

Chase County Courier

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1885.

NUMBER 13

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 21st, among the bills introduced were the following: By Mr. Van Wyck, to establish an additional land district in the State of Nebraska; also to provide for the sale of a part of the reservation in the State of Nebraska of the Winnebago tribe of Indians; also to provide for the organization of the Indian Territory and the public land strip, into a Territory to be known as the Territory of Oklahoma, and to provide temporary Government for the same; for the allotment of homesteads to Indians in severalty and to open unoccupied lands to the Indian settlers. By increase the efficiency of the army of the United States; also, to equalize the bounty of soldiers, sailors and marines of the late war for the Union; also, to pension prisoners of war who were confined in Confederate military prisons during the war. Mr. Edmunds reported favorably from the Committee on Judiciary the bill in reference to bigamy and polygamy in Utah. The Senate passed the House concurrent resolution providing for a holiday recess and then went into executive session, and when the doors opened, adjourned until January 5. In the House, upon the call of States, over one thousand bills were introduced, among them: To amend the Chinese restriction act; to suspend the coinage of the standard dollar and the organization of a Territory Government in the Indian Territory; granting pensions to all soldiers who served thirty days in the late war; granting lands to honorably discharged soldiers of the late war; repealing the timber culture pre-emption and desert land acts; to limit the disposal of the public lands adapted to agriculture to actual settlers; to forfeit unearned land grants; repealing all limitation as to the time which meritorious applications for pensions may be filed; to increase the pensions of soldiers who are totally disabled. When the State of Maine was reached the call was discontinued, with the understanding that it be resumed when the House meets on January 8, to which day the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The President has recognized John Stuart McDonald as Consul of Peru, at Portland, Ore., and Antonio Borel, Consul of the Swiss Confederation at San Francisco, for the States of California and Nevada. The Government Chief of Engineers reports that the celebrated long bridge over the Potomac is an obstruction to navigation and ought to be removed. It is said at the White House that with two or three exceptions all of the recess appointments have now been sent to the Senate for confirmation. The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Joseph Stealey, of Indiana, to be Inspector of hulls of steam vessels for the district of Louisville, Ky. The Department of State is greatly exercised over the fact that the report of United States Consul General Mueller, on Germany, found its way to the press dispatches. In some manner unknown to the officials the report in question was sent out without having undergone the diplomatic printing. SENATOR MILLER, of California, is still confined to his house in Washington. His physicians, who have been treating him for chronic malaria, made a fearful mistake, as he is suffering from Bright's disease. Dr. MARY WALKER was among the callers to wish President Cleveland a merry Christmas. She asked for a special interview. Mr. RAINE, the American Consul at Berlin, in his annual report to the State Department, speaks very flatteringly of Bismarck and the success of his colonial and other policies.

THE EAST.

GOVERNOR PATTON has pardoned Emil Dornier, of Pittsburgh, Pa., convicted of fraudulent voting. The forty-two shoe factories in Massachusetts where a strike occurred some months ago were opened on the 23rd under the terms of the award made by arbitration. MINERS going to work at the Eagle mines near Monongahela, Pa., were recently fired on by a party of masked men lying in wait. No one was killed, but several were injured in trying to escape. The New England Society, of Brooklyn, celebrated the 25th anniversary of the landing of the pilgrims on the 21st with a dinner. Speeches were made by President Sullivan, Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Noah Porter, Senator Frye, of Maine, ex-Minister Astor, George William Curtis and others. At a meeting of the New York Yacht Club a challenge from Lieutenant Henn, of the British Navy, offering to sail his yacht Galatea against the New York Club's representative for the possession of the Queen's cup, was read and accepted. The race will be sailed next season. MAYOR GRACE, of New York, has received a donation of \$500 from the Chinese Legation at Washington toward the erection of the Grant monument. The funeral of ex-Governor Fletcher took place at his residence at Cavendish, Vt., on the 23d. There was a large audience. At the Brooklyn (N. Y.) sugar refinery recently Joseph Walsla fell backward into one of the circular cutting mills and was chopped to pieces. The machinery was stopped and the remains of the unfortunate man gathered up and removed by his friend, a man named Frederick Bird. Upon returning to the refinery Bird sank into a chair and died of heart disease occasioned by excitement. The coopers of Portland, Me., intend to petition Congress asking for protection, as English competition and the use of bags in Cuba have almost ruined the coopers business which formerly gave employment to thousands of men and called into use many vessels. CONTAGIOUS ophthalmia was reported very prevalent in New York public institutions for children. Energetic action was recommended by physicians to avert dangerous epidemics. GENERAL SHALER appeared in General Session Court at New York on the 23d and pleaded not guilty to the indictment recently laid against him charging bribery in connection with the selection of armory sites.

WHILE testing the boilers at the Lochiel rolling mill at Marietta, Pa., in starting up the works, which had been idle some years, one of the boilers exploded and scattered steam and debris in every direction. Six persons were injured, two seriously.

THOMAS A. HILL, Water Register at Woburn, Mass., has been held to the Grand Jury for forging the name of James Maguire, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, to his bond.

The Grant monument fund has reached a total of \$111,728.

THREE children of Patrick Driscoll, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street and Tenth avenue, New York, were burned to death recently by the house catching fire.

BETWEEN eleven and twelve o'clock the other night fire broke out at 424 Water street, New York, in the three story building owned and occupied by M. Fink as a factory of whale and fish oils. The fire caused an estimated damage of \$40,000; partly insured.

The steamer Persian Monarch, which arrived in New York recently from London, experienced a heavy gale which did much damage to the ship and cargo.

THE WEST.

FOURTEEN houses were burned recently at Bartlett, O. An attempt was made recently to wreck the Ohio & Mississippi east-bound train near Vincennes, Ind., by greasing the rails. Two men were arrested on suspicion.

FARMERS in the neighborhood of Hillsboro, Ill., are greatly alarmed by the appearance of numerous wolves, which make heavy depredations on the flocks of sheep.

PATRICK EGAN has received a telegram stating that Parnell will not be able to attend the Irish Nationalist meeting at Chicago in January.

The family of George V. Korrell, of Cleveland, O., were recently stricken with trichinosis, having eaten of raw ham. There were hopes of saving their lives.

NOLLE PROS. has been entered in the case of Lappin, ex-Treasurer of Kansas, accused of forging bonds in 1876.

A PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., special says: A number of citizens of Quillente, a town 125 miles distant, telegraphed here that an Indian outbreak was feared, and asked for protection. The trouble doubtless grows out of the ill treatment of the Indians by the white settlers. It is not believed that it will be serious.

ONE of the Schilz Brewing Company's storerooms at Milwaukee, containing 130,000 bushels of choice barley, was damaged by fire the other day. The loss was \$75,000, the insurance \$65,000.

THE Christmas tree at the county hospital, Chicago, caught fire during the entertainment on Christmas day. An indescribable panic occurred among the children and others in consequence. Fifty persons were badly injured and many others slightly, but no one was killed. The fire was subdued without serious damage.

TWO men were killed and two dangerously wounded by the bursting of a boiler at the Spring Valley waterworks, San Francisco, recently. The damage amounted to \$150,000.

FIRE in Cincinnati the other night caused a loss of \$60,000 on the building and stock owned by the Western Paint and Roofing Company and M. E. De Hart & Co., patent roofers.

A FATAL accident occurred the other morning on the Walnut Hills Incline Railway, near Cincinnati. Jack Fallon, a sub driver, lost his hat and jumped off to get it, and was caught by the car going up and dragged to the top of the hill. One foot was cut off and he was terribly bruised from his waist down. He was taken to the hospital, where he died.

A YOUNG man named Benjamin Beebe was killed while jumping from a passenger train at Berea, O., the other night. His body was completely cut to pieces.

THE jury in the case of Brigham Young Hampton, charged with conspiracy with lewd women to commit serious anti-Mormonism at Salt Lake City, brought in a verdict of guilty.

THE SOUTH.

THE other evening Mrs. Fred Kohs, of Wadesville, near Parkersburg, W. Va., went to a store near by, leaving her girl of four years and her babe of eighteen months locked up in the house alone. The house caught fire and the children were burned to death.

THE steamer Sallie Carney was burned in the Tallahatchie River, six miles above Greenwood, Miss., the other evening, together with 230 bales of cotton. Loss on boat, \$8,000; on cotton, \$18,000; insurance, \$4,000 on boat.

A FIERCE battle took place in Poplar Island Narrows, Maryland, the other night between a fleet of dredge boats and one of the oyster police steamers. The steamer found the dredges at work and attempted to arrest them. They resisted and opened fire on the steamer, which was returned at first with small arms. The dredgers made it hot for the steamer until her Captain opened fire upon them with a cannon. This silenced their fire and put them to flight.

SEVERAL horrible outrages were reported recently in Austin, Tex., all evidently perpetrated by the same parties. After outraging the victims had been beaten with an ax. Intense excitement existed.

SEVENTEEN convicts out of a force of 150 working on a railroad in Stokes County, N. C., escaped the other night. The convicts waited until only two men were on guard, one at each entrance to the stockade, when all rushed to one entrance, where they overpowered the guard and with axes cut out the planks of the gate and seventeen escaped through the opening.

J. C. FRAYCE, while examining a pistol, was accidentally shot and killed at Rockfield, Ky., recently. Three days before he had been kicked by a horse and had his leg broken.

The residence of Dr. Emil Bessels, the Arctic explorer, at Glendale, Maryland, was burned the other morning, and all of his books, charts and other valuable documents relating to Arctic matters were totally destroyed.

PHILIP EWALD, a laborer of Louisville, Ky., went home drunk Christmas night and began chasing his wife with a knife. His son, Phillip, Jr., aged seventeen, interfered, and the father cut him twice on the head. The son then drew a pistol and shot his father four times, fatally injuring him.

GENERAL.

THE experiment of Irish cattle dealers of chartering steamers to run in opposition to the boycotted steam packet line has resulted in the complete surrender of the boycotted company.

THE Government of the Argentine Republic recently gave the Papal Legate his passports. He was accused of interfering in public education and instigating a sort of ecclesiastical boycotting against Clara Armstrong, an American school teacher.

SMALL-POX continues to make fearful ravages in the insane asylum at Longue Point, near Montreal.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred in the Ferndale coal mine at Pontypridd, Wales, on the 23d. Over seven hundred men were in the mine at the time. At least fifty were killed and scores wounded and missing.

The Mayor of Venice, Italy, has sent out a circular in which he declares that the stories of cholera are much exaggerated.

MICHAEL DAVITT, in a recent interview concerning home rule, said: "The alleged proposals of Gladstone, recently published, are a good basis for a settlement of the Irish question."

THE Pall Mall Gazette says: The statements about a French protectorate over Madagascar and a war indemnity are nonsense. The draft of the treaty does not mention a protectorate, while the so-called indemnity is intended to reimburse Europeans whose property has been damaged by war, and not a penny of it will enter the French treasury.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Tonquin credit by a vote of 274 to 270. It was rumored that owing to the closeness of the vote the Cabinet had resigned.

THE Manchester-Congo Railway Company has been granted a franchise to construct a railway from the upper to the lower Congo region in Africa.

THE Montreal Board of Health has peremptorily ordered the lady superior of the Longue Pointe Asylum to have all the inmates vaccinated at once. There were eighteen cases in the asylum.

IT was reported that King John, of Abyssinia, is engaged in the occupation of Massowah and is preparing to make war upon the Italians.

HUNG ARONYI, the leader of the Hungarian opposition, meditates a tour through Germany with Count Karolyi to advocate a Central European customs union.

IT was stated in Paris that Admiral Gattiker, minister of Marine and Colonies, has tendered his resignation because President Brisson announced his intention to create a colonial ministry.

A LARGE detachment of Bulgarian troops returned to Sofia on the 25th on a holiday furlough pending the truce between Bulgaria and Serbia. There was a great demonstration of the people in honor of their arrival. Triumphant arches spanned the approaches to the city and the roads were lined with the rejoicing populace.

TWO men were drowned near Elbrook, N. S., recently by the capsizing of their dory.

WILLIAM SHEEHAN, convicted of having murdered his mother, brother and sister in October, 1877, at Cork, Ireland, has made a full confession of the crime. He alleges that he was led to commit the murder by the persistency of his mother in demanding \$30 dowry from farmer Browne before she would consent to her son marrying Miss Browne.

THE LATEST.

HOLTON, KAN., December 25.—Thursday a stranger entered the First National Bank of this city about noon, and presented a check signed by Tudor, Elliott & Co., grain dealers, for \$250, which was paid. Some circumstances aroused the suspicions of the cashier, and a little investigation revealed the fact that the check was either raised from \$5 or forged outright. Officers started in pursuit of the thieves and telegrams were sent, which resulted in the arrest of two men, at Valley Falls, who left here in a buggy, an hour after the fraud was perpetrated. They were brought back last night and lodged in jail. The parties arrested registered their names as O. Elliott, Conroy, and C. F. Gilliam, Burlington. The preliminary trial is set for to-morrow morning.

ROCKVILLE, Md., December 25.—Luther Claggett was arrested last Sunday and lodged in jail at this place for attempting an indecent assault upon a seven-year old daughter of John Liser, of Mechanicsville, Montgomery County. This morning a number of the residents of Mechanicsville met and resolved to lynch the would be ravisher. They started for Rockville, but Sheriff Miller bearing of their movements, put Claggett on a train and took him to Frederick, where he is now in jail. The lynching party was greatly enraged when they found their victim had escaped and swore vengeance, but finally quieted down and returned to their homes.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 25.—The miners' mass meeting at Wylie's grove, near Elizabeth, to-day was the largest gathering since the inauguration of the strike, fully 15,000 strikers being present. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed. After several speeches, mostly in favor of continuing the strike, a resolution to stand for three cents was carried almost unanimously. A general convention will probably be held at Monongahela early next week. On Monday a mass meeting will be held at the Alleghippa mines, for the purpose of trying to persuade the workmen miners to come out for the advance.

COKE, December 25.—Representatives of the Cork Steam Packet Company and of the Cork Dealers' Association met to-day to consider the concessions proposed by the Steamship Company yesterday. The conference progressed amicably until the last moment when a quarrel arose. The representatives refused to sign the agreement, and in consequence of the failure to agree the cattle dealers have resolved to continue the boycott.

MANCHESTER, ENG., December 25.—The Guardian says: In view of the holidays business has been fair, Indian orders are moderate. Prices for cloths and yarns are steady. Sales are not present and producers are confident.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

IT is said that the Rock Island Railroad has been negotiating with the Santa Fe for the use of the latter's track from the Missouri River bridge at Atchison to Parnell, a distance of five miles. This would give the Rock Island an outlet through the city.

Mrs. HARRIS, of Topeka, has a hopeful young son, who has repeatedly threatened to kill her, and this, too, under the shadow of the State Reform School.

In the Leavenworth whisky injunction case, commenced by Attorney General Bradford, when the petition was read taking the cases to the Circuit Court of the United States, Judge Crozier, after citing the act under which this prosecution was brought, decided that the law arises in the State and does not conflict with the law of the United States and is not removable, and that he could not grant the petition.

It is said that an interesting estimate has been made by Senator Plumb's clerk of the amount of money obtained in the form of pension arrears for Kansas during the year 1885. He shows that no less than \$150,000 has gone out to the State in the time mentioned. He thinks that this distribution of Government money through the operation of the pension laws has averted many a financial squeeze in the West.

FROM a careful consideration of the situation Railroad Commissioner Humphrey estimates that 1886 will witness great activity in railroad building in Kansas. He thinks that at least seven or eight hundred miles of railroad will be constructed within the coming year, and this without taking into account the possible extension of one or more Eastern roads into the State. The building of so many miles of railroad in various sections of the State will put, it is estimated, eight or ten millions of dollars in circulation.

THE Chicago, Menasha & Minneapolis Railroad Company which recently filed its charter, proposes to construct five Kansas lines of railway. Capital stock, \$17,700,000. Directors for the first year: Sir Stuart Hogg and C. Alhuson, of London, England; H. S. McDowell, James L. Richie, H. P. Dow, W. S. Elliott, J. E. Hessing, of Manhattan, Kan.; Thomas A. Osborne and P. L. Bonebrake, of Topeka.

GENERAL MILES has received a letter from District Attorney Perry stating that he had received instructions from the Department of Justice to take charge of the Indian, Roman Nose, and have his case investigated before the United States District Court. This Indian has been at Fort Leavenworth since last June and was brought from the Territory for safekeeping, as he gave the agent much trouble. He is half Sioux and half Cheyenne. Formerly he was a redskin man among the Cheyennes, but his bad conduct made them discard him.

THE other evening while walking across Delaware street, in Leavenworth, Colonel Henry Goodfellow, Judge Advocate of the Indian, of the Missouri, was stricken with paralysis and rendered speechless. Physicians pronounced him in a critical condition.

WHEN the case of ex-State Treasurer Samuel Lappin was recently called at Topeka the Attorney General entered a nolle in all the cases against Lappin. He was indicted for forgery of school bonds in 1876; was a fugitive from justice a number of years and arrested a year ago in Oregon. He was discharged because all of the forged instruments have been stolen and the witnesses are dead or gone.

A STATEMENT from the office of Auditor of State shows the total number of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs returned for taxation for the year 1885, to be 4,916,514, an increase over 1884 of 305,567. The horses numbered 977,234, an increase of 50,757; cattle, 1,939,130, increase, 168,417; hogs, 1,380,039, increase, 315,941; sheep, 1,140,702, decrease, 235,177. It will be seen that while there has been a gratifying increase in other domestic animals, the decrease in sheep is marked.

WHILE asleep the other night Charles K. Logan and wife, of North Topeka, were chloroformed by burglars and robbed of \$38.50.

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Name changed, Zamora, Hamilton County, to Kendall, George D. Rogers, postmaster. Discontinued, Hanson, Jewell County. Postmasters appointed, Bigelow, William Trasler; Cato, John Evans; Cedarville, T. W. Rea; Corning, Samuel M. Norton; Cuba, William J. Kennedy; Dixon, William H. Hoover; Dry Creek, Levi M. Shaw; Fair Haven, Edgar P. Hughes; Farbal, W. M. Morgan; Pike, Henry J. Deems; Rawlins, Sheldon N. Orr; Wakarusa, Alexander Dyche; Wilder, William H. Glynn; Zera, Wilson S. Ingraham.

THE Kansas Sheriff's Co-operative Association met at Topeka recently and elected the following officers: President, J. T. Godfrey, of Rice County; Vice-President, N. B. Lohmuller, of Nemaha County; Secretary, A. M. Fuller, of Shawnee County; Treasurer, C. H. Chandler, of Linn County. The object of the association is mutual assistance among the Sheriffs throughout the State in effecting the capture of persons charged with crime; in obtaining the return of stolen property, and in securing a more systematic and effective enforcement of the laws generally in an economical manner, as possible, while at the same time the burden of the expenses will and may be made easier by being shared by a greater number than if it were to fall upon one or two individual officers.

It is stated that State Superintendent Lawhead, with prominent friends of education, is engaged in making a draft of a bill to introduce at the coming special session of the Legislature, amending the present law for the sale of school lands, which is designed to prevent the abuses now practiced in bringing these lands into market. One feature of the proposed law provides for a bona fide residence of six months by the settler on the land before the same can be offered for sale. Such a law, it is suggested, would effectually prevent the school lands of Kansas from being brought into market in large tracts and sold for the benefit of non-residents and speculators.

COWBOYS AND INDIANS.

The Indians of New Mexico Complain of the Cowboys—An Uneasy Feeling.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., December 24.—The Navajo Indians living on the reservation about one hundred miles from this city are getting very restless, and in spite of the fact that they own an immense amount of property in flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, are liable to break out and cause another Indian war, and a far more bloody one than that now in progress, from the fact that they number very close to 5,000 warriors and are well armed with the latest and most improved weapons and ammunition and have a grievance. It seems that every once in a while a few of this tribe of Indians wander off their reservation and take a hunting or fishing trip, or sometimes go to neighboring towns to trade horses and transact other business, get their fill of the fire-water of the white man and do as any other race of people would do on an excursion. It has been the practice, however, for the cattlemen and cowboys, whenever they find these Indians off their base, so to speak, to pick a quarrel with them on some slight pretext, such as muddying a waterhole at which they let their horses stake their thirst, and if then they showed the slightest intention of talking back or endeavor to take their own part the revolver comes into play. Just such an instance as this occurred a few days ago by which two perfectly peaceful Navajos were killed, and indeed so frequent have these killings become that the Indians are getting mad. Governor Slosser of this city has received a letter from the manager of his branch establishment, which is situated close to the agency, in which he strenuously urges Governor Slosser to go to Governor Ross at once and see if these indiscriminate killings can not be stopped. He says that if something is not done immediately an outbreak will be inevitable, and then no one can tell the large amount of damage which these warriors will do in as thickly a settled part of the Territory as that contiguous to the Navajo Reservation. Governor Ross has issued an order that the cowboys must not carry arms, but there is no authority present to see that the order is carried out, and some other method must be devised if bloodshed is to be averted. The Navajos are now a very peaceful tribe, and know that in declaring war they will lose the wealth and property they have acquired since their settlement on the reservation, but they think that while they have no right to go off the reservation without permission, yet the land over which they generally travel is Government land and the cowboys have no more right there than they have. Governor Ross has the will to right these matters, but it is feared that he has not the power to back that will. However, he has shown by his actions in the past that he will do all he can to protect the wards of the Government when they are wrongfully imposed upon, and it is earnestly hoped that he will be able to devise some means by which the evil may be abated.

MORMON CONSPIRATORS.

A Mormon Saint Charged With Conspiring With Prostitutes.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, December 23.—The trial of B. Y. Hampton, charged with conspiracy, commenced before Judge Zane yesterday. Hampton is a city officer and a prominent Saint, charged with entering into a conspiracy with prostitutes to establish houses of prostitution for the purpose of entrapping Federal officials and Gentiles. The only witness examined was Mrs. Fields, one of the prostitutes. She testified that she had entered into a contract with Hampton; that he had furnished a house for her, and that the police had promised her that she should not be arrested for running a house of prostitution in the city. The police paid her rent and reserved one room in the house for the spotters. Hampton paid her \$400 altogether. Hampton took the witness past Governor Murray's house in a buggy, pointed out his residence and told her to call on the Governor and try to get him to call on her. He promised her \$300 if she got the Governor. He and his associates told her they wanted to get the Governor's attention. Hampton could take them off the jury in polygamy trials. They wanted to entrap the Governor in order to get polygamists out of the penitentiary. The trial is exciting great interest, and is attended by the Governor, the Mayor of the city and other officials. There are three other indictments against Hampton, one for conspiracy with another woman and two for keeping houses of ill fame. Judge Zane impaneled a Grand Jury yesterday and gave them printed instructions to investigate cases of polygamy, unlawful cohabitation and keepers and habitues of low houses. He referred to rumors that jurymen would be made to suffer if they did not do thorough work, and said he would excuse any one afraid. They should defend themselves even by shooting their assailants if necessary.

THE APACHES.

Indian Depredations Causing Alarm in New Mexico.

EL PASO, TEX., December 23.—Additional particulars of the fight between the regular troops and Apaches in the vicinity of Silver City, N. M., were brought to El Paso to-day by the train from the West. It is now believed that in addition to the physician and three privates which were killed more than half a dozen citizens met death at the hands of the savages. Everybody is leaving the country, even the cowboys and ranchmen, and depopulation are met everywhere. The large ranchers are left at the mercy of the Indians, who are well provided with ammunition and sent determined to carry the war through the winter. Several families have reached El Paso from the infested district, and dozens of women and children have been sent to the other towns for safety. The troops massacred were a part of Lieutenant Fountain's command and were securing the territory in which a late bloody fight had taken place. They were shot at by savages from behind rocks, and were killed in a few moments. Other portions of the command, which consisted, all told, of thirty-five men, met dead bodies in numerous places, the result of the work of the Indians several days previous. General Crook is now known to be in favor of employing blood hounds as auxiliaries to the army in hunting down the savages.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Bonds for a Narrow Gauge Railroad Can Not Be Absorbed by a Standard Gauge.

KANSAS CITY, December 23.—A special from Kingman announces that Judge Wall, of the District Court of that county, has rendered a lengthy opinion in the case of the State of Kansas against the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic Railway, the Board of County Commissioners of Kingman County and the Bank of Kingman, granting a temporary injunction against the delivery of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of bonds voted by the Board of Commissioners to the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic Railway. The case was fully argued on Tuesday and Wednesday last by Hon. F. E. Gillett, of Kingman, and James Hagerman, Esq., of Topeka, for the State, and Hon. B. S. Henderson, of Chautauqua County, and Hon. J. M. Hatfield, of Wichita, for the defendants. The Court decided that the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic Railway was chartered as a narrow gauge railway and had no power to build and operate a standard gauge, and that its contract with the county to build and operate a standard gauge railway was void. This decision, if sustained, will overthrow all the bonds issued to the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic Railway in this State by various cities, townships and counties, amounting in the aggregate to about a million dollars.

A Bank Dividend.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., December 23.—The Shickamoxon bank failed last summer because of an overdraft of \$47,000 said to have been made by its President. Yesterday C. P. Milligan, the paying teller, told on oath how the directors divided up the money on the day of the suspension. He said: "The directors held a meeting at the bank on the morning of the suspension and reassembled at about three p. m. I closed the doors of the bank about three p. m. Mr. Gilbert left a check for \$4,000 before he went to the meeting of the directors. The watchman put the money in a bag. Mr. Gilbert got his money after the meeting. He handed back the check for \$4,000 and gave me one for \$3,000. He would not carry the money out the front way, but directed me to tell the watchman to take it out the back way over to Front street. Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Whistler went out the front way. Mr. McCarty gave me his check at about six p. m. I gave him his money in silver. He directed the watchman to take it to his (the watchman's) house, saying that he (McCarty) would call for it next morning. Mr. Judge gave me his check before going up stairs to the meeting. Mr. Rose gave me his check after the board adjourned from the afternoon meeting. Mr. Peters gave me his check about eight or nine o'clock on the Thursday before the suspension. Mr. Rose asked me to come to the house at nine a. m., saying that the directors were to hold a meeting there. Mr. Peters gave his check for \$5,000 in his store."

Another Mine Horror.

LONDON, December 24.—A dispatch from Pontypridd, Wales, reports that a terrible colliery explosion has occurred at Ferndale pit mine there, and that four hundred miners are entombed. A later dispatch says that twelve dead bodies have been taken out of the Ferndale pit, and thirty miners have been rescued more or less injured. The remainder of those who were in the mine at the time of the explosion are believed to be safe. The explosion occurred in the upper of the two seams. There were seven hundred and fifty men in the mine at the time of the explosion. The majority were in the lower seam, otherwise the death list would have been much larger. At least fifty men were killed in the upper seam, and scores were terribly burned. The injured were carried to places of safety by their more fortunate companions who had not being hurt.

Chase County Courier.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

A ROMANCE.

Each day, bowing toward her politely, he wooed her with passion intense, repeating his little pet phrase, "That bark at her, old poolie." "Will you be a question to ask," he once murmured—"Will you be, little woman, my wife? With none but my passion to help, I'm leading too lonely a life."

And her round, dimpled cheeks were like roses; "Although I adore you," sighed she, "I never can marry you—never!" "Your dog with my cat won't agree," "It is true," he said, stroking his poolie; "But then I've been thinking that you needn't distress yourself, darling, for you can get rid of your cat."

"What! Part with my dear little Snow-ball! I never could do it!" she said. "You're cruel to ask it, when you love, I can give up your poolie instead."

"But he knows how to carry a basket," "He said, with a quivering lip, "And he'll jump through a hoop, and—I love him!" "I couldn't dispense with poor Gyp!"

"Then you see how it is, dear," she nodded, "I see," he replied; "It is true!" "And, until they make up their minds, the best thing, I'm sure, is to wait."

So, each day, bowing toward her politely, he wooed her with passion intense, repeating his little pet phrase, "That bark at her, old poolie."

THE DANITES.

The Horrible Discovery of One Pursued by Them.

Northwest of Salt Lake City, a hundred miles as the crow flies, are the Silver Mountains. For three months I had been prospecting at the eastern point. It was getting late in the fall, provisions were running short, and one day I loaded the pack mule with the specimens I had secured, saddled my horse and turned his head southwest toward the Humboldt River. Reaching that stream I should not lose sight of it again until I rode into Sacramento, six hundred miles away.

A long, wild ride, through an Indian-infested country, with danger waylaid every mile of it—mountain, prairie, desert—wild streams—savage animals—fierce storms—I had passed all these in safety; would the same good luck attend me in returning?

It was about an hour after midday when I set out, the sky was overcast, the wind blustered up strong, and experience told me that a storm was brewing. It was time for snow. I had been riding for two hours when I looked back over my trail. Four or five miles away two horsemen were coming up at a smart pace. Indians? I could not tell with the naked eye. I had a good telescope with me, and one glance through the glasses proved that they were white men.

Hunters? No!
Prospectors? No!
Enemies? Yes!

The secrets of the Silver Mountains were known to Brigham Young. Hints of their richness had floated in the air to Omaha on the one hand, and to Sacramento on the other. Accompanying these hints were low whispers of how jealously all routes leading to the mountains were guarded. Individual prospectors had departed for this locality and were never heard of again. Bands of fifteen had gone forth, but the earth seemed to have swallowed them up. Some talked of Indians, but the majority shook their heads, looked about them in a startled way, and whispered: "The Mormons—the Danites!"

I had taken the utmost precaution. Several times I had seen white men at a distance, but if I suspected my presence they had searched for me in vain. As luck would have it, now that I was off, these keen watchers, these never-sleeping sentinels, had discovered me.

Were they following me? I dismounted and clambered to the top of a great rock twenty feet high, where I could secure a better view. They were dead on my trail. Not only that, but a great dog was running ahead of them with his nose to the ground. The men might have lost my trail on the broken ground; the dog would follow me to the death.

The men were riding at alope. Why? They were waiting until I left the mountain to strike across the prairie. Behind some rock at the base of the mountain I could hold half a dozen men at bay. Out on the prairie it would be two to one. It was their business to kill and destroy, not to be killed. I scrambled down from the rock and mounted and galloped, and the pursuers had increased their pace. I slowed down to a walk, and lo! they did the same! Then, at a moderate canter, I rode forward for two hours, turning occasionally to look over my shoulder. They were gradually drawing nearer. The atmosphere was thickening and the afternoon wearing away, and they did not want to lose me in a storm or the darkness. Even when they had shortened the distance to two miles they could not see me turn in my saddle.

If I struck off on the prairie they would soon settle me. If I continued on along the base of the mountain—what? Would they try to steal upon me before the coming of darkness? If I turned at bay would they give it up as a bad job and ride away? No! they were pitiless, merciless, determined. They would cling to my trail as the wolf follows a wounded deer. If I took a position of defense they would besiege me. If I rode on I must leave a trail for the keen-scented dog to follow.

At four o'clock it was rapidly growing dark. The sky was now an inky black, and the coming of the storm could not long be delayed. The avengers were not more than a mile away, keeping my pace as before.

What! A great soft, white flake of snow dusted down upon my horse's mane and hung there like a feather. I turned to the left and rode straight upon the plain. It was a desperate chance to dodge them. If the storm held off fifteen minutes I must fight them in open ground. If the storm broke in ten I might try a plan I had conceived. Another flake—a third—a fourth—and then all of a sudden there came a roaring gust of wind off the mountain, and

night set in as if a curtain had been lowered. With the darkness came such a down-pour of flakes that I could not see five feet beyond my horse, and the ground turned white in an instant. Providence was with me.

I turned the animals sharp to the right direct for the mountain. I had half a mile to go to reach it, and the ground was rough and broken. I might as well have been blind for the good my eyes could do me in such a storm, but it was not likely I could miss the mountain. My horse was stumbling forward, followed by the mule, when I heard the moving bay of the dog. This was the first time he had given tongue. He had clung to my trail for hours, silent, grim, vengeful. He had suddenly lost the trail, and was giving vent to his anger thereat.

Ten seconds after the dog's first bay I heard the men shouting to each other. They had separated in order not to miss me in the storm, and were apparently following on my trail, or, at least, coming after me.

By and by the wind ceased to beat in my face, though I could hear it roaring and howling above me. I had reached the base of the mountain. The horse did not stop, however. Right ahead, into pitch blackness, he slowly walked, and pretty soon the snow ceased to blind me. Indeed, only now and then a stray flake seemed to descend, and the ground beneath my horse's feet was no longer white. Far above my head I heard the swish and roar of the storm, but down where I was there was scarcely any motion to the air.

Slowly and carefully the horse felt his way, and the mule kept at his heels and several times uttered snorts of alarm. When the horse ceased to go forward I dismounted. There was grass under my feet, and there was no snow on the grass. In a few seconds I had a light, and as I held it above my head, I discovered about me a solid wall of blackest midnight, and I did not care to light it up for fear of attracting attention.

I went back until I felt the force of the storm again—and what a storm! The wind had risen to a gale, and the snow came down as though it meant to bury me. Above the roar of the gale I still heard the "ow! ow! ow!" of the dog. Those pitiless men and that merciless canine had not yet given me up. Amid the war of elements they were still hunting me, determined on my death. There was, however, little danger of their blundering into the valley as I had done. Indeed, as I listened, the voice of the dog was growing fainter in the distance.

As I turned to retrace my steps up the valley my horse touched his nose with mine, and I heard the pack mule moving about near by. The silence and darkness had made the poor brutes nervous. When I was under shelter again I secured a candle from the pack and lighted it. While the gale screamed overhead like a mad beast there was scarcely enough movement down there to stare the light. Piloting the animals both of which seemed very grateful for the light, I went up the valley about a hundred feet further than before. Here I discovered much to my amazement, a great pile of firewood and a place where cooking had been done. Without stopping to wonder who had been there, or how long ago, I built a fire on the blackened stones, feeling sure that its blaze could not be seen outside in such a storm as that. There was a thick growth of grass underfoot, and I unsaddled the animals and let them turn to. Then I set about cooking a bite to eat, and at 7 o'clock by my watch I was ready to wrap my blanket around me and turn in. I gave the Danites no further thought for the night. They would be compelled to seek shelter somewhere from the dreadful storm, and in the morning might seek to pick up the trail anew. I should let circumstances guide me.

I noticed several times while smoking my after-supper pipe that the animals seemed ill at ease. They frequently raised their heads from the grass to look, and always in one direction—the valley. What was beyond me? For all I knew, this rift in the mighty hill might extend for half a mile further. Had some animal been driven to this shelter in advance of me? I picked up a blazing brand, and rising to my feet, hurried it in the darkness.

The result was astonishing. There was a chorus of fierce growls, and three great mountain lions came leaping out of the pitch dark and skurried down the valley, one of them making a flying leap clear over the mule. So that was what all the brutes. The poor animals ceased eating entirely, and crowded as close to me and the fire as they could get.

Now got my revolvers out, not knowing what else might confront me. It wasn't five minutes before a snort of alarm from the horse proved that some danger was at hand. I had just replenished the fire when the three lions returned. Their tails dragged on the ground, and I could see that they were broken up over something. They started to bolt past the fire up the valley, but I killed the first one stone dead with a bullet through the head, and the other two ran off with dismal howls. I waited and watched for their return a whole hour, and then, seeing the horses begin to feed again, I reasoned that the lions had left the valley for some other shelter. I put the fire well together, and dropped off to sleep, and I was not awakened until an hour after daylight next morning. The horses were lying down near by, and the fire was all right.

While it was daylight outside of the valley it was deep twilight down there, and my ears told me that the storm still raged. After a hasty breakfast I went down the valley, but only a few hundred feet. One glance showed me that

I was a captive. The snow was piling up in the ravine higher than my head. I was not within two hundred feet of the mouth of the ravine, and yet the snow had drifted in until a man on horseback could not have looked over it. Not only this, but the storm still howled and raved.

Well, I was a prisoner, and must make the best of it. I returned to the lion and dragged the body of the dead lion away, and determined to explore the upper end of the ravine. Beyond the fire the width of the ravine was not more than twenty feet. I lighted a couple of candles and started off the both animals whinnying after me as if afraid to be left behind, but neither making any attempt to follow. In a walk of one hundred feet I reached the end of my journey. The ravine suddenly opened out in an almost circular chamber, perhaps one hundred feet across. Overhead was intense darkness; beneath my feet was sand, gravel, and isolated bunches of grass. The first thing I noticed was that miners had been at work on the sides of the chamber, and as I followed the wall around I was amazed at the richness of the indications. It was a veritable chamber of silver.

When half way round, or opposite the entrance, my feet struck something which sent forth an ominous clatter, and I looked down to discover a bundle of rotten cloth and human bones. A few feet away was another, and then another, and in the middle of the chamber bones were scattered all about in wild disorder. The storm had not driven the lions into this ravine. They had entered it to gnaw the bones of the dead.

I was amazed, but not alarmed, at the discovery. I noticed the entire absence of skulls among the bones, and was wondering why this was so, when my eyes happened to glance up at the wall, and the puzzle was solved. On a rocky shelf were six grinning heads. The flesh had not yet entirely decayed, nor had all the hair fallen off. It was a sickening, horrible sight, and one from which I soon turned to see if I could glean any clue to the identity of the victims. I hunted the chamber over and over, carefully inspecting every pile of dust, but not even a button repaid my search. Those men must have had packs and tools and cooking utensils. Not a single article remained.

Who were they and how had this awful fate overtaken them? It was a small band of explorers and prospectors from the States. They had dodged their way in, but their trail had been found, and the avengers had crept in upon them, and slaughtered every man. Each body had been decapitated, robbed of every article, and not the slightest clue left to be picked up in after years.

On the third day of my imprisonment the storm abated, and when I walked down the valley I found the snow packed in to the depth of twenty feet. I was exactly eleven days digging a tunnel under that pack to the mouth of the ravine, and during that time, to save my packed provisions for the long journey, I lived mostly on the meat of that lion. It had a musty, sickening taste, and at last I could not bring myself to even smell it.

Four days after the completion of my tunnel the weather suddenly changed to warmer, settling the snow on the prairie very fast, and at night I struck for the Humboldt River, the horses rested for a long journey, and no enemy at hand to pick up my trail.—N. Y. Sun.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Its Popularity in Germany and Other European Countries.

In reference to the introduction of the electric light in Germany, Dr. Schilling's report to the convention of gas technics contains the following data: In Berlin there are seventy-one batteries in operation, twenty-six driven by gas motors and forty-six by steam. Although the Edison central stations have not yet been opened, which will furnish light to fifteen thousand lamps, there are already five thousand lamps in operation. In Munich there are thirty-four batteries, furnishing four thousand one hundred and eighty-five lamps with light, most of which have thus far been placed in the royal theatres. Hamburg has twenty-five batteries and one thousand nine hundred and eighty lamps. In Hanover the railroad depot, the Palm garden, and two streets are illuminated by electric lights. A goodly number of electric light batteries are in operation in Bremen, Cologne, Leipzig, Dresden, and in many of the manufacturing centers of Europe. In Chemnitz there are seventeen, mostly in the cloth and cotton factories. Crefeld boasts of 1,203 electric lamps. Elberfeld-Barmen of twenty-one batteries. The total number of electric-light batteries in Germany amounts to about 400, furnishing light to 21,500 lamps, against which the number of gas-light lamps is estimated at 5,000,000. But it must be considered that the introduction of the electric light is accompanied with many difficulties, and must consequently be of slow growth. Should it, for instance, be decided to have Berlin illuminated with electric light instead of gas, the proposition would at once meet with the insurmountable obstacle that in order to fill the orders the workmen in the factories would have to work steadily for twenty years. These figures show that although the Americans are far in advance of Germany in this matter, the latter is up with England, and France is left far behind, not one street yet being illuminated with electric light in France.—Chicago Times.

Gentlemen's Business Suits.

Homespun suits of the genuine homespun cloth made in cottages and fishermen's huts are the most stylish choice for business and traveling suits for men. These are of rough, widely twilled wool of most irregular threads, and are preferred in brown and gray shades. Checked woolsens and Scotch mixtures are also generally used. The suit of three pieces is alike, and consists of a sack or a four-buttoned cut-away coat, single-breasted vest with a collar, and trousers larger than those of last winter.—Harper's Bazar.

The French doctor who sent poisoned game to a rival, "by way of a practical joke," has been sentenced to eight years imprisonment with hard labor.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

Secretary Lamar Shows That the Red Man Can Not Charge upon the Country a "Century of Dishonor"—His Plans.

Secretary Lamar estimates that the Indian service has cost the Government an average of \$3,870,629 per year from the year 1832 to the present time. It now costs \$6,000,000 per annum. All the expenditure of money, effort and organization is for the control, protection and management of a population of 260,000 men, women and children. He says:

"Whatever may be said about the injustice and cruelty with which the Indians have been treated in the past, characterized by some as a 'century of dishonor,' the Government is now, as all must admit, putting itself to great trouble and expense for a very small and unfruitful population. The question arises: What is the purpose sought to be accomplished? Is it to protect this country against the Indian as a menace to the security and peace of our people. Nothing could be more absurd. The Indian race is no longer a source of danger to the peace or security of this great Republic. Most of the reservations are encircled by powerful communities, and those upon the frontier are completely in the hands of our military forces. Nor is the Indian any longer an obstacle to our National progress or to our material development. So far as the interests of our own people are concerned, apart from the needs of the Indian population, the Indian problem could be easily solved by simply withdrawing all Government supervision over these people and conferring upon them the rights of American citizenship. Those who would not pass away would be soon absorbed into American society. After incorporating into our body politic four millions of blacks in a state of slavery and investing them with citizenship and suffrage we need not strain at the gnat of 260,000 Indians. It would only be an additional morsel, and a very small one. Such a course, however, would be more cruel and destructive to the Indian in the helpless condition to which the extension of settlements will soon reduce him than a war of extermination.

"It is not, therefore, to protect the peace of the country, or the security of its frontiers from the danger of Indian war, or on account of their hindrance to our material progress, that all these efforts and expenditures are made in their behalf. It is because this Government is bound by duty, humanity, religion, good faith and National honor to protect, at whatever expense of sacrifice, these original possessors of the soil from the destruction with which they are threatened by the very agencies that make our prosperity and greatness. The sense of this obligation was profoundly felt by the founders of our Republic. They not only recognized it as the rule of their own conduct, but they wrote it down in their statutes and ordinances for the guidance of their posterity. The ordinance of 1787 (article 3) contains the following language:

"Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost care and diligence shall be used toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property rights and liberty they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but the laws of justice and humanity shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them and for preserving peace and friendship with them."

"The principles embodied in these noble utterances constitute the fundamental principles of a genuine Indian policy. Assuming, then, that the civilization, the moral, intellectual, social and industrial elevation of the Indian to fit him to take part in the civilization of the country and the age, is the common object of all, the question arises: What means should be adopted to accomplish this? I have not been long enough in this office to become so thoroughly acquainted with the characteristics, customs, habits and wants of the Indians as to feel myself competent to propose any general plan or policy which in all respects will be adapted to the conditions of the present and adequate to the probable exigencies of the future. There are, however, some measures which I think are necessary to lay a solid foundation for Indian civilization, and to avert the demoralization and destruction of these people, which the environment of the white race now threatens. I recommend that a portion of every reservation be divided up into separate tracts of suitable size for farms, to be allotted to each individual as his sole and separate estate. Provision should be made against the power (until after a time limited) of selling or mortgaging the same, or even leasing it to any but Indians living within the same reservation. Without legislation of this kind all efforts to make the Indian support himself by his own labor will prove fruitless and unavailing. To overcome his natural aversion to labor there must be the incentive given alone by a sure guarantee that the fruits of his labor shall be enjoyed in security. No man will clear forests, inclose fields and cultivate them, and rear houses and barns when at any moment he may be removed and carried off against his will to some distant and unknown region. The ownership of land, freeholding, tends to inspire individual independence, pride of character, personal industry and the development of the domestic virtues. Provision should be made that the Indian accepting a patent for his land shall not thereby forfeit any of his rights as a member of his tribe, nor the protection and benefit which the laws of the United States extend to the Indians generally.

"I favor the policy recommended by my predecessor in this office, Secretary Kirkwood, of reducing to proper size the existing reservations, when entirely out of proportion to the number of Indians thereon, with the consent of the Indians, and upon just and fair terms; and second, of placing by patent the titles to these diminished reservations as fully under the protection of the courts as are titles to all others of our people to their lands. The surplus portion cut off should be subject to sale and the proceeds invested for the benefit of the Indians. The execution of it should be cautious and tentative. My recommendation that only a portion of each reservation be divided into separate tracts, as stated above, is based upon the conviction that we must lead the Indians into holding lands in severally by ripening their right of occupancy under their communal system into a fee-simple by a gradual process, and not by the sudden abolition of a system which is to them a religion as well as a law of property.

"Those who urge the speedy breaking-up of tribal relations, the obliteration of the reservation system, and the localization of individuals upon separate allotments of land as a general policy, overlook the important fact that the Indian race is not a homogeneous race. It consists of numerous widely separated tribes, speaking different languages and varying greatly in customs, habits and conditions, from the enlightened commonwealths of the Five Nations to the wild, fierce, roving bands who eke out by plunder the scanty subsistence they derive from the chase and Government rations. Any general policy adapted to the advancement of one tribe would be disastrous and destructive to another.

"In the meantime, until the Indian is ready by educational development to take his place among the people of the country, the reservation system is his only protection, and whatever may be said of the tribal relation, which it is thought to be so desirable to dissolve, it is in their uncivilized state the normal condition of Indian society. It is not only deeply imprinted in his mind as the polity of his race, but it is his constitutional status in this country. The Constitution of the United States recognizes the Indian in his tribal relations, and in its delegation of powers to Congress it declares that it shall regulate commerce among foreign nations and the Indian tribes."

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AN ABLE DOCUMENT.

A State Paper Which is Calling Forth Enthusiastic Comments from All Sources.

No President has ever given to the country a more polished composition or one more finished rhetorically. It is a model of good English and forcible statement. * * *

Those who object that there is a great deal said in the message should remember that there was a great deal to say.—St. Louis Republican.

The tariff question is well considered, and the document teems with valuable information and recommendations upon it. Its treatment is fair and its conclusions so plainly given that he who runs may read.—Buffalo Times.

The President's expression of executive opinion is like himself—frank, honest, clear-sighted, statesmanlike and comprehensive. There is no uncertain note upon any key. It invites in one harmonious symphony the glories, needs and duties of the Republic. The Congressman who studies this able state paper to advantage is thoroughly equipped for the work he has on hand.—N. Y. Morning Journal.

The pervading spirit of President Cleveland's first message to Congress is that of downright honesty. He has brought within its scope a discussion of great topics of national administration, and handled each with a clearness of statement and justice in elucidation too seldom found in our state papers. There is nothing vague or gingerly in the manner in which each subject is treated that leads force to the various recommendations he has felt called on to make. Throughout the message there is a careful recognition of the relations between the executive and legislative branches of the Government, together with a due appreciation of the duty each in its sphere owes to the people.—Chicago News.

The first thing that strikes you in Mr. Cleveland's message is the indefatigable industry with which he has studied, assimilated and assorted the vast multiplicity of facts brought to his attention in the course of his official experience, and in the several reports of the Cabinet officers. He seems to have taken up the subjects one by one, examined them with conscientious and intelligent care, and restated them in his own lucid language, together with such conclusions as he has reached during the methodical process. This habit of thorough systematic review of the facts presented to him for consideration is characteristic of Mr. Cleveland's conception of executive duty. If his conclusions are, almost without exception, identical with the conclusions of the members of his Cabinet that shows the remarkable harmony of opinion existing in the present Administration, rather than any lack of independent ideas on the part of Mr. Cleveland. It sometimes happens that a President of positive convictions is obliged in his message to dissent from the views expressed in the report of some equally positive Secretary, and thus almost rebuke his subordinate in a public manner. There is nothing of that sort this year.—N. Y. Sun.

A Partisan Arrangement.

There is some misapprehension in the public mind as to the status of the Hoar bill providing for the Presidential succession. Some Republican newspapers have stated that the Democratic House of Representatives refused to pass the measure, which provided that in the case of the removal by death, resignation or inability of the President, there being no Vice-President, the succession should be in the members of the Cabinet. The charge is that the House of Representatives refused concurrence with the Senate because the Administration was then Republican. There is no reason for this partisan arrangement of the Democratic Congressmen. The Senate bill was not referred to the House committee until February 5, 1884, about a year and a month before the expiration of Mr. Arthur's term, and it is absurd to suppose that the political complexion of so short-lived an Administration influenced the Democrats.

As a matter of fact, the Democrats voted for the bill every time it was presented to them. It was introduced by Senator Hoar December 4, 1883. It was reported back by the judiciary committee January 21, and it passed the Senate January 25. All the Democratic Senators who were present voted for the measure. There was no division.—Boston Statesman.

AMONG POST-SURGEON.

An Amazing War Incident said to Have Occurred in Mississippi.

During the war Dr. Wright, of the Confederate army, was the post-surgeon at Canton, Miss. Among the furloughed soldiers at that place was a tall, commanding-looking fellow named Forester Richards, a high private in the Ninth Mississippi. He had been wounded, and his furlough having expired, he was, by a "general order," required to report to Dr. Wright, who had power to extend his furlough or to send him back to his command. Richards was having a good time, and although his wound had healed he was not altogether ready or anxious to go back to the front. He was a good deal of a wag and managed to so win the Doctor's favor that the latter detailed him as a clerk in his office. One day while the Doctor was out for a drive, Richards dressed himself out in an extra suit of the Doctor's uniform, and seating himself in the office, awaited his return. When Dr. Wright arrived he rose from his seat in a very dignified manner and introduced himself as Dr. Ford, Chief Medical Director of General Bragg's army, and immediately commenced reprimanding him for neglect of duty—for being absent from his post, etc. Of course Dr. Wright, who had not recognized his clerk in the person of his visitor, and, as he thought, ranking officer—was very much agitated and offered all manner of excuses and apologies. Richards could not contain himself and soon gave himself away by his smiles, and when the Doctor found out that it was a joke, he at once bound Richards up to keep it a secret, knowing that if the officers of the post got hold of it he would never hear the end of it. Richards assented, and in the course of a week or two the Doctor told him that he was going to Jackson, Miss., for a day or two, and that he wanted Richards to act in his place as post surgeon, in other words, that he would leave the office in his charge until his return. Dr. Wright had hardly gone before Richards called a lot of his soldier friends into the office and furloughed the last one of them for sixty days.

In the afternoon a Mrs. Applegate, whose little son had received gratuitous medical treatment from Dr. Wright, desiring to make some return therefor, sent a large tray of cake and several bottles of wine to the office. Richards and a half-dozen of his recently furloughed companions were having a high time over the good things when in stepped Dr. Wright, who at once demanded to know "what they were doing."

Richards explained, whereupon Dr. Wright wanted to know "how he dared to take such liberty with his property."

To which Richards replied: "Am I not, by your authority, acting surgeon of the post? Do you think, Dr. Wright, that I would accept the responsibilities of the position without the benefits of some of its pleasures?"

"Well, all I have got to say is I think your conduct outrageous and in violation of all military discipline, and I shall immediately order every one of you back to your commands," said the Doctor.

"You do it, Dr. Wright, and I shall at once appeal the case to Dr. Ford," replied Richards, and the party arose and left the office.

In about ten minutes the Doctor sent his servant for Richards. As the latter entered the office the Doctor said: "Look here, old fellow, don't you want a sixty days' furlough so that you can go home and hunt and fish until your wound gets perfectly well?"

"That suits me exactly, Doctor," said Richards.

It is needless to add the desired furlough was immediately forthcoming, but not until Richards had promised to say nothing about what had happened while he was in the post surgeon's office—at least, not until the war was over.—Detroit Free Press.

CRYING FOR MORE.

The Old Farmer Who Wouldn't Admit That He Had Been Conquered.

All honor to the people who will not be beaten! Although a confession of failure comes very gracefully from the lips, the refusal to own that one has been conquered, bespeaks an indomitable spirit.

A good story is told of an old farmer in New Hampshire, who would always come out ahead of his antagonist, in one way if not another, no matter what the character of the competition might be. One day, he and his help were engaged in getting in hay, when the old man having found much fault from the assistants with the slowness with which his assistants were pitching the hay up to him, the boys concluded they would "satisfy him."

They began rapidly forking it up, and continued until the mow was so dusty as to be fairly suffocating, and the old man was almost buried in the mass.

After a little they heard not a word of complaint, and in a few minutes down to the floor, covered with hay and almost choked, came Uncle Silas. As he dropped, the boys cried out: "What are you down here for?" To which the irrepressible Uncle Silas made answer: "Consarn yer lazy pieters! I'm down here for more hay!"—Youth's Companion.

A Hard Game to Sit Down To.

Eastern Man (out West)—Do you play a gentleman's game of poker here?

Western Man—What's a gent's game, stranger?

Eastern Man—Taking a gentleman's word for what he's got and omitting to cut the cards.

Western Man—Wall, I don't take a gent's word in these parts, an' as for cuttin', stranger, you kin do as you like, I most allers shoots. Will you jine us?

Eastern Man—N-n-not-to-day.—N. Y. Sun.

—One of the dullest scholars in a class was a boy about fourteen years of age, who was more interested in horses than in books. The teacher gave out the word stability, and called for its definition. None of the boys could give it, but when it came to the young jockey's turn he shouted out, "Stability—work done in a stable," which shed a new light on the dictionary.—Harper's Bazar.

NEW YEAR'S EVE!

Only a year ago— And do you remember how We sat as we were sitting now, And the fire was low, And all the room was dark Behind us, table and chair, Save when a restless spark Leapt from the embers there; And the tick of the clock on the stair, Or a creak in the creaken floor Was all we heard—no more.

arranging the folds of the worn old dressing gown. The next evening the old man was unable to walk about a little, leaning on a cane. He soon grew weary of the cramped limits of his room. "I will go out into the hall," he thought. "A turn up and down will not hurt me."

WHISKEY DID IT. The Rags of a Well-Meaning Justice Whose Temperance Lecture Was Spoiled. Just as Justice Coldbath gave the fat man in a short coat thirty days for keeping a calf, three pigs and a swarm of chickens in his front yard, a citizen in good clothes came into court. That is, his clothes were good, what was left of them. They were torn in a dozen varieties of rent, and dabbled with mud and blood. His broken head was bandaged, his hat was crushed, his face disfigured. Oh, but old Justice Coldbath was mad.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL. The rector of a fashionable church in Utah is spoken of as the "Apostle of the Gentiles." There are more churches and chapels in London than in the whole of any European nation except France. "Bread services" are being held at some places in England, each person attending church bringing one or more loaves to be distributed to the poor and unemployed.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL. The American Copyright League has elected James Russell Lowell its President. President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, does not attend to business on Saturday, but invariably devotes that day to his family. The Hamar Society of London has awarded a bronze medal to the American, Henry Wellcome, in recognition of his heroism in saving an American lady from drowning in the Thames.

THE DAIRY. Illinois creamery butter was "knocked" five cents per pound from the statement made by buttery manufacturers that certain creamery men were buying "neutral" to adulterate their butter. The buttery men are adulterators of pure butter. Are certain creamery men so?—Farm, Field and Stockman.

A GLAD NEW YEAR.

By Simply Doing Good It Came to Mrs. Trillard.

Old Mr. Vanbrugh knew that he had been very sick; and now that he was just able to sit up with pillows at his back, and his poor, withered old limbs wrapped in a flannel dressing-gown, he wondered, weakly, that he had ever lived through the awful crisis. And as he sat there, he heard his sharp-tongued landlady's voice on the stairs.

POWERFUL ARGUMENTS.

Two Parallel Cases of Desperate Love-Making—Taking Advantage of the Ladies. "So you just got back from Hallifax, eh, Mr. Johnson? 'Clar to gracious you's quits a trabler."

WIT AND WISDOM.

Minds of moderate calibre ordinarily condemn everything which is beyond their range.—Albany Journal. Man, to be contented anywhere, must carry with him the spirit of content. If he desires to dwell in paradise, he must make it.—Home and Farm.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

Take the Chill Off of Water Before Giving it to Cows in Milk. In order to emphasize the importance of taking the chill off of water before it is given to cows in milk, we take a special instance of successful practice from the Home and Farm.

SYSTEM IN DAIRYING.

Farmers Should Know What a Cow is Worth and the Profit She Gives. The number of farmers who have been convinced that dairying is a profitable business is legion, yet so far as systematic methods are concerned the dairy business is in its infancy.

ON HIS TONGUE'S END.

Colonel Fizzletop has a wretched memory. He is very much puzzled to remember the simplest thing that is told him. "What is the name of that patent medicine Colonel Witherpoon told me to get for my liver?" he asked his wife.

Chase, Lyon and Butler counties are favorite feeding grounds for some of the big feeders. They are corn counties. - Leavenworth Times.

The Johnson County Democrat came to us, last week, with a large, neatly printed Holiday Supplement, in which was given a short sketch of each of the various business establishments of Olathe. The Democrat is one of our best exchanges.

The friends of Mr. Randall and the enemies of the Democratic party are unanimous in interpreting his crushing defeat in the contest over rules as the preliminary to a raid on the treasury. They are easily refuted and the way to do it is not to make the raid.

Senator Everts, it is said, joins Senator Vest, of Missouri, and Beck, of Kentucky, in advocacy of the silver dollar. Whether the report is reliable or not, there are many indications that the melancholy days are about to come for Hon. Daniel Manning's financial policy.

Our Democratic coadjutor, the Atlanta Constitution, asks a question: When silver is demonetized who will reimburse the South for the fall in the price of cotton and the West for the fall in the price of wheat?

Sufficient for the day are the evils thereof, and silver is not demonetized yet. It is our impression from the developments of the past two weeks that it is not going to be.

In an interview, not long before his death, the late Robt Toombs said to his interviewer: "I never said that I would live to call the roll of my slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill monument. That was a lie started by Jack Hale, of New Hampshire." Mr. Toombs made several denials of this expression in his lifetime but for all that the New York Tribune, and nearly all the other Republican papers of the North, repeated the lie for twenty-five years.

The Leader of last week again refers to our charges for homestead notices, and adds: "The land officer and publisher probably divided the difference between them," that is, they stood in with each other. Now then, some one may ask: "With whom was the Leader man standing in when he was a member of our Legislature, in 1879, and is reported as 'absent or not voting' when questions of making appropriations for the various educational institutions, the blind asylum, the insane asylum, the deaf and dumb institute, the widows' and orphans' home and all other charitable institutions of the State were being put to the House, and is reported as voting for the repeal of the one mill school tax and for the resolution striking out of the State constitution the \$200 personal property exemption from taxation?" Why, he was standing in with the railroads and the Prince of Hades, of course.

Any American citizen who can read the manner in which last week's Leader refers to the present President of these United States, and not feel the blush of shame rise upon his cheeks for having in our midst a man who would stoop so low as to use such language in speaking of that Chief Magistrate of this country, who so severely rebuked the Augusta, Maine, editor, for his indiscrete language towards Mr. Blaine, the Republican candidate for President, is unworthy of the title of "American citizen." Mr. Cleveland is not the President of the Democratic party, but he is the President of these United States, inhabited by over fifty millions of people, and as such he is entitled to the respect of every American citizen until he shall have done some overt act calculated to bring on him the contempt of his countrymen. Why, it was a Democratic President that allowed the Leader man the right to American citizenship without his first residing in the country twenty-one years, and that gave to him the privilege of abusing the President of this great Republic; and, to show his gratitude for these favors, like the asp that has been warmed into life, he is now trying to sting to death the very source of his manhood.

This is the time in the year when the loving wife buys a costly Christmas present for her husband and has it charged to his account. - Lawrence Herald-Tribune.

This is the time in the year when the loving husband hands over to his wife all the money that can be spared, without request or question, and does not subject her to the questionable pleasure of charging things to his account. As an equal partner, she has the same right to money to buy a present as the "indulgent" husband. - Last week's Chase County Leader.

There is a something about the foregoing that tickles the ear, pleases the mind and makes glad the heart. "An equal partner" sounds sweet, melodious, harmonious, lovely, heavenly, angelic, and we are loath to disturb the symmetry of its being by the environments of things terrestrial; but then,

you see, our Kansas laws—laws which we all love and respect, except, of course, such persons as do not—make an inequality in this particular partnership business, and the "loving wife" may conduct a mercantile business, or any other financial venture, separate and apart from her husband, and he can have naught to say about it, unless she intends to fall in her speculations, and her husband, being her most intimate friend, is made cognizant of the fact, if he has not actually planned the embarrassment, and a private sale of her goods and chattels is made to him for the purpose of defrauding her creditors. In such a case, we know that our contemporary, upon second reflection, and with his fine sense of right and justice between man, will say: "If such a 'loving husband' has any money to spare in this way, he had better let his 'equal partner' have it to pay her just debts; because, by her failure in business even the school fund and charitable institutions of the State may have been cheated out of the revenue due them from her portion of the taxes;" and, by way of emphasis, he will, no doubt, add: "Turn the thieves out."

HOW THE LAW IS VIOLATED.

Under the foregoing head, the St. Louis Republican says: "Senator Beck's resolution on the subject of paying the interest on the public debt brings up an interesting question. The resolution recites that the law of the land requires import duties to be paid in coin, and this coin shall be set apart as a special fund to pay the interest on the United States bonds, and purchase the bonds themselves for a sinking fund; and it concludes with directing the committee on finance to inquire and report whether this law has been complied with or not."

"Everybody who knows anything about the matter knows that the law has not been complied with; it has been willfully disobeyed in spirit and letter by all the secretaries of the treasury from Mr. Sherman, who began it. United States coin is gold and silver—not one, but both—not gold only, but gold and silver. Both can be used to pay import duties—and both can and should be used to pay the interest on the public debt. The obligation of the government to receive them for duties was co-equal with its right to pay them out for interest; and when they were received from the custom-houses, they were required to be set apart as a special fund for the interest and principal of the debt."

"But Secretary Sherman, usurping an authority above the law, honored one kind of coin and dishonored the other. He accepted both for duties, but paid out only one—gold—for interest. The law not only gave him the right, but required him to pay out both on the public debt; but to accommodate the bondholders and the banks of the East, he gave them gold and heaped up silver in the treasury—and then solemnly reported that he couldn't get the silver in circulation! In all cases of the right to pay a debt in two coins, the option is with the debtor; and he may choose which of the two he will pay in. But Secretary Sherman reversed this ancient rule, gave the government creditors the option, and allowed them to demand gold as their right. It is a pretext for this lawless action was that of maintaining the credit of the government—as if the faith of the government would not have been satisfied by paying its obligations in both kinds of its lawful money."

"The truth is that Secretary Sherman favored the interest-receiving class, at the expense of the interest-paying class of the country, the bondholders, at the cost of the people. He was recreant to his trust as agent and minister of the people; for he not only subordinated the interest of the people to the demands of the public creditors, but discredited the silver coin of the United States—and even violated a law of the United States in the proceeding."

"Is it any wonder that the bondholders of the East have grown arrogant, domineering and intolerant, under this government favoritism? Is it strange that they assumed a monopoly of control over the monetary legisla-tion at Washington, in contemptuous disregard of the voice of the people? Is it to be wondered at that, twice in the last eight years, the pampered and arrogant national banks of three large Eastern cities deliberately and maliciously combined to disorder the currency, and derange the business of the country for the purpose of intimidating Congress and frightening a feeble and vacillating President into vetoing a bill which they did not approve."

TYRANNY'S LAST MENACE.

Under the foregoing head, the Chicago Herald says: "Here in America, where constitutional and representative government exists in its best form, the infamous proposition made on Christmas morning in the leading newspaper of England needs no explanation. In suggesting that journal did, that the Nationalists be expelled from Parliament and Ireland itself be

placed under martial law, the London Times exposes to the world the remorseless tyranny against which Irishmen are struggling, and fully justifies them in resorting to any measures necessary to secure their rights.

"The enormity of this proposition will impress itself upon Americans because they may easily take the situation home to themselves. Operating within the constitution, the Irish people have at length, by reason of the justice of their cause and the success of the agitation which they have carried on for years, reached a point in British politics, in which they have been made unwilling participants; where they have the requisite power to force the government to redress the wrongs from which they suffer. The prospect has alarmed the Tory class and filled many others with fears, born principally of prejudice, and the brutal suggestion of yesterday is the result."

"Against such a spirit, if it were general in England, it would be as idle for Ireland to protest as it was for the revolutionary fathers of this country to complain when they encountered the same dogged injustice more than a century ago. Forced into a political combination which is distasteful to them, but which gives to other dependencies of the British crown a measure of freedom, the Nationalists are met at the close of a successful movement, not with acquiescence in the inevitable, but with a suggestion that it would now be entirely proper to take away from them even the poor privileges which they do enjoy. An intimation in Republican quarters after the election of 1884 in this country that, as the Democrats had won, Mr. Arthur should invade the Democratic States and disperse the Democratic Congressmen by force of arms would have been on a level with this outrageous suggestion."

"A movement like that now proposed against Ireland would invite civil war. No people with a particle of manhood left would submit to such despotism. Furnishing as it does a fresh illustration of the evils against which Mr. Parnell and his followers contend, the ruthless determination of an influential, and, possibly, a controlling class in England, to crush out even free speech when it makes against old errors will do much to stimulate the world-wide sympathy which has been so powerful a factor for the Home Rulers in their long and bitter struggle."

BETTER THAN A DICTATORSHIP.

The impression that Mr. Sam Randall is the House of Representatives is so thoroughly fixed that it is not strange that numerous newspapers should fall into the error of regarding him as such. His henchmen have drummed it into the ears of the people that without him in full control it would be impossible for Congress to do its business in an orderly and economical way. They have repeated the story so many times that two-thirds of the journals in America now assert, as a matter of course, that the distribution of the appropriation bills among various committees, instead of leaving them all to Randall's committee, will necessarily involve extravagance and possibly corruption, but why?

These assumptions rest on the idea that every member of Congress is a profligate or a knave. They grow out of the theory that Sam Randall is indispensable, and that if he should withdraw to private life the treasury would be given over to plunderers. With due acknowledgment of the Pennsylvania's public services, which in some cases have been distinguished, it is ridiculous to assume that he alone prevents the dissipation of the people's money in extravagancies and jobs. There are forty other men as anxious for economy as he is, and there are at least one hundred Democrats, not one of them owing his seat in Congress to the partiality of a Republican gerrymander, who will be as potent to prevent jobbery under the new order as they were under the old. In any event, occasional extravagance, for which the people have their remedy, is preferable to a dictatorship."

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Spraks' of the Interior Department, a blatant copperhead, is a disgrace to the nation. - Last week's Chase County Leader. Land Commissioner Spraks is addressing himself to one particular feature of the business of his office, for which we commend him, and that is excluding lying, dishonest and crooked attorneys from practicing in his department. * * * * * We endorse the determination of Commissioner Spraks to disbar the shysters, so far as his department is concerned. It is the first ray of hope for the legal profession we have noticed for a long time. - Emporia Republican, Dec. 29.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Dec. 22, 1885, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 794 F Street, Washington, D. C.: E. L. Prall & Arvilla Williams, Wellington, folding chair; E. R. Buzzard & Martin Gates, Hays City, tidal power; H. A. Hunter, Topeka, tramway switch.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE. The North, Central and South American Exposition will Open in New Orleans, November 10th, 1885. The management report that a more extensive display than last year will be made. Parties who contemplate visiting it or going to Florida should ask for tickets over the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway, and make a trip through the Sugar and Rice plantations of the Mississippi Valley. For price of ticket to Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and New Orleans and all other points, reached by this line, apply to P. R. ROGERS, or A. J. KNAP, Gen. Trav. Agt. Gen. Pas. Agt. No. 11 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

HOW THEY COMPARE. The number of running inches of roofing matter in last week's Leader was 320. The number of running inches of roofing matter in last week's Independent was 327. Total No. inches in both of said papers... 647. The number of running inches of roofing matter in last week's COURANT was 693. No. of ch's in COURANT in excess of the other two papers together... 46. And still the COURANT costs no more per year than either one of the other papers of this county. Paid locs have been left out of the foregoing measurement, and nothing but purely roofing matter has been taken into consideration. You pay your money and you take your choice.

I. O. O. F. Installation of the officers of Angola Lodge, No. 58, will take place, Monday evening, Jan. 4, 1886. Members are requested to be on hand. W. A. PARKER, N. G. C. C. WHITSON, Secy.

FOR SALE. At a bargain, if taken soon, an improved farm of 120 acres, 4 miles from Cottonwood Falls; price \$2,600; some cash; balance on long time. Jy30-tf JAMES P. McGRATH.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Mann are hereby notified to call at the office of Cochran & Harper and settle their accounts, in whose hands they are for collection.

STOCK HOGS FOR SALE. 150 head at my farm at Cedar Point; thrifty and healthy. O. H. DRINKWATER. FOR RENT. A good barn, enquire at the office of COCHRAN & HARPER.

PHYSICIANS. J. W. STONE. T. M. ZANE. STONE & ZANE, Physicians - & - Surgeons, Office, east side of Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. W. P. PUGH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, Office at his Drug Store, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A. M. CONAWAY, Physician & Surgeon, Residence and office a half mile north of Toledo.

DR. S. M. FURMAN, RESIDENT DENTIST, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches. Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas. Office at Union Hotel. Refer to: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone, M. D. Jc5-tf

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RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

A CHRISTIAN'S PRAYER.

Thou Christ of mine, Thy gracious car low bending... Through these glad New Year days...

ALONE WITH HIMSELF.

The Necessity of Times of Solitude for Self-Examination. One of the wisest of the many practical rules laid down by Benjamin Franklin...

THE DYING YEAR.

How We May Help to Improve the Time and Correct the Evil That Is in the World. How differently sounds the bell that tolls the dying year to different individuals...

And as the new year advances with elastic tread to take its place with the centuries, let us resolve to be less selfish and more charitable, just and kind to those about us...

A THEIST'S IDEA.

Substantial Agreement Between an Evolutionist's Theory and the Conclusion of a Christian Scientist's Reason and Revelation. Without doubt the ablest of our evolutionists is John Fiske...

pects the phenomena is that of the existence of one spiritual Being, infinite in wisdom, in power and all Divine perfections.

ALONE WITH HIMSELF.

The Necessity of Times of Solitude for Self-Examination. One of the wisest of the many practical rules laid down by Benjamin Franklin...

THE SAME OLD NATURE.

How One May Attain Unto the Newness of a Life That Shall Need No Reforming. The New Year of itself brings to no man a new nature. Nor does the power of old temptation die with the Old Year...

Round Out Character.

No single phase of perfection is sufficient. The man who perfects himself in the matter of temperance, and then arraigns everybody who is not as zealous as he in that work...

THE WAY OF EVERY MAN.

The way of every man is declarative of the end of every man. — Cecil.

VACCINATING CALVES.

Description of the Process by Which Virus Is Obtained. Frisking about in a little enclosed yard, in the village of Stoughton, were half a dozen animals...

CUTTING FODDER.

An Economical View of the Cut-Fodder Question. That system of feeding whereby the most benefit can be obtained from the fodder, is the system all should follow.

It takes about a week for the vaccination to "take." Then the heifer is again strapped to the table and the scabs are removed from the sores. This reads as if it were a revolting sort of operation...

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

How a Despondent Boston Maiden Brought Her Romeo to Time. "It is a beautiful song," he said, as the flute-like tones of her voice and the tum tum of the piano accompaniment died away in the frescoes of the ceiling...

A Fanciful Belief.

Concerning gems and their language, it is said that the Slavonic races of Europe have a fanciful belief that each month of the year is under the influence of a precious stone, or gem...

ABOUT FOOTGEAR.

How the Fancies of Men and Women for Foot Coverings Have Changed. There have been notable changes in the fashions of footwear within a generation. In earlier days males wore long top boots...

"GENUINE ENTERPRISE."

Successful Business Methods of a Firm of City Street Peddlers. "Just watch that little game down there—it works as slick as if it was greased," said the big policeman...

ABOUT FOOTGEAR.

How the Fancies of Men and Women for Foot Coverings Have Changed. There have been notable changes in the fashions of footwear within a generation.

These were luxuries seldom indulged in, because of the cost and of the lack of knowledge as to their repellent qualities, as well as to the labor required in conforming the ungainly things to the contour of the shoe.

It is a little matter for a cow to face a manger full of coarse straw or corn-stalks, and undertake to salivate and condense it into the capacity of her stomach...

Cutting helps to get rid of the poorer qualities of hay, also straw, by the addition of enough more grain to make the same a complete food. Stock will do as well on straw with grain.

Or, to look at it in another light, ten pounds of meadow hay is equivalent in feeding value to forty pounds of corn fodder, fifty-five pounds of oat straw...

A writer on the subject says: "If twenty pounds of linseed meal and twenty pounds of middlings are mixed with 200 pounds of oat straw, the combination is quite as valuable as meadow hay..."

The immediate predecessors of india-rubber shoes for wear in cities were paths were prepared during the snowy seasons, were articles technically described as "galoches."

No one gets very intimate with the Italians. They are very warm-hearted, sociable and easy up to a certain point; there it ceases.

It is a beautiful song," he said, as the flute-like tones of her voice and the tum tum of the piano accompaniment died away in the frescoes of the ceiling.

Concerning gems and their language, it is said that the Slavonic races of Europe have a fanciful belief that each month of the year is under the influence of a precious stone, or gem...

ABOUT FOOTGEAR.

How the Fancies of Men and Women for Foot Coverings Have Changed. There have been notable changes in the fashions of footwear within a generation.

These were luxuries seldom indulged in, because of the cost and of the lack of knowledge as to their repellent qualities, as well as to the labor required in conforming the ungainly things to the contour of the shoe.

It is a little matter for a cow to face a manger full of coarse straw or corn-stalks, and undertake to salivate and condense it into the capacity of her stomach...

Cutting helps to get rid of the poorer qualities of hay, also straw, by the addition of enough more grain to make the same a complete food. Stock will do as well on straw with grain.

Or, to look at it in another light, ten pounds of meadow hay is equivalent in feeding value to forty pounds of corn fodder, fifty-five pounds of oat straw...

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YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

GOLDEN DAYS.

What does the New Year bring to you, Fair little one, with eyes of blue? You went to sleep, Mid shadows deep—

A FRIENDLY CHAT.

Advice and Suggestions Given by the Old Year to the New.

"Here I am!" said the New Year, popping his head in at the door.

"Oh! there you are, eh?" replied the Old Year. "Come in and let me have a look at you."

"I don't expect to find it delightful, with this rheumatism racking my bones. A long, cold drive, I call it; but, to be sure, I thought it was pleasant when I was your age, youngster."

"So so!" the Old Year answered, shaking his head. "They might be better, and yet I suppose they might be worse, too. They were worse, before I came; much worse, too. I have done a great deal. Now I expect you, my boy, to follow my example, and be a good year, all the way through."

"I shall do my best," said the New Year. "Depend upon it! And now tell me a little what there is to do."

"In the first place," replied the other, "you have the weather to attend to. To be sure, you have a clerk to help you in that, but he is not always to be depended upon; there is a great deal of work in that department. Your seasons have a way of running into each other and getting mixed if you don't keep a sharp look-out on them; and the months are a troublesome, unruly set. Then, you must be very careful how you turn on your wet and dry weather; your reputation depends in a great measure on that."

"But you must not expect to satisfy everybody, for that is impossible. If you try to please the farmers the city people will complain; and if you devote yourself to the cities the country people will call you all manner of names. One thing I want you to do very carefully; that is, to watch the leaves that are turned."

"I thought Autumn attended to that sort of thing," said his companion. "I don't mean leaves of trees," said the Old Year. "But at the beginning of a year, half the people in the world say: 'I'm going to turn over a new leaf' meaning that they intend to behave themselves better in various respects. As a rule, these leaves do not stay turned over. I know a great many little boys who promised me to turn over a new leaf in regard to tearing their clothes, and losing their jack-knives, and bringing mud into the house on their boots, and little girls who were going to keep their bureau drawers tidy, and their boot-buttons sewed on. But I haven't seen much improvement in most of them. Indeed, what can you expect of the children, when the parents set them the example? Why, there is a man in this neighborhood who has turned over a new leaf in the matter of smoking, every year since 1868; and after the first week of each new year, he smokes like a chimney all the rest of the time."

"What is his name?" inquired the New Year, taking out his note-book. "His name is Smith; John Smith," said the Old Year. "There are a great many of him; and all the rest are probably as bad as the particular one I mention, so you need not be too particular."

"I'll attend to it!" said the New Year. "Any other suggestions?" "Well," said the Old Year, smiling, "I have never found that young people, or young years, were very apt to profit by good advice. You must go your own way, after all. Do your best to stop the cholera! don't start any new inventions; there have been quite enough lately. Above all, take care of the children, and give them all the good weather you can conscientiously. And now, I'll add, rising slowly and stiffly from his seat by the fire, "the horses are getting impatient, and my time is nearly up, so I must start on my long drive. You will find everything in pretty good shape, I think, though, of course, you will think me an old fogey, as perhaps I am. Well! well! Good-bye, my boy! Good luck to you! and whenever you hear my name mentioned, try and put in a good word for the Old Year."—Laura E. Richards, in Youth's Companion.

HORSE AND DOG.

Why Ma-gil-li-cud-y is to be Allowed to Go Everywhere That Old Si Goes—A True Story.

"Whoa! Whoa!" called a little boy, but the bony horse did not stop. He did not turn his head, or even seem to hear. He kept right on his way up the hill and down the hill, and on over the high hill that all the folks living there called a mountain, and for every step that the horse took the dog under the wagon took two.

way that old Si—Si was the horse—went, whether there was or was not a driver.

This time there was no driver. Old Si was trotting away all by himself and Ma-gil-li-cud-y. Now Si was a good, nice, patient horse, but this time he had lost all the good and the nice and the patient; out of him, for he was tired of standing all day without a bite of oats, or a cup of water for tea, and the dog fared no better than the horse.

So, after the sun was gone down, old Si started, and the dog started, and they were, trotting off over the mountain! But why Si went that way and not to his home, no one knew, not even Ma-gil-li-cud-y—dear, good, faithful fellow!

On the tip-top of the mountain—it was only a Connecticut mountain—they met a man in the road, and this man called out just as the boy had done, and he said: "Whoa! Whoa!"

Old Si whoaed. Ma-gil-li-cud-y stepped solemnly out from under the wagon and said, just as fast as he could speak: "Bow! Bow-wow! Bow-wow-wow!"

Now, this man knew dogs; he had one of his own, and he knew that Ma-gil-li-cud-y was doing just what he ought to do. He said to him: "Hello, my good fellow!" in a very soft, coaxing way that went right to the dog's hungry heart, and his tail answered with all the wags it could give.

With that the old man got up into the wagon and drove old Si to his own barn, which was not far away. He took the harness off the horse and put him into a nice stall, and he told Ma-gil-li-cud-y that he could go with him to the house, but the dog would not go one step. He went right into the stall and lay down, saying just as plainly as though he had said the words: "My duty is here, and here I am going to stay to take care of Si."

And right there he did stay all that night long. The man was kind and sent the dog's supper to the barn, and he gave Si oats and hay.

The next morning the man wrote a note. In this note he told his own name and where he lived, and where the horse could be found. He went out to the barn with this note and fastened it very carefully to Ma-gil-li-cud-y's collar. Then he said to him: "Go home! Go home, sir!"

Ma-gil-li-cud-y didn't go. "Go! Go on, sir!" cried the man. "The dog stood and looked at him, and said, with his eyes: 'What do you mean, sir?'"

Old Si turned around his head and gave the funniest little whinny the dog had ever heard. It seemed to say: "I guess you had better go. I would."

With that Ma-gil-li-cud-y put down his head and his tail and with one glance at the horse he started. At the stall door he looked back, but the man had taken down a whip. He snapped it in a way that made Si jump and the dog bark.

"Go! Go home, sir!" cried the man, and poor Ma-gil-li-cud-y started. He did not stop once on the way. He trotted down the mountain and over the hills, until he came to his master's house. He went boldly up to the door and scratched—a good long, loud, scratch.

Then somebody just inside the door cried out: "Oh! oh! there is Ma-gil-li-cud-y. Good! Good!"

A boy opened the door and in bounced the dog. The room was all full of Ma-gil-li-cud-y and barks for a minute; and then somebody saw the note, took it off and read it, and then somebody else started right off to fetch home the horse.

After that there was a new rule made in that house, and that was, that old Si should never again be left all day without his dinner, and that Ma-gil-li-cud-y should be allowed to go everywhere that old Si went.—Congregationalist.

A WONDERFUL GROWTH.

Some Carefully-Compiled Statistics of General Interest Relating to the Rapid Increase in Population and Wealth of the More Northern Portions of the Great Northwest.

The late reports from the Executive officials of the great States and Territories of the Northwest show a surprising growth in population and wealth. This important region comprises the rich agricultural and grazing States and Territories of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

MINNESOTA. The returns from the Minnesota census taken in May, 1885, show a population in the State of 1,117,798. In 1880 it was 780,773. The assessed valuation of property in Minnesota is \$401,028,587; in 1880 it was \$258,055,541; increase, \$142,973,046.

The cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, the largest and most important business metropolis of the State, and in fact of the entire Northwest, show an unprecedented growth. They are situated so near each other that their corporate limits now join, and form a great commercial center. They are about equal in size, and their combined population by the census of May, 1885, was 240,597; in 1880 it was 88,060; increase, 152,537. The capacity of the flouring mills is 30,000 barrels of flour a day. Wheat received last year, 32,438,222 bushels; elevator capacity, 8,500,000 bushels; cut of lumber, 300,724,379 feet; new buildings erected, 4,848; real estate sales, \$29,435,880.

Duluth and Superior, at the head of Lake Superior, separated only by the Bay of St. Louis, form an important commercial metropolis. Their population is upwards of 20,000, and next to Chicago they are the greatest shipping points for wheat in the West, having an elevator capacity of 8,000,000 bushels.

DAKOTA. Dakota shows a remarkable growth in population, and by the development of only a small portion of its great agricultural resources shows a large increase in the number of farms, products of the soil and live stock. The returns of the Territorial census taken in June, 1885, and the report of Governor Pierce to the Secretary of the Interior for 1885, compared with the census of 1880, show the growth of the Territory:

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1880, 1885, Per Cent Increase. Population, 135,180, 488,585, 358.1. Wheat, bushels, 2,850,239, 38,149,413, 1336.8. Corn, 100,000, 1,750,000, 1750.0. Oats, 2,212,182, 22,570,098, 1020.3. Berries, 277,424, 2,170,059, 782.2. Potatoes, 666,086, 2,292,738, 344.1. Flax, 14,435, 282,691, 1957.6. Hay, tons, 208,036, 1,527,978, 734.5. Acreage of the cereals, 450,000, 3,002,386, 667.2. Farms, No. of, 13,435, 150,702, 1123.1. Farm implements, val., 2,304,091, 15,767,087, 684.3. Live stock, valuation, 4,468,574, 49,728,907, 1112.9. Farm products val., 5,648,814, 30,808,131, 543.7. Horses and mules, No., 44,313, 246,027, 555.3. Cattle, No., 144,129, 746,154, 517.6. Sheep, No., 252,184, 1,524,228, 604.3. Butcher, No., 2,000,055, 10,894,230, 544.7.

The census returns of Dakota show a larger per cent. of growth in the number of inhabitants, farms and manufactures in the northern half of the Territory than in the southern half, viz.:

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1880, 1885, Per Cent Increase. Inhabitants, No., 31,443, 183,149, 582.6. Farms, No., 4,022, 32,911, 818.1. Manufactures, No., 45, 612, 1360.0. Inhabitants, No., 97,734, 202,515, 207.1. Farms, No., 13,414, 49,658, 366.5. Manufactures, No., 205, 442, 215.6.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY. Washington Territory has experienced a rapid growth, since the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad has made accessible its rich agricultural districts. The population has increased from 75,120 in 1880 to 175,000 in 1885. The Territory is free from debt with \$47,901.81 in the treasury, and the assessed valuation of property in 1884 was \$61,008,484.

GOVERNMENT LANDS. The reports from the United States General Land Office for 1883, 1884 and 1885 give the aggregate amount of Government lands entered in the entire United States for that period at 54,076,432 acres, of which 29,330,351 acres, or 55 per cent. of the acreage, was taken up by settlers in the six Northwest States and Territories, viz.:

Table with 2 columns: State/Territory, Acres. Minnesota, 3,820,402. Dakota, 1,740,294. Montana, 2,180,755. Idaho, 187,053. Washington, 2,608,852. Oregon, 1,826,232. Total, 20,330,351 acres.

This large quantity of Government lands entered in addition to the lands sold by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company indicates a large movement of settlers to this region of country. Public lands remaining undisposed of in these States and Territories:

Table with 2 columns: State/Territory, Acres. Minnesota, 20,668,780. Dakota, 51,085,902. Montana, 85,764,741. Idaho, 30,149,959. Washington, 33,121,596. Oregon, 45,079,064. Total, 284,222,961 acres.

One of the chief factors contributing more largely than any other to the rapid settlement in this region was the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad through these important States and Territories. Its construction was made possible by the liberal grant of lands made for that purpose by the general Government. The line was opened for through traffic about two years ago, and considering the progress already made in developing the rich agricultural, grazing, timber, mineral and other native resources of the broad belt of country which it traverses, it is safe to predict that at no distant day this region of the West will count its inhabitants by millions, and the amount of wealth its people will realize can scarcely be estimated.

HOME-MADE RUGS.

How to Make at Home Articles Which Sell from the Orient.

With regard to home employments, I can mention one which I think might prove remunerative. At the present time the fashion for mats and rugs runs high. Rugs are put here, there and everywhere—in drawing-rooms, in halls, in bed-rooms, to say nothing of the places they have always held at the entrance of rooms and in front of the fireplace. The rugs which are pre-eminently in favor are from Eastern lands—Persia, Turkey, India, Palestine; carpets and rugs from these countries have just now displayed the productions of Western countries. A German firm has introduced a plan for imitating Oriental rugs, and Smyrna rugs can now easily be made in English homes.

The handwork is accomplished by knitting short pieces of thick wool closely together with soft cotton; the wool and the cotton are specialties introduced by a Manchester firm. A book has been issued by them which contains twenty-five colored designs, such as are seen in the veritable Smyrna rugs. With one of these before her, the knitter has no difficulty in producing the proper effect and an Eastern appearance. There is also a book containing specimens of the different colors of the wools; due regard has here also been paid to the Eastern class of dyes, so that in appearance, in pattern, in color and general style, and, I am assured, in durability also, the resemblance between rugs brought from afar and those made at home is close and unmistakable.

The work is not heavy, as the rug is made in strips, which are afterward sewed together. Its manufacture is rendered easy by all the convenient provisions made for its execution; boxes are sold which contain a specimen of work, a pair of knitting needles, a staff by which to measure the lengths of wool, a paper pattern of the design, a ball of cotton and a quantity of wools the different colors required for that design.—Cassell's Family Magazine.

BEATS THEM ALL. Remarkable Instances of the Sudden Disappearance of Various Creatures.

"Talk about fast time," said a gray-headed engineer, as the "gang" were sitting in the little room back of Sanderson's grocery on McAllister street.

"When I was running an engine out in Australia we scart up a drove of kangaroos. Zip, whiz, that's all; out of sight quicker than you could say Jack Robinson."

"Kangaroos, huh; you never saw a jackass rabbit out on the plains, I guess. Talk about getting out of sight. A jackass rabbit takes the cake. None of your zip-whiz business; it's just a streak and he's gone," spoke up a little fellow who claimed to have been with Custer.

"Speaking about getting out of sight," chimed in a bill-collector. "I've seen men coming down street that I had a bill for, and when they see me there's no zip or whiz or streak about it, they just vanish. Kangaroos and jackass rabbits can't hold a candle to a debtor in gettin' out of sight, you hear me."—California Maccabick.

Wanted to be Revenged. Anxious mother—Johnnie, for goodness sake, what is the matter? Johnnie (faintly)—My stomach aches. Anxious Mother (sternly)—I should think it would! You have eaten a drum stick, a wing, four slices of the breast, five potatoes and about two pounds of everything else. You had better leave the table and give your stomach a rest. Johnny (heroically)—Let me have a chance to play even, ma. Let me hit him with about three-quarters of a mince pie and see if that won't down him.—Philadelphia Call.

Three Quotations. When a man is hanging, cut him down, then go through his pockets.—Texas Post. When a man is coughing give him Red Starch Cough Cure.—Baltimore News. When you want to conquer pain, use St. Jacobs Oil.—Philadelphia News.

It is the man with a dark beard who never says dye.—Lowell Courier. Don't growl when the doctor orders bark.—National Weekly. In Albanian when a girl comes of age her brothers are expected to find her a suitor. Five—One dollar and costs. Five—The Judge. Finest—The Prisoner.—Lowell Citizen.

There is a town in Massachusetts not afraid of small-pox or typhoid fever. It's Haddam. "It is union there is strength," as the proverbial man said when he mixed a lot of lard with the butter. A MAN in Massachusetts is so stingy that he doesn't share his letters when he writes because it wastes ink.—Burlington Free Press.

Why should a man be careful about marriage? Because a wedding is almost always a miss take.—N. Y. Ledger. When the astronomers skim the "milky way" do they ever make use of the "big dipper"?—Siozia Falls Leader. Dicks have begun to wear bracelets. An old-fashioned cuff alongside the hand will show them how an ear rings.—N. Y. Journal.

"What is your circulation?" asked the inquisitive individual of the editor. "Blood, principally," was the calm reply.—Massville Breeze. They were just married, and he was about nineteen years her senior. She threw her arms around his neck and said: "I am your darling, ain't I?" This was soft even for a wedding day. He replied: "Especially, indeed on 12 core husband's darling. This was at least ten years earlier.—Chicago Telegram. When Clara heard that one of her friends had married the three-armed man from California, she exclaimed "What bliss!"—Rochester Post-Express. All men, says the Declaration of Independence, are created free and equal. Yet, but some of them get married.—Palo-

Is Every Body Drunk?

Among the many stories Lincoln used to relate was the following: Trudging along a lonely road one morning on my way to the county seat, Judge _____ overtook me with his wagon and invited me to a seat. We had not gone far before the wagon began to wobble. Said I: "Judge, I think your coachman has taken a drop too much."

Turning round with great gravity, the coachman said: "Be dadd! but that's the first right 's'cision your Honor's giv'n 'n 'twal mon'!" If people knew the facts they would be surprised to learn how many people reel in the streets who never "drink a drop." They are the victims of sleeplessness, of drowsy days, of apopleptic tendencies, whose blood is set on fire by uric acid. Some day they will reel no more—they will drop dead, just because they haven't the moral courage to defy useless professional attendance, and by use of the wonderful Warner's safe cure neutralize the uric acid in the system and get rid of the "drunkenness" in the blood.—The American Rural Home.

A Philadelphia man who had been jilted by a widow practiced shooting at her photograph until he got accustomed to facing her, and then fired at her through a window, but without success. Despite his practice his hand shook when the live widow got her eye on him. No man with weak nerves should go gunning for widows.—Mac- (Ga.) Telegraph.

"The Proper Study of Mankind is Man," says the illustrious Pope. If he had included woman in the list, he would have been nearer the truth, if not so poetical. Dr. R. V. Pierce has made them the life study, especially woman, and the peculiar derangements to which her delicate system is liable. Many women in the land who are acquainted with Dr. Pierce only through his "Favorite Prescription," bless him with all their hearts, for he has brought them the panacea for all those chronic ailments peculiar to their sex; such as leucorrhoea, prolapsus and other displacements, ulceration, "internal fever," bloating, tendency to internal cancer, and other ailments. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

"Why, it's the most strengthening food you can eat." "Precisely, but I don't want to be tied to the steak all the time."—Boston Budget. Blowing Up Hell Gate has been a laborious and costly work, but the end justifies the effort. Obstruction in any important channel means disaster. Obstructions in the organs of the human body bring inevitable disease. They must be cleared away, or physical woe will follow. Keep the liver in order, and the pure blood courses through the body, conveying health, strength and life; let it become disordered and the channels are clogged with impurities, which result in disease and death. No other medicine equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" for acting upon the liver and purifying the blood.

BRIGHAM YOUNG acquired the title of General from having been called "Briggy," dear," so often by his numerous wives.—N. Y. Independent. Young Men, Read This. THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred. 30 days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

STRIKING A natty dude—Clubbing a dandy.—Harvard Lampoon. We guarantee the speedy, painless and permanent cure without knife, caustic or salve, of the largest pile tumors. Pamphlet and references sent for two letter stamps. Write to Dr. J. M. Peck, M. D., a specialist, 403 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A PAIR of slippers—Banana and orange peel.—Lowell Citizen. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. 25c. Glen's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN COIN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions. It is the professional fute player who has to whistle for his money. BEST, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c. The clothes of navigation—a coat of ice.—Boston Bulletin. A ROAD-BRED is for the convenience of wheels when they are tired.

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WANTED: We desire to send everybody a sample copy of our Magazine, and will give 75c a hundred for those who will send us a big price for 1885. You must first send two cents for postage. Write to JAMES M. WATSON, Kansas City, Mo. for six months subscription, which contains full particulars and price list of all rate cards.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, etc. 50 cents. CONSUMPTION. I have a remedy ready for the above disease, by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing are cured. It is a TONIC on the system, and a BRONCHITIS on the lungs. It is sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Write for circular and price list. JAMES M. WATSON, Kansas City, Mo.

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M. W. DUNHAM

Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois. HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE Percheron Horses valued at \$5,000,000, which include a full blooded stallion with his wagon and invited me to a seat. We had not gone far before the wagon began to wobble. Said I: "Judge, I think your coachman has taken a drop too much."

EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA. STOCK ON HAND: 140 Imported Brood Mares, 200 Imported Stallions, Old enough for Service, 125 COLTS. Two years old and younger. Recognize the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however good a sire, a poor dam will never produce a good horse. I will send you a full list of the names of the horses which I have imported from France, together with the original French certificates which record in the Percheron Stud Book of France, 100 pages illustrated Catalogue sent free to all who send me a name and address west of Chicago, on the Chicago & North-Western Ry.

EVERY CHILD In every land is subject to Coughs, Croup and Whooping Cough.

Oceanic (Cannibal). THEIR PARENTS TO CONSUMPTION! TAKE IN TIME Taylor's Cherish Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein. The Sweet Gum from the same name growing in the South, combined with a tea made from the Mullein plant of the South fields. For sale by all druggists at a price of \$1.00 per bottle. WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga.

Lost and Found. CATARRH I have been bothered with catarrh about twenty years. I lost my sight entirely and almost lost my hearing. My eyes were getting so dim that I could scarcely see one to thread my needle. Now I have my hearing, and I can see to thread a 200 needle and my smell is partly restored, and it seems to be improving all the time. I think there is nothing like ELY'S Cream Balm for Catarrh. ELY'S BROTHERS, 107 N. 2nd St., St. Paul, Minn. HAY-FEVER. A particle is applied into each nostril; it is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents per bottle. Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Orange, N. Y.

PATTERNS OF ANY SIZE. UNPARALLELED OFFER! DEMOREST'S THE BEST Of all the Magazines. Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photographures and Oil Pictures. Each copy of Demorest's Monthly Magazine contains a Coupon Order, entitling the subscriber to the value of any pattern illustrated in the fashion department in that issue, in any of our manufactures. Write for circular. Subscribers or purchasers sending the coupon with a two-cent stamp for postage, will receive by return mail, a complete pattern, of the size and color they may select, from the Magazine containing the order. ONLY TWO DOLLARS per year, including twelve full size, cut patterns, of sizes and kinds selected. Send twenty cents for the current number with Pattern Coupon, and you will certainly succeed in getting your pattern and get ten times its value. W. Jennings Demorest, Publisher, 17 E. 14th St., New York. Vol. 27. Sold by all Newsdealers and Postmasters, 1885.

THE NEW GAME. LAWSON'S PATENT. BASE BALL CARDS. WITH LAWSON CARD CO. Boston, Mass.

For sale by all Stationers, Newsmen and Fancy Goods Dealers. Liberal discount to the trade. These Discs represent the opposite sides of B. M. DOUGLASS & SONS' Capsicum Cough Drops for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, an Alleviator of Consumption, and of great benefit in most cases of Dyspepsia. (BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.) They are the result of over forty years' experience in composing COUGH REMEDIES. Retail price 15 cents per quarter pound. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop the fits, but to remove the cause of the disease, so that the patient can live in health and happiness. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or ALLIED SICKNESS a life-long cure. I have succeeded in curing the worst cases. Because others have failed to do so, I have not received a cent for my remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address: Dr. H. O. ROOT, 181 Pearl St., New York.

SOLDIERS' NEW LAWS. Officers' pay from Congress; commissions; Discharge; relief; etc. Penalties and increases; experience 20 years' success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK, 409 N. Cincinnati, Ohio. WANTED. An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary \$15 per month and expenses. Expenses in advance. Canvassing outfit FREE. Particulars free. Standard Silver-ware Co., Boston, Mass.

A BIG OFFER. GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Opening Washing Machines. If you want one send to your name. P. O. and express office of The National Co., 25 Day St., N. Y. HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free. BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y. BRYANT & STRATTON'S Business and Penmanship. Two BOTTLES FREE, together with a valuable circular, on the receipt of 25 cents. Write for circular and price list. BRYANT & STRATTON, 111 Broadway, N. Y. BEE JOURNAL—\$1 A YEAR—16-18 pages weekly. Sample free. Address: BEE JOURNAL, Chicago, Ill. Kansas, Market, Muskrat, etc., bought for cash at highest market prices. Send for circular, gives full particulars. E. C. Boughton, 44 Bond St., New York. STRINGS ACTUALLY GIVEN AWAY. For Violin, Guitar, Harp, etc. Address: C. A. LOHMANN, 129 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. CANCER. Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address: F. L. FORD, M. D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill. AGENTS Wanted for some fine cutlery new. Sell everywhere. K. A. TOMMY, 38 Lake St., Chicago. A. N. K.—D. No. 1083. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

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TWO RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Vest's Resolution on the Kelley Correspondence—Mr. Harrison Wants Information.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Vest offered the following preamble and resolution and moved their reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

WHEREAS, The correspondence between the Government of the United States and Austria-Hungary, which has been transmitted to the Senate by the President, shows that the Hon. Anthony M. Kelley, of Virginia, was on April 20, 1885, appointed Minister to Austria-Hungary; that on May 9, 1885, the Government of the United States was officially notified by the Government of Austria-Hungary that "the position of a foreign envoy residing in a Jewish city would be untenable and even impossible in Vienna," and that on August 4, 1885, the Government of Austria-Hungary declared its determination not to receive Mr. Kelley as Minister from the United States;

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the position assumed by the Government, and the principles affirmed in said correspondence by the Secretary of State, meet the requirements of the Constitution of the United States; and that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust within the United States; and while sincerely anxious to maintain friendly relations with Austria-Hungary and all other foreign Governments, the people of the United States deny the right of any foreign Government to disqualify its citizen by reason of his religious belief or that of his family.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Harrison offered the following resolution for which he asked immediate consideration:

WHEREAS, It is stated in substance in the last annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions that under the administration of his predecessors, or some of them, in that office, other tests than those now lawfully applied to applications for pensions, and that applicants were required to show in addition to services in the field, submission to and support of a party before pensions were granted, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures of Public Money are hereby directed to inquire into such statements and report the facts to the Senate, and that said parties are empowered to send for papers and papers, and to employ a stenographer.

On the objection of Mr. Cockrell the resolution went over, under the rules.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Points of Senator Cullum's Proposed Postal Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—In the Senate Senator Cullum introduced a Postal Telegraph bill which provides for a purchase of any existing lines under the provision of the act of 1868 at the appraised valuation ascertained by a commission of disinterested persons. The bill was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. Senator Cullum's bill provides that the Secretary of State, Secretary of War and Postmaster General shall constitute a committee known as the Postal Telegraph Commission, which should be authorized and directed to purchase and acquire for the United States any existing lines under the provisions of the act of 1868 and subject to the approval of the President, expressly providing that no one shall be purchased until it is shown to the satisfaction of the commission that such a line earned enough during the twelve months prior to the passage of the act to meet the necessary expenses of its maintenance, reconstruction and operation on a basis of \$1,000 for every \$50 net annual earnings and it is provided that no line be purchased at a higher valuation than that ascertained upon the basis thus prescribed to pay for the lines proposed; that thirty year three per cent. bonds be issued, which shall not be disposed of at less than par. The remaining provisions of the bill in relation to the extension and operation of lines that may be acquired are similar to those contained in the Edmunds bill. Mr. Cullum states his purpose in presenting his measure is that the Post-office Committee investigating the subject may have both methods suggested for the establishment of a postal telegraph system before it for consideration.

A PENSION DECISION.

Decision After Re-enlistment Does Not Vitate a Pension Claim.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The Commissioner of Pensions has rendered a decision upon the application for a pension for an ex-veteran who deserted and never rejoined his command. The case briefly stated is as follows: The applicant enlisted March 4, 1862; was wounded in an action June 16, 1863; was honorably discharged March 1, 1864; re-enlisted in the veteran volunteers March 2, 1864; deserted August 10, 1864, and never rejoined his command. The Commissioner holds that his discharge from his first enlistment contract perfected his rights thereunder, which are not forfeited by his failure to comply with the terms of a subsequent contract. The Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the decree of the Court of Claims in the claims of Hattie A. Burnett, widow of the late General Ward B. Burnett, against the United States. Mrs. Burnett, subsequent to the death of her husband, filed an application for a widow's pension, and was allowed a pension of \$50 per month. She claimed to be entitled to \$75 per month, the rate of pension her husband was receiving at the time of his death. The Commissioner of Pensions refused to allow her that amount. She appealed to the Secretary of the Interior. The latter officer transmitted the matter to the Court of Claims for adjudication and that court held that the degree of disability by which her husband's pension was rated made no difference with her right, that after death all degrees of disability, irrespective of the real facts, are considered by law "total disability." The rate of pension given to that grade becomes the rate of pension for the widow.

Repression in Russia.

WARSAW, December 22.—The trial of the persons accused of belonging to the Social Revolutionary Society called the Protector of the Peace at Warsaw, Lary, a captain of engineers, and four others, have been sentenced to be hanged; eighteen have been sentenced to eighteen years of servitude in the mines of Siberia; two others to ten years in the same place and afterward to be exiled for life in Siberia, and two more to Siberia for ten years.

Vandalism.

LONDON, December 21.—Brynmal, in Wales, the seat of Lord A. Hill Trevor, was on Saturday the scene of an extraordinary occurrence. Upon the return of the family from the parish church to which they had been paying a visit, it was discovered that nearly all of the family paintings in the dining room had been cut and slashed in a most malicious manner. In the plate room, too, the silver spoons, forks, knives and covers had been thrown upon the floor and stamped upon until they were without form and fit only for the melting pot. The police were immediately called in, but no clues discovered.

HONORING AMERICANS.

Greely's Reception in London—Congratulatory Reception by English Arctic Explorers.

LONDON, December 22.—Lieutenant Greely of Arctic fame, delivered a lecture in this city last night under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society. The lecturer had every cause to be more than satisfied with the reception he met from an audience that not only crowded the hall, but indicated their approval of the lecture and regard for the lecturer by every demonstration of respectful enthusiasm. The Marquis of Lorne presided, and among the attendants were the Princess Lorne, United States Minister Phelps and Mrs. Phelps, Sir Leopold McClintock, Captain Sir George Nares, Lieutenant Clements Markham, Captain Sir Allen Young, the distinguished Arctic explorer; the Rev. George Rawlinson, the historian, and others well known in literary and scientific circles. Captain Sir George Nares enlarged Lieutenant Greely's report of his polar expedition, who succeeded in planting stars and stripes further north than had ever before been reached by man. Sooner or later, he said, England would reconquer the first honors in Arctic discovery. The Marquis of Lorne spoke in a similar strain and said that England was as proud of Greely as if he were an Englishman, and had started from London on his polar expedition.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Legislation Proposed by the Interior Department Dealing With Land Questions.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The President has sent to the Senate a message transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting a draft of a bill to amend the revised statutes relative to timber deprivations upon lands reserved or purchased for military, Indian or other purposes. It makes it unlawful and punishable by a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, to cut or destroy any timber on such lands, or to aid in so doing; also a message transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting a draft of a bill to amend the revised statutes relating to trespass upon Indian lands. It makes it an offense punishable by a fine and imprisonment and forfeiture of outfit for any person to enter any Indian lands without authority of law. Emigrants peacefully passing through such lands are exempted from the penal provisions of the bill.

ATLANTA LIQUOR MEN.

Determined to Leave No Stone Unturned to Keep the Bottle Right Side Up.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 22.—The liquor men are determined to leave no stone unturned to prevent the result of the recent prohibition contest from becoming an accomplished fact. On Thursday, as soon as Judge McCoy, of the United States District Court, had decided that the law was constitutional and that Ordinary Calhoun must announce the result of the election, application was made to Judge Marshall Clark, of the Fulton County Superior Court, for an injunction against the Ordinary, restraining him from making such announcement. This was granted, and an argument on the motion to make it perpetual is being heard this morning. Even should the liquor men be again defeated, however, they will still have the upper hand in the fight for the time being, the United States Circuit Court, sitting at New Orleans, having also granted a temporary injunction, upon which argument can not be heard until January next.

New Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The President sent to the Senate the following nominations to postmasterships: Newton S. Barns, at Fairmont, W. Va.; R. R. Dashiell at Jackson, Tenn.; John Warner, at Peoria Ill.; Fred A. Stebbins, at Mt. Pleasant, Mich.; At Evansville, Wis., James V. N. Sorn; at Nevada, Mo., William R. Crockett; at Oxford, Pa., Samuel H. Smith; at Weatherford, Tex., N. B. Johnson; at Wauson, O., George Hanneberger; at Canton, O., William Archer; at Delaware, O., David A. Stark; at Ottawa, Ill., William Osman; at Batavia, Ill., W. S. Grimes; at Amboy, Ill., George E. Young; at Mason City, Ill., Samuel S. Kemp; at Mount Carroll, Ill., William P. Baird; at Morris, Ill., Henry Sharer; at Effingham, Ill., Charles Kelley; at Macomb, Ill., Thomas Phillip; at Vandalia, Ill., Sidney B. Stout; at Shelbyville, Ky., Joseph N. Bell; at Howell, Mich., Isaac W. Brush; at Niles, Mich., W. J. Edwards; at Stanton, Mich., Patrick H. McGary; at Ocala, Iowa, William T. Smith; at Hampton, Iowa, Oscar B. Hartman; at Little Rock, Thomas W. Newton.

The Flooded Mine.

NANTICOKE, Pa., December 22.—A new gang of men went into the mine at six o'clock yesterday morning. A messenger connected with the exploring party came out of the slope at 12:30 and reported that none of the men had been discovered and all hope of ever seeing the men alive was again abandoned. A vigorous search was made, but it ascertained almost certain that the unfortunate men have perished and that when the bodies should be found they would be under the mass of sand and culm. Later in the day, however, the workers were spurred to renewed exertions by hearing faint sounds of hammering on the iron air tube leading to the interior chamber toward which they were working. This showed plainly that some one was alive in the mine and the work was pushed with more vigor than ever.

Fashionable Charity.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—Miss Cleveland has been elected President of the Children's Christmas Club, one of the fashionable charities of Washington. It was first started by Miss Walle, daughter of the Chief Justice, and little Nellie Arthur, the ex-President's only daughter was the first president. This inspired its popularity. Miss Cleveland's name will now arouse the charitable instincts of otherwise uncharitable people. The object is to give a Christmas dinner, Christmas tree and Christmas evening entertainment to the children of the poor. It has been highly successful hitherto, and will continue to be so as long as President's daughters and sisters take an interest in it.

GRAND ARMY GLEANINGS.

A post of the G. A. R. was recently organized at Syracuse, Hamilton County, Kan.

Norfolk, Neb., is taking steps to secure the next G. A. R. reunion, and will organize a stock company with a capital of \$5,000 to provide for the expenses of the encampment.

The Grand Army boys at Croighton, Neb., recently buried a horse that went through Sherman's march to the sea. The horse was captured at Vicksburg and was thirty-two years old.

Mr. McCormick, of Oxford, Neb., has in his possession a fancy bead-worked watch pocket which was picked up on the battle field of Shiloh the next day after the fight.

M. Stewart, Department Commander, recently made an official visit to Burnside Post No. 28, Wyandotte, Kan., which met at the new Odd Fellow's Hall to receive him with all honor. There was a large attendance of the members of the post and important business was transacted.

The G. A. R. Post at Newton, Kan., lately elected R. W. Denny, Post Commander; J. W. Edwards, Senior Vice-Commander; G. O. Smith, Junior Vice-Commander; W. T. Green, Officer of the Day; M. Covert, Officer of the Guard; P. Lander, Quartermaster; — Koepsal, Chaplain; J. McKee, Surgeon.

The Woman's Relief Corps of Winfield, Kan., elected officers for 1886 as follows: Mrs. Samuel Dalton, President; Mrs. W. B. Eaton, Senior Vice-President; Mrs. Dr. W. J. Thomson, Junior Vice-President; Mrs. A. J. Thomson, Guard; Mrs. Lewis Conrad, Chaplain; Mrs. D. C. Bench, Secretary; Mrs. Dr. Pickett, Treasurer.

The following is the list of officers elected for the ensuing year for Stone River Post No. 74, G. A. R., at Sedan, Kan.: A. C. Hilligoss, Commander; Willis Hayes, Jr., Vice-Commander; T. N. King, Officer of the Day; E. C. Jaquith, Quartermaster; J. W. Goodell, Chaplain; W. E. Robinson, Surgeon; John Johnson, Officer of the Guard.

The Woman's Relief Corps of Columbus, Kan., lately elected the following officers: President, Mrs. T. B. Gates; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Emma E. Bennett; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. A. Lewis; Treasurer, Mrs. Ruhama Walker; Chaplain, Mrs. Ellen Henney; Conductor, Miss Lottie Walker; Guard, Mrs. Olive Reed; Delegate, Mrs. S. A. Carter.

Farragut Post No. 3, of Kansas City, Mo., recently elected the following officers: E. B. Howard, Commander; H. H. Swift, Senior Vice-Commander; John Hoyack, Junior Vice-Commander; C. W. Scott, Surgeon; J. H. Waite, Chaplain; O. B. Smith, Quartermaster; W. A. Cowan, Officer of the Day; John Joy, Officer of the Guard; Major C. Carpie, Delegate.

The Loyal Legion of Nebraska lately had a banquet at the Paxton House, Omaha, which was a grand affair, but which an old army officer characterized as tame compared with the triennial banquet of the Loyal Legion of the United States, which took place at the Palmer House, Chicago, during the opera festival in that city, and at which was present as large a representation of prominent Union officers of the army and navy as ever gathered together since the war. After the banquet the party had a regular jamboree and it was demonstrated that Major-Generals, Brigadiers, Colonels, Captains and Lieutenants are no better than privates when they turn themselves loose to have fun.

STOCK ITEMS.

Mr. Goodenough, of Irving, Iowa, claims to have stopped the ravages of hog cholera in his herd by the use of tobacco.

Fisher & Benezet, the gentlemen who have been here since the fair with a fine lot of imported Canadian stallions, sold six yesterday. Three to Charles King & Bros. of White Rock, and three to Turner & Ellis, of Scandia, all of Jewell County, this State. The proceeds of the sale are \$11,500, or an average of \$1,916.66 per head.—Wichita (Kan.) Eagle.

At the late meeting of the Iowa State Improved Stockbreeders' Association, held at Waverly, resolutions were passed favoring a State appropriation of \$50,000 to stamp out promptly any outbreak of pleuropneumonia, and a law to prevent the moving of diseased swine, living or dead; also regarding fraudulent butter, taxing range cattle and reserving lands for actual settlers.

While farmers are discussing the ways and means of enlarging their incomes in proportion to their outgoes they are apt to forget the profit there is in rearing hogs. A yearling heifer or steer sells for about \$35; a yearling colt sells for \$75 to \$100, and costs no more to rear than a steer. A three-year-old beef brings \$50 to \$75; a horse of the same age and comparatively equal quality sells for \$150 to \$250.—N. Y. Times.

The new Texas State assessment of live stock shows a total of 14,900,000 animals assessed at \$114,000,000, against 14,300,000 head assessed last year at \$125,510,000. Cattle increased over 400,000 head, but fell off \$9,000,000 in assessment; sheep increased 50,000 head, but decreased \$3,000,000 in value; hogs increased 140,000 head, and increased \$60,000 in value; horses and mules increased about 20,000 head and nearly \$500,000 in value.—Exchange.

The State Live Stock Commission, of Nebraska, held an important meeting at Lincoln recently. Hog cholera was the principal subject of discussion, though other matters relating to animal diseases received careful attention. Last year the swine plague was confined mainly to the county of Saunders, Dodge, Douglas, Washington and Burr. This year it exists in every southern and eastern county in the State—in fact wherever hogs are raised in any number. The total number of hogs in Nebraska October 1, was 1,503,665, and the number attacked by the plague was 460,463, and the number of cases resulting fatally was 352,924, representing a money loss of \$2,445,778.

Farm Notes.

In referring to the great change for the better which has been brought about by the same glass yestures, a farmer remarked the other day that his stock hogs had been no expense to him this fall; whereas a few years ago they would have eaten their heads off, so to speak. They have been living "in clover" and his corn is safely housed in the garner for a rainy day.—Sarasota (Fla.) Pindicator.

Many an honest farmer has lost large sums of money, and others their farms, by signing what they considered an innocent scrap of paper. Had they spent a little money on a business education such losses could not have occurred.—Exchange.

A LOOK AND A HOOT.

The North Carolinian's System of Telling Inquirers How to Get There.

"Down in North Carolina, where I live," said Frank W. Woodward, of Southern Pines, "the natives have a funny way of giving directions when asked how a person may reach such or such a place, and it is apt to be a little puzzling to the stranger who hears it for the first time. The first day I was down in Southern Pines I wanted to find the postoffice. It's a fine country down there, and while the villages are not large they cover a good deal of ground. I had walked around a good deal without seeing anything that looked like a postoffice, and then I stopped a native in the street.

"Where can I find the postoffice?" I asked. "The native swung his hand in the air, and, indicating the direction, said: 'Two looks yan way, on the left-hand side.'

"Thanks," said I, a little startled. "Two looks yan way," said I to myself, gazing in the direction the native had waved me. "That's definite." After gazing awhile, I noticed that the last thing in the range of my vision was a bridge.

"Ah!" says I; "that must be one look," and I started for the bridge. I reached it after a walk of half a mile. Then I gazed ahead again. The boundary of sight was a building on the left hand side of the road.

"There's the other look," I says, and made for the building. Sure enough, it was the postoffice. Then I understood the look. In the Southern Pines system of measuring distances, meant as far as an ordinary man could see. I never thought about the possible necessity of a division of the measurement into shorter distances, but one day I found out that there was. I wanted to go to see some parties who were camping in the woods somewhere in the vicinity, but I didn't know where they were located. I found a native who did know, and asked him how to get there.

"Go three looks straight ahead over yan, then turn left an' go two looks an' a hoot, an' thar's the camp."

"Two looks and a hoot." That was a stunner. I didn't want to show my ignorance, so I asked for no explanation. I started for the camp. I got over my three looks over yan and my two to the left. But what was a hoot? If it had been in Pennsylvania I'd have known at once, and would more than likely have had the utensils with me to furnish the hoot without delay, especially if there had been a spring handy. But a hoot in the Pennsylvania sense I felt couldn't bring that camp before my eyes. Then I considered the subject awhile, and finally thought of hoot-owl.

"That's the caper!" I exclaimed, and I gave a regular two-lunged Southern hoot. The echo hadn't died away yet, when back came an answer off in the woods. I went in the direction and found the camp. The North Carolina system of measuring distance is very simple, but rather trying to blind people and mutes.

I suppose you know that a Northern pig likes Irish potatoes as well as a bear likes honey, and that's saying a good deal. Put him in a potato field and he'll revel in bliss. If you want to keep on the right side of the North Carolina pig, however—a pig familiarly known as the razor-back—don't offer him Irish potatoes. Neither the Peach Blow nor the Early Rose nor any other choice brand of potatoes will tempt him, and he eyes with suspicion any one who sets them before him. But he will eat his way through a field of sweet potatoes, like an auger going through a pine board. But a whole crop of sweet potatoes, transferred from the soil to his stomach, won't put any more flesh on a genuine, native, to the manner born North Carolina razor-back than a bushel of apples would on a cider mill.—N. Y. Sun.

FAMINE AND SLAVERY.

The Close Relation Existing Between the Two Evils in Africa.

The connection which exists in some parts of Africa between starvation and slavery is more real than may be generally supposed. In a dispatch from Zanzibar to Lord Granville, published in a treasury blue-book, Sir John Kirk describes with laconic eloquence the effect of the famine of last year in increasing the prevalence of slavery. By reason of the dearth and consequent failure of crops in the interior, crowds of natives came flocking down to the coast in a state of destitution. They did a good deal of pilfering on the way, but the spoils so secured only served to keep them alive for a short time, and then many of them resorted to the device of selling their children as a last resource. They justified their proceedings by arguing that if neither parent nor child had been sold both must have perished of hunger; and as the Consul adds, it is not easy to controvert this reasoning unless some one can provide another alternative. The effect of these sales, however, seems to have been to overstock the market; and at the time the dispatch was written slaves were selling at the rate of six shillings a head—a price which would hardly make it worth while for the parent to sell, were it not that by doing so he escapes the necessity of providing food for the child as well as himself.—St. James' Gazette.

If the corners of the mouth are habitually drawn down in a frown and the brows wrinkled in perplexity, these features will gradually assume an aspect of repellent seriousness. On the other hand, the man who smiles a great deal will acquire a pleasant expression.—N. Y. Sun.

A young man in Colusia County, Cal., shot himself a year ago because a young woman refused to marry him. The girl said he was a fool, but the boy recovered. The other day the girl committed suicide because the boy refused to marry her.—San Francisco Call.

A hod-carrier at Pottsville, Pa., on a wager, ate four pounds of raw sausage at one meal. He claims the championship.—Philadelphia Press.

AN EXPLOSIVE BEETLE.

How It Attacks and Stuns Its Natural Enemies.

There is something very interesting and suggestive in the study of the strange ways by which the smallest animals protect themselves from enemies. Perhaps some readers may have reason to know how well that small insect, the hornet, is equipped for the defensive. The shock of the electric coil, the venom of poisonous snakes, are provisions for self-protection. A certain naturalist has been studying the habits of some remarkable beetles—the larvae of which were sent him from China, and were hatched out in his insect case. From a friend who has witnessed some of the naturalist's experiments, we receive the following:

Several of us were gathered at our host's one evening to see his famous beetles.

"Don't sit in that chair!" exclaimed some one as the writer was about to take a seat. "There's a current of electricity going into it strong enough to kill an animal."

"Take the lounge," said my friend; "that is, if you don't mind snakes." The writer did, particularly as the one on the lounge was a python about six feet long, brought in for experiment later on.

"O, he's harmless; I chloroformed him half an hour ago."

"I propose, gentlemen," said the naturalist, placing a small box on the table before us, "to show not only an explosive insect, but the effects of the explosion upon possible enemies."

Upon this he opened a slide that was attached to the box, and immediately there appeared several medium-sized, brightly beetles, that started off around the table in an active race. An enclosure was soon formed of books and all the beetles removed but one, and then a beetle of a different species was introduced, a wild, fiery untamed fellow that ran over the other fellow at head-long speed.

The smaller beetle at first did not seem to notice this treatment, but finally, when it was fairly knocked over, it seemed to prepare itself to resist further attacks. It raised itself high upon its legs, shook its wing-covered nervously, and as the larger insect came around the ring on a run, it turned suddenly, unlimbered itself, so speak, and as the enemy approached, an audible hum was heard, a cloud for a moment hung in the air, and the large beetle fell in its tracks, and with spasmodic struggles endeavored to back away from the living cannon. The latter still retained its offensive position, and upon being touched with a pencil, again ejected, twice in quick succession, a volatile fluid that gave out a decided pungent odor that was evidently suffocating to the larger beetle. A noise was now introduced, and as it ran by the dynamite insect, it received a discharge that caused it to squeal with pain, and with a convulsive action it reared itself upon its hind legs, and for a few seconds struggled as if in a fit.—Youth's Companion.

A QUEER PHENOMENON.

How a Lake is Being Transformed Into a Bed of Limburger Cheese.

"Sugar Lake, in this county, is a beautiful little body of water, and is undergoing a continual chemical change that should attract the attention of scientists. Eighty years ago the average depth of water in the lake was about thirty feet, but it is now only fifteen feet deep. The surface of the water stands at high water mark, but the bottom is filling up or rising. It is a most singular phenomenon that every year in the month of August the water of the lake becomes a milky substance, and after a little change in the temperature, small white particles like cheese curd are formed and precipitated to the bottom, and are slowly, but surely, filling up the lake. After these particles are formed and settle, the water becomes clear and pure. At the rate this chemical change is now going on, fifty years more and the water of Sugar Lake will have become solidified into a solid loaf of sugar, or what is more probable, formed into a great bed of Limburger cheese. During the season of the year when the chemical process is in operation there is pungent evidence to sustain the latter theory.—Crawford County (Pa.) Journal.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

Table with multiple columns showing market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, etc. in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

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