; though he says he willask the Leg islature to make an appropriation for that purpose.

HOW TO POST STRAYS.

We publish below a synopsis of posting strays. It will be seen that publicanism scattered through it. the mere posting up of written or law. As this is the season of the of the singers. year when the taking up of estrays is of frequent occurence, we believe passed by the Association: that many of our subscribers will be pleased to know the law upon the subject:

at any time during the year.

Uubroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st of No vember and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker up.

No person except citizens and nouseholders can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten lays, after being notified in writng of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the

Any person taking up an estray, nust immediately advertise the same by posting three written noices in as many places in the township, giving a correct descrption of 10:30 to 10:45, 10:45 to 11:20, uch stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before the Justice of the Peace of the township, and file Charles G. Stewart, flour and feed an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor caused it to be driven there, that he advertised it driven there, that he advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of donble the value of such strays.

The Justice of the Peace shall, ton; Raiph Wormly, plasterer, a shall also give a bond to the State colored man; Wm. H. Browner, of donble the value of such strays. commission merchant; Thomas The Justice of the Peace shall,

within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days atter posting), make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer, in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by ev idence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time whon, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray hall be delivered up to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and up on the payment of all charges and

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking up, complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, or two of them, shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title versts in the taker up, he shall pay into costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one half of the remain-

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the State before the title shall also made excellent arguments for have vested in him shall be guilty the detense - Ep.] Last Saturday, Governor St. John of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit issued a prohibition proclamation double the value of such stray and A. Morgan, violating city ordiin which he offers rewards as fol. be subject to a fine of twenty dol-

CHASE COUNTY TEACHERS'

The Chase County Teachers the conviction of any saloon keeper. Association held its regular month-\$100, and for the abatement of any ly meeting in the school-house in larceny; dismissed.

conviction of any sheriff, county at- and were called to order by Mr. J. judgment contessed for \$200 bour later than the appointed time-

and natural philosophy were conducted in an able manner by those No. 14 and W. J. Dougherty; dis having charge of those classes, and missed without prejudice.

the usual good derived from them.

T. L. Upton vs. W. T. Hutson, the usual good derived from them.

The Association took a recees at m., when it was again called to order by Mr. J. F. Kirker, the Con. stricken from the docket ductor, and the recitation in natural philosodby was heard; after peal from J. P.; dismissed. which the regular literary exercises L. Page et al, foreclosure; judgwere taken up.

The exercises of singing, biography of J. G. Holland, recitations junction; dismissed. the law in regard to taking up and from Holland, and reminicences missed. from the same author. The song entitled "Roses on the Other Side," printed notices is not fulfilling the was performed, much to the credit

The following resolution was

Resolved by the Teachers' Association of Chase County, Kansas, That we recognize in the Educationatist, under the able management of Broken animals can be taken up Prof. Hoss, a periodical that is truly the teachers' friend, and one whichs, by its pure, moral tone, enterprising spirit and high literary merits, ecommends itself to the teacher, and friends of education, of the State of Kansas.

was authorized to invite Prof. H. C. Spear to lecture before the Association at the December meeting.

After singing "What Shall the Harvest Be?" the Association adjourned to meet on the last Saturday in December.

The following is the programme for the next meeting of the Teachers' Association, to be held in Contonwood Falls, on Saturday, December 31, 1831: 9:00 to 9:30, a. m, arithmetis; 6th and 7th 9:30 to 10:00, to 10:00 to 10:30, to 10:30, to 10:00 to 10:30, to 10:30, to 10:30, to 10:30, to 10:30, to 10

f 10:30 to 10:45, "recess, rea and 8th recess, record grade.
10:45 to 11:20, "reading; 3d and 4th topics; orthography; 7th and 8th topics, second grade.
11:20 to 12:00, m., natural philosophy, 6th and 7th topics, first grade.

All topics will be round in the Normal course of study.

AFTERNOON.

Singing, by association "Ring the Bell" Roll call, each member to answer by quotation," from Alfred Tennyson.
Biography of Tennyson, by Willie Y. torgan.
Recitation from Tennyson, by Miss Ella

Biography of Tennyson, by Mr. Scott

Winne. Recitation, by Miss Anna Vance Paper on any topic of general interest, by Mr. A. J. Adkinson. Reminiscences of Tennyson, by Miss Mary Stark.

Recitation, by Miss Jessie Shaft. Criticism of Tennyson's works, by Miss Minnie Eilis. Recitation, by Mr. Scamans. Recitation, by Miss Lilian Buchanan,

Paper on any topic of general interest, by Mr E. F. Holmes Recitation, by Mias Johnson. Query box. Singing, by Mr. D. F. Janeway. J. F. KIRKER, Conductor.

E. F. HOLMES, Secretary

DISTRICT COURT.

S. R. PETERS, JUDGE.

The District Court which began in this city, on Tuesday, Dec. 6th, 1881, has, thus far, disposed of the following cases:

State vs. B. F. Largent, shooting, with intent to kill; dismissed. State vs. Wm. Kaler, astault; The Sun's example.

The Sun's example.

The Sun's example.

The sun of 1882 will be the same outcontinued, and bond fixed at \$200. State vs. W. A. Morgan, libel;

dismissed. State vs. S. Harrison et al, change of venue from Marion county; coutinued.

State vs. J. Prince, assault, with intent to kill; dismissed. State vs. Edwin R. Allen, bas-

tardy; continued. State vs. J. Conacher and Geo. Nelson, breaking jail; dismissed. State vs. Chas. Roberts, recogni-

zance to keep the peace; dismissed. State vs. J. Conacher, alias C. W. Adams, burglary; verdict, guilty; and motion for a new trial overruled. [Right here we would say that, while Mr. T. H. Grisham was elected County Attorney through no exertion of ours, and in opposition to our candidate, and, in all likelihood be never will receive our support for office, he has conducted this case with marked ability, and is deserving of much credit for the way it has terminated. Missrs. A. W. Harris; and F. P. Cochran also made excellent arguments for the determinant of the surface of the farmer's household that was ever printed. Who does not know and read and like The SUNDAY SUN, each number of which is a Golconda of interesting literature, with the best poetry of the day, proceed every line worth reading, news, humosmatter enough to his a good-sized book, and infinitely more varied and entertaining than any book big or little?

If our idea of what a newspaper should be pleased you, said for l'he SUT.

City of Cottonwood Falls vs. W. nance; complaint quashed.

Same vs. S. N. Wood, same offense; complaint quashed. State vs. J. Conacher, alias C.W. Adams, breaking jail; dismissed. State vs. J. Prince, breaking jail;

pled guilty. State ve. Thos. Waters, grand Robt. Cobb vs. A., T & S. F. R

J. T. Kimmell vs. Jabin Johnson, The recitations in arithmetic, D. A. Mitchell, J. L. Cooper and reading, orthography, language H. W. Dunning, false imprisonment; dismissed as to Johnson.

N. J. Swayze vs. School District

appeal from J. P ; dismissed. H. V. Bundrum vs. Ralph Denn 12 o'clock, noon, until 1 o'clock, p. attachment; judgment for \$2,183.11. Robt. Cobb vs. Barney Lantry;

J. W. Ferry vs. D. B. Berry, ap-J. K. O. Sherwood vs. Hannah

ment for \$991.31. Henry Judd vs. Fred. Judd, in-

Frank Johnson vs. E. Stotts, dis-John W. Frank vs. Rosa M

Frank; divorce granted. R. T. Batty vs. W. C. Ellis, attachment: dismissed. Nichols, Shepard & Co. vs. J.W. Beasely et al; Sheriff's sale con-

Martha E. Young vs. John Emslie et al; wrongly on docket. W. S. Romigh vs. Chase county

David Moody vs. J. C. Blandin et al; Sheriff's sale confirmed.

Enoch Harpole vs. W. T. Foreman; dismissed. W. G. McCandless vs. Willam

Born; verdict for defendant, John P. Manny vs. A. Hinckle On motion, Miss Mary E. Hunt and Sam. Ha vey; verdict for \$45. 50, and for attorney's fee of \$4.50

F. Oberst, G. W. Hill and Pete Wheelan were arrested on a bench warrant and put under \$200 bond. each, to answer, at this term of Court, the charge of violating the prohitory liquor law.
H. C. Robeson and A. W. Harris

passed a satitactory examination and were admitted to practice in this C urt.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D.,

Office and room at Dr. Fugh's drug store

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS. W. P. PUCH. M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS A. M. CONWAY, Physician & Surgeon,

Residence and office a balf mile north of Toledo. jyll-ff.

THE SUN. NEW YORK, 1882.

THE SUN for 1882 will make its fifteenth annual revolution under the present manazement, shicing, as always, for all, big and little, mean and gracious, content ed and unhappy, Republican and Demo-cratic, deprayed and virtuous, Intelligent and obtuse. THE SUN'S light is for man-

and obtuse. THE SUNS light is for man-kind and womankind of every sor; but its gental warmth is for the good; while it pours hot discomfor on the blistering backs of the persistently wicked. THE SUN of 1868 was a nowspaper of a new kind. It discarded many of the forms, and a multitude of the superfluous words and phrases of ancient journalism. It un-dertook to report in a fresh, succinct, un-conventional way all the news of the world, omitting no event of human interest, and commenting upon affairs with the fearlessuess of absolute independence. The sucess of this experiment was the success of THE SUN. It effected a permanant chan in the style of American newspapers Every important fournal established us this country in the dozen to rs pass has been modelled after Tun Sun. Every important journal already existing habeen modeled and bettered by the force of

spoken, truth-telling, and interesting

spoken, truth-tering,
newspaper.
By altheral use of the means which an
abundant prosperity affords, we shall make
it better than ever before.
We shall print all the news, putting it into readable shape, and measuring us importance, not by the traditional yard-stick, but by its real interest to the people. Distance from Printing House Square is not the first consideration with THE SUN. Whenever anything happens worth reportance we get the particulars, whether is

ing-we get the particulars, whether it happens in Brooklyn or in Bokhara.

In politics we have decided opinion; and are accusiomen to express them in language that can be understood. We say what we think about men and events.

That habit is the only severe of THE SHN'S That habit is the only secret of THE SUN'S Odical course.
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pages the best matter of the saven daily besses. An Agricultural Department of unequalied meret, full market reports, and no exertion of ours, and in opposi- for the farmer's household that was ever

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A. KIMBALL. Gen'l Superintendent

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The President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United states: Washington, D. C., December 6.—An appa!l-

ing calamity has befallen the American people since their chasen representatives at met in the halls where you are now assembled. We might else recall with una loyed content the prosperity with which throughout the year the nation has been blessed. Its harvests have been plentious its varied industries have thrived, the bealth its people has been preserved, it has maintained with f reign governments the undisturbed relations of amity and peace. For these manifestations of his favor we owe to him, who holds our desirny in his hands, the tribute of our grateful devotions: to that mysterious exercise of will which has taken from us the loved and illustrious citizen who was but lately the head of the nation we bow in sorrowand submission. The memory of his exalted character, his noble achivements and of his patriotic life, will be treasured forever, for a saered possession of the whole peo le. The announcement of his death drew from foreign goveruments and people tributes of sympathy and sorrow, which history will record as signal tokens of the kinship of nations and the tederatien of mankind.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The feeling of good will between our own gov The feeling of good will between our own government and that of Great Britain was never more marked than at present. In recognition of this pleasing fact I directed on the occasion of the late centeunial celebration at Yorktown, that a salute be given to the tritish flag. Save for the correspondence, to which I shall refer hereafter, in relation to the proposed canal across the isthmus of Panama, little has occurred worthy of mention in the diplomatic relations of the countries. Early in the year the "Fortune bay claims" were satisfactorily settled, the British government paying in full the sum of £15,000, most of which has a ready been distributed. As the terms of the settlement fact uded compensation for injuries suffered by our fishermen, at Aspee only, there has been retained from the gross award a sum which is deemed adequate for these cations. The paracipatum of Americans in the exhibitions at Methourne and sydney will be approvingly mentioned in the reports of the two exhibitions soon to be presented to congress. They will disclose the readiness of our countrymen to make successful competition in distant fields of enterprise. Negotiations for an international copyright convention are in hopeful progress. The surrender of slitting Buil and his force, upon the Canadian frontier, has allayed all apprehension, a though bodies of British Indians still cross the border in quest of sustenance. Upon this subject a correspondence has been opened, which orogies an adequate understauding. Our troops have orders to avoid, meanwhile, all collisions with alien Indians.

The presence at the Yorktown celebration of ernment and that of Great Britain was never more

meanwhile, all collisions with alieu Indians.

The presence at the Yorktown celebration of representatives of Lafayette and of his galant compatriots, who were our allies in the revolution, has served to strengthen the spirit of good will which has alwas existed between the two nations. You will be furmished with the proceedings of the bimetallic conference held during the summer at the city of Paris. No accord was reached, but a valuable interchange of views was had, and the conference will next year be renewed. At the electrical exhibition and congress also held at Paris, this country was creditably represented by emment specialists, who, in the absence of an appropriation, generously lent their efficient and at the instance of the department. While our exhibitors in this almost distinctly American field of achievements have won several awards, I recommend that converse are with terrograms. ments have won several awards, I recom-mend that congress provide for the repayment of the personal expenses incurred in the public interest by the honorary commissioners and

delegates.

No new question respecting the states of cur haturalized ciuzens in Germany have arisen during the year, and causes of complaint, especially in Alsace and Lorraine have practically ceased, through the liberul action of the imperual government in accepting our open expressed views on the subject. The application of the treaty of 1868 to the lately acquired khenish provinces has received very carnest attention. A definite and lasting agreement on this point is confidently expected, the participation of the descendants of Bron Vonstruken in the Vorktown festivities, and their subsequentre ention by their American kinsmen, evinced the ties of godi will which unite the German perion and our own.

Lur intercourse with spain has been friendly. An acreement concluded in February last fixes term for the labors for the Spanish and American claims commission. The Spanish and American claims commission. The Spanish government has been requested to pay the late award of the commission, and will, it is believed, accede to the request as promptly and courteously as on former occasions. By recent existation onersignes have been imposed uoon American shipping in Spanish and colonial posts for stight irregularities in manifests.

One case of hardship is specially worthy of attenton. The bark Masonic, bound fo Japan, intered Maniffa in distress and was there sought to be conficated under Spanish revenue laws for an adeged shortage in her transshipped cargo. Though efforts for her relief have thus far proved unwanting, it is expected that the whole will be adjusted in a friendly manuer.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AND ITLAY.

The sense resolutions of condolence on the assassination of the Czar Alexander II, were RELATIONS WITH GERMANY AND PAIN.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AND ITLAY.

The sensite resolutions of condolence on the assassination of the Carr Alexander. II. were appropriately communicated to the Russias, overnment which, in turn has expressed its sympathy in our late national bereavement. It it destrable that cordial relations with Russia should be strengthened by proper emagements assuring to penceable Americans who visit the empir the consideration which is due to them as citizens of a frindly state. This is especially, whose classification with the native Hebrewshaevoked energetic remens ras-ces from this government.

evoked energetic remens rasees from this gover-ment.

The consular agreement with Italy has been sauctioned and proclaimed, which pots at rest conflicts of jurisdiction in the case of crimes on shioboard, several important international con-ferences have been held in Italy during the year. At the geographical congress of Venice, the bon-line congress of Milan and the Nice congress of Turin this country was represented by detegates from branches of the public service or by private stitzens. It is hoped congress will give such prominence to the results of their participation as they may seem to deserve.

DUICH COLONIES, TURKEY AND TUNIS.

The abolition of all discriminating duties

as they may seem to deserve.

DUTCH COLONIES, TURKEY AND TUNIS,

The abolition of all discriminating duties against the Dutch colonial productions of the Dutch East Indies as are imported hither from Holland has been already considered by congress. I trust that at the present session the matter may be favorably concluded.

The insecurity of life and property in many parts of Turkey has given rife to a correspondence with the porte, looking particularly to the better orotection of American missionaries in the empire. The condemned murderer of the eminent missionary, Dr. Justin W. Parsons, has not yet been executed, alt lough this government has repeatedly demanded it.

The swiss government has solicited the good offices of our diplomatic and consular agents for the protection of its citizens in countries where it is not itself represented. This request shas, within proper limit, been granted. Our agents in Switzerland have been instructed to profest against the conduct of the authorities of certain communes in permit ing the immigration to this country of criminals and other objectionable persons, everal persons through the co-operation of the commissioner of immigration at New York have been sent back on the steamers which brought them. A continuance of this course may r quire a more efficient remedy than diplomatic remonstrance.

ROUMANIA, SERVIA AND MEXICO.

ROUMANIA, SERVIA AND MEXICO.

The treacies of commerce and navigation, and for the regulation of consular privileges, have been confluded with Boumania and Servia since their admission into the famity of European states. As is natural with configuous states, having like institutions and like aims of advanceme t and develonment, the friendship of the United states and Mexico has been constantly maintained.

The covernment has lost no occasiou of conouraging the Mexican government to a beneficial realization of the motual advantages which will result from more intimate commer tal intercourse, and from the opening of the rich interior of Mexico to railway enterprise. I deem it important that means be provided to restrain the lawlessness unfortunately so common on the irontier, and to suppress the focays of the reservation Indians on either side of the Rio Grande.

The CENTAAL AMERICAN STATES.

The reighboring states of Central America have preserved internal beace, and their outward relations toward us have been those of intimate friendship. There are encouraging signs of their growing dissossition to subordinate their local interests to those which are common to them by reason of their ge-graphical relations. The boundary dispute televeen Guatemala and Mexico has afforded this government an opportunity to exercise its good effices for preventing a rupture between these states and for procuring a peaceful solution of the question.

The Costa Rica government lately formed an

engagement with Colombia for settling by arbitration the boundry question between those countries, providing that the post of arbitrants should be offered successively to the king of the Belgiams, the king of Spaia and the pr sident of the Argentine Confederation. The king of the Belgiams declined to act, but I sm not as yet advised of the action of the king of Spain. As we have certain interests in the disputed ferritory, which are protected by our treaty engagement with one of the parties, it is important that the arbitration should not, without our censent, affect our rights; and this government has accordingly thought proper to make its views known to the parties to the agreement as well as to intimate them to the Belgiam government.

to intimate them to the Belgian government,

THE CANAL TROUBLES.

The questions grawing out of the proposed inter-oceanic water way across the isthmus of Panama are of grave national importance. This government has not been unmindful of the solemn obligations imposed upon it by its compact of 1816, with Colombia, the independent and sovercian mistress of the territory crossed by the canal, and has sought to render them effective by tresh engagements with the Colombian republic, looking to the practical execution of the negotiations to this end. After they had reached what appeared to be a mutually satisfactory solution here, they were met in Colombia by a disavowal. If the powers which its envoy had assumed, and by a proposal for renewed negotiations on a medified basis. Meanwhile this government had learned that Colombia had proposed to the European powers to join in a guarantee of the neutrality of the proposed Panama canal, a guarantee which would be in direct contravention of our obligations, as the sole guarantee of the integrity of the Colombian territory and of the neutrality of the canal itself. My inmented predecessor felt it his duty to place before the European powers the reasons which make the prior gnarantee of the United States indispensable, for which the interjection of any foreign guarantee might be regarded as a superfluous and unfriendly act.

Foreseeing the probable reliance of the British government on the provisions of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty of 1850, as affording room for a share in the guarantees which the United States covenanted with Colombia four years before, I have not hesitated to supplement the action of my predecessor by proposing to her majesty's government the modification of that instrument, and the abrogation of such that instrument and the two friendly parties to the compact. THE CANAL TROUBLES.

The south american war.

This government sees with great concern the continuance of the hostile relations between Chili, Bolivia and Peru. An early peace between these republics is much to be desired, not only that they may be spared further misery and bloodshed, but because their continued antagonism threatens consequences which are, in my judgment, dangerous to the interests of a republicangovernment, and calculated to destroy the best elements of our free and peaceful civilivation.

the best elements of our free and peaceful civili-vation.

As in the present excited condition of popular feeling in these countries, there has been pre-vious misapprehensions of the position of the United States, and as separate diplomatic inver-course with each through indepeacent minis-ters is sometime, subject, owing to the want of or mpt reciprosal communication, to bring on misunders anding, have deemed it judicious at the present time to send a special envoy, ac-created to all and each of them, and furnished with general instructions which will, I trust en-able them to bring these powers into friendly re-tions.

VENEZUELA AND BRAZIL.

able them to bring these powers into friendly retions.

VENEZUELA AND BRAZIL.

The government of Venezuela maintains its attitude with great regularity to the payment of the monthly quota of the diplomatic debt. Without suggesting the direction in which congress could act, I ask attention to the pending questious affecting the distribution of the sums thus far received. The relations between Venezuela and France, growing out of the same debt, have been for some time past in an unsausfactory state, and the government, as the neighbor and one of the largest creditors of Venezuela, has interposed itself with the French government: with the view of producing a friendly and honorable adjustment.

I regret that the commercial interests between the United states and Brazil, from which great advantages were hoped a year ego, have suffered from the with trawal of the American lines of communication between the Brazilian ports and oar own. Through the efforts of our minister resident at Buenos Ayres, and the United states minister at Santiago, a treaty habeen concluded oetween the Argentine tepublic and Chiti, disposing of the long pending Patagonian boundary question. It is a matter of congraturation that our government has been offer d the opportunity of auccessfully exerting its good influence for the prevention of disagreement between the republics of the American continent.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

I am glad to inform you that the treaties lately negotiated with China cas been duly ratified a nooth sides, and the ex hange made at Pekin, and legistation is recessary to carry the provision into effect. The prompt and friendly spirit with which the Chinese government, at the request of the United States, conceded the modification of existing treaties should secure cordial regard for the interests and susceptibilities of that government in the enactment of any laws relating to Chinese immigration. Those classes of the treaties which forbid the participation of vessels of the United States, conceded the modification of existin

ple and government reel in the commendance efforts of the Chinese government to put a stop to this acmoralizing and destructive traffic. In relation both to China and Japin, some changes are desirable in our present system of jurisdiction. I hope at some future time to lay before you a scheme for its improvement in the entire cast.

The intimacy between our country and Japan,

The intimacy between our country and Japan, the most solvanced of the eastern nations, continues to be cordial. I am advised that the emperor contempl tes the establishment of a constitutional government, and that he has aircedy summoned a perliamentary congress for the purpose of effecting a change. Such a remarkable step toward complete assimilation with the western system an not fail to bring Japan into closer and more beneficial relationship with our elves as the complete assimilation with the western system an not fair to bring Japan into closer and more beneficial relationship with our-elves as the chief Pacific power. A question has arisen in relation, to the exercise in that concury of the judicial functions conferred upon our ministers and consuls. The judicial functions conferred upon our ministers and consuls. The judicial court at Yokohama of John Ross, a merchant seaman on board an American vessel, have made it necessary for the government to institute a careful examination into the nature and methods of this jurisdiction. It appeared that Ross was regularly shipped under the flag of the United States, but was by birth a British subject. My predecessor felt it his duty to maintain the position, that during his service as a regularly shipped seaman on board an American merchant vessel, Ross was subject to the laws of that service, and to the jurisdiction of the United States consul. I repeat the recommendation, which has been heigh for uniquely by the executive upon the at ention of congress, that after the reduction of such amount as may be found due American citizens, the balance of the indemnity fund, here fore obtained from China and Japan, and which is now in the hands of the state department, he returned to the governments of those countries.

HAWAII AND EUROPEAN STATES.

The king of Hawaii, in the course of his homeward return after a journey found the world.

those countries.

The king of Hawaii, in the course of his homeward return, after a journey round the world, has lately visited this country. While our relations with that kingdom are friendly, this government has viewed with concern the efforts to seek replenishment of the diminishing population of the islands from outward sources, to a degree which may impair native sovereignty and independence, in which the United states was among the first to testify a lively interest.

Relations of unimpaired amity have been maintained through out the year with the respective governments of Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Hayti, Paragusy and Uruguay, Portugal and Sweden and Norway. This may also be said of Gracce and Equador. Although our relations with those states have for some years been severed by the withdrawal of appropriations for diplomatic representatives at Athens and Quito, it seems expecitatives to restore the missions, even on a reduced scale, and I decidedly recommer d such a course with respect to Equador, which is likely within the near future to play an important part among the actions of the Southern Pacific. INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS.

their admi sion into the famity of pean states. As is natural with con ignore, having like institutions and like of advanceme t and development, tendship of the firtied states and dexicole constantly maintained.

Be covernment has lost no occasion of engine the meaning of the firtied states and dexicole covernment has lost no occasion of engine the meaning of the firtied states and dexicole covernment has lost no occasion of engine the meaning of the firtied states and dexicole covernment has lost no occasion of engine the text of the Geneva convention for the relation of the mathal advantages which result from more intimate commer hall income and commendable engagement. I have not contained the new code of international rules for the prevention of collisions on the high seas, and of conforming the domestic legislation of the new code of international rules for the prevention of collisions on the high seas, and of conforming the domestic legislation of the united states of central Americal preserved internal peace, and their outrelations toward us have been those of internations to subordinate their interests to those which are common the prevention of the united states of the first of the war ships of the United states of the contral peace of the governance of the war ships of the United states on the high seas, and of conforming the domestic legislation of the governance of the war ships of the United states of the contral peace of the states on the high seas, and of the governance of the same adopted by the navy department of the governance of the states and the preventions. The boundary dispute the high seas and in foreign waters, and through the action of the states and the prevention of the department still continues to publish to the contral peace of these states and for procuring a peace of the states and the prevention of the department still continues to publish to the contral peace of the states of the country the trade and manufacturing reports received from the United states in the country the trad

to meet the rapidly increasing demand for these publications. With special reference to the At lauts cotton exposition, the October number of the reports was devoted to a valuable collection of papers on the cotton goods trade of the world.

The international sanitary conference: for which, in 18.9, congress made provision, assem oled in this city early in January last, and its sessions were prolonged until March. Although it reached no specific conclusion affecting the future action of the participant powers, the interchange of views proved to be valuable. The full protocals of the session have been already presented. the session have been already presented. As pertinent to this general subject I call your attention to the operations of the national board of health established by act of congress, approved March 3, 1879. Its sphere of duty was en arged by the act of June 2, in the same year. By the last named act, the board was required to institute such measures as might be deemed necessary for preventing the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases from foreign countries into the United States, or from one state into another. The execution of the rules and regulations prepared by the board and approved by my predecessor, has done much to ariest the progress of epidemic disease, and has thus rendered substantial service to the nation. The international suntary conference, to which I have referred, adopted a form, a bill of health to be used by all vessels seeking to enter the ports of the countries where representatives participated in its deliberations. This form has since been prescribed by the national board of health and incorporated with its rules and regulations, which have been approved by me in pursuance of law. The health of the people is of supreme importance. All measures 1-oking to their protection against the spread of contagious diseases and the increase of our sanitary knowledge for such purposes deserve the attention of congress.

Report from the Treasury.

The report of the secretary of the treasury rep resents in detail a highly satisfactory exhibit of the state of the finances, and the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that department. The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 10, 1881, were: From customs \$198,159,676 02: from internal revenue. \$135,264,-885.51; from public lands, \$2,221,863,17; from tax on circu ation and deposits of national banks. \$8,116,115.12; from repayment of interest by the racific railway company, \$816,033.81, from the sinking fund from Pacific railway companies, \$805,180.54: from customs, tees, fines, penalties,

\$805,180.54: from customs, tees, fines, penalties, etc., \$1.225,154.86; from tees, consular letters, patents and lands, \$2,244,983.99. fr. m proceeds of sales of government property \$262,174.00, from profits on coinage \$3,468,485.61, from revenues of the District of Columbia \$2,246,192.3, from miscellaneous sources \$6,26,880.13, total of ordinary receipts \$369,782,292.15. The ordinary expenditures for the same period was for civil expenses \$17,944.177.19, for foreign intercourse \$1,093,554.92, for the military establishment, including river and harbor improvement and arsenals, \$40,466,460.65, for the naval establishments, including vessels, machinery and improvements at the navy yards, \$15,856,637.66, for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenue, \$118,378.20, for expenditures on account of the Listrict of Columbia \$3,43,912.03, for interest on the public debt \$85,5.2,711.18 for premium on bords purchased \$1,63,248.78, total ordinary expenditures \$260,712,887.80, to a surplus of revenue of \$100,069,404.98.

WHICH WAS APPLIED AS FOLLOWS:

str.29, leaving a strpius of revenue of \$100,009, 404,98.

Which was applied as Pollows:

To the redemption of bonds for the sinking fund, \$109,001 05; loan of February, 1861, 574,180, 10; 10-40 s of 1864, \$20,161,0, 5-26 s of 1862, \$18,30, 15-26 s of 1865, \$1,431,50,000; consols of 1865, \$1,60,000; old demand compound interest and other notes, \$18,839,00, and to the increase of cash in the treasury, \$14,637,028,93; total, \$100,000; old demand compound interest of 9,40,98. The requirements of the sinking fund for the year amounted to \$90,785,664,02, which sum includes a balance of \$49,817,128 78 not provided for. During the previous fiscal year the sum of \$74,48°,201.05 was applied to this fund, which left a deficit of \$16,28°,573,47. The increase of the revenue for 1881, ver those of the previous year was \$29,552,901.10. It is stimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year will reach \$400,000,000 and the expeditures \$270,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$130.00 (.00 applied to the sinking fund and the redemption of the such sinking fund and the redemption of the secretary of the treasury that provision be made for the early re frement of silver certificates, and that the act requiring their issue be rerealed. They were issued in pursuance of the policy of the government to raintain silver at near the gold standard, and were accordingly made receivable for all customs taxes at 4 public dues. About \$65,000,000 of them are new outstanding, and they found an unnecessary a idition to the paper currency and a sufficient amount of which may be readily.

In acordance with the act of February 28, 1878.

SUPPLIED BY THE NATIONAL BANKS. In ac ordance with the act of February 28, 1878, the treasury department has monthly caused at least \$2,000,000 in value of silver bullion to be coined into standard silver dollars. One hundred and two mil ion of these dollars have been already coined, while only about \$34,000,000 are in circulation.

already coined, while only about \$34,000,000 are in circulation.

For reasons which be specifies, I concur in the secretary's recommendation, that the provision for coinage of a fixed amount each mouth be repealed, and that hereafter, only so much be coined as shall be recessary to supply the demand. The secretary advises that the issue of gold certificates should not for the present be resumed, and suggests that the battonal banks may properly be forbidden by law to retire their currency, except uson reasonable notice of their intention so to do. Such legislation would seem to be justified by the recent action of certain banks on the secasion referred to in the secretary's report.

Of the \$15.00,000 of fractional currency still out tancing, only about \$80,00 has been redeemed the past year. The suggestion that this amount may properly be dropped from statements of the public debt seems worthy of approval; so also does the suggestion of the secret-ry as to the advisability of relieving the calendar of the United states court in the southern district of New York by the transfer to auther tribunal of the numerous suits there pending against collectors.

The revenue from customs for the past fiscal year was \$193,159.676.02, an increase of \$11,637,611.42 over that of the preceding year—\$168,095,622.90 of this amount being collected at the portion of the past fiscal year was \$193,159.676.02, an increase of \$11,637,611.42 over that of the preceding collected at the portion of the sure of the portion of the portion of the portion of the port

pending against collectors.

The revenue from customs for the past fiscal year was \$198,159.76.02, an increase of \$11,637,611.42 over that of the preceding year—\$168,098,652.39 of this amount being collected at the port of New York—leaving \$0,251,113.63 as the amount collected at all the other ports of the country. Of this sum \$47,977.18.63 was collected on sugar and molastes, \$37,285,624.78 on wool and its manufactures, \$2:,442,534,34 on iron and steel and manufactures of silk, \$10,825,115,21 on manufactures of cotton, and \$6,469.643,04 on wines and spirits, making the total revenue from those sources, \$133,068,720.08. The expenses of collection for the past pear is \$6,419.345.20, an increase over the preceding year of \$357,410.74. Notwithstanding the increase in revenue from those sources, \$133,068,720.08. The expenses of collection for the past pear is \$6,419.345.20, an increase over the preceding year of \$357,410.74. Notwithstanding the increase in revenue from customs ever the preceding year of \$357,410.74. Notwithstanding the increase in revenue from customs ever the preceding year of \$10,621. The value of impers of or \$1,457,410,410. The value of unparts of sugar, on the other hand, showed an increase of \$7,457,474, of steel in bars, ingols, etc., \$620,046. Contracted, the imports were as tollows; Demestic merchandise, \$642,664,628. excess of exports over imports of merchandise, \$642,664,628. excess of exports over imports of merchandise, \$69,712,718; aggregate of exports over imports, \$1,645, \$103, \$102,877,7246; impers of merchandise, \$642,664,628. excess of exports over imports of merchandise, \$642,664,628. excess of exports over imports of merchandise over exports thereof for ten years previous to June \$7, \$173, was \$104,806,922, but for the last six years the ro has been an excess of exports over imports of merchandise amounting to \$1,180,663,103, an annual average of \$186,778,017. The specie value of the exports of domestic merchandise was \$576,616,478 in 1879 and \$83,923,947 in 1881, an increase o

THE FIVE AND SIX PER CENTS.

THE FIVE AND SIX PER CENTS.

In the last annual report of the secretary of the treasury the attention of congress was called to the fact that \$469,651,050 in 5 per cent bonds and \$03,573,750 in 6 per cent bonds, would become redeemab e during the year. Congress was asked to authorize the refunding of those bonds at a low rate of interest. The bill for refunding having falled to become alaw, the secretary of the treasury in April last notified the holders of the \$190,690 400 6 per cent bonds then outstanding that the bonds would be paid at per on July 1 following, or that they might be continued at the pleasure of the government to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum. Under

this natice \$178.065,186 of the 6 per cent bonds were continued at the lower rate, and \$17.635,250 were repeemed. In the month of May a like notice was given respecting the redemption or continuance of the \$139.81,350 of '5 'per cent bonds then outstanding. Of these \$1,1504,290 were continued at \$4'\$ per cent beg annum and \$8.8,25,150 redeemed. The 6 per cent bonds of the loan of February \$,1866, and of the Oregon war debt, amounting together to \$14,125,80, having matured during the year, the secretary of the treasury gave notice of his intention to redeem the same, and such as have been presented have been paid from the surplus revenue. There have also been redeemed at per \$16,179,100 of the 3½ per cent continued bonds, making a total of bonds redeemed or which have ceased to draw interest, during the year \$123,969,650. The reduction of the annual interest on the public slebt through these transactions is as follows: By reduction of interest to 3½ per cent, \$10,473,952,27; by redemption of bonds, \$5,85,240.00, total, \$1,82,63,22.7. The 3½ per cent bonds, being payable at the pleasure of the government, are available for the investment of surplus revenue without the payment of premiums. Unless these bonds can be funded at a much lower rate of interest than they now bear, I agree with the secretary of the treasury that no legislation respecting them is desirable. It is a matter for congratulation that the business of the country has been prosperous during the past year, as to yield by taxation a large rurplus of incenne to the government. If the revenue laws remain unchanged this surplus must year by year increase, on account of the reduction of the public debt and its burden of interest, and because of the rapid increase of our population. In 1860, jut t prior to the institution of our internal revenue system, our population but slightly exceeded 30,000,000. By the census of 1890 it is now lound to exceed 50,000,000. It is estimated that even if the annual receipts and expenditures should continue as a bresent,

consider whether it is not the part of wisdom to reduce the revenues, even if we delay a little the payment of the debt.

ABOLISHMENT OF TAXATION.

It seems to me that the time has arrived when the people may justly demand some relief from their present enormous burden, and that ty due economy in the various brachs of the public service this may readily be afforded. I therefore concur with the secretary, recommending the abolition of all international revenue taxes, except those upon tobacco in its various forms, and upon distilled spirits and fermented liquors, and except also the special tax upon the manu facturers or dealers in such articles. The intention of the latter ax is desirable as affording the officers of the government a proper supervision of the atticles for the prevention of fraud. I agree with these cretary of the treasury that the law imposing a stamp tax upon matches, promeidiary articles, playing cards, checks and drafts, may with propriety be repealed, and the law also by \$\psi\text{th} \to \text{bark} \text{ bark} \text{ articles, playing cards, checks and drafts, may with propriety be repealed, and the law also by \$\psi\text{th} \to \text{ bark} \text{ bark} \text{ articles, playing cards, checks and drafts, may with propriety be repealed, and the law also by \$\psi\text{th} \to \text{ bark} \text{ articles, playing cards, checks and drafts, may with propriety be repealed, and the law also by \$\psi\text{th} \text{ bark} \text{ bark} \text{ articles, playing cards, checks and drafts, may with propriety be repealed, and was not a secretary of this country until it was demanded by the necessities of war, and was never exacted, I believe, in any other country even in 10 greatest exigencies. Bankers are required to secret their circulation, by pledging with the treasurer of the United States, bonds of the general government and the interest upon these bonds, which at the time when the kex was injusted by the proper law and no increase was allowable. When the existing banks had practically a mono

maintain quietness on our ever shifting frontier, to preserve peace and suppress disorder and marauding in new settlements, to protect settlers and their property against Indians and Indians against the encroachments of intruders, and to enable peaceable emigrants to esl'blish homes in the most remote parts of our country. The army is now necessarily scattered over such a vast extent of territory that whenever an out break occurs reinforcements must be hurried from many quarters and over great distances, and always at heavy cost for transportation of men, horses, wagous and supplies, concur in the recommendation of the secretary for increasing the army to the strength of 34,000 enlisted men. I appears by the secretary's report that in the absence of disturbances on the frontier, the

sence of disturbances on the frontier, the

TROOPS HAVE BEEN ACTIVELY EMPLOYED
in the collection of Indians hitherto hostile, and
locating them on their proper reservations; that
Sitting Bull and his adherents are now prisoners
at Fort Randall; that the Utes have been moved
to their new reservation in Utah; that during
the resent outbreak of the Apaches it was necessary to reinforce the garrison ins Arizona by
troops withdrawn from New Mexico and that
some Apaches are now held prisoners for trial,
while some have escaped, and the majority of
the tribes are now on their reservation. There
is need of legislation to prevent intrusion upon
the lands set apart for the Indians. A large military force at great expense is now required to
patrol the boundary line between Kausas and
the Indian Territory. The only punishment
that can be inflicted is the forcible removal of
the intruder and the imposition of a pecuniary
fine, which in most cases it is impossible to collect. There should be a penalty by imprisonment in such cases. The separate organization
of the signal service is used by the secretary of
war and a full statement of
the advantages of such permanent
erganization is presented in the report of the
useful work performed by the signal corps and
the weather bureau is also given in that report
I ask attention to the statement of the secretary
of war regarding the requisitions frequently
made by the Indian bureau upon the substatence
department of the army for the casual support
of bands and tribes of Indians, for which an
propriations are exhausted. The war department should not be left, by reason of inadequare
provision for the Indian bureau, to contribute
for the maintenance of Indians.

The report of the chief of engineers. n the collection of Indians hitherto hostile.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The report of the chief of engin-ors furnishes a detailed account of the operations for the improvement of rivers and Larhors. I commend to your attention the suggestions contained in this report in regard to the condition of our fortifications especially our coast defences, and recommend an increase of the strength of the engineer battalion, by which the efficiency of our torpedo system would be improved. I also call your attention to the remarks upon the improvement of the south yas of the Mississippi river, the proposed free bridge over the Protomac river at Georgetown, the importance of completing, at an early day, the north wing of the department building, and other recommendations of the secretary of war, which appear in his neport. The actual expenditures of thi department for the fiscal year cut-fling June 30, 1881, were \$42,122-201.39. The appropriations for the year 1882 were \$44,889,725.42. The estimates for 1883 are \$44,511,276,91. RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The Navy Department.

The report of the secretary of the navy exhib its the condition of that branch of service and presents valuable suggestions for its improvement. I call your especial attention also to the appended report of the advisory board which he convened to devise suitable measures for increasing the efficiency of the navy, and particularly to report as to the character and number of vessels recessary to place it upon a footing commensurate with the necessities of the government. I can not too thoroughly urge on you

tional safety, economy and honor imperatively demands a thorough rehabilitation of our ravy With a full appreciation of the fact that com pliance with the suggestions of the read of tha department and of the advisory board must department and of the advisory board must involve a large expenditure of the public moneys, I carnestly recommed such appropriations as will accompite an end who seems to be so desirable. Nothing can be more inconsistent with true public economy than withholding the means necessary to accomplish the objects in trusted by the constitution to the national legislature. One of these objects, and one which is of paramount importance, a declared by our fundamental law to be the provision for the common defense. Furely nothing is more essential to the defense of the United States and of all our people than the

to the defense of the United States and of all our people than the

EFFICIENCY OF OUR NAVY.

We have for many years maintained with foreign governments the relation of honorable peace, and that such relations may be permanent adesired by every patriotic citizen of the republic, but if we read the teachings of history we shall not forget in the life of every nation emergencies may arise, when a resort to arms can aloue save it from dishonor. No danger from abroad now threatens this people, nor have we any cause to distrust the friendly profession of other governments.

But for avoiding as well as for expelling danters that may threaten us in future we in ust be prepared to face any poincy which we think wise to adopt. We must be ready to detend our harbors against aggression, to protect by the distri-

bors against aggression, to protect by the distri-bution of our ships of war over the highways of commerce the various interes s of our foreign trade, and the person and property of our crit-zens abroad, to maintain everywhere the honor of our flag and the distinguished position which may rightfully claim the nations of the world

The report of, the postmaster general is a grat-ifying exhibit of the growth and efficiency of the pos al service. The receipts from postage and other ordinary sources during the past fiscal year were \$36,489,816.58. The receipts from the money order business were \$295,581.39, making a total of \$36.785.398.97. The expenditure for the fiscal year was \$69,251,736.46. The cencit supplie ! out of the general treasury was \$2,481,129.85, or 63 per cent of the amount. The receipts were \$3,469,918,63 in excess of those of the previous year, and \$4,575,897.97 in excess of the estimate made two years ago, before the present period of business prosperity had fairly begun. The whole number of letters mailed in this country in the last fiscal year exceeded 1,600,000.000. The registry system is reported to be in an excellest condition, having been remodeled during the past four years with good results. The amounts of registration fees collected during the last fiscal year were \$712,882.20, an increase over the fiscal year, eneing June 39, 1877, of \$34,543.40. The entire number of letters and packages registered during the year, was 8,388,-919, of which only 2,661 were destroyed or lost in transit. He operations of the money order system are mustiplying yearly. Under the impulse of immigration, of the rapid development of the newer states and territories, and the consequent demand, addit onal mency order offices have been established.

Making a Total of 5,494 \$3,469,918,63 in excess of those of the previous

is inited, by pledging with the treasurer of the United States, bonds of the general government, and the interest upon these bonds, which at the time when the tax was imposed was 6 per cent, is now in most ins ances 3% per cent, and besides the entire circulation was originally limited by law and no increased as a continuous control of the suggestion that for the frauchise to the fav red parties, the government of the suggestion that for the frauchise to the fav red parties, the government of the suggestion that for the frauchise to the fav red parties, the government of the suggestion that for the frauchise to the fav red parties, the government of the suggestion that for the frauchise to the fav red parties, the government of the suggested as a means of reimbursing the government for the fave cannot be made with carnot of the reterior of the suggested as a means of reimbursing the government for the suggested as a means of reimbursing the government for the red in ordinating the government for the red in control of the rate of taxation upon liquot and such is advisable, especially in view of the parties of the suggestion that the control of the rate of taxation, which have at the payment of arrears of peasions. I comparison however of the ancount of taxes collected under the varying rates of taxation, which have at the payment of arrears of peasions. I comparison however of the ancount of taxes collected under the varying rates of taxation, which have at the payment of arrears of peasions. I comparison however of the ancount of taxes collected under the varying rates of taxation, which have at the payment of arrears of peasions. I comparison however of the ancount of taxes collected under the varying rates of taxation, which have at the payment of arrears of peasions. I comparison howe that of the payment of arrears of peasions. I comparison howeve MAKING A TOTAL OF 5,494 in operation at the date of this report. During

The Department of Justice.

The acting attorney general calls attention to the necessity of modifying the present system of the courts of the United States, as a necessity due to the large increase of business, especially in the supreme court. Litigation in our federal tribunals became greatly expanded after the close of the great war. As long as that expan sion might be attributable to the abnormal con dition in which the community found itself immediately after the return of peace, prudence required that no change be made in the constitution of our judicial tribunals, But it has now become apparent that an immense increase of litigation has directly resulted from the wonderful growth and development of the country. There is no ground for the belief that the business of the United States courts will ever be less in volume than at present. inwill ever be less in volume than at present, in-deed that it is likely to be much greater is gener-ally recognized by the bench and bar. In view of the fact that congress has already giver much consideration to this subject, I make no sugges-tion as to detail but, express the hope that your deliberations may result in such legislation, as will give early relief to our overburdened

THE RAMPANT COW BOYS.

The acting attorney general also calls attention to the disturbance of the public tranquity during the past year in the territory of Arizona. A band of armed desperadoes known as cow boys, probably numbering from fifty to one hundred men, have been engaged for months in committing acts of lawlessness and brutality, which the local authorities have been unable to repress. The depredations of these cowboys have also been extended into Mexico, which the marauders reach from the Arizona frontier. With every disposition to meet the existencies of the case, I am embarrassed by a lack of authority to deal with them effectually. The punishment of crimes committed within Arizona should erdinarily, of course, be left to the territerial authorities; but it is worthy of consideration whether the acts which necessarily tend to embroil the United States with neighboring governments should not be declared crimes against the United States. Some of the incursions altuded to may perhaps be within the scope of the law. [Revised statutes, section 5,286, forbidding military expeditions or enterprising against friendly states] courts. THE RAMPANT COW BOYS.

The Mormon Question. For many years the executive, in his annual

essage to congress, has urged the necessity of stringent legislation for the suppression of polygamy in the territories; especially Utah. The existing statute for the punishment of this odious crime, so revolting to the moral and religious sense of christianity, has been persistently and contemptuously violated ever since its enactment. Indeed, in spite of commendable efforts on the part of the authorities who represent the United States in that territory the law has in very rare instances been enforced, and for a cause, to which reference will soon be made is practically a dead letter. The fact that the adherents of the Mormon church, which rests upon polygamy as its corner s'one, have recently been peopling in large numbers Idaho, Arizona and other of our western territories is well calculated to excite the liveliest interest and apprehension. It imposes upon congress and the executive the duty of exercising against this barbarous system all the power which, under the constitution and the law, they can wield for its destruction. Fefrence has been already made to obstacles which the United states officers have encountered in toeir efforts to punish the violation of the law. Prominent among the obtacles is the difficulty of procuring legal evidence sufficient to warrant a conviction, even in practically a dead letter. The fact that the ad-

the case of the most notorious offenders. Your attention is called to the opinion of the suprems court of the United States, explaining its judg-ment of reversal in the case of Miles, who had

CONVICTED OF RIGAMY IN UTAR.

The court refers to the fact that the secresy attending the celebration of marriages in that territory makes that part of polygamy very difficult to reach, and the propriety is suggested of modifying that law of evidence which now makes a write incompetent to testify against her husband. This suggestion is approved. I recommend also the passing of an act providing that in the territories of the United States the fact that a woman has been married to a person charged with bigamy shall not disqualify her as a witness upon his trial for that offense. I further recommend legislation by which any person solemnizing a marriage in any of the territories shall be required, under stringent peralties, for neglect or retusal to file a certificate of such marriage in the supreme court of the territory, unless congress make or devise other practicable measures for obviating the difficulties which have hitherto attended the efforts to suppress this iniquity. I assure you of my determined purpose to co-operate with you in lawful and discreet measures which may be proposed to that end.

Popular Education.

Although our system of government does not contemplate that the nation should provide or support a system for the education of our peop'e, no measures calculated to promote that general intelligence and virtue, upon which the perpetuity of our institutions so greatly depends, has ever been regarded with indifference by congress or the executive. A large portion of the public domain has been from time to time devoted to the promotion of education. There is now a special reason why, by setting apart the proceeds of its sales of public lands, or by some other course the government should aid the work of education. Many who now exercise the right of suffrage are unable to read the beliot which they cast. Upon many who had just emerged from a condition of slavery, were suddenly devolved the responsibilities of citizenship. In that portion of the country most impoverished by war I have been pleased to learn from the report of the commissioner of education, that there has been lately a commendable increase of interest and effort for their instruction, but all that can be done by local legislation and private generosity should be supplemented by such aid as can be constitutionally afforded by the government. If any fund be dedicated to this purpose, it may be wisely distributed in different states, according to the ratio of liliteracy, as by this means those it cations which are most in need of such assistance will respires the proceeds of its sales of public lands,

Agriculture and Peusions,

The report of the commissioners of agriculture exhibits results of the experiments in which that department has been engaged during the past year, and makes important sugges ions in reference to the agricultural development of the country. The steady increase of our population and the consequent addition to the number of those engaging in the pursuit of husban try. are giving to this department a growing dignity and importance. The commissioner's suggestion touching i's capacity for greater usefulness, deserves attendon, as it more and more commends itself to the interest which

usefulness, deserves attendon, as it more and more commends itself to the interest which it was created to promote.

It appears from the report of the commissioner of pensions, that since 1800 789,063 orginal pension claims have been filed. Of these, 450,949 have been allowed and inscribed on the pension rol, 72,539 have been rejected and abandoned, being 13 plus per cent of the whole number of claims settled. There are now pending for settlement 265,575 original pension claims, 227,049 of which were filed prior to July 1,1880. Proce, when allowed, will involve the payment of arrears from the date of discharge in the case of an invalid, and from the date of death or termination of a prior right in all other cases.

FROM ALL THE DATA OBIAINABLE it is estimated that 15 per cent of the number of claims now pending will be rejected or abandoned. This would show the probable rejection of 24,040 cases and the probable admission of about 133,000 cases, all or which involve the payment of arrears of pension. This number of claims, 193,000, could be acted upon in a period of six years; and taking January 1, 1884, as a near period from which to estimate in each that every case allowed would require for the first payment upon it the sum of \$1,350. Multiplying But in view of the speedy assembling of your body I have preferred to await such legislation as in your wisdom the occasion may seem to demand. It may berindly natious and their citizens shall be punishable as an offense against the United States. I will add that in the event of a request from the territorial government for protection by the United States only as to state governments, but the act of 1897, chapter 39, applien also to territories. This law seems to have remained in force until the realsion of have remained in force until the realsion of this duty of the United States only as to state governments, but the act of 1807, chapter 39 applies also to territories. This law seems to have remained in force until the realision of the statutes when provisions for the territories dropped. I am not advised whether this alteration was intentional or accidental, but as it seems to me that the territories should be oftered the protection which is accorded to the states by the constitution, I suggest legislation to that end. It seems to me that whatever views may prevail as to the policy of recent legislation, by which the army has cased to be apart of the posse cemitatus, an exception might well be made for permitting the military to assist the civil 'erri orial authorities in enforcing the laws of the United States. This use of the army would not seem to be within the alleged evil against which that tegislation is aimed. Erom sparseness of population and other circumstances, it is often quite impracticable to summon a civil posse in places where officers of justice require assistance, and where a military force is within easy reach.

The Interior Department The report of the secretary of the interior, with

accompanying documents, presents an elaborate account of the business of that department. A summary of it would be too extended for this place. I ask your careful attention to the report itself. Prominent among the matters which challenge the attention of congress at its present session, is the management of the Indian affairs. While th's question has been a cause of trouble and embarrassment from the infancy of the government it was but recently that any efforts have been made for its solution, at once serious, deermined, consistent and promising success. It has been easier to resort to convenient makehifts, for tiding over the temperary difficultiesshifts, for tiding over the temperary difficultiesthan to grapple with the great permanent problem, and accordingly the easier course has
almost invariably been pursued. It was natural
at a time when the national territory seemed
almost illimitable, and contained many millions
of acres far south of the bounds of civilized settlement, that z policy should have been instituted which more than aught else has been
the fruitful source of our Indian complications.
I refer, of course, to the policy of dealing with
the various Indian tribes as a separate national
ity; of regulating them by treaty stipulation; to
the occupancy of immense reservations in the
west, and of eucouraging them to live undisturbed by any exruest and well directed efforts
to bring them under the

INFLUENCE OF CIVILIZATION,

to bring them under the

INFLUENCE OF CIVILIZATION.

The unsatisfactory results which have sprung from this policy are becoming apparent to all. As the white settlements have crowded the borders of the reservations the Indians, sometimes contentedly and sometimes against their will, have been transferred to other hunting grounds, from which they have again been disloded whenever their new found homes have been desired by the adventurous settlers. These removals and the frontier collisions by which they have offen been preceded have led to frequent and disastrous condicts between the races. It is profities to discuss here which of them has been chiefly responsible for the disturbances whose recital occupies so large a space upon the pages of our history. We have to deal with the appualing fact that though thousands of lives have been sacrificed and hundreds of millions of dollars expended in the attempt to solve the Indian problem, it had, until within the past lew years, seemed scarcely Dearer a solution than it was half a century ago. But the government has of lake been cantiously but steadily feeling its way to the adoption of a policy, which has already produced gratifying results, and which in my judgment is likely, if congress and the executive accord in its support, to relieve us ere long from the difficulties which have hitherto beset us, for the success of the efforts now making to introduce among the Indians the customs and pursuits of civitized life, and gradually to absorb them into the mass of our citizeus, sharing their rights and holding to their responsibilities. There is

of congress, and has received, to some extent, its consideration.

First—I recommend the pussage of an act making the laws of the various states and territories applicable to the Indian reservations within their borders, and extending the laws of the state of Arkansas to the portin of the Indian territory not occupied by the five civilized tribus. The Indian should receive the protection of law, he should be allowed to maintain in court his rigules of person and property. He has repeatedly beggep for this privilege, its exercise would be very valuable to him in his progress toward civilization.

2. Of even greater importance is the measur which has been frequently recommended by 2. Of even greater importance is the measure which has been frequently recommended by my predece-sors in office, and in furtherance of which several bills have been from time to time introduced in both houses of congress, the enactment of a general law permitting the allorment in severally, to such indians at least as desire it, of a reasonable quantity of land secur-dio them by pitent and for their own protection, made inalienable from twenty to twenty-five years as demanded for their present welfare and their permanent advancement. In return for such considerate action on the part with the findians in large numbers would be parsuaded to sever their tribal relations, and engage at once in agricultural oursuits, and that it is sow for their best interests to conform their manner of life to the new order of things. By no greater inducement than the insurance of permanent title to the soil, they can be led to engage in the occupation of fulling it. The well attested reports of their increasing interest in husbandry justify the hope and belief that the enactment of such a statute as I recommend would be at once attended with gratifying results.

A RESORT TO THE ALLOTMENT SYSTEM would have a direct and powerful influence, dissolving the tribal band, which is a prominent feature of savage life, and which tends so

would have a direct and powerful influence, dissolving the tribal band, which is a prominent feature of savage life, and which is a prominent feature of savage life, and which tends so strongly to perpetual et there. I advise a liberal appropriation for the support of Indian schools, because of my confident belief that such a course is consistent with the wises economy. Even among the most unculture Indian tribes there is recorted to be a general and urgent desire on the last of the chiefs and lifer members for the education of their children. It is unfor unate in view of this tact that curing the base that the means, which have been at she command of the interior department for the purpose of Indian instruction, have proved to entirely inadequate, and the success of the schools, which are in operation at Hampton, Carlisle and Frest Grove, should not only encourage a more generous provision for the support of those institutions, but should prompt the establishment of others of a similar character, and they are douctless much more potent for good than the day schools upon the reservation, as the pupils are altogether seperated from the surroundings of savage life and brought into consant contact with civilization. There are many other phases of this subject which are of creat interest, but which cannot be included within the becoming limits of this communication. They are discussed ably in the renorts of the interior and commissioner of Indian affairs.

cussed ably in the reports of the interior and commissioner of Indian affairs.

This amount by the whole number of probable admissions gives \$2,0,00,00,00 as the sum required for the first payments. This represents the sum which must be paid upon claims which were filed before F bruary 1, 1889, and are now pending and entitled to the benefits of the arrears act. From this amount of \$50,000,000 may be deducted from \$10,000,000 os \$55,000,000 may be deducted from \$10,000,000 os \$55,000,000 for cases where, the claimant dying, there is no person, who under the law would be entitled to succeed to the pension, leaving \$230,000,000 as the probable amount to be paid. In these est mates no acround has been taken of the \$8,500 cases filed since June 30, 1880, and now perding, which must receive a tention as current bosiness, but which do not involve the payment of any arrears beyond the date of fiting the claim. Of this number it is estimated toat 86 per cent will be allowed, as has been stated. With the present force of the pension bureau, 675 clerks, it is estimated thas

to dispose of the claims now pending. It is stated by the commissioner of pensions that by an addition of 250 claims, increasing the adjudicated force rather than the mechanical double the amount of work could be accomplished, so that these cases could be acted upon within three years. Aside from the considerations of justice which may be urged for a speedy settlement of the claims now on the file of the pension office, it is no less important on the score of economy, inasmuch as fully one-third of the clerical force of the office is now wholly occupied in giving attention to correspondence with the thousands of claimans whose claims have been on the files for the last eighteen years. The lact that a sum so enormous, is to be expended by the gevernment to meet the demands for arrears of pensions, is an admonition to congress and the executive to give conticuous consideration to any similar project in the future. The great temptation to the presentation of fictitions claims, afforded by the fact that the average sum obtained upon each application is \$1,300, leads me to suggest the propriety of making some special appropriation for the prevention of fraud. IT WILL TAKE SIX YEARS

Improvement of the Mississippi I advise an appropriation for such interns tional improvements as the wisdom of congress may deem to be of public importance. The ne c ssity of improving the navigation of the Miss issippl river, justifies an alluvion to that subject I suggest the due adoption of some measure for the removal of obstructions which now impede the navigation of that great channel of com

Civil Service Reform, In my letter accepting the nomination for the

vice presidency, I stated that in my judgment no man should be the incumbent of an office, the duties of which he is for any cause unfit to perform, who is lacking in ability, fidelity or integrity which a proper administration of such office demands. This sentiment wou'd doubtless meet with general acquiescence, but opinion has been widely divided upon the w.sdom and practicability the various reformatory schemes which have been suggested, and or certain proposed regulations governing appointments to public office. The efficacy of such regulations has been distrusted, mainly because they have seemed to exact mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity and even of special fondness for the particular work in hand. It seems to me that the result that should be applied to the management of the nain to such as regulate the condition of cessful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable and positions of responsibility should, so far as practica-ble, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all com-plaints and the punishment of all jofficial mis-

SHOULD BE PROMIT AND THOROUGH.

The views expressed in the foregoing letter are those which will govern my administration of the executive office. They are doubless shared by as intelligent and patriotic citizens, however, divergent in their opinion, as to the best methods of putting them into practical operation. For example, the assertion that original applintmenss should be based on ascertained filtness, is not open to dispute, but the question how in practice such filtness can be most effectually ascertained is one which has for years excited interest and discussion. The measure, which, with slight variation in its detail, has lately been urged on the attention of congress and the executive, has as its principal tenture the scheme of competitive examination, save or certain exceptions which need not here be specified, this p an would make admission to the service only its lowest grade, and would accordingly demand that all vacancies in higher positions should be filled by promotion alone. In these particulars it is in conformity with the existing civil service rystem of Great B itain, and indeel the success which has attended that system in the country of its birth is the strongest argument. Which has been urged for its adoption here. The fact should not, however, be overlooked that there are certain features of the English syst, in which have not generally been received with layor in this country, even as ming the foremost advocates of civil service reform. Among them are, dist, a teoure of office which is substantially a lifetenure; second, a limitation of the maximum as e a which an applicant can eller the service, whereby all men, in mindle life or under, are, with some exceptions, rigidly excluded; third, a retiring allowance upon going out of office. These three elements are as important factors of the problem as any of the others. To eliminate his from the English system would effect a most radical change in its processor of that system is to induce the educate i young men of the country to devote th SHOULD BE PROMPT AND THOROUGH.

THEY NEED NEVER LEAVE IT. and that after vocuntary retirement they shall be recipients of an at rual pension. That this system, as an entirety, has proved very successiul in Great Britain, seems to be generally conceded, even by those who once opposed its adoption. To a statute which should incorporate all its essential features, I should feel bound to give my approval, but whether it would be for

the best interests of the public to fix upon an expedient for immediate and extensive application which embraces certain features of the Er glish system, but excludes or ignores others of equal importance, may be scriously doubted, even those who are impresseed as I am myself with the grave importance of correcting the evils which exist in the present methods of appointment. If, for example, the Engish rule which shuts out persons above the age of 25 years from a large number of public emoloyments is not to be made an essential part of our system, it is questionable whether the availment of the highest number of marks at a competitive examination should be the criterion by which all applications for appointment should be put to the test; and under similar conditions it may also be questioned whether admission to the service should be strictly limited to its lowest ranks, there are very many characteristics which go to make a model civil servant. Fromisent among them are probably industry, good sense, good habits, good temper, patience, order, courtesy, tact, self reliance, manly deference to superior officers and manly constituent for inferiors. The absence of these traits is not supplied by a wide knowledge of books, or by promptitude in answering questions, or by any other quality likely to be brought to light by competitive (xamination. To make success in such a contest, therefore, an indispensable condition of the public employment would very likely result in the pracucal exclusion of the older applicants, even though they might possess qualifications far superior to their younger and more brilliant competitors. These suggestions must not be regarded as evineng any spirit of opposition to the competitive plan, which has been to some extent successfully employed at the propertive of a proposition to the competitive plan, which has been to some extent successfully employed at the proposition to the competitive plan, which has been to some extent successfully employed at the proposition to the competitive plan and more britiant competitors. These suggestions must not be regarded as evineing any spirit of opposition to the competitive plan, which has been to some extent successfully employed already, and which may hereafter vindicate the claims of the most carnest supporters. Another feature of the proposed system is the selection by premotion of all officers of the government above the lower grade, except such as would fairly be regarded as exponents of the policy of the executive and principles of the dominant party to afford encouragement to faithful public servants by exciting in their minds the hope of promotion if they are found to merit as much is to be desired, but would it be wise to adopt a rule so rigid as to permit no other mode of supplying the intermediate walks of the service. There are many persons who fill 'subordinate positions with great credit but lack these qualities which are

RE JUSISITE FOR THE HIGHER POSTS OF DUTY, and besides the modes of thought and action, if

RE JUSIMITE FOR THE HIGHER POSTS OF DUTY, and besides the modes of thought and action, if one whese services in a governmental bureau has been long continued, are often so cramped by routine proceedure as almost to disqualify him from the changes required by public interests. The intusion of new blood from time to time into the middle ranks of the service, might be very beneficial in its rezults. The subject under discussion is one of grave importance, the evils which are complained of, can not be eradicated at once. The work must be gradual.

The present English system is a growth of

der discussion is one of grave importance, the evils which are complained of, can not be eradicated at once. The work must be gradual.

The present English system is a growth of years, and was not created by a single stroke of executive or legislative action. Its beginnings are feathed in an order in council promulgated in 1855, and it was after patient and cautious scrutiny of its workings that fifteen years later it took its present shape. Five years after the issuance of the order in council, and at the time when the resort had been to competitive examinations as an experiment much more extensively than has yet been the case in this country, a select committee of the house of commons made a report to the house, which declaring its approval of the competitive method, deprecated nevertheless any precipitation in its general adootion as likely to endanger its ultimate success. During this tentative period the results of the two methods of pass examination and competitive examination were closely watched and competitive examination within the stringent bounds of statutory enactment, we may profitably await the result of further inquiry and experiment. The submission of a portion of the nominations to a critical board of exa iners, selected solely for testing the qualifications of applicants, may perhaps, without resort to the competitive test, put an end to the mischief which attends the present system of applicants, and it may be teasible to vest in such a board a wide discretion to ascertan the characteristics and attainments. If congress should deem it advisable at the present session to establish competitive test for admission to the service, no doubts, such as have been suggested, shall deter me from giving the measure my earnest support, and I urgently recommend, sh

INDOLENT, INFFFICIENT AND CORRUPT is a statement which has been often made and widely credited, but when the extent, variety, delicacy and importance of their duties are considered, the great majority of the employes of the government are, in my judgment, deserving of high commendation.

Commerce and Immigration. The continuing decline of the merchant

marine of the United States is to be greatly de plored. In view of the fact that we furnish a large proportion of the freights of the commer cial world, and that our shipments are steadily and rapidly increasing, is a cause of surpris that not only is our navigation interest dimin ishing, but it is less than when our exports and imports were not half so large as now, either in bulk or in values. There must be some pecultar hindrance to the development of this interest, or the enterprise and energy of American me or the enterprise and energy of American mechanics and cappitalists would have kept this country at least abreast of our rivais in the friendly contest for our supremacy. The substitution of fror for wood and steam for sail have wrought a great revolution in carrying the trade of the world, but the changes could not have been adverse to America, if we had given to our pavagation interests a portion of the aid in protection which have been so wisely

BESTOWED UPON OUR MANUFACTURERS.

I recrommend the whole subject to the wisdom of congress, with the suggestion that no question of greater magnitude or farther reaching importance can engage their attention. In 1875 the supreme court of the United states declared unconstitutional the statutes of certain states, which imposed upon ship owners or consignees a tax of \$1.50 for each passenger arriving from a foreign country, or in figure there if required a suffice ent amount to indemnify the state and local authorities against expense for the future relief or support of such passengers, eince this decision the expense attending the oare and supervision of immigrants has fallen on the states at whose ports they have landed. As a large majority of such immigrants immediately upon their arrival proceed to the insland states and territories to seek permanant homes, it is manifestedly injust by impose thou the state whose shores they first reached, the burden of which it now bears. For this reason and because of the national importance of the subject, I recommend legislation regarding the supervision of the transition; ir regret to state that the ports of debarsation. I reccommend the whole subject to the wis-

i regret to state that the people of Alaska have i regret to state that the neople of Alaska have reason to complain, that they are as yet umprovided with any form of government by which life or prope to can be protected. While the extent of its copulation does not justify the application of the costly machinery of ter itorial admit istration, there is immediate necessity for constituting such a form of government as will promote the education of the people and secure the administration of justice.

District Improvements.

The senate, at its last session, passed a bill prov ding for the construction of a building for the library of congress, but it failed to be co ealaw. The provision of such able pro ection for this great collection of books and for the upright deportment connected with it has become an object of national importance and should receive prompt attention. This re cort of the commissioners of the District of C-lumbis, berewith transmitted, will inform you fully of the condition of the district, and the vital importance of legislation for the reclamation and improvement of the marshes and for the establishment of the harbor lines along the rotomac river front. It is represented that in their present condition, these marshes seriously affect the health of the residents of the adjacent parts of the city, and that they greatly mar the general spect of the rark in which stands the Washington monument. This improvement would add to that park and the park south of the executive mansion, a large area of valuable land, and would transform what is now believed to be a dangerous naisance into an attractive landscape, extending to the river front.

They recommend the removal of the steam railport of the commissioners of the District of They recommend the removal of the steam railway lines from the surface of the streets of the city, and the location of the necessary depots in such rlaces as may be choquerent for the public accommodation. They call attention to the deficiency of the water supply, which seriously affects the material prosperity of the city and

the health and comfort of its inhabitants. I commend these sybjects to your favorable con-

Presidential Incapacity. The importance of timely legislation with revote for counting presidential electors was sharply called to the attention of the peop e more than four years ago. It is to be hoped that some well defined measure may be devised before another national election, which will render unnecessary a resort to any expedient of a temporary character for the deexpendent of a temporary character for the termination of questions upon contested returns. Questions which concern the very existence of the government and the liberties of the people were suggested by the prolonged illners of the interpretalent, and his consequent incapacity to perform the functions of his office.

perform the functions of his office.

It is provided by the second article of the constitution, is the fifth ciause of its first section, that in case of the removal of the president from office or of his death, resignation or inability to discharges the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the vice president. What is the intention of the constitution in its specification of inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, or of the contingencies which call the vice president to the exercise of the president al function? Is the inability delegated in its nature to LONG CONTINUED INTELLECTUAL INCAPACITY

or has it a broader import? What must be its ex or has it a broader import? What must be its extent and duration? How must its existence be established? Has the president, whose inability is the subject of inquiry, any voice in determining whether or not it exists, or is the decision of that momentons and deficate question confided to the vice president, or is it contemplated by the constitution that congress should provide by law precisely what should constitute inability, and how and by weat tribunal or authority it should be ascertained? If the inability proves to be temporary in its nature, and during its continuance the vice president lawfully exercises the functions of the execuand during its continuance the vice president lawfully exercises the functions of the executive, by what tenure does he hold his office? Does he continue as president for the remainder of the four years' term, or would the elected president, if his inability should cease in the interva, he empowered to resume his office, and if having such awful authority so should exercise it, would the vice president be thereupon empowered to resume his powers and duties as such? I can not doubt that these important questions will receive your early and thoughtful consideration. Deeply impressed with the gravity of the responsibilities which have so unexpectedly devoived upon me, it will be my constant surpose to co-operate with you in such stant surpose to co-operate with you in such measures as will promote the glory of the coun-try and the prosperity of its people. CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CUTTING CAMEO PORTRAITS.

Talk With a Man Who Does this Work in INew York Tribune I

"Yes." said the cameo cutter to a Trib une reporter recently, "the demand for the old style of cameo jewelry is decreasing rapidly, but the demand for good portrait cameos is increasing just as fast. It is the general impression that ne good cameo portraits are cut in this country, but that they all come from Paris. As tar as I know there are no por rait cutters in this country outside of New York. There is one cutter of cheap cameos in Boston, but they send to New York for the portraits they have orders for."

"Are there first class perirait cutters

in this city?"
"Well, I claim that there is one, at least, here. I have made cameo por traits of Garfield, A. T. Stewart, President Hayes, the late S nator Morton, of Indiana, Mrs. Scott-Siddons, and many other prominent men and women and here are letters from Mr. Hayes and Mrs. Garfield praising the portraits highly. A galvano plastic copy of the Gar-field cameo I sold for \$50 to a sculptor, who had an order to make a marble bas-relief of the late president. The original cameo portrait was bought by a jeweler, and set in a broad, gold setting, in which thirty-eight large gems were set; thirty four diamonds close to the cameo, two rubies above and two below, and two emeralds on each side, without the row of diamonds. This copy of the well known picture, 'Cleopatra before Cæsar,' I value at \$1,000. It is, as you see, an oval, three and one-haif inches long and two and one-half wide. The cost of the stone before it was dressed for cutting was \$75. I worked on it at frequent intervals for three years." "Do you make your portraits from

ife or from photographs?" from life, it being impossible to get a natural, life like expression from a photograph. Yes, nearly all the portraits are ordered for naking up into jewlry, brooches being the most common, and sleeve buttons next. These are two portraits of a little boy and girl, whose father wants a portrait of one of them on each of his sleeve buttons." "Where do the best cameo stones

come from now?" "They all come from Brazil; they are taken to Germany, where they are dressed ready for cutting, and then taken to Paris, which is the only market for them, as most of the cutters are there. What is the process of cutting? It done with a lathe, worked by a treadle, with those detacuable tools and diamond dust, The toots are of three kind .- for cutting, for granding and for smoothing. These detachable tools are tapering iron bars, on the small ends of which fastened wheels of soft, porous iron, which holds the giamond dust better than the steel would. These wheels vary in size. from an inch in diameter to such ones as this (bolding up one), which an un-trained eye can not see. For cutting, tue wheels have sharpedges; for grinding, they are blunt edged, while for smoothing the wheel becomes a cone. The diamond dust, which, mixed with oil and rubbed on the tools, does the cutting, is prepared tous: Here is a cast steel mortar and a pestle of the same ma erial that fits this deep mortar close-ly; into the deep mortar I put a few fragments and a drop of oil, insert the steel pesile, and pound vigerously with the hammer. There is the just ready for u-e. I make it myself, as it must be of different degrees of fineness for different stages of the cutting.'

How Garfield Heard of the Fund.

Dr. Bit s in the Century Magazine ! About ten days of er the first subscrip ion was made to the fund for Mrs. Garfield, some one of the bousehold informed him that a large sum of money was being raised for ber in the event of his demise. At this he was very much surprised and said, "Wha?" -adding with evident emotion, as he turned his face to the pillow, "how kind and thoughtful, What a generous people!" He was then silent and absorbed for a long time, as if ment." "Well, you can witness our engageeverwhelmed with the thought. I never heard him attude to the subject after-

declined. In one par icular it was very much to be regrested; he would have for you three years, Alf. You must be supplied what seems to have been a mad to believe it!" great want among them—a capacity to And with that she left them. Esther all for Esther, his brounderstand what was good idiomatical looked after her with a smile.

"A silly giri, and you are her hero." He looked at her reproachfully.

PHŒRE.

[The Century] Ere pales in heaven the morning star, A bird, the loneliest of its kind Hears Dawn's faint foottail from afar While all its mates are du ub and blin

It is a sad colored thing, As shy and secret as a maid, That, ere in choir the robins sing, Pipes its own name like one affaid.

It seems pain prompted to repeat The story of some ancient ill, But Phobe! Phobe! sadly sweet Is all it says, and then is still. It calls and listens; earth and sky, Hushed by the pathos of its fite,

Listens; no whisper of reply Comes from its doom dissevere I mate. Plæbe! it calls and calls again, And Ovid, could be but have heard, Had hung a legendary pae in About the memory of the bird;

A pain articulate so long In penance of some moid red crime Whose ghost still flies the Furies' throng Down the waste solitudes of time :

When gods found mortal maidens fair, And will matign was joined with power, Love's kin ly laws to overbear.

Like Progne, did it feel the stress
And coil of the prevailing words Close round its being and compress Man's ampler nature to a bird's?

one only memory left of all The motley crowd of vanished scenes, Her's-and vain impulse to recall By repetition what it means.

Phœ'e! is all it has to say In plaintive cadence o'er and o'er, Like children that have lost their way And know t reir names, but nothing mor

Vibrates to every note in man, Of that insatiable desire, Meant to be so, since life began? , in strange lan's at gray of dawn,

Is it a type, since Nature's lyre

Wakeful, have heard that fruitless plaist Through Men ory's chamber deep with drawn Ronew ics iterations faint.

So nigh! vet from remotest years It seems to draw its magic, rife With longings unappe used and tears
Drawn from the very source of life.

"A LITTLE PEARL."

They stood together in the orchard-Alfred Brandon and his pretty sweetbeart, Esther Gray. They were not quite alone, for a girl, siartlingly like Esther, but her junior by three years, sat perched upon a mighty limb of a huge old oak, not many yards away, and swung and swayed, keeping time to her wn listless, dreamy motion by the murmuring hum of a most delicious voice crooning a sweet old song.

"It's no use, Alf," Esther said, in reponse to her lover's pleadings, "No use in wasting both our lives on a fond dream that never can become a reality. Think of the years it would take you to earn a fortune! And while I am waiting, growing old and faded, and letting other chances pass me by, you may fail, after all! No, no-give me back my

promise; our marriage can never be!"
"It can—it shall!" cried Aifred, earnestly. "'Other chances!' If you loved me truly, would you think of them? Do you love me, Esther?"
She looked into his flushed and hand-

some face and sighed involuntarily. "Yes, I do. It you were better off I'd marry you and be a happy woman. But that will never be. I love you, but I hate poverty. I've been poor all my life. I must better myself when I mar-Why shouldn't 1? You all tell me "I start them from photographs, as it I'm handsome. Even your brother would be too tedious to do that from Henry tells me that. By the bye, I life, and finish them in a few sittings thought you were so sure that he would be our friend?"

"He telis me he said all he could, but father will not hear of it. What of that? He finds no fault with you but your poverty, and when I an no longer dependent upon him, but my own master, able to support my wife, he will welcome you as a daughter, Essie. Henry sa 8 so; it was Henry who suggested that I should go to San Francisco-the land of golden dreams and speedy for tunes, Essie. I shall make a fortune for you to share, my darling; only promise to wait three years. We ara so young yel; you are but 18. On! what are three years-save for the pain of parting-to ove like ours?"

He judged her by himself, poor fellow and never doubted her loyalty and trust but Esther was of a very different nature -selfish, worldly, calculating, and cold. Even now, while her lover's arms were around her, while his eager tones yet trembled in her ear, while his honest, loving, pleading eyes met her own dark, thoughtful giance, she carefully weigher her chances-set inclination against interest -pon ering thus:

"I do love him-dear, kind Alf. I do wish I could marry him. He is so bright and hopeful, perhaps he may get rich, after all, and, meantime, what other chance will come to tempt me, fiving in this out of the way place, and seeing no one? And three years will soon pus."

So in the end she promised to wait for him, truly and faithfully, through three years, and then, when he should claim her, become his loving wife.

Meantime, the musical murmur from the tree had ceand, though quite unnoticed by the lovers, and as E-ther gave the promise a graceful, girlish form swung itself down from its leafy nest, and suddenly placed itself before

Estner's figure, only less fully and finely formed. Esther's beautiful face and glessy, abundant dark bair. Esther's dark eyes, too, you would have thought al the first clance, until you saw that suddenly a cry of love, and the next quite a different mind and soul looked moment she was clasped in Alf Bran-

out from them.

Affred held on his hand to her.

"I had forgotten you, Pearl," said he.

The girl drew berself up to her full height. "I shall witness nothing so foolish and ward.

—The Churchman says: "Cardinal Newman was invited to join the company of New Testament revisers, and declined In the company of New Testament revisers, and declined In the company of New Testament revisers, and continued in the company of New Testament revisers. true hearted? Estner will never wait

And with that she left them. Esther

se said, pouting a little, "I am not good enough for you in her eyes!"

He clasped her to his beart enthusi-

astically. "And you will be true, my darling, through three years, far bful, and pa ient

for my sake?" And Esther-flushed still with anger and a tinge of jealousy against poor Pear!—renewed her promise, and so they were betrothed.

One year went slowly by. Alf's letters bright enough in the beginning, grew sodder and less hopeful as the months rolled on. He had obtained a position in S.m Francisco, and toped patiently and faithfully at his post; but he began to realize that his modest saving would not suffice to attain the object of his hopes, and he wrote to Esther gloomily of his disappointments, and spoke of that

ffrst year as wasted time.

Henry Brandon was beside her when she received that letter; he was often with her now, lavishing upon her the most flattering attentions, under pre-tense of guarding her for Alt. She turn-

ed to him reproachfully.

"Alf hoped so much from your influence with your father," she said. "Since you like me so well, and are so kind to me, why did your father object to me as a daughter?

He caught her hand; his bold eyes fix ed on her face.
"He does not. He will welcome you as a daughter to-morrow, Essie. But not as Alf's wife.'

She shrank away rom him, startled and frightened.
"Wh 's then?" she cried.

But his look answered her before he uttered, "Mine! only mine!"

His own brother's rival! The thought repulsed her awhile, but not for long. Here was a suitor, rich, while Alf was poor; present, while Alf was absent;

waiting and ready for her acceptance, while Ali might never be ready. The temptation was a great one to a woman of Esther's worldly mind. But shame withheld her-shame, and

a positive fear of Pearl's reproach and hot, outspoken scorn. For Pearl watched her closely and guarded the poor absent wanderer's rights in her most jealous care. Then, while she hesitated came anoth-

er letter. Alf was going to the gold diggings. "Fortunes are won there yet," be wrote. Henry smiled contemptous "An idle dreamer," he said coldly.

"Will you waste your life and intue waiting for him?" But she stood firm.

"I'll wait, at any rate, another year."

she said, "One more year."

The "one more year" passed by. All's letters, growing more and more hopeless and discouraging, at last ceased altegether. Three months went by withont a word from him, and then Esther, two years of the three being over, set all her sister's prayers and reproaches at deffauce, and became Henry Brandon's

bride.

Meanwhile, for away in the good fields af California a certain digger, patient, silent, sad, toiling night and day, with heavy heart and weary frame—a sad eyed, lonely man, to whom no letter came, whom no companion cheered-a tune had won for him from his rough mates the soubr quet ot "Luckless Fred." man whose long and unchanging ill for-

This man one day, without a moment's waining, struck his spade against an enormous nugget of gold and arose up from his toil the fortunate possessor of

and fell upon his knees, and kissed the nugget, and laid his face upon it and wept. "Not for yourself, my yellow beauty," he murmured, "but that you give me back my hopes-my life-my love! Her patient faith shall be at last rewarded, and, in her tender arms my sufferings will be repaid. I will not want to write; I will go to her. Fortune

and happiness for my own love, my true and faithful love!" He would not wait to write-what need?-to one whose faith he never once had doubted, measuring it by his own. True, he had not heard from her of late. nor had he written; having no good news to send. But what of tha? She knew his heart. Doubtless she was waiting, sadly, patiently. Oh, what a bright reward was now in store for such sweet constancy! He would wait for nothing. He purchased such cioties as he could find, and set sail, looking shabby enough to be sure. But what matter? That could be rectified at home. It was himself that Essie loved. Doubtle-s she would welcome him, though he came home a beggar and in rage! And then a fancy took him to put that to the test -to test them all. See how they would welcome him if he came home poor? He had no doubts of Essie-but it would be sweet to show the world how she loved him-for himself alone. L.ughing to himself, in the excess of his new happiness. Alf Brandon resolved to keep his wealth a secret for awhile, and return to his friends as the poor luckless digger he had actual been some weeks

The autumn sun was shining hot and fierce, as a traveler-poor looking and travel stained -came slowly up the dusty lane that led to a certain well remembered orchard. He had resolved to look upon the old place first—the dear old spot where they had parted.

"And who knows but I may find her there?" he mused. "Doubt.ess the place is dear to her." "It seemed as if his love had been

prophetic. There, under the trees-under the very tree where they had stood that summer evening over two years ago-he saw once more the slender graceful form and lovely face that had animated his hopes, and baunted his dreams so long.

Her soft, fair cheek was leaned upon her hand, her dark eves downca-t as if in sad and earnest thought, What he sa d-what he did, he never knew-but don's arms.

In that moment all but the joy of his

return was forgotten. It was Alt who embraced and passionately kissed her, Alt, whom she had mourned as deadwhom she loved-ah, she no louger concealed the truth from her own keart! whom she had loved from her girlhood -Aif, who, too evidently mistaking her for Estler, now blessed her for her con-

She struggled from his arms-burning with shame to remember how willingly she had yielded to and returned his first caress. Not meant for her at all-for Esther-all for Esther, his brother's

"Do you shrink from me? Oh, my darling, is it because I have not written for so long? I had so much ill luck, Essie, I wanted to spare you, dear. You are not changed. Not one day older in all this one sy time - one b antiful

th in ever indeed my own sweet wife!"
He had ber in his arms again, but she

broke away, spreading out her hands-wildly to keep him off.

"You don't know what you say!" she cried. "And On! I cannot tell you!" she hesitated—looking at his pale, per-plexed face. No, she could not wound him with the trutt! "Go to Henry—he will tell you al!!" she cried, and bursting into tears at the thought of his comng sorrow turned and fled wildly from

his sight. The prothers stood face to face.

There had ben stormy and bitter words, and now came a long and omnious silence. Alf broke it.
"Where is she?" he demanded bitterly. 'I desire to see her.'

The other answered:
"She is far from well—unfit for such in interview. What gool can your re-

proaches do now?"
"No good. Nevertheless I desire to be my wife. I return to Calfornia to-morrow, and would bid her good-bye before I go. As to her illness, she was well enough a few hours ago in the orchard—and see!" pointing to the garden—"there she is now! With your permission I will join her there." And without waiting for an answer, or noticing Henry's look of quick surprise, he

hurried out. Peart saw him coming and arose, pale and trembling, to meet nim. He stood for a moment, regarding her sternly and in silence; she raised her gentle eves to

his timidly, sorrowfully.
"Do not be angry with me, Alf," she said. "I am not changed -I am your sister still-"

But he stopped her with a great cry:
"Pearl! My little Pearl! O what a
blind foot I have been!"

The memory of the welcome she had given him, the affection that had found expression in her eyes — nay, even Esther's half contemptuous words of lov.g ago: "You are her hero, silly girl!" All these came back to his memory now with a thrill of joy and pride. All was not ost—the world was not yet desolate—here was a creature better, nobler, truer than Esther had ever been, and yet withal so like his old love that his wounled heart instructively turned to her for comfort, and this beautiful, tender and the second of t

der creature loved him.

Long hours they walked and talked together, watched from the house by Es her and Henry's anxious eyes. It was Pearl who pleaded for their pardon, and won it; be could refuse nothing to her, he told her, the one heart that had proved itself faithful and true. Why Pearl should have crimsoned so at those simple words, or why his heart should have beat the faster for her rising color, can not say; but, doubtless. they un-

derstood each other very well.
It seemed so, indeed, as the days and weeks rolled on. No more talk from

Alfred of a return to Catifornia.

"The fact is," said he, "I have not been quite unsuccessful there. I have gold enough, could I but secure a certain jewel to set in it. And the jewel I have set my heart on is a dear and precious Pearl!

He won his heart's wish. As the third year of his long probation ended, the village bells rang out for a merry wed-ding; and Alfred Brandon—rich both in thousands.
"My own-my own at last!" he cried, ful, happy bride—his little Pearl. ove and gold-led to the alar a beauti-

No Bad Father-in-Law. No doubt it is more difficult for a woman to suppress her indignation, to conceal irritation, to ignore unpleasant-ness, to feel or affect indifference; but you see, madame, we are not inquiring into causes, but as to the fiet. Women are declared to have more tact than men so they have in some social things, but in important things I think not. It is, for instance, the lack of tact on the part of women that sets clique against clique in congregations and church societies of ari kinds: that causes almost all associations organized by women to break up in differences; that keeps so many people in hot water in family hotels and boarding houses or where ever lovely woman predominates. It is to a lack of tact that we owe the traditional motherin-law. Fethers-in-law have no bad reputations anywhere. May I not say this is because they have too much tact to interfere, too much tact to notice trifles, too much tact to be fussy and irritating in matters that should be wisely let alone? Does not any woman realize how much tact men are found to exhibit in order to succe-sfully keep their places in life? It has been shrewdly doubted, you know, whether clubs would be possible with ladies, not merely because they have not the club disposition but because they can not abide together without getting into hostile divisions. It takes a good deal of tact to meet daily on familiar and equal terms with nu-merous persons and keep all irritating things out of sight. The club is possible in the highest civilization only because nothing but the self repression that comes of the highest social training permits men of diverse interest and tastes to come together harmoniously. The club affords an excellent test of tact and if men are better adapted than women for club life—if they can live together in this way without collisions— they have established the possession of

Scotland's Dead Sculptor.

lish it for women.

tact more effectually than even the re-

quirements of the drawing roon estab-

[New York Sun.] There died lately, aged 67, in Edin burgh, the eminent sculptor, William Brodie. Brec a plumoer and gas fluer, he went from Built to the capital with an intense love of art, but was found one afternoon disconsolately gazing at 1ejected exhibits by a friend, to whom he said, bitterly: "High art won't keep my wife and me and the bairns, so I'l go back to the gas pipes and plumbing." But his wife, full of pluck, said: "Ye'll be a great man yet, Willie, if ye'll only keep up your heart. You stick to your art and I'll stick to you and the bairns, and I'll see that none of us ever come to want." But he shook his head sadly. The friend spoke a few consola-tory words, and promised to call the next day. He did so, and found all changed. A rich merchant had sent Brodie money to go to Rome for two years, and had undertaken meanwhile to care for his family. He went, and from the date of his return rapidly achieved success.

The Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 1881.

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.	3 in.	5 in.	% col.	1 col
1 week			\$ 2 00			\$10.00
2 weeks	1 75	2 50	3 00	4 5	8.00	15.00
4 weeks 2 months	3.00	4.50	5 25	7 50	14 00	25.00
months.	6.50			11 00 18 00	82 50	
1 year	10 00		1	30.00	-	-
Local no	of 5 cer	nts al	ine for	r each	subsc	st in-
insertion;	double	e price	e for b	lack l	etter.	

CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.



EAST, MAIL PASS EM'T FR'T.FR'T.FR'T WEST. MAIL PASS EM'T. FR'T FR'1, FR'T Saford. 446 440 11 50 12 45 621 4 05 601' w'd. 504 505 12 25 1 25 7 00 505 Eindale. 519 520 12 50 153 8 00 5 40 Hunt's. 535 540 1 23 2 25 8 30 6 15 Cedar Pt. 547 555 1 42 2 50 9 00 6 50

DIRECTORY.

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O
STATE OFFICERS.
John P St John
Governor D W Finney
Lieutenant Gevernor D W Finney
P 1 Bonebrake
Auditor
County of Public Instruction
DJ Brewer,
Chief Justices Sup. Court, D M Valentine
Congressman, 3d Dist Thomas Ryan
Congressman, od Torong pe
COUNTY OFFICERS
CP.C. Jeffrey.

	COUNTY OFFICERS
	(P. C. Jeffrey.
	County Commissioners. P.C. Jeffrey. Samuel Baker. J. M. Tuttle.
	(J. M. Tuttle.
	County Treasurer J. S. Shipman
	County Clerk
	County Clerk A. P. Gandy.
	County Clerk
	County Attorney P. I. Norton
	Clerk District Court I district
	County Attorney P J. Norton Clerk District Court W H. Holsinger County Surveyor Jabin Johnson
	Sheriff Jabin Johnson.
ŕ	Superintendent Mary E. Hunt.
	Coroner
	Coroner
	CITY OFFICERS.
	Mayor J. P. Kuhl.

Coroner	
ALTY AFF	ICERS.
Mayor	A. B. Wagoner
City Attorney	C. H. Carswell
City Marshal	(J. D. Minnick.
Councilmen	Ed Pratt.
Councilmen	M.A.Campbell. L. T. Simmons
Clerk	J. P. Norton.

Methodist Episcopal Church .- Rev. A. o'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning service, at 11 o'clock, every alternate Sabbath, class meeting, at 12. m; service every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock.

M. E. Church South .-- Rev. J R Bennet M. E. Church South.—Rev. J. R. Benner, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek. at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Coyne branch, at 11, a. m; third Sunday, at the Harris school house, on Diamond creek, at 11. a. m; fourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11, a. m.

Societies.

Kuights of Honor.—Falls Lodge, No. 747,
meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; J P Kubl, Dictator; A B Wagoner, Reporter.

Masonic -- Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F

A M. meets the first and third Friday
evening of each month; H Ransford, Muster; W H Holsinger, Secretary. Odd Fellows .- Angola Lodge No. 58 1

O O F, meets every Monday evening; W H. Holsiner N. G.; C. C. Whitson, Secretary

LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2 It subscribers order the discontinunce of their paper, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 3. It subscribers refuse to take or neglect to take their paper from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered

their paper discontinued
4.1 subscribers move to other places
without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction.

they are beld responsible.

b. The courts have decided that refusing

to take a paper from the office is prima facts evidence of intentional fraud.

6. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the postoffice—whether directed to his name or another s, or whether he has subscribed or not-is responsible for the payment 7 Action for fraud can be instituted

against ray person whether he is responsi-ble in a financial point of view or not, who refuses to pay subscription.
8. The United States courts have repeat.

8. The United States court have repeatedly decided that a postmaster where it gleats to perform his duty of giving seasonable notice, as required by the Postoffice Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the postmaster hable to the publisher for the subscription price.

THE CENUINE SINCER.

The most popular sewing machine in the world; 538,609 sold in 1880 excess over any previous year, ling. 107,442. Buy no other; it is the The Germans of this county will strongest, the simplest, the most durable sewing machine over yet constructed. For price and terms east side of Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN.

cent. per annum interest, on five contract.

years time. At less rates of inToe Rev. John Taylor and wife Mr. John V. Sanders, of Empo-

W. S. Romigh. Cottonwood Falls, Dec. 14, 1880. vis.t to New York. While there State, and we have many excellent store of L. Martin & Co.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

The Hilderbrand Bros. have lew sign.

Mr. H. P. Brockett is painting nis residence.

Mr. H. Hornberger has a ne furniture sign. A literary club has baen organ

zed at Bazaar.

The lower front of Music Hall i being repainted.

Mr. John Morton has returned to ble. Strong City to live. There will be a Christmas tree a

the Congregational church, Mr. S. A. Vail has taken posses

sion of the Hinckley House.

Mr. John McDermott left, last Saturday, for Cherokee county. Mr. H. Fritz's new residence or

State street is nearly completed. The Hon. T. S. Jones came in from Dodge City, Monday morn-

ing. Farmers are plowing, preparato-

Mrs. Mary K. Harris, of Morris' Illinois, is visiting at Mr. S. A.

Mr. Christian Hofman arrived at Strong City, last Friday, from Appleton, Wisconsin.

Mr. H. W. Cone, traveling agent of the Topeka Capital, called at this office, last Monday.

Mrs. A. J. Crutchfield is visiting at her niece's, Mrs. A. Z. Scribner, near Matfield Green.

ready to make a plaining mill out and at 10:30, High Mass and ser of the Courant building.

Mr. Joe. Plumberg is residing on Prairie Hill, at Mr. Jos. Langendorf's, his father-in-law

Born, to the wife of Mr. Pete Wheelan, of Strong City, on Sunday, Dec. 11, 1881, a son.

Hon. John T. Bradley, of Coun. cil Grove, was in attendance at the District Court, last week. Born, to the wite of Mr. T. Mur-

phy, on Sharps creek, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1881, a girl. Mr. Barney Lantry is building a

house and barn at the Gillman quarry, the house to cost \$2,500. Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Harpole, formerly of this city, but now of

Ottawa, were in town last week. Mr. S. B. Harvey left for Indiana last Monday. We wish him a pleasant journey and a safe return.

Mrs. Clinton Wait, of Emporia sister of Mr. J. M. Tuttle, was visit ing at that gentleman's, last week.

The election of officers of Zereda. tha Lodge No. 80, A. F. & A. M. will be held to morrow (Friday) evening.

Mr. J. K. LaRue, formerly of Louisville, Ky., but now of Kansas City, gave us a pleasant call, last Thursday.

The tin roof is being put on the new school-house in this city, and the building is rapidly approaching

completion. The sun when it rose, Wednes day morning of last week, was accompanied by two sun-dogs, one on either side of it.

The Rev. T. W. Woodrow, Uni versalist, will preach in the New Hall in Strong City, at 11 o'clock, a. m., Christmas day.

Mr. Jas. Hazel leaves, to night, for Warren, Ohio, to dispose of a controlling interest in a obeese factory that he owns at that place.

Mr. Jos. Key, who has been in Nebraska, Missouri and other States for more than a year past, eturned to this city, last week.

The Rev. Paul F. Jones, of Eldorado, will be here at the re-opening of the Methodist church, which will take place next Sunday morn-

Dr. Thomas, of Emporia, has lo-

have a dance and supper in Strong City, on the night of the 26th in call on or address I. B. Vail, agent, stant, to which everybody is invited.

Mr. J. R. Howser went to Ar Having perfected arrangements, gentine, four miles this side of P. Brockett, while on her way to I can furnish any amount of money Kansas City, last Monday, to work her home in Ohio, and remained on real estate security, at more per on Mr. David Biggam's ratiroad at his house until Monday, when

Taylor family.

City, returned from Gunnison, Col- point of death, he informs us, is 14 inches deep in that State, and the weather exceedingly cold.

The Pansy and Babyland, for December, 50 cents a year, each two excellent little papers for children, published by D. Lothrop & Co, Boston, Mass, are on our ta

Mr. C. H. Carswell and Dr. Boulson have rented the upstairsfront room of the old McGinley building, on the east side of Broadway, where they can always be

A dancing school was opened in this city, last week, by Mr. J. W. Marden, a first-class teacher, and the lovers of dancing should take advantage of his presence to improve thamselves.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magary to putting in big crops next zine for December is on our table-This magazine is published by Jas. Vick, at Rochester, N. Y., for \$1.25 a year; and it should be taken by every lover of beautiful premises.

> Exrichs' Fashion Quarterly has our thanks for the Musical Album, a Christmas gift, free with the New York Family Paper, No. 378, which album contains songs and music appropriate to the Christmas times.

Service at the Catholic church in Strong City, on Christmas morning, will be as follows: At 5 o'clock Mr. C. A. Britton is getting High Mass; at 8 o'clock, Low Mass mon. There will be no service a that church, next Sunday.

> If stating facts of public interes just as they are makes the Courant the organ of any individual, ther is it the organ of that party; and not only that party's organ, bu the organ of every one else of whom it has occasion to speak.

The veteran soldiers meeting that was to have taken place last Saturday afternoon was, on account of the inclemency of the weather, postponed until 1 o'clock. p. m., next Saturday, when it will be held in the Court-house in this

Whoever has volume 2 of our "Chitty's Blackstone" will please to return it to this office. It has the name of Wm. Owens written in it. We would also like for who ever has volumes 1, 2, 3 and 8 of our "English Literature" to return

The remains of Mrs. Walter Hait, nee Gossett, were brought from Cherryvale, Thursday night, and were builed in the cometery west of this city, Saturday afternoon, from the Congregational church, the Rev. A. Maxey preaching the funeral sermon.

The following special jury has been drawn for this term of the District Court: Robert Matti, N Brown, O. G. Robinson, Quincy Childs, John Moore, S. M. Speer, Richard Cuthbert, W. P. Martin, A. Hinkle, S. C. Harvey, W. H. Eikenberry and Ira Earle.

While on their way home from this city, last night, the buggy in Homor Roberts, of Strong City, ation held in Topeka, D. cember 27,

who have put in an appearance at tion, signed by the Secretary. this term of the District Court are Sterry, of Emporia S. C. Bowman, line of this railsoad. of Newton; J. G. Waters, of To peka; T. S. Jones, of Dodge City

Mrs. Goo. W. Hays is slowly recovering from the it juries she re. ceived when she was thrown out of ted to be present at the next meet. Mr. J. H. Scribner's wagon, an accated in the old Hinckley building count of which we published at the election of officers, and business of in this city, and his wife bas opened time. Mrs. Scribner, who was a millinery store in the same build- thrown from the wagon at the same time, has ontirely recovered from

> the injuries she received. Mrs. Hadda Parker, nee Brocken, who was visiting here four years ago and who has been in Colorado for her health, stopped off here, last Sunday, to see her uncie. Mr. II.

have returned from an extended ris, one of the best lawyers in the

they attended a reunion of the attorneys in Kansas, is in town this week attending Court, and his esti-Mr. Barney Lantry, of Strong mable wife, who has been at the orado, last week, and reports snow now getting well, which their many friends in this county will ons. be glad to hear.

Mr. Richard A. Walsh left, last Friday night, for his home in Penn sylvania, where he will remain for a few months, when he will return to this city with his family, and go into business here. Mr. Walsh came to this place, last spring, in very poor health, to see his brother, Dr. R. Walsh, as he supposed, for the last time; but the climate has agreed with him so well that he has concluded to make this his

THE SANTA FE SWINDLE. Revelations of fraud, both public and private, have grown so frequent, of late, that one is scarcely prepared to say that he is surprised when the news spread forth over the land that another case of systematic steeling has been unearthed whereby it has been discovered that hundreds of thoucands of dollars have been stolen. There fore the people of Topeka and the State can not express surprise at the disclosure of the systematic robberies that have been perpetrated by the section-bosses and road masters upon the Santa Fe Rufroad Com-

pany. The only thing that can tend ular case the robbers are not managers and superintendents but of day-laborers. However, the work has been done just as systematically as though it had been planned and executed by the more experienced officials of a Railroad Com pany or the Star Route Contrators. This fact demonstrates that the cunning and rascality necessary for the parpetration of fraud exists smong the humble classes of beings as well as in the higher ranks of life .- Topeka Democrat.

CARFIELD MEMORIAL DAY. Memorial Day in the schools of very interesting, and in many their stock is A No. 1 places the patrons of the school were present. The exercises consisted in recitations of the poems Harvest," and "Nearer My god to Thee" and reading of his biogra phy. The latter generally given by

the teacher. The schools contributing and the amount contributed to the Garfield Monument Fund are given as far as heard from.

No. 6 Mr. D. F. Janeway and Miss Alico No. 6 Mr. D. F. Janeway and Miss A Rockwood, teac-ers

"11 Miss Minnie Ellis, Teacher...

"12 Rev. E. Cameron,

"19 Mr. J. E. Perry,

"25 Miss E McGrath.

"26 Mr. P. G. Allen,

"33 Miss Jesse Shaft,

"35 Mr. W. D. McDowell,

"37 Miss C. C. Ice, 37 Miss C. C. Ice, 41 Mr. J F Kirker, 71 Mr. J. R. Osmer,

MARY E. HUNT, Co. Supt.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIA-

TION Persons who contemplate at which Messrs. Pete Wheelan and tending the State Teachers' A-soci. were riding was upset in the ditch 28 and 29, 1881, can secure half near Mr. J. H. Scribner's, and both fare round-trip tickets at all the trade within the last few weeks gedtlemen were badly hurt, the larger stations on the A. T. & S. consequently they are all new in farmer having a shoulder dislocated. F. R-R, on presentation of a certit Among the foreign attorneys scate of membership in the Associa-

These certificates can be obtained Robert Upton will have charge Enoch Harpole, of Ottawa; Judge from any County Superentendent of the store and will take pleasure Peyton, W. W. Scott, and C. N. of Public Instruction along the MARY E. HUNT Co. Supt.

KNICHTS OF HONOR.

All members of Falls Lodge No. 747 K. of H. are urgently requesing, Tuesday, the 20th inst. The vital importance to all members will come before it.

J. P. KUHL, Dictator. BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Subscribe for the Courant. Jewelry at Arnold Brandley's. A large supply of queensware at J. W. Ferry's. Good goods and bottom prices a

Arnold Brandley's. Boots, thoes, hats, caps, clothing, glassware, cro kery, etc., at J. W

Ferry's. If you want to g t everything at way down prices, go to the cash

Arnold Brandley, dealer in everything, warches, clocks, and jewelry of all kinds. Call and see him.

Just received at Campbell & Gillett's a car load of Gliddon's fence wire; also, a car load of Smith wagis 22-tf

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

If you should need a coffin, remember that J. W. Ferry always keeps on hand a large supply of these very necessary articles. "The early bird catches the

worm;" and that is why the people are rushing to J. W. Ferry's to get some of the bargains to be had at his store

The President's message is out; and we will venture a brass buttor against a ton cent piece that J. W. Ferry has not read it, yet, because of the rush of trade at his store. Remember, as cold weather ap

proaches you will need warm clothing, that Dooluttle & Breese have a large stock of seasonable goods to which they invite the attention of buyers. At the City Meat Market you can always find Rockwood, ready

to exchange the choicest cuts of

beef, pork and mutton, for cash.

He pays the highest price, in cash, for hides and pells. I have two Improved Victor, one Singer, and two American Ma chines, which I will sell at cost for the next thirty days. Now is your time, if you want a cheap machine,

at Hornberger's furniture store. Four hundred and eighty acres of land 8 miles east and 1 mile south of Marfield Green, in this county, oward effecting surprise in the is offered for sale for \$2,000. Apleast is the fact that in this partic- ply to John De Witt, at the Hinckley House, Cottonwood Falls, Kan

no24 If If you want to buy a threshing machine, spring wagon, sewing machine, organ, piano, vapor stove. riding saw, or fanning machine, call at this office and see if you can't make money by getting them of us.

Farmers and others can always get a good meal at the old Hinckley House, kept by S. A. Vail. There is a good feed stable in connection with the hotel; and prompt attention will be paid to horses put in stable for feed.

Look out for the new goods at L Martin & Co's. Leyen are after a Wednesday, November 23d, was bargain it is to your merest to generally observed as Garfield give them a call before purchasing They have one of the best selected sticks in this metropolis, Give this county. The exercises were them a call and be convinced that

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for a man to purchase food and raiment for himself and family, due regard of Mr. Garfield and the tributes for the wellbeing of his family of his contemporaries; recitations would suggest that he bay such of his sayings; singing of his favor- god where he can get them at ite hymns, "Ho, Reapers of Inte's the very lowest prices; and that place is J. W. Ferry's.

"There is a tide in the off irs of men, which, taken at the flood, tends on to for:une" If you would make your fortune, follow the tide of rushing, surging people, all going to the ever-popular dry goods and grocery store of J. W. Ferry, where there are stacks upon stackof muslins, prints, dress goods;-but let us stop; suffice it to say that he keops, at all times, a full line of dry goods and groceries; which he sells at bottom prices.

While East, Arnold Brandley purchased a stock for his jewelry store in this city, that surpasses any hing ever before put in by him In the stock will be found gents ob chains of the newest designs for ladies and gentlemen, bracelets, charms, complete sets, lockets, and in fact everything in the jewelry line, both solid and plated. Histock of gold and silver watches iparticularly fine. These goods were purchased expressly for the boliday make and style, and will be sold cheap for cash. Clocks of every make, style and price. Examine his stock before going clauwhere. in showing goods.

Subscribe for the COURANT.

MISCELLANEOUS,

JO. OLLINGER. Central Burber Shop. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, or regially to ladies' shampooing and tate curring. Cigars can be bought at this shop.

C. H. GARSWALL. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. Loans made on improved farms, at 7 per cent interest.

MONEA 7 and 8 Per Cent!

CALL ON W. H. MCLDINGER. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

A. W. HARRIS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS Will practice in the Courts of Chise and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court. Office next door north of J W

F. P. COCHRAN. WOOD & COCHRAN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Office upstairs, opposite to Music Hall.

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

Will practice in the several courts of Lyon, counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su-preme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts therein.

"The Old Reliable"

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In spite of opposition is STILL THE FAVORITE With the traveling public who appreciate the many advantages it affords for the comfort and pleasure of wou

its patrons. Smooth Steel Rail Tracks ELEGANT DAY COACHES, RECLINING SEAT COACHES

PULLMAN SLEEPERS THE ONLY LINE Lunning Through Day Coaches, Re-

CHICAGO Day Coaches and Pullman Sleepers to TOLEDO, Through Day Coaches to

INDIANAPOLIS ALWAYS ON TIME The public don't foget this and always

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hat thar, Mve years' experience. , is very interesting, and has an enormous

rentation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Felici-era, Pub'ss of Scientific American, 37 Fee! Row, ow York. Hand book about Fatents free. GEORGE ELECTRON CONTROL STATE CONTROL STATE OF THE If you wish to OARDENING Sale, read FOR PROFIT. If you wish to be-PRACTICAL Florist, read FLORICULTURE ou wish to Garcrior Home Use FOR PLEASURE

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has for more than forty years maintained its position as the leading paper of the West. It ranks above all others in circulation, influence, and in the esteem of its readers, because it is just the kind of paper the people want. The Weekly Times covers the whole ground of a first class family journal. It is larger and better than any high-priced weekly offered the public; its reading matter covers a greater scope, is more entertaining and instructive, and yet it costs

BUT ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Our agents everywhere say it is the easiest paper in the field to canvass for, and readers of one year are so pleased that they are sure to renew their subscriptions. Eight pages—Fifty-siz columns for one dollar a year, and the most liberal terms to club agents.

Specimen copies free. Send for one before subscribing for any paper. Address Weekly Times, 230 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

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Hight pages, forty-eight columns. Only six dellars a year, 93 for six months, \$1.50 for three months. Has the largest circulation of any paper in Cincinnati. Is the best advertising medium and the best paper for readers who would know of the world's doings as promptly as the news can be imparted. Address Times-Star, Cincinnati, O.

THE MIDNIGHT TRAIN.

| All the Year Round. | Across the dull and brooding night A giant flies, with demon light
And breath of wreathing smoke; Around him whirls the reeting plain, And with a dash of grim disdain, He cleaves the sundered rock.

In lonely swamps the low wind stirs.
The belt of black funereal firs,
That murmur to the sky, Till startled by his mad career, They seem to keep a hush of fear As it a god swept by.

Through many a dark, wild heart of heath, O'er booming bridges, where beneath A mighty river brawls; By ruin, remnants of the past, Their ivles trembling in the blast;
By singing waterfalls.

The slumb'rer on his silent bed Turns to the light his lonely head, Divested of its dream. Long leagues of gloom are harried o'er, Through tunnel sheaths, with iron roar, And shrill night rending scream.

Past buddling huts, past flying farms, High furnace flames, whose crimson arms Are grapping with the night, He tears along receding lands.
To where the kingly city stands,
Wrapt in a robe of light.

Here, round each wide and gushing gate, And every smile is known, We thank thee, O thou Titan train, That in the city once again
We clasp our loved, our own.

A HORSE FARM.

Nearly a Half Million of Dollars Wrappe

[Correspondence Philadelphia Times.] "Not long ago the Times printed an article descrip:ive of the early life of the famous trotting horse Goldsmith Maid. In company with the man who gave to the "Queen of the Turf" the name she now bears your correspondent visited the "Fashion Stud farm," near this city, where Goldsmith Maid lives at present. The farm is located about a mile and a quarter east of Trenton, near the cooling station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was purchased nearly ten years ago by Budd Doble and Charles Kerner, the turfmen, for the New York banker H. U. Smith. Since the time the first piece of property was bought Mr. Smith has sequired possession of several contiguous tracts of land, until now his farm contains in the neighborhood of 4000 acres, nearly all of which is highly cultivated and in fine condition. Through the larm flows a stream of clear water. Mr. Smith has spent more money for horses than any man in the United States, unless Robert Bonner be excepted. At first be did not intend making a stock farm of his New Jersey property

On the farm is a splendid track, upon which the borses are exercised. The large square building used for offices, carriages, harness and dwelling is fit-ted up in the most luxurious manner agnable. On the ground floor of this building, looking out upon the track, is the reception room, which is finished in oak. Elegant English paper covers the walls, a fine Wilton carpet conceals the wooden floors, while an elegantly carved mantel, ornamented with tiles. gives to the room an æsthetic look. Back of the reception room upon the same floor, is the office and harness room, which is finished in oiled pine and very elegantly furn. shed. The carriage taished horse nail. Back of the reception room upon the very elegantly furnished. The carriage the office, is also finished in oiled pine and contains all kinds of vehicles light and heavy, of the best manufacture and most expensive character. The second story contains one large appartment, now being fitted up as a billiard room and gymnasium, besides ten or twelve bed rooms magnificently furnished for the use of guests at the stud farm. The veterinary surgeon also has his office on this floor. Surmounting the building is a cupola, in which is a tank made of iron. This receptacle holds over 3,800 gallons of water and is kept filled by a steam pump in the cellar of the building. The water comes from a deep well on the premises, which is said to hold over 4.-000 gallons. From this tank in the upper story huge pipes run throughout the whole building and fire could be very easily extinguished. Telephonic com-munication with the Trenton fire department has also been established. In the cellar of this building, in addition to the force pump which keeps the reservoir filled with water, is an immense team engine, which not only heats all the buildings with steam, but cooks the food for the horses.

Besides the carriage house just de-scribed there are twelve other buildings on the farm—the main barn, containing forty box stalls; the grain barn; the training stable, containing fifty box stalls the colt barn, which will accommodate fifty colts; the cow barn, for demestic animals and working horses; a barn for the mules, the "grand stand" barn, barn for farming implements, the stallion stable, the blacksmith shop, the man-ager's house, Mr. Smith's private cottage and, finally; the grand stand upon the large trotting track, capable of holding 2,000 people. The big stock barns are so constructed as to form a hollow square in the center, of which are large paddocks, where the animals are exercised during the winter months. Near the paddock is a manure pit six feet in depth and 150 feet square, with a cement bot-tom, and in this pit all the manure is thrown daily. Mr. Smith, the proprietor of this superb establishment, r. sides, exof this superb establishment. r. sides, except during the summer, on Fifth avenue at Ferty-fifth street, New York. He is between forty and fifty years of age and is worth over \$4,000,000. The Fashion Stud farm has not yet paid its running expenses, but it is believed that it will before long. Among the finest horses on the farm are four "service stallions," eighteen or twenty yearling colts, about torty broad mares and a number of animals sent there to board. About 150 taining to wants of the Artist and Architect. Have also large stock of Fancy Artist. most poted animal on the place is Soldsmith Maid, raised near Decker-

Poisons in Our Food.

The use of beer, generally recognized as a wholesome drink, has become much less general because of the sus pected use of harmful bitters and grape sugar, taken from the hands of a youth in this city, who said his father manufactured in proved, upon analysis, to contain a

quantity of sulphuric acid, enough to destroy some haif dozen sets of good teeth. As this sugar is largely used in adulterating cane sugar, candies, and numerous other articles of luxury and necessity, turther comment is unnecessary. Yeast powders are made and sold here which contain soluble salts of aluminium. The use of tin in sugar, of baryta in numerous articles of food to increase their weight are barely concealed. The agreeable odor of caramel in the neighborhood of the coffee mills tells its own tale, and to explain the wonderful cheapness of the beautiful jellies now in such common use we should have to go no further than our matutinal friend "Rags Bones," and pursue through the wonderful transformations worked by modern chemistry the bones from our garbage box. flavored and colored by the waste products from the gas works, back again to our tables as current jelly for our famous canvas backs and red heads, and perhaps meet in our sugar bowls our old shirts transformed into very palatable sugar. When in Washington recently I asked the Chinese ambassador what was the punishment for food adulteration in China. He replied: "Death."

CHICAGO.

The Position of Third City in the Union Won by Its Geographical Location and the Vigor and Resolution of Its In-

In all the records of the growth and development of modern cities, no parallel exists to compare with that of Chicago.

It stands to-day the wonder of the cen-tury, the center of a stupendous trade, tury, the center of a stupendous trade, evolved, we may say, out of nothing, within the memory of many living in it. We need not trace the history of Chicago more than a dozen years to substantiate the above. In 1870 its population was 278,000, while in 1881 it is at least 565,000, exclusive of its suburbs, which would make a total of 625,000, or the third city in the Union. Wonderful as has been this increase of population, the aggregate expansion of its commerce has largely exceeded it, being not less than 300 per cent during the past twelve years.

twelve years,

In looking about for a solution of the causes of this remarkable growth, we find it largely due to the enterprise, ability and integrity of its merchants and manufac-

Below we call attention to a few who have a right to be named in the proud ruli of representative Chicagoans. Absolutely Pure Soaps. soap manufacturing firm of James 8.

Kirk & Co., of Chicago, is the largest in the world, and they deal exclusively in this article. Their production last year was 50,000,000 pounds, amounting to about \$3,000,000. This immense success has been achieved by the use of the finest vegetable oils and refined tallow, none of the so called greases entering into the manufacture of

In addition to the staple and laundry soaps, J. S. Kirk & Co. are now manufac turing every variety of fine mill finish toilet and fancy soaps. Sold in all the States and Horse Nails.

The Northwestern Horse Nail Co. of Chicago, is an establishment which is rated as one of the foremost institutions of the country; the amount of its manufactured products is the largest in America, and the quality of its goods admits of no rivalry. The Northwestern finished horse nall is the The Northwestern finished horse nell is the neplus ultra in its line, and is superfor to all others in temper and finish. It is ready for immediate use, being stiffened and pointed, and retaining all the peculiar properties of a hammered nell. Their neils are drawn bot from a rod on exactly the same principle as a hand made neil. Smiths will readily understand the virtue of this process of manufacture over that of punching and cold rolling and upone stored trick.

The largest Piano and Organ firm in Chicago is that of Julius Bauer & Co., 182 and 184 Wabash avenue, and one of the best pianos made anywhere is the "Bauer" Piano, manufactured at their establishment in New York City. This instrument has peculiar accompaniments, such as the Agraffe attachment, and the patent Violin shaped sounding board, giving those singing qualities so much admired. For durability, this instrument stands without an equal.

A very large stock of the Bauer Organs. adapted for Parlor, Church and Masonic uses, prices varying from \$50 to \$175.

The largest stock of Band Instruments in erica—imported direct from Germany and France.

Sewing Machines. The Eldredge Sewing Machine Company, whose principal office is at 199 State street. Chicago, may justly point with pride to their record, made since the introduction of their machine. Though less than two years on the market, their sales are already years on the market, their sales are alreedy very large, and the reputation of their superior machine well established. The straightforward methods upon which their business is conducted, and the high standard of finish and mechanical art displayed in the construction of their machine, has made the Eldredge a sewing machine much sought for by such as desire to purchase semething that is strictly reliable.

Milliarry, Corrects, Notions and White

Goods. We would name as among the foremost Jobbing Houses of Chicago that of

Millinery, Corsets, Notions and White

GAGE BROTHERS & CO, corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street. Established in the Spring of 1857, they have for nearly a quarter of a century gone steadily forward increasing their trade and multiplying their friends year by year, until now they are ranked as the leading representative house in their line in the United States.

Stationery and Blank Books. Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., of 118 and 120 Monroe street, Chicago, is the largest house in this business West of New York, and have been established since 1855. They are prepared to supply a complete line of goods from stock, or make to order any class of Blank Books or Stationery that may be desired.

"5 and 10ct. Counter" Supplies. Butler Bros., who originated this business, have houses in New York and Chigago, the latter being at 111 and 113 Wabash avenue, where they are just opening an immense line of Christmas Goods, be sides their regular lines. Send for their

price list. Painting and Drawing Material. A. H. Abbott & Co., 147 State street, Chiticles for Decoration, Wax Flower Goods, Glass Shades, etc. Send for catalogue.

A Leg Lost can be replaced of the most perfect con-struction by Sharp & Smith, 100 Rando ph street, Chicago, manufacturers of surgical instruments, apparatuses for deformities of

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians or sold by druggists that carries sicians or sold by druggists that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as Boschee's German Syrup for severe coughs, colds rettled on the breast, consumption, or any diseases of the throat and lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effects before having the resular size at 75 cents. It has buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing every one that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by all dealers and druggists everywhere.

-One hundred bens of the smaller breeds would require a building twenty-five by fifty feet, and eight feet high at the peak, and a yard containing two acres. Fowls are, as a general thing, confined to the buildings in winter. Of coarse they should have ample 100m, and 500 fewls would require five times the above space.

Important. When you visit or leave New York City save baggage and expressage and carriage bire, and stop at the Grand Central Hotel, ocarly opposits the Grand Central Depot. 150 elegent rooms, single and in suits, fitted up at an expense of one million dollars. ted up at an expense of one million dollars. Rooms reduced to \$1 and upwards per day, on European plan. Elevators. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots.

-Satin slashings are and will be much used for trimmings, not only with lusterless silks, but with woolen fabrics, for epaulets and for the fronts of waists and

and sick with my kidneys for years," wrote Mr. Alexander Ferris of Chenango Forks, N. Y., recently. He used Warner's Safs Kidney and Liver Cure. Now he says: "I cheerfully recommend it to all persons suffering in the same way."

-The woman who maketh a good pudding in silence is better than she who maketh a tart reply.

KALANAZOO, MICH., Feb. 2, 1880.
I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making sureasil the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness, I shall continue to recommend them -something I have never before done with any other patent medici e.

J. J. Babcock, M. D.

-Rich flower garnitures will be much worn with evening toilets.

Women that have been bedridden for years have been entirely cured of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkhan's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mr. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Long, Massachusetts for respectable.

He Suffered for Thirty-five Years.

Guildpord Ct, May 15, 1868.
For thirty-five years I have been the vicum of that tarrible disease, Dyspepsia, ave consulted eminent physicians, and ried almost every remedy. My family bivician finally told me I could not be sured. The first dose of Coe's Dyspepsia lare belped me, and to-day I consider myself cured, and am ready to affirm that it is the most valuable medicine ever placed behe most valuable medicine ever placed be-ore the public. G. H. RICHARDSON

Pure Cod-Liver Oil, made from selected ivers on the sea-shore, by Caswell, Hazard Co., New York. It is absolutely purand sweet. Patients who have once taken therefore it to all others. Physicians have been did it superior to any of the other oils

CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, cures baldness. This is a positive fact, attested by thousands. No other hair preparation in the world will really do this. Besides, as now improved it is a delightful

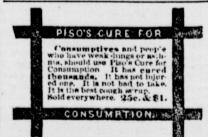
LEIS' DAND LION TONIC taken in small doses after meals will in almost all cases re-store that loss of "nervous force" so hamiliaing to the sufferer.

WALKING made very easy with Lyon's Heel Stiffeners; they keep your boots and

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.
For over thirty-tour years
Dr. Toma's Venetian Liniment
has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spasmbiarrhea and Dysentery, taken internally, and
fore 1 broat. Pafus in the Limbs, Chronic Rhoumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not
be without it even if it was \$10 s bottle. Sold by
aruggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depot, 42 Muray street, New York Pimples and blotches immediately eradicated and gray hair turned to
be natural color by its use

DEBUILDS

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influ enza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advan-ced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists .- Price, 25 Cents.



MAKE HENS LAY.

MRS. ADAM GRUBB 231 Walnut street, has been a great sufferer for a number of years from extreme pain in the feet, some-thing like theumatism. She was also very much troubled with corns and bunions. It was with great difficulty that she could walk, and sometimes when she would visit her hu-band's shoe store or any of her children, she could not get home again without assistance, and often when she was walking along the streets she would be seized with such acute pain that she was compelled to stop in at the neighbors on the way until she got better. Some two weeks ago she heard of the wonderful cares St. Jacoby Oil was effecting, and she commenced to use it, and experienced reat re-lief immediately. The pains have left her feet and ankles, and the inflammation has left the cores and bunions. She is now tripping up to her husband's shoc store and out to see her children without experiencing any pain,—Wilmington (Del.) Daily

-A very amusing definition of an excessively narrow skirt is the jupon boy-cotte, which really doesn't isolate the body from surroundings.

A LADY friend of ours called the other day and stated that her husband had seen St. Jacobs Oil advertised in our paper. He used it for theumatism, and was convinced of its merits.— Cambridge (Mass) American

Obstinate Case Cured.

gravel, from which he sought relief in vain, until he consulted Drs. Dickerson & Stark of the Kansas City Surgical Institute, who cured bim. "Rough on Rats" The thing desired found at last. Ask drug-

J. W. Gilliland, a school teacher of Buckner. Mi souri, had for years suffered with

gusts for Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies bed bugs. 15c. box-s So GREAT B per cent of the ills of life can be traced directly to derangement of the liver and kidneys, that if these organs could be kept in a bealthy state the sum total of buman suffering would be almost it finitely reducid. A trial will convince any one that Leis' Dandelton Tonic is the best article for

this purpose ever prepared.



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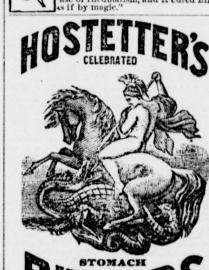
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