"Hew to the Line, Let the Chips Fall Where They Will."

### VOL. 5.

## COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. DECEMBER 13, 1878.

# The Chase County Courant.

SCELLAMEOUS.

to a tree.

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

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Burlington, Iowa, had a \$100,-000 fire, Dec. 4. East Saginaw, Mich., had a \$130,

000 fire, Dec. 4. Brooklyn, N. Y. had a \$200,000 fre on the 4th instant.

reported settled.

Policeman Joseph Scott was shot and killed by some unknown parties, Dec. 9, in San Francisco California.

The safe in the grocery store of Manspeaken, of Topeka, was burg larized to the amount of \$250, De cember 4.

The West of England and South Wales District Bank failed last Saturday, with liabilities amounting to \$17,500,000.

Private dispatches report the destruction of fitty houses in the business portion of the town of Macon, Miss. Loss, \$200,000. hearing of the mandamus cases

A dispatch from Constantinople, Dec, 4, says Sulelman Pasha was sentenced to fifteen years' imprison ment. He has taken an appeal.

A man named Rhodes was shot and killed by an unknown person, last Saturday night, while sitting in a store in Germantown, Tenn.

The American Journal of Educa tion, published in St. Louis, one of the best educational papers extant, has just closed its eleventh volume.

The Seymour (Ind.) Post, one of death, to twice listen to the buildthe newsiest papers that comes to ing of the bangman's scaffold, and this office, has discarded it patent finally to be declared innocent, and outside, and has been otherwise to receive a free pardon-this bas improved.

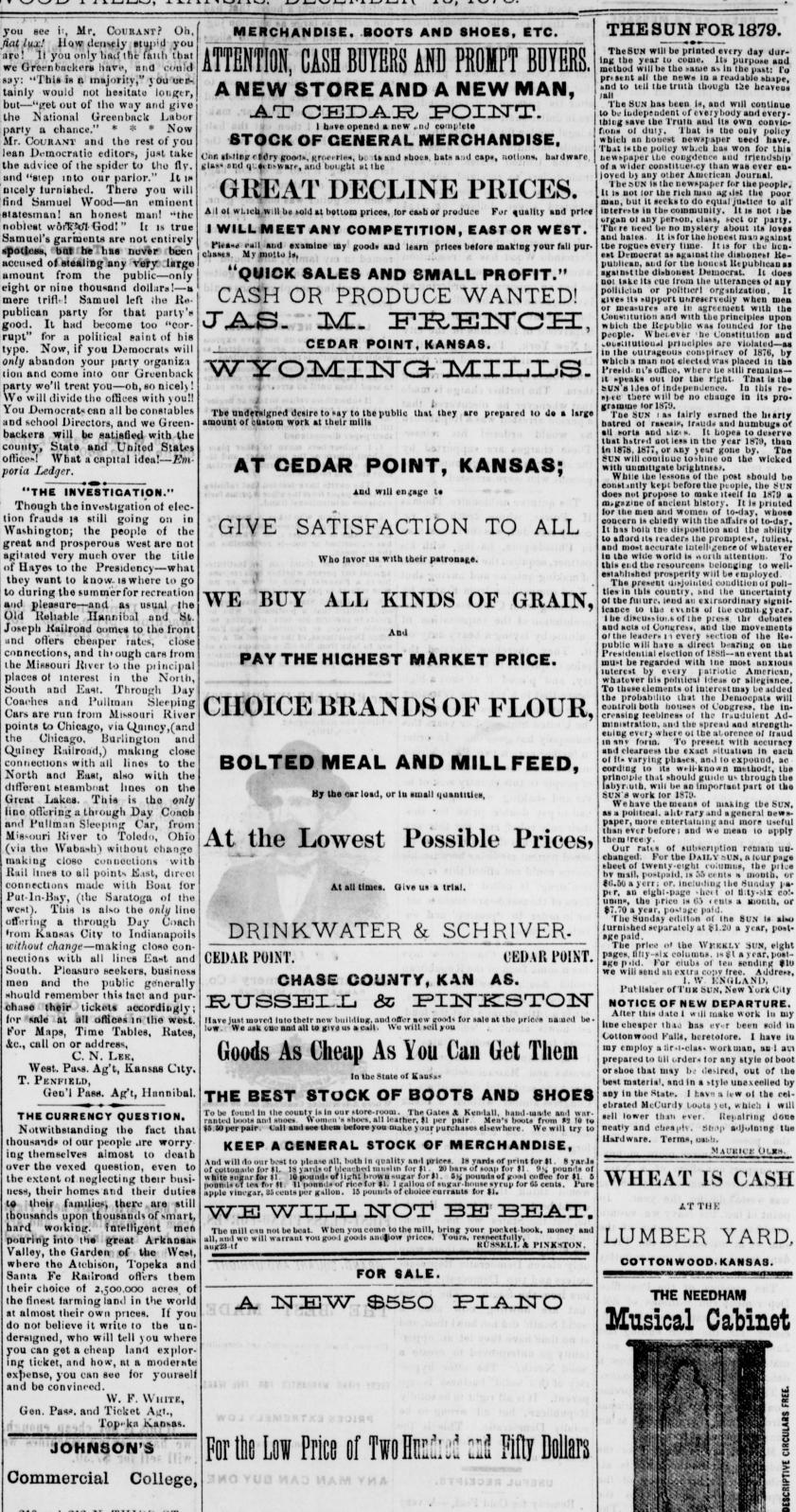
Henry M. Colecraft, Superin tendent of the Car Department of nuet, N.Y., murderer. In com the Missouri Pacific Railroad, at parison with what this innocent Sedalia, Mo., was killed, Dec. 4, while coupling cars at Otterville. Mr. Theo. C. Bowles, Superin

tendent of the Kansas Institute, at

node to the nearest tarm house and you see it, Mr. COURANT? Oh, gave a description of the assassin *flat lux!* How densely stupid you and died. A number of citizens are! It you only had the faith that pursued, caught and hung Killiard we Greenbackers have, and could say: "This is a majority," you certainly would not hesitate longer, On the 2d instant the Viceroy of but-"get out of the way and give India announced that Maj. Conag. the National Greenback Labor nari had received from Shere Ali Mr. COURANT and the rest of you a letter, which was an answer to lean Democratic editors, just take the Viceroy's ultimatum. It con- the advice of the spider to the fly, cludes with the declaration that and "step into our parlor." It is the Ameer of Afghanistan enter. nicely furnished. There you will find Samuel Wood-an eminent The terrible difficulty between the Argentine States and Chili is the desires to resume former rela-the Argentine States and Chili is the desires to resume former rela-tions and chili is the desires to resume former relations, and will not resist the visit Samuel's garments are not entirely of a British mission to Cabul. spotless, but he has never been accused of stealing any very large James Pettit, a deputy U. S. amount from the public-only Ky, Dec. 8, from a point twenty mere trifle! Samuel left the Remiles from Jackson, the scene of publican party for that party's good. It had become too "corrupt" for a political saint of his county, and reported another coltype. Now, if you Democrats will h-ion between the parties of Bill only abandon your party organiza Strong and Jerry Little, which oc- tion and come into our Greenback party we'll treat you-oh, so nicely curred on the previous Wednesday We will divide the offices with you!! evening. Four men were killed You Democrats can all be constables and seven wounded. Jerry Little and school Directors, and we Greenis among the killed. In the first backers will be satisfied with the county, State and United States offices! What a capital idea!-Emdisturbance two men were killed. The United States District Court poria Ledger. at Topeka, Dec. 5, adjourned the

#### "THE INVESTIGATION."

Though the investigation of election frauds is still going on in Washington; the people of the great and prosperous west are not agitated very much over the title of Hayes to the Presidency-what they want to know is where to go to during the summer for recreation the next legislature. The officers Old Rehable Hannibal and St. were put under \$10,000 bonds to Joseph Railroad comes to the front appear, and an agreement not to and offers cheaper rates, close connections, and through cars from the Missouri River to the principal places of interest in the North, South and East. Through Day Cars are run from Missouri River points to Chicago, via Quincy, (and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad,) making close connections with all lines to the North and East, also with the different steamboat lines on the Great Lakes. This is the only line offering a through Day Coach man has suffered, the most harrow-ing experiences of fictitious heroes Missouri River to Toledo, Ohio seem tame. Convicted on wholly (via the Wabash) without change circumstantial evidence, twice re- Rail lines to all points East, direct making close connections with



### THESUN FOR 1879.

NO. 9

Courant.

TheSUN will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past; Fo present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens

fall The SUN has been is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and every-thing save the Truth and its own convic-fions of duty. That is the only policy which an houses newspaper used have. That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the congdence and triendship of a wider constituency than was ever en-joyed by any other American Journal. The SUN is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man ag dist the poor

The SUN is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man ag dist the poor man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, seet or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the hon-est Democrat as against the dishonest Re-publican, and for the honest Republican as against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or politicel organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which the Republic was founded for the people. Whetever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the which a man not elected was placed in the President's office, where he still remains-it speaks out for the right. That is the SUN'S idea of independence. In this re-spect there will be no change in its pro-gramme for 1879. The SUN has fairly earned the hearty hatred of rascals, frauds and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve that hatred dotless in the year 1879, than to 1878. 1877, or any year gone by. The

that hatred got less in the year 1879, than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. The SUN will continue to shine on the wicked with unmittgate brightness. While the lessons of the post should be constantly kept before the people, the SUN does not propose to make itself in 1879 a msgszine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly with the affairs of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest, and most accurate intelligence of whatever and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end the resourcens belonging to well-established prosperity will be employed. The present alsoluted condition of poli-ties in this country, and the uncertainty of the fource lend an extraordinary signif-

of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the events of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the Re-public will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1885 - an event that Presidential election of 1881-an event that must be regarded with ine most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his poluical ideas or allegiance. To these elements of interest may be added the probabilito that the Democpats will control both houses of Congress, the in-creasing techness of the fraudulent Ad-ministration, and the spread and strength-ening every where of the abcornee of fraud ening every where of the aborence of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its varying phases, and to expound, ac-cording to its well-known methodt, the principle that should guide us through the labyr oth, will be an important part of the SUN'S work for 1879. We have the means of making the SUN,

as a political, alit rary and ageneral news-paper, more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply

them freely. Our rates of subscription remain un-changed. For the DAILY SUN, a four page changed. For the DAILY SUN, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, postpaid, is 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a yerr; or, including the Sunday pa-per, an eight-page sheet of fitty-six col-umns, the price is 65 cents a month, or \$7.70 a year, postage paid. The Sunday edition of the SUN is also unday edition of the SUN is also furnished separately at \$1.20 a year, post-age paid. The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, post-age pild. For clubs of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra copy free. Address, 1. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of THE SUN, New York City NOTICE OF NEW DEPARTURE. After this date i will make work in my line cheaper that has ever been sold in Cottonwood Falls, heretofore. I have in my employ a first-class work man, and am prepared to till orders for any style of boot or shoe that may be desired, out of the best material, and in a style unexcelled by ebrated McCurdy boots yet, which I will sell lower than ever. Repairing done

Olathe, for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, has our thanks for the first biennial report of that institution.

Gov. Hampton's leg was ampu he was that day elelected by the South Carolina Legislature to the convinced that he is wholly guitt-U. S. Senate, only two votes being less. Certainly there should be cast against him.

Moses Long and Geo. Carter wrong perpetrated in such a case Dec. 4.

tion in Congress to investigate the alleged election fraude in the South, which will be amended by the Democrats to include those in the North, and then passed by the and constantly increasing business Senate.

William Lewis, brother of ex- war and contention, that is daily United States Senator Lewis, was exerting a stronger influence drowned, Dec. 3, while fording against such violations of peace as and a pair of horses were also a tentative policy towards the drowned.

The Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, while ascending the stone steps leading to his house in Wastington, and quiet." on crutches, on the 4th instant, fell, causing a painful wrench of his him to his room for some time.

Chicago Packing & Provision ought to get out of the way and Company, at Chicago, struck, Dec. give the National Greenback Labor 5, to the number of about 150, for backer an increase of wages from \$2.75 to \$3 a day. As the company refuses 3,000 of their employes are idle.

A large boiler used at Hayden's The explosion killed two men and a very trifling number-the Demoreason is given for the explosion, Greenback Labor party, 26,991, and it is claimed there were three Now, if you stupid Democrats gauges of water in it when the could took at this matter as we fiat Greenbackers do, you could easily explosion occurred.

prisonment for life, afterwards to a west). This is also the only line free pardon, he owes his tardy liberty to Gov. Rohuson, who, after a thorough examination of all facts, nections with all lines East and CEDAR POINT. tated, Dec. 10, below the knee; and including a rigid personal cross- South. Pleasure seekers, business

against Leavenworth county and

city, and Douglas county, to March

1st. This was done because an

order to levy the tax now would

be inopportune, as the tax rolls are

already made out and to give an

opportunity for legislative relief by

To be convicted of murder in the

first degree, to be sentenced to

been the extraordinary fate of Mi-

chael Murphy, the so-called Na-

spited when at the point of death,

resign.

examination of the accused, was men and the public generally some legal remedy for the legal

were fatally injured, and a man Under the old Draconic code of named Mathews seriously hurt by England, when they hanged the the premature explosion of a blast wrong man, his widow was cared in a quarry on Cumberland river for by the Government, and his shoals, near Somerset, Kentucky, memory vindicated by firing salutes and waving flags over his

Mr. Blaine has offered a resolu. grave. If Mr. Murphy is really innocent, the State owes him rep. aration beyond his discharge.

Dr. Bellows, in his Thanksgiying sermon, said; "There is a large class in the South that is averse to

Shenandoah River at Point Re- threaten trouble with the North. the finest farming land in the world public, Va. His colored driver If we practice patience and pursue at almost their own prices. If you South, this class may be more

armies for the restoration of peace expense, you can see for yourself

UNMITICATED STUPIDITY. The COURANT, and all other knee, which will probably confine Democratic papers of Kansas ought to know that the Democrats can The scrapers and gutters of the Kausas on the old issues. They

Certainly! Haven't you fellows yet discovered that "the Democrate to accede to their demands, some can never whip the Republicans of

Kansas on the old issues?" How stupid you are! Now please-ob, yes, just please do-"get out of the Rolling Mill, at Columbus, O., ex. way and give the National Green-ploded, Dec. 5, while a number of back Labor party a chance." At workmen were standing around it. The explosion killed two men and the last election the Republicans of Floregraphy taught personally or per Kansas only polled 73,419 votes-The explosion killed two men and badly injured three others. No reason is given for the explosion, or at the labor party, 26,991, and it is claimed there were three Now, if you stupid Democrats see that 26.991 is more than 37.153,

The Globe-Democrat's Fort Smith Arkansas, special says a few days ago, in L the River county, a tramp named Killiari shot favelier from I money. Faris, after being shot,

connections ma his first sentence commuted to im. Put-In-Bay, (the Saratoga of the offering a through Day Coach from Kansas City to Indianapoils without change-making close conshould remember this fact and purchase their tickets accordingly; for sale at all offices in the west. For Maps, Time Tables, Rates, &c., call on or address, C. N. LEE,

West. Pass. Ag't, Kansas City. T. PENFIELD, Geo'l Pass. Ag't, Hannibal.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are worrying themselves almost to death to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working. intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas Valley, the Garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of do not believe it write to the undersigned, who will tell you where sately relied upon than standing you can get a cheap land explor-ing ticket, and how, at a moderate and be convinced.

W. F. WHITE, Gen. Pass, and Ticket Agt., Topeka Kansas.

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Commercial College,

210 and 212 N: THIRD ST.,

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#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Open Day and Night all the year. All of the branches of a Business ion taught. Independent Department for the English for a full course of Double' Eatry 

who have completed under our instruction For circulars giving tuli information con

### For particulars, call at this office.

**Burlington Weekly Hawkeye.** 

This paper, which is universally quoted, may be bad at any News Depot at 5 cent-per copy An ual Subscription, post prid, \$2.00. Agonts are wanted everywhere to take subscription, and retain 50 cent in cash on each annual subscriber. General agents may send \$1.25 per year.

### \$1,000 IN THREE PREMIUMS.

We will pay the Agent sending us the largest list of subscribers before Merch 1st. 1879, one First-Class 71 extree Rosewood or Weinut, NEW SUALE, UPRIGHT PIANO, full och trame deriviting Bass, three Unitons, parent improved Agraffe Baracraugem et. EXTRA RICH, \$850.00 Phi-fist to be at least 850 nsmes. For the second had not to be less than 200 names, \$100 in gold. Address, For the third list, not to be less than 100 names, we will pay \$50 in gold. Address,



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CO.

neatly and cheaply. Shop adjoining the Hardware. Terms, cash. MAURICE OLES.

WHEAT IS CASH ATTHE LUMBER YARD, COTTONWOOD, KANSAS. THE NEEDHAM Musical Cabinet

THIS new and wonderful Instrument enables any one, whether understanding music or not, to play any desired melody or harmony, sacred or secular, from the most plaintive dirge to the most lively dance music. It posses-ses a mechanism of marvelous simplicity, requiring but the intelligence of a child to manipulate, yet capable of repro-ducing, without limitation, the musical compositions of the PAST, PRESENT and FUTURE. The execution is faultless, strict in melody, harmony and thythm and the instrument is eminently adapted for Sunday Schools, prayer and revival meetings, home devotional exercises, and in all cases where good, correct nusic is required, and no musician is at hand to perform. Address,

E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, MANUFACTURERS. 143 145 h 247 E. 284 St. Mar Tors. She Chase County Courant.



W.E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

COTTONWOOD FALLS: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1878.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSACE.

President Hayes' second anoual year. message, which we laid before our readers last week, is not a very re-

markable document, in fact it is bill in Congress, which provides very common place, and but one that for a period of twelve months after its passage the outstanding feature of it will attract much attention. His reference to what 1s trade dollar shall be receivable as known as the Southern question a legal tender for all debts and dedemonstrates what has been cur- mands, including custom dues owrent newspaper talk for some time ing the United States, and said goiter, and applied the poultice, afpast, that the President had been trade dollars, so received, shall be captured by the stalwart wing of recoined as soon as possible into the Republican party, and had standard silver dollars of 4121

about-faced on his so-called South- grains. ern policy. He says that "in the It is asserted that Congressman States of Louisiana and South Car-Fernando Wood has a resolution olina at large, and in some partic- which he will introduce as soon as ular Congressional District outside he has an opportunity, ordering an than anything our physicians could of those States, the records of the investigation into the official con-

elections seem to compel the con- duct of John J. Davenport, U. S. clusion that the rights of the Supervisor of Elections in the city colored voters have been over-ridof New York. The charge is that den, and their participation in the Davenport disfranchised four thouelections not permitted to be either general or free." This is simply assertion, and it seems unbecoming that whenever he discovered that a man occupying the exalted posi- a person arrested was a Republican they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill and ordered he would ordered his release. tion of President of the United States to make it, unsupported by These charges are supported by some proof. He offers no proof; the affidavits of a large number of persons who were arrested. nor does he state where and how the rights of the colored voters The quinise millionaire, Thomas were over-ridden. He has simply

done the bidding of his present masters. His message 18 the beginning of the bloody shirt campaign of 1880. We accept it as such; we believe the Democracy generally will so construe it, and we know they will feel like saying: "Lay on, McDuff, and damned be he who cries: 'Enough!' "

He describes the ravages of the yellow fever, and holds that Congress should adopt measures to protect the contry against them.

He glances at foreign business, the United States. For years this and refers to the Paris Exposition, monopoly has gone on. In order the Monetary Conference, the Hal to further enrich two Philadelphia ifax award, the proposed new millionaires, the tens of thousands treaty with Japan, the Chinese of people in this country sick of fever and shaking with ague have Emba-sy, and our Mexican rela tions, which at one time seemed to had to pay double price for this, be in a dangerous way, but which their only relief; and yet this sysare now more pacific. tem, which has denied many a fe:

He quotes the financial statistics vered patient medicine because his of John Sherman's report, sustains means could not afford this expen-Sherman's recommendation that sive drug, is called "protection." ten dollar certificates of deposit be l'ens of thousands are made to suf fer in order to "protect" and en issued, so that small sums may be invested in Government securities rich two men. through the Postoffice, and says The Atlanta Constitution lays that Congress should now refrain down some facts to the Republican from making any changes in the existing financial system, clearly inboth logical and truthful. It says: dicating that he will veto any bill "It is a little strange that the loudon the money question, that may est howls about a 'solid South,' pass, unless it is in the interest of come from such solid States as the money lenders. Iowa, Minnesota, Vermont, Ne-The Aimy has been actively em braska and Massachusetts-States plo ed during the year in ways that have sent solid delegations to that are not set forth, but Mr. Congress almost without a break Hayes desires a tew special approfor almost twenty years. It is priations for it, and the repeal of also a little odd that these States the posse comitatus act. The forgot to howl about a 'solid Navy, also, requires more money. South' when bayonet rule made it To support our sham of a Navy. solid for the Republicans. One the monstrous sum of \$14,468,392 would think that such solidity was wasted during the year. In would be dangerous to the Repubpoint of fact, the Navy we sustain he, but the States we have menwould be dear at a quarter of the tioned did not emit a howl. In sum we mentioned; yet the Presithe Forty-first Congress there were dent demands even a greater outlay only eleven Democratic Represenfor the ensuing year. tatives and two Democratic Sena-The receipts of the Postoffice tors from the South. The States Department run millions of dolthat are howling now about a lars behind its expenses; the defi-'solid South' did not howl then, and ciency for the year ending last at no time have they let an oppor-June was \$5,307,652; but the estitunity go unimproved to create a mates for the ensuing year show a solid North.' The utter bypocdeficiency still greater by \$600,000. ricy of this 'solid' business is ap-The business of the Supreme parent. It is all right to be solidly Court is so heavy that additional Republicar, but all wrong to be Circuit Judges are needed at an solidly Democratic. This is the annual expense of \$60,000. platform of the howlers, disguise More money is wanted for the it as you may." Indians. The Bannock war is attributed to the inadequacy of the USEFUL RECEIPTS. appropriations, and not to the Remedy for Cold Feet .- A very frauds of the Indian service. The valuable receipt for a foot-bath Executive holds that reliance must for any one troubled with cold feet be placed on humane and civilizing is, 1 pound of prickly-ash bark, 1 agencies for the solution of the Indian problem. He does not give pound of white mustard, and pound of pepper. Boil in 1 gallon his op mon upon the squabble beof water, strain and bottle and tween Sheridan and Schurz. keep cool. Use a ceacupful of this Our agricultural productions with 2 quarts of water for a footshould be increased by the Legislabath at bed-time. tion of Congress. A Remedy for Catarrh .- Dry He closes the message with some paragraphs about the government and powder mullein leaves as fine of the District of Columbia-the as you would powder sage, then meaning of which is more money smoke as you would tobacco, letting the smoke escape through the for it from Congress. In this message, Mr. Hayes fails nostrils instead of the mouth. This utterly to recognize the great and is one of the best remedies for capressing questions of the times; fails to make any new suggestions worthy of a man of affairs, thus showing himself a weak man for Chief Magistrate of a great nation like ourse. The advertiser having been permanently cured a case of twenty years stand-ing, when every other remedy beard of had failed to do so. It requires a little practice to let the emoke escape through the nostrils, X, Y.

thanks for a copy of his first bibefore the frost injures it, but will ennial report. answer even if dug from under the snow. It will also be found an ex-The English Parliament met on cellent remedy for cold in the the 5th instant, at the call of the head. Queen, who did so on account of

Senator Beck has introduced a

State Treasurer Francis has our Mullein will be stronger gathered

A Cure for a Gotter.-A correpondent of the Chicago Inter-

Economize as we may, it still Ocean says: "I have taken your costs something to run this Governexcellent paper a long time, and ment. The estimates for the next noticed that some one in the Home fiscal year are \$275,137,251, which Department inquired for a cure for are about five and a half millions goiter. I bought a horse that had less than for the current fiscal one nearly as large as a gallon jug. I cut common sponge into slices

> one-half or three-fourths of an inch in thickness, then put into the oven and bake, using care not to burn it black; then pulverized and mixed it with good vinegar, making a poultice; I then cut the hair off from the horse's neck, over the ter putting it into a cotton bag, and kept it on about two weeks, when the goiter was entirely gone. Of course, I renewed the poultice often enough to keep it moist and

good. 1 also have used the same remed in my family, and found it more efficacious in removing goiter prescrbe.

LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. sand voters by summarily arresting them. The further charge is made 2 It subscribers order the discontinance of their paper, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. It subscribers refuse to take or neglec to take their paper from the office to which their paper discontinued

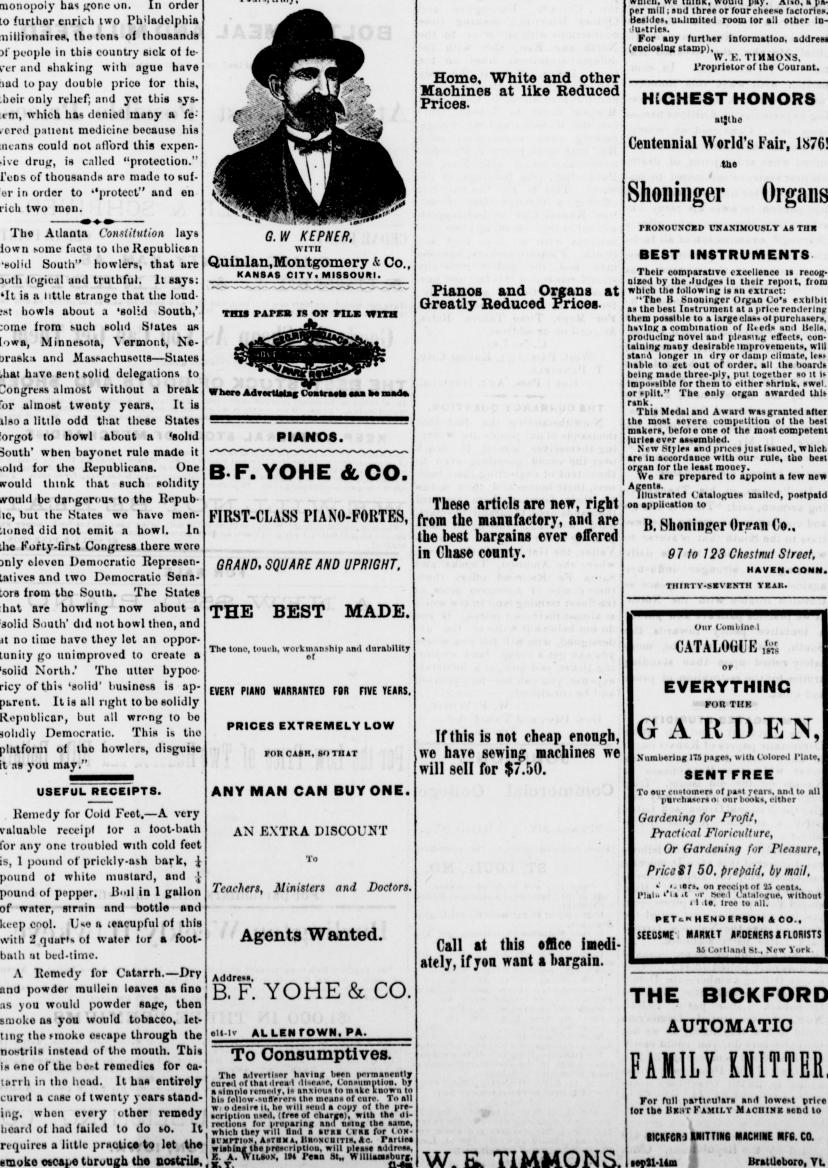
4. 1 subscribers move to other place without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusir to take a paper from the office is prima facile evidence of intentional fraud.

6. Any person who takes a paper reg ularly trom the postoffice--whether directe-to his name or another s, or whether h-has subscribed or not--is responsible for the payment. H. Power, whose death we recently recorded, was the richest man in Philadelphia, having, with his

obtaining from Congress a virtual prohibition of the importation of quinine by laying a heavy duty on it. They, therefore, dictated the price of quinine to the whole coun-

igure that in a very few years they For RELIABLE INFORMATION were among the wealthiest men in Concerning the LIVESTOCK MARKETS.



MISCELLANEOUS. CHASE COUNTY. BARGAINS!!! To Those Wanting Information.

FOR SALE.

if sold within thirty days:

(price \$185) for \$110.

Thirty-five Dollars.

Letters reach us, from parties in the East, almost daily, asking for information about Chase county. The questions are numerous, and it would require too much there are to move the much labor and money to answer them all. So we have decided to give the advantage-offered to tarmers, stock raisers and busi-mess men as briefly as possible:

In the first place, money is a necessary article in Kansas, as well as elsewhere; and you will need some to commence with. Pluck and energy are, also, necessary ar-ticles.

As good land as man ever tilled can be had here for simost nothing. Healthier country can not be found. Winter wheat We will sell the following rticles at the prices named, sold within thirty days: had here had be found. Winter wheat is an almost sure crop; corn yields largely; other grain as well as anywhere else. To vive an idea of the way wheat and corn yields in Chase county, we give the tollow-ing showing for 1875: Wheat, acreage, 6,0132; yield, 132,102 bushels; value of pro-duct. \$138.641 58; Corn, acreage, 37.070; yield, 1,136,940 bushels; value of product, \$227.388. Irish potatoes yield 80 bushels to the articles at the prices named,

\$227.388.
Irish potatoes yield 80 bushels to the acre; sweet potatoes, 163 bushels; broom corn, 870 pounds; rye, 22 bushels; barley, 22 bushels; oats, 35 bushels; tobacco, 650 pounds. Thus, it will be seen, that farming pays in Chase county.
Farm laborers are paid, per month, with based to the seen.

board, from \$12 to \$26. Vacant lands sell at from \$1.50 to \$9 per

Persons that have any knowledge of stock raising will see, by the large corn product, that this is the place for them to make money. Cattle do well; horses and hogs could not do better. Hogs are hardly One Silver Tengue Organ ever troubled with the diseases so common in the East. Cattle winter well: in sum-mer our unlimited rauge furnishes ample feed.

feed. It is conceded that Chase county is the best location for sheep-growers in Kansas; and we honestly believe it to be a fact. Men of competency and practical experi-ence in sheep-raising give it as their opin-ion, that wool of the Merino and other fine varieties can be profitably raised here, at a cost of ten cents a pound. It is believed that the finer wooled will pay the best, as a great deal of expense is saved by being able to run them in large flocks. There is generally a fair competition for the pur-chase of wool. Our grasses are good and nutritious, and herbs and shrubs plentiful. Our upland is rolling. The business of sheep-growing is bound to be an impor-tant one in this county, and the time will be dotted over with sheep, as Well as cattle. Dairy farming is a branch of industry that will pay in this county. It costs very little to feed milk cows. Butter and cheese have a ready sale. Chase county has thirty-six good school-houses, in which school is held, at least, eight months in the year, thus affording better educational facilities than can be found in the older States. We have Compresentional. Catholic Meth-It is conceded that Chase county is the

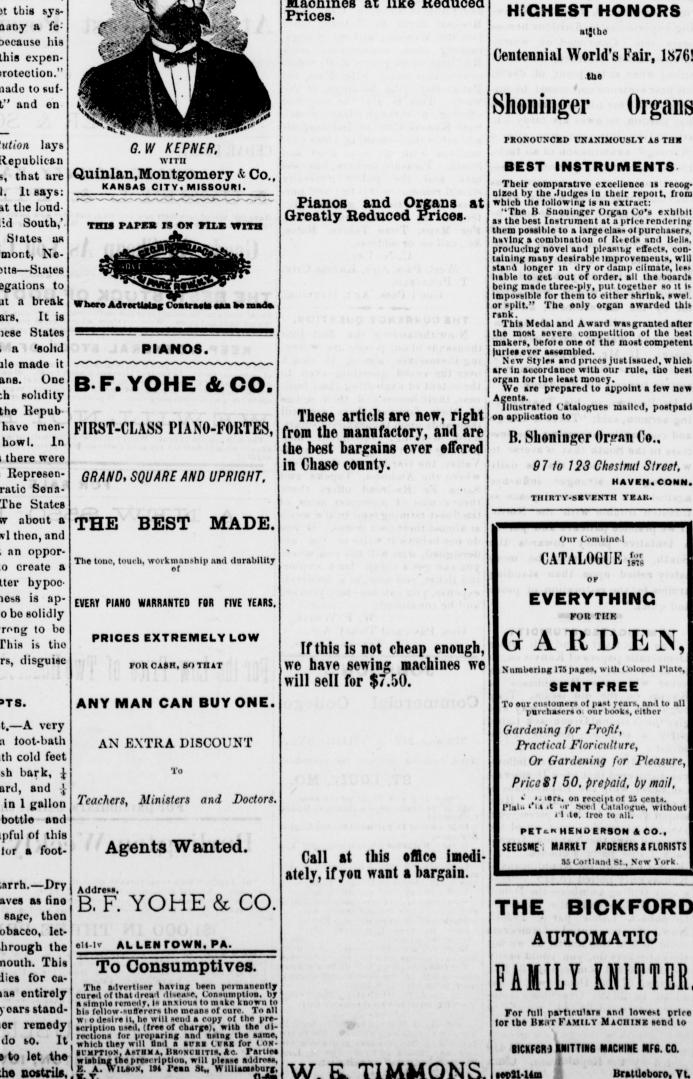
found in the older States. We have Congregational, Catholic, Meth-odist, United Presbyterian, Quaker, and other religious denominations worshiping

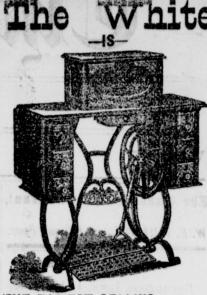
Lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows and other benevolent societies are in flourish-

Chase county building stone has justly gained the reputation of being the best in the West; and can be found upon almost very quarter section in the county. One Domestic Sewing Machine (price, \$65) for

To parties having money to invest in manufacturing establishments we can say hat Chase county has from seventy-five to one hundred miles of the best wateroower in Kansas, with material to build tams and mills everywhere. The streams are clear and swift-running, with rocky weds. Money invested in utilizing our water-power will yield tenfold. Chase county has room for a woolen mill.

which, we think, would pay. Also, a pa-per mill; and three or four cheese factories. Besides, unlimited room for all other in-





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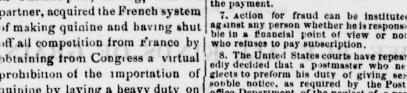
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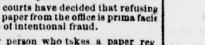
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7. Action for fraud can be instituted

# CHASE COUNTY COURANT. SUPPLEMENT PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

# Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of

Representatives: Our heartfelt gratitude is due to the Divine Being who holds in His hands the destinies of nations, for the continued bestowal during the last year of countless blessings upon our coun-try. We are at peace with all other nations; our public credit has greatly improved, and is perhaps now stronger than ever before. Abun-dant harvests have rewarded the labors of those who till the soil; our manufacturing industrics are reviving, and it is believed that general prosperity which has been so long anxiously looked for, is at last within our reach. The en-joyment of health by our people generally joyment of health by our people generally has, however, been interrupted during the past season by the prevalence of a fatal pesti-sectional or State attachments in demanding

#### THE YELLOW FEVER

THE YELLOW FEVER in some portions of the southern States, creat-ing an emergency which called for prompt and extraordinary measures of relief. The disease appeared as an epidemic in New Orleans and to the places on the lower Wiscinging appeared as an epidemic in Aussissippi soon at other places on the lower Mississippi soon after midsummer. It was rapidly spread by fugitives from the infected cities and towns and did not disappear until early in November. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Ten-nessee have suffered severely. About one hundred thousand cases are believed to have occurred, of which about twenty thousand, ac-cording to intelligent estimates, proved fatal. It is impossible to estimate with any approach It is impossible to estimate with any approach to accuracy the loss to the country occasioned by this epidemic. It is to be reckoned by the hundred millions of dollars. The suffering and destruction that resulted excited the deep-est sympathy in all parts of the Union. Physicians and nurses hastened from every quarter to the assistance of the every quarter to the assistance of afflicted communities. Voluntary contribu the Voluntary contributions of money and supplies in every needed form were speedily and generously furnished. The government was able to respond in some meas-ure to the call for help by providing tents, medi-eines and food for the sick and destitute. The emess and food for the sick and destitute. The requisite directions for the purpose, being given in the confident expectation that this act-ion of the executive would receive the sanction of Congress. About eighteen hundred tents and rations of the value of about twenty-five ousand dollars were sent to cities and towns which applied for them. Full details of which will be furnished to Congress by the proper department.

#### SANFTARY SUPERVISION

The fearful spread of this pestilence has awakened a very general public sentiment in favor of a national sanitary administration, which shall not only control quarantine, but have the sanitary supervision of internal con merce in times of epidemics, and hold an ad-visory relation to the State and municipal health associations, with power to deal with whatever endangers the public health, and which the municipal and State authorities are unable to examine the theory of the state of unable to regulate. The national quarantine act, approved April 29, 1878, which was passed to late in the last session of Congress to pro-de the means of carrying it into practical operation during the past season, is a step in the direction here indicated. In view of the necessity for the most effective measures by quarantine and otherwise for the protection of our seports and the country generally from this and other epidemics, it is recommended that Congress give to the whole subject early and careful consideration

#### THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

THE PERMANENT PACIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY THE PERMANENT PACIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY by the complete protection of all citizens in every civil and political right combines to be of paramount interest with the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed with public approval, and every in-terruntion of steady and uniform progress to the desired consummation awakens general uncasiness and widespread condemnation. The recent congressional elections have furnished a direct and trustworthy test of the advance thus far made in the practical establishement

feel the true vigor of the popular will thus ex-pressed. No temporary or administra-tive interests of government, pressed. tive interests however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in de-fense of the primary rights of citizenship. They understand that the protection of Lib-they understand that the protection of Libor erty requires the maintenance in full vigor of the manly methods of

FREE SPEECH, FREE PRESS AND FREE SUFFRAGE and will sustain the full authority of govern-

the tendencies are in that direction and with increasing force. The power of public opinion sectional or State attachments in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall

n one and the same thing, and carry them unchallenged sanctity and re for

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

OUR DISPLAY AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION

spect.

Our relations with other countries continue aceful. Our neutrality in contests between reign powers has been maintained and re-ected. The Universal Exposition, held at Paris during the past summer, has been attended by large numbers or our citizens. The brief period allowed for the preparation and rangement of the contributions of our citi-rangement of the contributions of our citi-nes to this great exposition was employed in hergetic and judicious efforts to overcome energetic and judicious efforts to overcome this disadvantage. These efforts led and di-rected by the commissioner-general, were re-markably successful, and the exhibition of the products of American industry was creditable and gratifying in scope and character. The reports of the United States commissioners, giving its results in detail, will be duly laid before you. Our participation in this interna-tional competition for the favor and trade of the world may be expected to produce useful and

iportant results, in promoting intercourse iendship and commerce with other nations. BI-METALLIC MONEY. In accordance with the provisions of the act f February 28, 1875, three commissioners were ppointed to an International Conference on

the subject of adopting a common ratio be-tween gold and silver, for the purpose of es-tablishing internationally the use of bi-metalmoney and securing a fixity of relative value between those metals. Invitations were addressed to the various governments which had expressed a willingness to aid in its de-liberations. The conference held its meetings in Paris in August 19st, and the report of the

commissioners, herewith submitted, will show ts result. No common rates between gold and silver could be agreed upon by the conference. The general conclusion was reached that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as gold, leaving the selections of the use of one or he the other of these two metals or both, to

be made by each State. THE FISHEERY AWARD.

Congress having appropriated at its last ses-sion the sum of \$5,500,000 to pay the award of the joint commission at Halifax, if after cor-respondence with the British government on the subject of the conformity of the award to the requirements of the treaty, and to the

the requirements of the treaty, and to the terms of the question thereby submitted to the commission, the President shall deem it his duty to make the payment. Communica-tions upon these points were addressed to the British government through the legation of the United States at London. Failing to ob-tain the concurrence of the British govern-ment to the views of this government respect-ing the award, I have deemed it my duty to tender the sum named within the year fixed by the treaty, accompanied by a notice of the grounds of the payment, and protest against any other construction of the same. The corany other construction of the same.

ommerce, and it is understood, has addressed

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

recent congressional elections have future a direct and trustworthy test of the advance thus far made in the practical establishement of the right of suffrage secured by the consti-tution to the liberated race in the Southern States. All disturbing influences, real or im-acinary, have been removed from all of these States. The three constitutional amendments which conferred freedom and equality of civil and nolitical rights upon the colored people of the South were adopted by the concurrent ac-tion of the great body of good citizens who maintained the authority of the national gov-ernment and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union at such a cost of treasure and life as a wise and necessary embodiment in the as a wise and necessary embodiment in the organic law of the just results of the war. The people of the former slave-holding States ac-ITALY. cepted these results, and gave in every pract The treaty made with Italy in regard to ticable form assurances that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and ciprocal consular privileges has been duly rat-ified and proclaimed. No questions of grave importance have arisen with any other of the d in pursuance thereof, should i

and all the departments of government will furnishes a detailed statement of the operation furnishes a detailed statement of the operations of that department of the government and of the condition of the public finances. The ordi-nary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were \$257,763,878.70. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$236,964,326.80; leaving a surplus revenue for the year of \$20,790,551.90. The receipts for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, actual and estimated, are as follows: Actual receipts for the first quarter, commencing July 1, 1878, \$73,389,743,43; estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters of the year \$191,the remaining three-quarters of the year \$191.-110.256.57; total receipts for the current fiscal year, actual and estimated \$264,500,000. The year, actual and estimated \$264,500,000. The expenditures for the same period will be, act-ual and estimated, as follows: For the quarter commencing July 1, 1879, actual expenditures, \$73,344,573.27, and for the remaining three quarters of the year, the expenses are estimat-ed at \$166,755,426.73 making the total expend-itures, \$240,100,000, and leaving an estimated itures \$240,100,000, and leaving an estimated surplus revenue for the year ending June 30, 1879, of \$24,000,000. The total receipts dur-

ing the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, estimated according to existing laws, will be \$264,500,000, and the estimated ordinary ex-penditures for the same period will be \$236.-320,412.68, leaving a surplus of \$28,179,587,32 for that year. for that year. In the foregoing statements of expenditures actual and estimated, no amount is allowed

THE SINKING FUND THE SINKING FUND provided for by the act approved February 25, 1862, which requires that one per cent, of the entire debt of the United States shall be purchased or paid within each fiscal year to be set apart as a sinking fund. There has been, however, a substantial compliance with the conditions of the law. By its terms the pub-lic debt should have been reduced between lic debt should have been reduced betwee 1862 and the close of the last fiscal year \$518 1862 and the close of the last lister year evid-561,860.28: The actual reduction of the ascer-tained debt in that period has been, \$720,-644,739.61, being in excess of the reduction re-quired by the sinking fund act, \$202,282,933.33. The amount of

The amount of THE PUBLIC DEBT less cash in the treasury, Nov. 1, 1878, was \$2,024,200,083,18, a reduction since the same date last year of \$23,150,617,39. The progress made during the last year in refunding the debt at lower rates of interest is very gratifying. The amount of four per cent, bonds sold during the amount of four per cent, bonds sold during the meant near prior to Nor. 23, 1878 was

the present year, prior to Nov. 23, 1878, was \$100,270,900; and six per cent. bonds, com-monly known as five-twenties, of an equal amount have been or will be redeemed as calls mature. It has been the policy of the department to place the four per cent. bonds within easy reach of every citizen who desires to invest his savings, whether small or great, in these secu-rities. The Secretary of the Treasury recom-mends that the law be so modified that small sums may be invested, and that through the

postoffice or other agents the freest opportuni-ty may be given in all parts of the country for such investments. The best mode suggested is that the department be authorized to issue

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of the denomination of ten dollars, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per an num, and convertible at any time within one year after their issue into the 4 per cent, bonds authorized by the refunding act, and to be issued only in exchange for United States notes sent to the treasury by mail or otherwise. Such a provision of law, supported by suitable regulations, would enable any per-son readily, without cost or risk, to convert his

money into an interest-bearing security of the United States, and the money so received could be applied to the redemption of 6 per cent. bonds. THE COINAGE OF GOLD

THE COINAGE OF GOLD during the last fiscal year was \$52,798,980. The coinage of silver dollars, under the act passed February 28, 1878, amounted on the 23d of November, 1878, to \$19,814,550, of which amount \$4,984.947 are in circulation, and the balance, \$14,829,603 is still in the possession of With views unchanged with regard to the

act under which the coinage of silver proceeds, it has been the purpose of the secretary faith-fully to execute the law and to afford a fair trial to the measure. In the present financial condition of the country I am persuaded that the welfare of legitimate business and indus-try of every description will be best promoted by abstaining from all attempts to make rad-ical changes in the existing financial legisla-tion. Let it be understood that during the

coming year the business of the country will be undisturbed by governmental interference be undisturbed by governmental interference with the laws affecting it, and we may confi-dently expect that the resumption of specie payments, which will take place at the ap-pointed time, will be successfully and easily maintained, and that it will be followed by a

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

## ed for the con

e operations nent and of . The ordi-or the fiscal 7,763,878,70. same period las reviews, or should such rates of postage be estab-lished as will make the department self-sus-lished as will make the department of post taining? Should the postal service be reduced by excluding from the mails matter which does not pay its way? Should use the rumber of post enoise to dopted which will increase the revenues or be adopted which will increase the revenues or be adopted which will increase the revenues or be adopted which will increase the revenues or Should Congress annually appropriate a sum for its expenses largely in excess of its rev-ences, or should such rates of postage be estab-taining? Should the postal service be reduced by excluding from the mails matter which does not pay its way? Should the number of post routes be diminished? Should other methods be adopted which will increase the revenues of diminish the expenses of the postal service? The international postal congress, which met at Paris, May 1, 1878, and continued in session until June 4 of the same year, was composed of delegates from nearly all the eivilized countries of the world. It adopted a new convention to take the place of the treaty con-cluded at Berne, October 9, 1874, which goes into effect on the 1st of April, 1879, between the countries whose delegates have signed it. It was ratified and approved by and with the consent of the President, August 13, 1878. 'A synopsis of this UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTON will be found in the report of the postal survice? to. In its origin, the postal union comprised twenty-three countries, having a population of the last of April metri will comprise forty three countries and colonies with a population of the last of April metri will comprise forty three countries and colonies with a population of the last of April metri will comprise forty three countries and colonies with a population of the as in name, as its new till in dicates, a universal union, regulating upon the basis of chean postal services, constitute maintain organized postal services, constitute in fact as well as in name, as its new tille in chean basis of chean postare rates the interior with regard to the preservation of the interior with regard to t

few remaining countries and colonies, which maintain organized postal services, constitute in fact as well as in name, as its new title in-dicates, a universal union, regulating upon a cheap basis of cheap postage rates, the postal intercourse between all civilized nations. Some embarrassment has arisen out of the conflict between the castoms' laws of this country and the provisions of the postal con-vention in regard to the transmission of for-eirn books and newspapers to this country by the secretary of the the preservation of the TIMBER ON THE PUBLIC LANDS of the United States. The protection of the public property is one of the first duties of the government. The department of the interior therefore should be enabled by sufficient ap-propriations to enforce the law in that re-spect hus this matter appears still more imvention in regard to the transmission of for-eign books and newspapers to this country by mail. It is hoped that congress will be able to devise some means of reconciling the difficul-tics which have thus been created so as to do justice to all nations involved DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

main so forever. There the injury one four cannot be repaired. I fully concur with the secretary of the interior in the opinion that for The business of the Supreme court and of the courts in many of the circuits has increas-ed to such an extent during the past year that this reason legislation touching the public timber in the mountainous States and territor ries of the West, should be especially well con-sidered, and that existing laws in which the determine of the forests is not sufficiently additional legislation is imperative to relieve and prevent the delay of justice and possible oppression to suitors which is thus occasioned. sidered, and that existing laws in which the destruction of the forests is not sufficiently guarded against should be speedily modified. A general law concerning this important sub-ject appears to me to be a matter of urgent encumbered condition of these dockets is The encumpered condition of these dockets is presented anew in the report of the attorney-general, and the remedy suggested is earnestly urged for Congressional action. The creation of additional circuit judges, as proposed would afford a complete remedy and would in-

public necessity. From the organization of the government the importance of encouraging by all possible means the increase of our AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS volve an expense at the present rate of salaries of not more than sixty thousand dollars a vear.

#### THE INTERIOR. ALL ABOUT INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The annual report of the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian af-fairs presents an elaborate account of the present condition of the Indian tribes and of that branch of the public service which minis-ters to their interest. While the conduct of the Indians generally has been orderly and their relations with their neighbors friendly and peaceful, two local disturbances have occurred which were deplorable in their charac-ter, but remained, happily, confined to a com-paratively small number of Indians. The dis-content among the Bannocks which led first to some acts of violence on the part of some mem-bers of the tribe, and finally to the outbreak, avvecues to have been caused by a an insuffippears to have been caused by a an insuffi-tiency of food on the reservation, and this in-sufficiency to have been owing to the inade-

uacy of the appropriations made by Congress o the wants of the Indians at a time when the to the wants of the Indians at a time when the Indians were prevented from supplying the deficiency by hunting. After an arduous pur-suit by the troops of the United States and several engagements, the hostile Indians were

reduced to subjection and the larger part of them surrendered themselves as prisoners. In this connection I desire to call attention to the recommendation made by the secretary of the interior that a sufficient furd be placed at the disposal of the executive to be used with proper accountability at discretion, at sudden emergencies of the Indian service. The other case of disturbance was that of a

BAND OF NORTHERN CHEYENNES who suddenly left their reservation in the In-dian Territory and marched rapidly through the States of Kansas and Nebraska in the direc-

the states of Rahsas and Neoraska in the direc-tion of their old hunting grounds, committing murders and other crimes on their way. From documents accompanying the report of the secretary of the interior, it appears that this dis-orderly band was as fully supplied with the nec-essaries of life as the four thousand seven hun-dred other Indians, who remained one they are the maintained, and that it will be followed by a best by the as the foll chorada seven interval of business, and it is a gratifying fact ties will surely follow.

### ectfully commended to your consideration DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

tion which provid-

on of congress, that portion of the

The report of the commissioners of the Dis-trict of Columbia presents a detailed statement of the affairs of the District. The relative exwas omitted, as the commission had completed the work of taking testimony on the many conflicting claims. The suspension of their lapenditures by the United States and the Dis-trict for local purposes is contrasted, showing that the expenditures by the people of the Dis-trict greatly exceed those of the general gov-ernment. The exhibit is made in connection with estimates for the requisite, repair of the defective pavements and sewers of the city, which is a work of immediate necessity; and in the same connection a plan is presented for the permanent funding of the outstanding se-curities of the District

curities of the District The benevolent, reformatory and penal in-stitutions of the District are all entitled to the favorable attention of Congress. The re-form school needs additional buildings and teachers' appropriations, which will place all of these institutions in a condition to be-come models of usefulness and beneficence, and will be regarded by the coun-try as a liberality wisely bestowed. The commissioners with evident instice request at commissioners with evident justice request at-tention to the discrimination made by Congress against the district in the donation of land for the support of the public schools, and ask that the same liberality that has been shown to the inhabitants of varions States and Terri-

tories of the United States may be extended to the District of Columbia. The commissioners also invite attention to the damage inflicted upon public and private interests by the present location of depots and switching tracks of the several railroads en-tering the city, and ask for legislation looking to their removal. The recommendations and suggestions contained in the report will, I trust, receive the careful consideration of Con-gress. Sufficient time has perhaps not elapsed since the reorganization of the government of the district under the recent legislation of Congress for the expression of a confident tories of the United States may be extended t

the district under the recent legislation of Congress for the expression of a confident opinion as to its successful operation, but the practical results already obtained are so satis-factory that the friends of the new govern-ment may well urge upon Congress the wis-dom of its continuance without essential moddom of its continuance without essential mod-incation, unit by actual experience its advantages and defects may the more easily be

scertained. [Signed] R. B. HAYES. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 2, 1878.

#### Woman's Tongue-When she Sheuid Not Scold a Man

James Walker, a young married man, got drank the other night, and his mothin-law attacked him, tongue and nail. The unhappy woman lies in the hospital with wounds that may prove fatal. Walker is in prison awaiting, perhaps, trial for has been acknowledged and urged upon the at murder. This suggests a remark that we would like to submit to wives and mothers-in-law While the man is drunk let him alone; don't scold hum. He cannot

understand reason. He is in a state of unreason. The brute in him then is easily aroused. Wait till he gets sober if you wish to advise or remonstrate with him No good ever came of railing at a man while he is in a state of drink. ought to be enough to stop the practice. But another fact forbids it more strongly Mischief almost invariably comes of it deeper indulgence in his cups-a brutal Walker, wounds and blood—or death, the response to be expected from t

drunken man to upbraiding while in cups. There are of course exceptions; but this is the rule.

Therefore we implore the women to keep their indignation under control and their congues still while the fit of intoxication has empire over husband, father or broth We know full well how hard this is. er. We know tull wen now hard passion. We know the bitter torment, the passion provocation ate resentment, the dreadful provocation that rack and distract the poor woman having to deal with a drunken man. On-ly God in Heaven can completely realize all she has to endure. Yet we do assure

her she but aggravates her affliction, in tensifies her woe and makes mere hopele the situation by "rattling at" the drink victim while he is drunk.

The value of the AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS of the United States for the year 1878 is esti-mated at three thousand millions of dollars. The exports of agricultural products for the year 1877, as appears from the report of the Bureau of Statistics, were five hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars. The great ex-tent of ar connerty with its diversity of soil It is easy to understand, easy to excuse a poor woman who violates the rule of wis om in this matter. It is not easy however er, to conceive a more untimely evil, with ring, blighting misfortune to herself than

branches of business as they have improved. The entire receipts of hogs at the yards in the year 1872 were 104,639. From Jan. 1, 1878, to Nov. 1, the receipts numbered 309,390 head. During the summer packing season, from March 1, to Nov. 1, the number of hogs packed was 100,708, an increase of 23,362 over last year, and lacking 3,931 as many as were received during the whole year of 1872. These few figures illustrate the increase of the hog production in the west and the great growth of the trade. Understand that there have been received since 187 hat the proper correction should be made a grand total of 1,519,270 head of cattie and 1,299,184 hogs. But the increase continues. Thousands of cattle are packed each year, and now the Stock-Yard company has erected a slaughter house for the accommodation of those who wish to ship dressed meat in refrigerator cars to Boston and New York. The markets of Liverpool, London, and Paris have been largely supplied, and the foreign demaud is still growing. Kansas City to-day is recognized as second only to Chicago as a live-stock market, and its future is as promising as the most sanguine could wish. Let the people of the east continue to come this way, up the rich farming prairies of Kansas, and improving the broad acres, and the stock business will keep on growing. city has such splendid prospects as this one as a live stock centre. Located close to the grazing lands of Kansas. Colorado and Texas, where the raising of stock can be carried on with great profit and low expense, and having all the advantages of rail and river transportation-the great railways of the west making this the cen tral point-and already recognized as next Chicago. and am I prophesying too glorious a future when I predict for it. within ten years, the grandest growth of any market in the world?

#### KANSAS CITY.

Its Wonderful Growth as a Live Stock Market-All About the Stock Yards-Some Interesting Statistics About the Western Cattle Trade and Its Increase. ansas City Correspondence Chicago Times, Nov. 25. The importance of Kansas City as a ive stock centre has attracted attention from all parts of the country and I am certain that I can select no more interesting topic for your readers than the live stock interests of the new metropolis.

First in order, then, will be a descrip-tion and brief history of

THE STOCK YARDS. The original company was organized in 1871 and was known as the Kansas City Stock Yard Company. Beginning in a modest way and increasing only as the trade grew, the yards now rank with the most complete in the country and stand second only to Chicago.

In 1871 the receipts of cattle were 120,-827, and in 1872 the number of head re-ceived was 236,802-a most wonderful increase, which made Kansas City the great-

est western market for cattle and the leading stock centre of this great section. Attention was at once directed this way from all points, and the envious rivalries of unsuccessful competitors served to strengthen the men whose enterprise and courage had established the market here and secured a recognition of Kansas City's The managers of the company merits. continued to entarge the capacity of the vards and to make other improvements as necessity required. The yards are now as complete as money can make them. cover one hundred and twenty-five acres of ground and have capacity forten thousand head of cattle, five thousand nead of hogs, and four thousand shee

one hundred and free cp. There hundred and forty-five hog and sheep pens, besides three large horse barns which will accommodate three hundred horses, and five sheds for mules. There are four improved Fairbanks live stock scales, one of fifty thousand pounds, one of eighty thousand pounds, and two of sixty thousand pounds capacity each.

THE EXCHANGE BUILDING

is one of the handsomest structures in the city, and far superior in its internal arrangements to any similar building in the country. The building is constructed of brick, is three stories in height, and is surmounted by a Mansard roof which is handsomely ornamented with iron trimmings. It has a frontage of one hundred and five feet, and a depth of one hundred and twenty-seven feet. The cost of the building was \$35,000, The offices of the company are located on the first floor, and are very tastefully furnished. Besides these offices are two banking-rooms, biliard and bath rooms, and a restaurant hall. Above are twenty-four offices for furnished elegantly, Brussels carpets and freescoed walls being liberally supplied. On the third floor are rooms for hotel pur-

The conveniencies for loading and un oading stock are complete, all of Kansas City's nine railroads running into the yards, thus providing against delay and eccident. In connection with the yards is Riverview park, which contains one of the inest half-mile tracks in the west. tables are new and convenient, and there are seating accommodations for five thous and persons. All of this outlay of capital has been to a good purpose, being a profit-able investment to its owners and of great

benefit to the city. The officers of this enterprising corporation are men of capital and reputation. Charles Francis Adams Jr., is president. The general manager, Mr. George H. Netleton, is one of the leading citizens the this place and one of the most capable railroad managers in the west. In addition to his duties as general manager of the yards he has charge of four different railroads, all centering here.

has been acknowledged and urged upon the at-tention of Congress as the surest and readi-est means of increasing our substantial and enduring prosperity. The words of Washing-ton are as applicable to-day as when, in his eighth annual message, he said: "It is not to be doubted that with reference either to indi-vidual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance in proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstan-ces of maturity. This truth becomes more

advance in population and other circumstan-ces of maturity. This truth becomes more apparent and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public pat-ronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse, and to what object can they be dedicated with great-er propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end none have been at-tended with greater success than the establish-ment of boards composed of proper characters charged with collecting and diffusing infor-mation, and enabled by premiums and small enarged with concerning and unusarial inter-mation, and enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aids to encourage and assist the spirit of discovery and improvement. This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvement by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a company contribute to a company of the spirit and the spirit to a company contribute to a company of the spirit and the spirit to a company contribute to a company of the spirit and the spi to a common centre the results everywhere of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation Ex ing them thence over the whole nation. Ex-perience accordingly hath shown that they are very cheap instruments of great national ben-efit." The great preponderance of the agri-cultural over any other interest in the United States entitles it to all the consideration claimed for it by Washington. About one-half of the population of the United States is engaged in agriculture. The value of the

good faith be European powers. THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

ENFORCED RIGIDLY AND IMPARTIALLY in letter and spirit to the end that the humblest citizens, without distinction of race or color, should under them receive full and equal protection in person and property and in po By these c litical rights and privileges. By these consti-tutional amendments the Southern section of the Union obtained a large increase of politi-cal power in Congress and in the electoral college, and the country justly expected that elec-tions would proceed as to the enfranchised arms would proceed as to the entranchised race, upon the same circumstances of legal and constitutional freedom and protection which obtained in all the other States of the Union. The friends of law and order looked forward to the conduct of these elections as offering to the general indgment of the country an important oppor-tunity to measure the decreas in which the tunity to measure the degree in which the right of suffrage could be exercised by the colored people, and would be respected by of the Senate. their fellow citizens; but a more general en-joyment of freedom of suffrage by the colored

eople and a more just and generous protec-ion of that freedom by the communities of which they may form a part were more gener-ally anticipated that the

EECORD OF THE ELECTIONS discloses in some of these States in which the colored people have been unable to make their opinions felt in the elections. The result is mainly due to influences not easily measured or remedied by legal protection; but in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina at w in operation, and a survey and soundi of the harbor of Pago-Pago have been made by a naval vessel of the United States, with a view barge, and in some particular congressional districts outside of those States, the records of the elections seem to impel the conclusion that the rights of colored voters have been overridden and their participation in the elec-tions not permitted to be either general or free. It will be for the congress for which these elec-tions were held to make and manuartic the set

ns were held to make such examination in the various questions which at one time seemed to endanger their relations. While no formal agreement has been eached as to troubles on their conduct as may be appropriate to deter-mine the validity of the claims of members to their seats. In the meanwhile it becomes the duty of the executive and judicial departments he border, much has been done to repress and diminish them. The effective force of U.S. troops on the Rio Grande, by a strict and of the government, each in its province, to introops on the Rie Grande, by a strict and faithful compliance with instructions, has done much to remove the sources of dispute, and it is now understood that a like force of Mexican troops on the other side of the river is also making an energet-ic movement against the marauding Indian tribes. This government looks with the quire into and punish violations of the laws of the United States which have occurred. I can

REPEAT WHAT I SAID In this connection in my last message that whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth, and I am unwilling to forego a renewed appeal to the leg islatures, the courts, the executive authorities and the people of the States where these wrongs have been perpetrated to give their as-sistance towards bringing to justice the of-fenders and preventing a repetition enders and preventing a repetition f these crimes. No means with-1 my power will be spared to obtain a full and fair investigation of the alleged crimes, and to secure the conviction and just punish-ment of the guilty. It is to be observed that the principal appropriation made for the department of justice contained the following "and for defraying the expenses whic may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved February 27, 1871, entitled "An act to amend an act approved May 13, 1870, entitled an act to enforce the rights to citihis display of the agricultural and manufac turing products of the two nations will tend to a better understanding and increased com-mercial intercourse between their people. zens of the right to vote in the several States of the Union other purposes or any and for cts amendatory thereof or supplementary

It is the opinion of the attorney-general that the expenses of these proceedings will largely exceed the amount which was thus provided and I rely confidently upon Congress to make adequate appropriations to enable the execu-tive development tive department

#### TO ENFORCE THE LAWS.

been resumed with colombia and with Solivia, A boundary question between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay has been submitted by those governments for arbitration to the Pres-ident of the United States, and I have, after ident of the United States, and I have, after careful examination, giving a decisical upon it. A naval expedition up the Am zon and Madeira rivers has brought back information valuable both for scientific and commercial purposes. A like expedition is about visiting the coast of Africa and the Indian ocean. The reports of diplomatic and consultar officers relation to the development, of our foreign - I respectfully urge upon your attention that the Congressional elections in every district, in a very important sense, are justly a matter of political lines. Each State, even which the is entitled to the share of power which the is entitled to the legal and constitutional of political interest and concern through the whole country. Each State, every political

THE CONDITION VERY SATISFACTORY. The report of the secretary of war show

that the army has been well and econom ly supplied; that our small force has actively employed and has faithfully actively employed and has faithfully per-formed all the service required of it. The morale of the army has improved, and the degraes has been desirous of revison of such parts of its treaties with foreign powers as relate to umber of desertions has materially decreas o each of the treaty powers a request to open negotiations with that view. The United states government has been inclined to regard ed during the year. The secretary recommends first, that a pension be granted to the widow of the late Lieut. Henry H. Benner, 18th infantry,

the matter favorably. Whatever restrictions upon trade with Japan are found injurious to who lost his life by yellow fever while in com-mand of the steamer "J. M. Chambers," sent with supplies for the relief of sufferers in that people cannot but affect injuriously na tions holding commercial intercourse with them. Japan, after a long period of seclusion the South from that disease. Second, the estab-lishment of the annuity scheme for the beneas, within the past few years made rapid fit of the heirs of deceased officers, as sug strides in the path of enlightenment and pro-gress, and not unreasonably is looking forward to the time when her relations with the na-tions of Europe and America shall be assimilagested by the paymaster general. Third, the adoption by Congress of a plan for the publication of the records of the war of the rebellion, now being prepared for that pur-pose. Fourth, the increase of the extra per diem of soldier teachers employed in post ted to those which they hold with each other. A treaty looking to this end has been made thich will be submitted for the consideration schools and liberal appropriations for the erection of buildings for schools and libraries at the different posts. Fifth, the repeal or amendment of the act of June 18th

After an interval of several years the Chinese government has again sent envoys to the Uni-ted States. They have been received and a 1878, forbidding the use of the army as a posse comitatus, or otherwise for the purpose permanent legation is now established here by that government. It is not doubted that this step will be of advantage to both nations of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as may be expressly authorized by the constitution or act of Conn promoting friendly relations and removing anness of difference. The treaty with the Samoan Islands having been duly ratified and accepted on the part of both governments, is gress. Sixth, the passage of a joint resolution of Congress, legalizing the issues of rations, tents and medicines which were made for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever. Seventh, that provision be made for the erec-tion of a fire-proof building for the preservation of certain valuable records now co nstant. These re y exposed to destruction by fire. ommendations are all commended to your fa-vorable consideration. The report of the

of its occupation as a naval station if found desirable to the service. Since the resumption of diplomatic RELATIONS WITH MEXICO. Correspondence has been opened and still ontinues between the two governments upon secretary of

THE NAVY shows that the navy has improved. During the last fiscal year work has been done on seventy-five vessels, ten of which have been thor-oughly repaired and made ready for sea. Two others are in rapid progress toward completion. The total expenditures of the year, including the amount appropriated for the deficiencies of the previous year, were \$17,468,392.65. The actual expenses chargeable to the year, exclu-sive of these deficiencies, were \$13,306,914,09, or \$767,199.18 less than those of the previous year and \$4,998,677,74 less than the compared year, and \$4,928,677,74 less than the expenses including the deficiencies. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are \$14,the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are \$14,-562,381.45; exceeding the appropriation of the present year colly \$33,949.75, which excess is occasioned by the demands of the naval academy and marine corps, as explained in the secretary's report. The appropriations for the present fiscal year are \$14,528,431.70, which, in the opinion of the secretary, will be ample for all the current expenses of the de-partment during the year. The amount greatest satisfaction upon every evidence of strength in the national authority of Mexico and upon every effort put forth to prevent or and upon every choice put for the prevent or to punish incursions upon our territory. Reluc-tant to assume any action or attitude to control these incursions by military move-ments across the border not imperatively de-manded for the protection of the lives and property of our own citizens. I shall take the earliest opnorthing consistent with the acc partment during the year. The amount drawn from the treasury from July 1 to No-vember 1, 1878, is \$4,740,544.14, of which \$70, arliest opportunity consistent with the pro-per discharge of this plain duty to recognize the ability of the Mexican government to pre-vent effectively violations of our territory. It is proposed to hold next year an international exhibition in Mexico, and it is believed that this display of the arrientlymal and manufact wember 1, 1878, is \$4,740,544.14, of which \$70,-980.75 has been refunded, leaving as the ex-penditure for that period \$4,669,563.39, or \$620,899.24 less than the corresponding period

#### POSTAL AFFAIRS. BADLY CRIPPLED MAIL FACILITIES.

SOUTH AMERICA. With Brazil and the republics of Central The report of the postmaster-general em The report of the postmaster-general em-braces a statement of the operations of the post-office department. The expenditures of that department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, were \$34,165,084.49. The receipts, in-duction calls of stamps means order business. nd South America some steps have been takin toward the development of closer commer-cial intercourse. Diplomatic relations have been resumed with Colombia and with Bolivia. 30, 1878, were \$34,165,084.49. The receipts, in-cluding sales of stamps, money order business, and official stamps, were \$29,277,516.95. The sum of \$290,436,90, included in the foregoing statement of expenditures, is chargeable to the preceding year, so that the actual expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, are \$29,874,647,50. The amount drawn for the

for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, are \$33,874,647.50. The amount drawn from the treasury on appropriations, in addition to the revenues of the department, was \$5,307,652,82. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are estimated at \$36,571,900, and the receipts from all sources at 30,664,023,90, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the treasury of \$5,907,876,10. The report calls attention to the fast that the compensation of postmasters and of railroads for carrying the mail is regulated by law, and that the failure of Compress to appropriate the amounts remained

ent of our f

that when some of them had taken refuge in the camp of the Red Cloud Sioux, with whom they had been in friendly relations, the Sioux held them as prisoners, and readily gave them up to the officers of the United States, thus giving new proof of the loyal spirit which, alarming our available of agriculture, that we import an-nually from foreign lands many millions of dollars worth of agricultural products which could be raised in our own country. Numeralarming rumors to the contrary notwithstand

us questions arise in the practice of advanced ng, they have uniformly shown ever since the agriculture, which can only be answered by experiments often costly and sometimes fruiting, they have uniformly shown ever since the wishes they expressed at the council of Septem-ber, 1877, had been complied with. Both the secretary of the interior and the secretary of war unite in the recommendation that provis-ion be made by Congress for the organization less, which are beyond the means of private individuals, and are a just and proper charge of the whole nation for the benefit of the nation It is good policy, especially in times of depression and uncertainty in other business put of a corps of

MOUNTED INDIAN AUXILIARIES to be under the control of the army and to be used for the purpose of keeping the Indians on their reservations and preventing or repressing disturbance on their part. I earnestly concur in this recommendation. It is believed that the oversization of such a believed that suits, with a vast area of uncultivated, hence unproductive territory wisely opened to homestead settlement, to encourage by every proper and legitimate means the occupation and tillage of the soil. The efforts of the department of agriculture to stimulate old and the organization of such a body of Indian cav-ilry, receiving a moderate pay from the gov-ernment would considerably weaken the restpartment of agriculture to stimulate old and introduce new agricultural industries, to im-prove the quality and increase the quantity of our products, to determine the value of old or establish the importance of new methods of a three a worth of your careful and for less element among the Indians by withdraw-ing from it a number of young men and giving them congenial employment under the governculture, are worthy of your careful and favor able consideration and assistance, by such ap propriations of money and enlargement of fa nent; it being a matter of experience that Indians in our service, almost without exception are faithful in the performance of duties as cilities as may seem to be demanded by the present favorable condition of the growth and rapid development of this important interest. signed to them. Such an organization would materially aid the army in the accomplishment

accomplishment of a task for which its numerical strength tracting public attention. A national conven-tion of societies specially interested in the ometimes found insufficient. But while th employment of force for the prevention or re-pression of Indian troubles is of occasional subject has recently met at Baltimore, and facts developed, both in regard to cruelties to animals and the effect of such cruelties upon necessity, and wise preparation should be made to that end, greater reliance must be placed on humane and civilizing agencies for the ultimate solution of what is called the Inthe public health, would seem to demand the careful consideration of Congress and the en-actment of more efficient laws for the prevendian problem. It may be very difficult, and require much patient effort, to curb the unruly tion of these abuses spirit of the savage Indian to the RESTRAINTS OF CIVILIZED LIFE,

but experience shows that it is not impossible Many of the tribes which are now quiet and orderly and self supporting were once as sav-

The report of the commissioner of the bu-reau of education shows very gratifying pro-gress throughout the country in all the interage as any that at present roam over the plains or in the mountains of the far West, and were then considered inaccessible to civilizing in-fluences. It may be impossible to raise them ests committed to the care of this important office. The report is especially encouraging with respect to the extension of advantages of with respect to the extension of advantages of the common school system in sections of the country where the general enjoyment of the privilege of free schools is not yet attained. To education more than to any other agency we are to look as the resource for the advance-ment of the people in the requisite knowledge and appreciation of their rights and responsi-tilities acidizeness and I design to scenar the fully up to the level of the white population of the United States, but we should not forget that they are the aborigines of the country and called the soil their own on which our peo-ple have grown rich, powerful and happy. We owe it to them as a moral duty to help them in attaining at least that decrees of availation attaining at least that degree of civilization which they may be able to reach. It is not only our duty but it is also our interest to do bilities as citizens; and I desire to repeat bilities as citizens; and I desire to repeat the suggestion contained in my former message in behalf of the enactment of an appropriate measure by Congress for the purpose of supplementing, with national aid, the local system of education in the several States. THE NATIONAL LIBRARY. Adjuste accommodations for the great lip so. Indians who have become agriculturists or herdsmen, and feel an interest in property, will thenceforth cease to be a warlike and dis-turbing element. It is also a well authenticated fact that Indians are apt to be peaceable

and quiet when their CHILDREN ARE AT SCHOOL

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY. Adequate accommodations for the great li-brary which is overgrowing the capacity of the rooms now occupied at the capitoi, should be provided without further delay. This immense and I am gratified to know from the expres-sions of the Indians themselves and from many concurring reports that there is a steadily in-creasing desire even among Indians belonging to comparatively wild tribes, to have their children educated. I invite attention to the reports of the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs touching the experiment recently inaugurated in taking fif-ent tribes, to the Hampton normal agricultural institution in Virginia, where they are to re-ceive an elementary English education and training in agriculture and other useful work, to be returned to their tribes after the com-

CATTLE TRANSPORTATION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABOUT EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

nusseum, I hereby recommend to your favora-ble consideration. The attention of Congress is again invited to the condition of the river front of the City of provision for them. I agree with the secre-tary of the interior in saying that the result of this interesting experiment, if favorable, may be destined to become an important factor in

Washington. It is a matter of vital importance to the health of the residents of the national be destined to become an important factor in the advancement of civilization among Indians. The question whether a

to the health of the residents of the national capital, both temporary and permanent, that the low lands in front of the city, now subject to tidal overflow, should be reclaimed. In the present condition these flats obstruct the drainage of the city and are a dangerous source of malarial poison. Their reclamation will im-prove the navigation of the river by restricting and consequently deepening its channel, and it is also of importance when considered in connection with the extension of public ground and be entergant of the park west and The question whether a CHANGE IN THE CONTROL of the Indian service should be made, was at the last session of congress referred to a com-mittee for inquiry and report. Without desir-ing to anticipate that report. I venture to ex-press the hope that in the decision of so im-partant a question the views expressed above may not be lost sight of, and that the decision, whatever it may be, will arrest further agits-tion of this subject, such agitation being api-to produce a distanting good aport to be

Therefore the madness of railing and scolding a man in his drink with a view of reforming him, is only less than he madness of the drink passion itself. We say to the women, then, as their friend-While the man is drunk let him alone; don't scold him. Keep your tongue still. Wait till he comes to himself-and let him have it, if you will. God help the wretch, we know you will. Longest River in the World.

Recent investigations have so well settled n the geographies. In reply to a question as to the "longest river," a writer in New England Journal of Education says: There can be no doubt that this title beongs to the Mississippi River, reckoning (as we should do,) from its source in the Madison, the Red Rock, and the Gallatin lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, the Missis-sippi being properly a branch of the Mis-souri, and not the Missouri a branch of the Mississippi, though the accident of the ear lier discovery and exploration of the The abuse of animals in transit is widely atter stream gave rise to the error which our geographies still perpetuate of calling

longer and greater stream a branch of the shorter and smaller one. Above their junction the Mississippi drains 169.000 square miles, and ha length of but 1,330 miles, and at this junction it has a mean discharge per second of 105,000 cubic feet water; while above the same Missouri drains 518.000 point the square miles, has a length of 3,047 miles from Madison lake (and I think something more, going up the Jefferson fork to the Red Rock lake,) and at the junction has a mean discharge of 130,000 cubic feet per second; its discharge, though one-seventh greater than that of the Mississippi, being smaller proportionately, because its uppe

waters drain a region where a rain-fall, one year with another, averages but little if any more than one-half of the Uppe Mississippi. Above their junction one may go, on the Missouri in a good-sized steamboat, to Fort Benton, Montana, distance of 2,682 miles, or more than twice the entire length of the Mississippi from Itasca lake to its junction with the Missou

This makes the Missouri river (as name should really be, all the way to the Gulf of Mexico) 4,348 miles (longer the Mississippi now so called) and 597 miles longer than the Amazon.

#### Under Fire.

The renowned physician, Senac, then at the height of his reputation, related to Colle an anecdote of his illustrious patient, Marshal Saxe, during, the conva-lescence of the latter. "Wherever he went, he insisted on Senac's accompany-ing him; and one day, while besieging a certain town, wishing to examine more closely the works that had been construct ed, he ordered the carriage in which the physician was sitting to be drawn up with

in cannon-shot of the enemy, and mount-ing his horse, bade his companion wait there till he came back. 'But, Monseign-eur,' objected Senac, 'I see the gunners

yonder pointing their pieces this way, and aming at the carriage. "In that case reaiming at the carriage.' "In that case re-torted the Marshal, 'I recommend you to pull up the glasses, and without another word started off on his expedition. No no sooner had he done so no sooner had he done than his Esculapius quietly opened carriage-door, slipped out, and took ter m a trench until M. De Saxe retur "and I must say" (adds Colle,) 'in his p I should have done exactly the same."

or of the pantheon at Home

#### A Revolution Indeed. From the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette

During slavery I owned one of the blackest as well as meanest negro men in South Arkansas. He was known in the neighborhood as Crow Sam. I used to thrash Sam about twice a week. Steal? he'd steal from himself and then deny it. Well, when the war came on he was the first to turn against me. He went into the army and served till the surrender. After peace vas made I moved over into an adoining county and went to work trying to repair my broken fortune. One day negro that I had working for me knocked down one of the horses, which so enraged me that I struck him several times with my cane. He went away and returned with a constable, who summoned me to appear next day before a magistrate. Of ficers were not quite so numerous then as now, and the magistrate's office was several miles away. Well, sir, when I got there who should I see on the bench but old Crow Sam. He was fat and greasy and had on an enormous pair of spectacles When everything had been made ready court was opened, and old Sam, giving me a searchieg look, remarked:

Pears that I've seed you afore.

"Look here, Sam," I said, "I don't like to be mixed up this way. Try to settle

this affair without malice." "De law is gwine to hab its direck course," said Sam. "Things hab kinder changed since we was in business togethchanged since we was in business togeth-er, but de principle ob de nigger havn't revoluted. Dis nigger is as big a rascal as I used to be, so Mars John I'll discharge you, flinging de black ape in de cost."

The young man who will turn up nose at cabbage in combination we corned beef at a cheap restaurant will o nume it with effusion in the gainse of p Havana cigare-A for 10c.

to be returned to their tribes after the com-pleted course, as interpreters, instructors and examples. It is reported that the officer charged with the selection of those children might have had thousands of young Indians sent with him, had it been possible to make provision for them. I argoe with the secre-SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION for the means to organize, exhibit and make available for the public benefit the articles now stored away, belonging to the national

#### PAPA IS COMING HOME.

the state in the

From the Western Farm Journal. Five little noses against the pane, Five pairs of eyes peering down the lane, Trying to see thro' the mist and rain, If papa is coming home.

The clock on the mantel has just struck four Which tells they've to wait one half hour more Before the train, with its rattle and roar, Will bring their papa home.

Five little faces clean and sweet, Dimpled fingers and dancing feet, Well-brushed jackets and aprons neat. For papa is coming hom

Over the track with its light, so bright, The long train glides in its rapid flight, And five little children are happy to-night, For papa is coming home. The whistle sounds, the gate's aswing

Footsteps clatter and voices ring, Red lips kiss and white arms cling, For papa has come home

### MAUDE SUTTON.

### WARNED BY A DETECTIVE.

"Now, Mr. Baker, let us understand each other at once," Lord Hudson had said, leaning back in his official arm-chair. and tapping the massive signet ring on his fat finger with the official paper cutter. "I have great pleasure, as I have Loches, No. 16.

said, of intrusting to you the task of my nephew's education. All I have heard of you, and what little I have seen of you, induces me to regard you as an excellent traveling tutor. It only remains for me to state my views as briefly as I can," here a glance at the official clock, "for I have to receive a deputation immediately Cecil Manvers has a fortune of his ownhis mother's money—and will in all prob-ability succeed me in the title and prop-erty. I don't want the boy to turn out a the Baron Duplessis. But here M. Carnet broke in, archi-

book-worm, a minister, or a scamp. Mak him a well-informed, hon gentleman, with enough knowledge of the world to steer clear of its worst perils, and I shall be more than satisfied. And nothing could conduce better to this than two de Carnet! Watch more strictly over your pupil, for the intimacy of the Duplessis years on the Continent in such good hands as yours' Mr. Baker. I shall see you again, of course, before you leave England, but, iust now," another glance at the clock,

should you require any help from the po-"my time is positively not my own." lice to cut the knot of this imbroglio, you And I took the under-secretary's hint. have only to seek me-me, Jules Garnet, at your service. The address I have penand retired, almost tumbling over the exciled, see, on that card, Seven, Rue Joachim. I replace, for the next few cited deputation as I made my way down Next week Cecil Manvers and I went abroad. nights, the commissionary at that Bu-

Our first year of continental travel rean passed off pleasantly enough. I found my And, with a flourish and a bow, he was pupil not merely intelligent and quick to earn, but bright, frank, and unassuming,

and singularly docile for so spirited a lad. It was the time when the grand Paris Exhibition—Exhibitions had not as yet Left alone, my reflections were very bitter. timeliness of the warning that had been grown common enough to be classed as bores-attracted myriads to the then imconveyed to me, and without loss of time ] et out for the Rue de Loches. It was very dark, and as I crossed the bridge a fine chilly rain began to fall, but perial capital of France. Emperor, court and empire were in their first freshness, decked, too, with the prestige which suc-I scarcely heeded it, but passed on; I reached the Rue de Loches, and, just as I raised my hand to the bell handle of No. cess confers; for the great struggle with Russia was going on victorously for the the cordial feeling between 16, I noticed that the gate was contrary to allies and custom, slightly ajar. Instinctively I pushed it open, passed in, and silently re-closed it behind me. No one observed me France and England was at its warmest. In 1855 people had not yet become ashamed of enjoying themselves, and whatever the merits of the show might be, as I crossed the grass grown court-yard, und, unchallenged, entered the big old nouse, the windows of which were now it certainly secured the suffrages of th well-dressed, well pleased crowds of holiday makers. My pupil and I made the Palace of Industry our daily lounge, and aplaze with light, while strains of music eached my ears, mingling with the clink of glasses and the murnur of conversation. so did a French friend of ours, destined to play no unimportant part in this story. The well known staircase, however, was

It was by accident that we had made acquaintance with Colonel the Baron lear, and I met with no impediment as I raversed two small rooms, and, myself Duplessis. Cecil had a walking cane, with a handsome gold head, which had belonged to his father, and the cane he creened by a heavy crimson curtain, comnanded a view of the great gloomy saloon and its occupants. chanced to leave on one of the marble ta-bles of the Exhibition monster restaurant. More than forty persons, as I judged, were present, and of this number, besides the Colonel's wife and daughter, but three Half an hour later, when my pupil discovered his loss and went back in hot haste to seek for his missing property, it was courteously restored to him, with a bow and a smile, by a tall, elderly Erenchwere women. One of these, a profession al performer, I should say, was seated at the piano. The other two, bejeweled, painted, and with elaborate chignons and man, with the inevitable red ribbon adornwaving fans, were mere living decorations, ing his tightly buttoned frock coat, and of what his compatriots designated as a as it appeared to me, of the scene. As for the male guests, there was the usual mixdistinguished appearance. This old of-ture of gulls and sharpers—the latter pre-dominating—to be found in such places. All were well dressed, and several were en prompt enough to prevent the costly more or less intoxicated. Choice viands,

quot, for, peste! what cards that English boy did hold, as if the devil had shuffled the pack; and, trust me, we'd not have found it easy to make him loose the gold keenness of his eyes, which I felt to be reading me as easily as if I carried my character in large print outside my waist-"I gather from this card," said I, some-

he won? Young as he is, he has sense and spirit too, and he had the effrontery to tell me to night that he was ashaned what bashfully, "that you belong M. Carnet, to the-"To the police!" rejoined my new ac-taintance: "yes, monsieur, I have the tor, and that win or lose he'd gamble no

quaintance; "yes, monsieur, I have the tor, and honor to belong to the police. It is now more." my duty, in compliance with instructions some b The stout-built man responded with some brutal joke about a tender young pigeon that was ready for the spit. from headquarters, to apprise you that your pupil-Sir Manvers-is deceiving

"There was no risk, no risk at all," said the eldest of the scoundrels: "what can they prove against us, hein? The young gentleman has won our money, not you." "That Cecil Manvers-my pupil-is deceiving me?" I repeated, in utter incredu-lity. The sub-chief of the French Deteclity. The sub-chief of the French Detec-tave Department lifted his high shoulders we his. He has drunk much wine. we his. He has drunk much whe. He insisted on returning home on 100t, with his gold in his pockets. It is not our fault, M. le President, if those pockets were empty when the body, discovered in the Seine, was laid out on the wet slabs of the Margare?" in a shrug that Brasseur on the stage might have envied. "It is my painful, my distressing duty," he said, in a thick whisper, "to disturb, monsieur, your beautiful confidence in your youthful friend. What will you do, of the Morgue?" I shuddered for there was something

your youthin mend. What will you do, sir? Young men will be young men. It is part of the herculean task of our superi-or police to drop a word of warning to parents and guardian who are hood-wink-ed. I do so now. Sir Manvers—that youth so discreet—he spends his evenings in a mirate graphing house full of the peculiarly hideous in the affectation of he old villain's manner, as drawing himself up, and extending one arm in foren sic fashion, he pleaded his own cause be fore an imaginary tribunal. But the two evil visaged serving-men and the burly in a private cambling house, full of the worst company, rive Ganche, Rue de black-browed ruffian were of another mind, for they laughed with evident en-joyment of the jest. On me this extraordinary assertion pro-

On me this extraordinary assertion pro-fuced very much the effect of a sudden lunge into cold water. It fairly took away my breath, and I sat gasping and stating in blank amazement. Then I rai tied my wits sufficiently to reply. There had, I said, been some preposterous mis-take. Mr. Cecil Manvers passed his even-ings in the company of a quiet French family of good position, that of Colonel torily:

"Not yet," returned the baron peremp-torily; "not yet this hour to come. One o'clock is too early for our good friends.

acques and Jean Baptiste here, to carry such a load to the riverside streets. eh, the Barer "messis?" said he, ter wait till the last wineshop closes, and dryly; I was not aware that to his epau-lettes of Colonel he added the baronial coronet. Welt, Monsieur Baker, I have dropped you a hint, well intentioned, for the last drunkard has reeled homeward. And then all five sat down together at the table in familiar conversation, much of which was to me unintelligible, sipping Curacoa and Chartreuse the while with appreciative relish. The only one who usehold is apt to prove costly to a neo ooked careworn and anxious was the Colonel himself. I did not, however, linger long to play the part of eaves-dropper Clearly, if I would save Cecil, I must lose no time in summoning rescue. Noiselessly, cautiously, I threaded my way through the darkling ante-chambers, and down the solitary staircase. I reached the courtyard. It was empty, and the porter's lodge dark and deserted. Softly unclos-ing the gate, I glided out into the street, and, mindful of the address which M. Car-

t alone, my reflections were very bit-I could not doubt the trath or the to No. 7 Rue Joachim. The inspector of police listened with ager interest to my story. Twice he in-

terrupted me, with an urbane apology for the rudeness of the act, that he might apply his lips to the mouth-piece of a call-pipe that communicated with the lower salle of the Bureau, and when I had finished he rubbed his hands and almost purred, in feline fashion, over the news I ad brought.

"A great haul for the net of the law! ne murmured blandly; "George Le Moine -for your corpulent friend, Mr. Baker, can be no other-runaway, forger, burglas and assassin, much wanted in his old uarters at Toulon; then old Vinet of Lyons, dit Trompe-la-for, then the Duplessis himself, who has a long score to settle with Justice; and the two minor villains, Jaques Peach and Jean Baptiste Tellier, thrown in to complete the batch of jail birds. Now, my children!" he adled loudly, and the door opened, disclos ing four gendarmes and eight agents armed to the teeth; "be quick and silent.

This gentleman will guide us, Only one of his gibier-de-potence is likely to make serious resistence. 1 mean Le Moine. It he does-"Very well, inspector, answered an

agent of police, as he examined the lock of his pistol. But there was no fighting. The whole

rascally gang gave proof of the most abject cowardice, when pounced on by the police, and did not even attempt to use the weapons which four out of the five had concealed about their persons. In prison, each made a confession damaging to the defense of the remainder, and believe all were ultimately sentenced to long terms of imprisonment at Toulon or Lambessa, while I received praises, un-merited I am sure, for the share I had taken in providing for the safety of my pupil Cecii Manvers is Lord Hunsdon now, and has long since learnd to profit by th follies of his youth, but we are fast friends. and my former charge has never forgotter the debt of gratitude which he declares himself to owe me for my coolness on that night in the Rue de Loches. The Value of an Eye. From the Lovisville Courier Journal. A suit was filed in the common plea court some weeks ago by one Clem against Dr. M. F. Coomes, the oculst. The plaintiff alleged that he had suffered the loss of an eye by the unskillful treatment of the defendant, and estimated his damage at \$1.000. The petition filed, and its answer, de

#### THE WORLD'S AXIS.

### The Morbid Curiosity About the Pole Con-sidered.—Talks with Captains Who Have Almost Seen the Thing. oun the San Francisco Chronicle.

and the second

The knowledge that James Gordon Benaett's steam yacht Jeannette, formerly the

Pandora, bound for this port and more than 120 days out from Havre, France, will be fitted here for an Arctic expedition eeking a passage to the North Pole by way of Behring Straits, is attracting con-siderable attention, and the question as to amazing shape it is possible to conceive. Her head, her hair, the arrangement of the feasibility of the project is being discussed in commercial circles as well as among the more select class which form the coterie of local scientists. Looking at H the multitudinous failures which have marked the Polar expeditions by way of Greenland, Mr. Bennett was convinced that if the Polar that if the Pole was ever reached it must be by way of Behring Straits. In 1824 the

be by way of Behring Straits. In 1824 the British Government fitted out four expe-ditions for Arctic exploration. Two of them sailed by way of Greenland: the third, under Captain John Franklin-afterward Sir John of glorious memory-was to go to the Hudson Bay Company's possessions, proceed by hosts down the terror. "I really cannot tell you," replied Lady Disdain, with steel-hard eye and icy voice 'You can perhaps tell us whether on any occasion in America you were in the hab it of appearing in this dress?" "Oh, what do you mean to insinuate?" uttered the poor girl. "Do you think I ever stood as Mazeppa? Oh, how cruel of possessions, proceed by boats down the Mackenzie River and thence along the oast to the westward until a junction was

you to speak so!" "It is certainly your portrait," added ormed with Captain Beechy, who, in the Blossom, was to double Cape Horn, pass Biosson, was to double Cape Horn, pass through Behring Straits and around Point Barrow. Franklin and his party went along the coast as far as Return Reef, in latitude 70 deg. 24 min., longi-tude 149 deg. 37 min. west, and then, giv-ing up hones of meeting. Beechy, turned the other lady. By this time one or two bystanders had drawn up to the window, and noticing the likeness were nudging each other. "It is some coir cidence-of course

cannot be meant for me." "You had better take a cab and go home and tell your father about it," said ing up hopes of meeting Beechy, turned back to the Mackenzie, little dreaming that the Blossom was at the time safely moored in Harrison Bay, only 146 miles to the westward. After waiting until the season was well advanced Beechy rethe lady, still with her frigid manner 'My daughter and I have some calls to make.

In a half-dazed state of mind the young Philadelphian drove home and told her father what had happened. To get back to Petropaulowski and wintered urned turned to Petropaulowski and wintered there. In 1850 Captain McClure, in the British ship Investigator, passed through Behring Straits and made, in many re-spects, the most memorable Arctic voyage on record. McClure went northward to the extreme point of Banks Land, and eastward to within fifty miles of Barrow Straits, where his vessel became to that shop, to have that portrait out of the window, to demand an explanation of

LODGED IN THE ICE. And kept the party prisoners until the summer of 1858, when they were rescued y one of Sir Edward Belcher's vessels from the eastward and taken home, being the only explorers who ever made the Northwest Passage. That the Artic Ocean is more free from ice during some seasons than others and that there are strong pre vailing currents setting northward through Behring Straits are facts which have always been recognized by voyagers in those waters. The earliest navigator of whom

we have any knowledge who succeeded in passing the Straits was Deschneff, a Cos-sack chief, who sailed from the River Kolima, in longitude 160/degrees west, in 1648. He set sail in June, and in September pass-ed the Diomeds into the Gulf of Anadir.

Deschneff states in his account of the voy age that he met with little obstruction from the ice, but the sea was unusually

free from it that season. Ever since 1848 when Captain Revs in pursuit of the bowhead, sailed the bark Superior through Behring's Straits into the Arctic Ocean, it has been the annual cruising ground of the greater portion of our whaling fleet. The American whaling Captain is a man of strong vitality, acute observation and varied experience. Although getting oil is his business, his conversation and theoies-a luxury, by the way, he seldom indulges in-having no odor of the lamp about them. He is no closet philosopher. The boundless ocean has been his school, and while its illimitable mysteries have served to enlarge his mind, they have put a sharp edge upon his reasoning power and given him that positive knowledge of things within his sphere which makes nim

A FORMIDABLE ADVERSARY = When brought into contact with mere dreamers and theorists. Recognizing the importance of the opinions of this class of men upon the great subject of Arctic exploration, a representative of the Chroni

"Sure the same power That rear'd the piece at first and took it down cle recently met a number of the masters or whaling vessels, now in this port, and Can reassemble the loose, scatter'd parts nd put them as they were.

rest:

#### PREMILLENNARIANISM.

A most extraordinary sensation occurred lately in the American colony of London. Practical Application of Doctrine by A young lady from Philadelphia was Colored Brother. From the Buffalo Express,

walking down Regent street with the The Rev. Plato Johnson has anticipa mother and sister of a young gentleman tions for the future which he can best de of rank, when the attention of all three was attracted by some photographs of notable people and others exposed in a window, and they drew up to look at them. Fancy the astonishment of the American girl seeing her own photograph exposed there among the others, but in the most I has been a laborin' so hard dat I

sprained de ligerments ob my froat. I knowed dat I couldn't take up no collec-tion unless I had de voice to ask for it, an' her hair, the turn of her neck it was impossible to mistake; and yet there she was, almost as undraped as the Venus de it takes more voice to get a good collec-tion in dis meetin' house dan you's 'ware Medici—in fact, got up in tights and flesh-ings, and labeled "Mazeppa!" "What can this mean?" she cried to the elderly lady, her hps blanched with shame and ob, so 1 concluded to turn de key in de door an' jine de convention in New York dat says dat de Lord am a comin' nex'

week, sooner or later, more or less. I boarded roun' permiscous fur free days an' nites and heered ebery word dat de prophets said. Now Ise back agin 'mongst your honest cullered hearts an' wid my own people, who is jess ignorant nuff not to belieb ebberyting dey hears. My pore ole hed has ben most upset. I did my best to understan' wat it was all about, and sat all day in de front seat of de gallery, wid my pencil an' paper, ready to put down de date ob de millennarum; but somehow de speaker missed it, or said it so low dat I didn't eatch it. An' now, Ise sorry to say dat I don't know no more 'bout it dan I did 'fore I went, an' p'raps I don't know so much. Ise got a little more mixed dan I ebber was, and dat's all

I fetched away. De speakers was all sar-tin ob der own 'lection, an' tried to tell us wat dey was goin' to do wen we was lef behin.' Ebbery one ob 'en had his own

behin.' Ebbery one ob em had his own way ob fixin' up de matter, till at las' I began to tink dat der wouldn't be much of a percession after all, an' dat wat little der was would be berry peculiar. Dey 'greed, howebber, dat nobody knowed anything about it, an' dot, derefore, it was goin' to form right off. Dey 'greed also dat dere wouldn't be many New-York men in it, 'cept de folks wat got up de convention. I didn't lose my faith in the Bible, spite ob all dey sed. One time when dey was provin' for ded shure dat nobody knowed anything 'bout, de Bible but devselves, an' dey went on to scribe wat ain't in it, an' showed dat it wasn't in it by tex' on tex', I hugged de ole book and sed I to myself, in spite ob all you say, brudders, dere muss besum parts ob de Bible dat has common sense. Now, belubbed, one word more. If dat conference is correct your pastor may be called to a bigger church an' a bigger salary. Brudder Tyng sed dat wen he is caught up in de air his congregation will be left behin' to git 'long de bess way dey fer for the want of food.

He's ben preachin' wid all his mite can. done no good. His congregation is going to stay whar dey be an' read the lethargy Looking backwards from my present bebery Sunday same as usual. De wite man's failure is the cullered man's oppor-tunity. I made a good impression on de daily, and prizes will be awarded for the stand-point over the earnest past, a boyhood fond of play and physical action, but averse to school-work, lies before me. The aversion did not arise from intellectual apathy or want of appetite for knowledge, tunity. I made a good impression on de sexton an' talked kindly to tue ob de ush-ers, an' wen Brudder Tyng gibs it up as a bad job I specks to git de call. De day am a comin' when de cullered man will be called to de front, cos his head am so thick dat none ob dese 'terpretations of Scripter can get froo. Far's I can jedge from dat Convention de cullered man is but mainly from the fact that my earliest teachers lacked the power of imparting vitality to what they taught. Athwart all play and amusement, however, a thread of seriousness ran through my character. from dat Convention de cullered man and many a sleepless night of my child

de only one dat can be 'pended on, de only man wat can't find in de Bible wat ain t tion, "Who made God?" I was well versed in Scripture; for I loved the Bible, and was prompted by that love to commit there. Good-bye, brudderin. cos I leave you nex' week. Take up a big collection an' gib your pastor a good send off. became adroit in turning my Scriptural

#### A Strange Story

but the characteristic doctrines of that New York Cor. Chicago Tribune, Church marked only for a time the limits The Sun gives a page to the remarkable of inquiry. The eternal Sonship of Christ, for example, as enunciated in the Athan-asian Creed, perplexed me. The resur-rection of the body was also a thern in my mind, and here I remember that a pas with feeble heart-pulsation, sluggish and sage in Blair's Grave gave me momentary almost imperceptible respiration, and the

#### · AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Bes Journal. An apple tree in ex-Gov. Palmer's yard at Springfield, Ill., has borne two crop: of apples this year.

Shrunken wheat, from excessive irrigation, is reported from some sections of California, particularly on Kern River. It used to be thought impossible to break a colt without a whip. But sense and experience have taught that an apple is better than a lash, and a caress bette

than a blow. A good butter cow ought not to eat less than from six to eight quarts of meal per day, but not clear corn meal. Bran is no worth much to make butter, but mixed with corn meal gives health and thrift.

The cattle trade besween South Florida and Cuban ports is steadily increasing. There are five American and two Spanish schooners, one American and one Spanish steamship constantly engaged on the transportation.

Do you feed your cows nothing but hay and straw in winter, and keep them on a short pasture in summer? Then you neglect to put a dollar into the expense scale that might put two or five into the other scale.

The Oxford Down sheep, of England, which are being imported into the United States are beginning to attract attention, from their great perfection of form, good yield (from nine to ten pounds) of wool, and their docile disposition.

The joint is a sheep of the best breed and in fair condition, which contains the least proportion of fat, is the leg, and next to that is the shoulder, whilst the loin, neck and breast have the largest proportion.

A sensible young man went northwest A sensible young man were nortwest lately to hunt a homestead. He found everything lovely, with two exceptions. He said it would be the best country in the world "if we had a railcoad, and I had my girl."

The process of curing sowed corn neces sarily occupies some time, since when first cut it contains 80 per cent of water. One of the best ways of curing sowed corn, is to bind it and set it up in stooks, as field corn is cut and set up. If the bundles are of good size and well bound, and the stocks are well r ut together, being secure-ly bound at the top, the fodder will cure nicely and keep until fed out in winter.

Speaking of the harvest of cereals in Europe, a French paper says that in Italy it is fair; in England, Spain and Holland, good; in Danubian provinces and portions of Turkey not the scene of war, magnificent, and only fair in Russia. The says that no advance in the price of bread will be necessary, and with their usual im-

The British Dairy Farmer's Association haint took no vacation, an nebber strained will offer at their fair next month over the ligerments of his froat, but still he haint \$5,000 in money and medals for cattle, goats, cheese and butter, implements for cheese and butter-making, and for plans and models of dairy homesteads. Cheese

> next season's operations, or procure them of some reliable dealer. This is very often the most economical way-but don't wait till next spring bofore you send your or-der for them, and then get them by ex-press. Order them early and get them by freight, thereby saving expense and wor-

#### A Real Romance.

Here is an Italian Romance that would story of Miss Mary J. Fancher, who it says serve as a plot for a French play: The has laid for thirteen years in Brooklyn much only son of a noble house fell in love with of the time in a trance-like condition, the only daughter of another noble house. The lovers were handsome, rich, and young, and they were very fond of each almost imperceptible respiration, and the other. When the young count asked the chill of death upon her fiesh. At times hand of the girl he loved, her father reshe has been transformed into a cheerful, fused point-blank, without giving any He was so firm, however, that the reason. young lover saw that it was useless to insist. Every one condemned the tyranny of the girl's father, and the lovers resolved to marry without his consent, trusting second sight or clairvoyance, reading with that he would speedily forgive and forget ease the contents of sealed letters, describ- their disobedience. A day was fixed upon, and both repaired to the mayor to their union made legal. It was there the crash came, for the bridegroom learned that his papers were not correct. His name was not registered. His father had omitted that form. Mad with doubt and apprehension, he flew to his father and demanded the reason of his omission. ingly sensitive to any public mention or knowledge of her condition. She has none may ever know, but as soon as the young man left his father's presence he blew out his brains. He was not the le-gitimate son of the count. The count, in atonement of his youthful fault by strangers, and accessible only to her friends. Clergymen, physicians, men of and had never had the courage to confess letters, and of intelligence have visited her. the truth to him. This was the reason of Among the many who have taken a special the girl's father's objections to the marriage. He knew the secret. The boy's mother was a woman of the lower orders. He would not survive the knowledge of his shame. The girl is mad with grief, and it is feared that she also will put an end to her days. "I cannot live without him," she cries in her agony; "let me go

the stationer, was not the work of many minutes for the enraged father. But though it was easy enough to demand an explanation, it was not so easy to get one. Suspicion falls upon the servants in the nouse, one of whom might easily have ab stracted a photo out of a package of them which has been kept hitherto in an unlocked drawer of the young lady's writing-desk. Of course it is a "cocked" picture; only the head and neck of the American lady's photograph, the rest that of some one else, and together the picture represents one of the most beautiful women

《禁止所学 社会思考》

Au Indignant Head and Neck.

is possible to conceive. The matter has caused so much indignation and so much comment that it is not impossible it may check the mania now so prevalent among society beauties for having themselve photographed for sale at a shilling a carte de visite.

Prof. Tyndall in Nineteenth Century.

The Resurrection of the Body.

hood has been passed, fretted by the ques

knowledge against the Church of Rome.

large portions of it to memory.

walking stick from being purloined by a varied wines and liquors were light-fingered under-waiter. kindness led in time to a friendship which ent, and two lynx-eyed serving men, with might be called intimate.

The Colonel, as became a man of ancient lineage and reduced fortuues, lived in a gloomy old street on the left bank of the Seine, far away from the glare and glitter of the modern Paris. The Rue de Loches was the name of the street, and the Colonel's house, No. 16, was on the shady side of it—a big dingy mansion, head of the table confronting the dealer a grass grown court-yard, a walled garden, and windows into which the ling, a champagne glass in his hand, and sun never seemed to shine. The Colonel's family consisted merely of his wife and the daughter; the former haggard and nervous. the latter plain and stupid, with a frightened look, I thought, in her dull eyes Madame la baronne spoke little and mad emoiselle, like most well brought up French girls, was as mute as a fish.

The only attraction in No. 16. Rue de Loches, was the gay good humor, tempered by the dignified shrewdness of an experienced man of the world, of its mas-M. Duplessis, even to me, seemed singularly agreeable, and gained a still larger share of Cecil's regard. It so happened that my pupil had a turn for military subjects—less, perhaps, for dress and drill than for the scientific side of a soldier's life-and his boyish curiosity seemed to please the Colonel, who himself was, as said jestingly, merely a worn out horse turned out to grass, but ready to re-

spond to the first twang of the trumpet. So it came about that Cecil and the Baron made frequent excursions, now to be present at the trial of a rifled cannon, now to go over forti ications, see a review or ram-ble through the arsenal, without my being of the party.

It often happened, too, after the expe-ditions I have described, that Cecil Man-vers went to drink tea at l'Anglaise, and pass the evening at the Baron's house. elt, on this head, no misgivings, such as would have beset me had I allowed my coin charge to go out alone into gayer com-To theater and opera, or pany. To theater and opera, or to those balls and evening receptions of the Pari-sian great world to which Lord Hunson's letters procured us easy access, I always accompanied Cecil. But I was not sorry when he seemed to grow indifferent to dance and drama, and to prefer spending his hours in the quiet Rue de Loches. Why not? I was thankful for the oppor tunity of finishing my versified translation of Horace, a work from which I hoped

to derive fame and fortune. And then, too. I had such complete confidence in Cecil and in his military mentor. What harm in such company, could accrue to him? Mademoiselle's eyes were not bright enough to win his young affections, and the Baronne's weak tea and trictrac at four sous points would not be likely to derange his nerves or empty his pockets

'A monsieur.' hinted the concierge one day, thrusting his bald head into the room where I sat, cudgeling my brains as I strove to convert Lesbia and Clhoe into honest English girls, "wishes much to see monsieur." The stranger was not far off, as the janitor of our furnished hotel thus spoke, and perhaps was accustomed to the process of self-introduction. At any rate, I soon found myself looking up from the oblong piece of pasteboard on which were ithographed the words: "Jules Carnet, Sous-chef: Brigade de Surete," at the owner of the name and card, who stood when of the manner and card, who stood oowing there before me, a glossy hat of bell-crown pattern, affected by loyal fol-owers of the new Emperor, in his gloved hand. There was nothing very notable about my visitor—a plump, middle aged Frenchman, with tight coat, well wared

This little amid flowers and silver, on a buffet adjac qery evil countenances, and baggy blue liveries that might have been supplied by the costumier of a third-rate theater, were busy in ministering to the creature com-

forts of the company. Some game, lansquenet or paccarat, was sat Cecil, his face flushed, his eyes spark a great heap of gold and notes lying or velvet cloth before him. Most of th other faces near him, including that of the Baron Duplessis, expressed annoyance, dismay, or savage ill-humor, and ! saw at once that this was an instance of one those extraordinary runs of luck which sometimes enable a tyro to conquer the wiliest practitioners at the gambling-table. Again and again the cards were dealt, and still fickle Fortune befriended The pile of gold before him swelled and swelled until at last, with a mutter ed oath, the last stake of the bank was re

luctantly pushed toward my pupil. 1 said I'd "Broke the bank, by Jove! I said I'd it!" cried the lad, with boyish exulta tion, as he held out his glass to be replen ished.

I was in the very act of rushing from m place of concealment to reproach my pupi with his duplicity, and to fling his ill-got ten gains broadcast among the harpies who surrounded him, when I happened to obeerve one of the evil-visaged serving-men, in obedience to a nod from Colonel the Bar on Duplessis, add a few drops from a little vial that he carried hidden in his sleeve, to the foaming contents of the broad glass of champagne which he presently placed in. Cecil's outstretched hand. The lad swallowed the frothing wine at a draught, and again laughed in foolish triumph as

he passed his fingers through the gold and rustling notes. And then-so rapid, no doubt, was the action of the drug his bright eyes swam and grew dim, he nodded drowsily, and sank forward in a ort of stupor, his head resting on his arm Instantly there began to be a movement mong the company, and with many a 'Bon soir'' and ''An plaisir,''the majority f the guests took their le ive.

The sharp little hammer of th Ting ronze clock on the chimneypiece, as it struck the hour of 1, suggested necessity of being prompt and cool, if I would save Cecil Manvers from a worse By thi peril than a mere loss of moncy. time only five persons, excepting my pu-pil, remained in the room, for even the Baron's scared wife and dull-eyed daughter had disappeared, and of these five, two were the serving men in the theatrical livery. The other three were the Baron himself; a cadaverous little fellow, with a hatchet face and a harsh voice; and a big, black-browed man, whose sharp white teeth filed to a point like those of savlooked disagreeably wolfish when he smiled or spoke. I grew seriously alarmed as I noted the significant glances which these worthies exchanged as they sur rounded the sleeping stripling. That they would allow the lad to carry off his winnings I had never thought probable, but now it seemed evident that something beyond commonplace knavery was

at the o stood 'Who sleeps, sups,'' remarked the sen-ior of the group, with a crackling laugh that of gloved notable trick well.''

velop some interesting facts, but is more than probable that the suit will never ome to trial.

It is said that one day in the early av tumn Clem went out upon a hunting ex-pedition. While firing at some game a fragment of a percussion cap was blown om the gun tube into one of his eyes

lestroying his sight and causing a very painful wound. Mr. Clem, on returning the city, at once applied to M. F. oomes. The oculist, observing that the iris wa

rotruding from the wound, applied his orceps and clipped it off, This operation s said by the best oculists in the city to be the only alternative. The doctor, at the same time, assured the sufferer that this was all that could be done, except to administer medicine to ease the This he did at once. The patient after-ward, made daily visits to Coome's office for relief, until, at length, he was assured that his sight was irrevocably lost. Only one thing remained to be done. The eye must be taken out. The patient objected. and forthwith put himself under another oculist, who treated him a few weeks with no favorable result.

About four weeks ago Dr. Coomes en tered suit against Mr. Clem for his at tendance fees. Clem failed to appear and by default. On the day before Clem filed his petition in the common pleas court for \$1,000 damages against Coomes with Mo udgment was rendered in Coomes' favor \$1,000 damages against Coomes, with Mr, be done by a vessel working north from H. P. Stevens as his attorney. Dr. Coomes filed his answer through the firm of Bennet & Boyle, Mr. Charles Goodshaw be coming the advocate. A few days after the suit was filed Stevens applied to Good shaw, and, it is said, offered to withdraw the suit on the payment of \$100 by the defendant. Dr. Coomes declined the propram's horn, and it only took about a doze osition unless Clem would pay his attor

ney fees and publish his reasons for bringing the suit. On Thursday last it is learned that Stevens wrote a letter to Messrs. Bennet & Boyle, offering to take fifty dollars for a withdrawal of the suit, and also proposed to relinquish claims upon Coone for his attorney's fees; he furthermore of fered an extension of ten days on Coomes

fered an extension the first instance, Coomes answer. As in the first instance, Coomes declined the proposition, and was deter-mined to carry it out. Yesterday he was informed by Mr. Goodshaw that Clem's pe-tition was missing from the clerk's off pe-and, could not be found. The suit 18,

ecured from them a fr It will be seen that the interview views. elicited several facts of unusual interest The question of winds and currents, being a most important one, drew opinions from all the Captains. They were united in their belief that there was a strong pre vailing current setting through Behring Straits to the northward, spread ng out like a fan to the eastward and westward, though the current appears to be strongest in the latter direction. The winds, it blowing strongly in an opposite direction for several days, will neutralize and often

turn back the currents, taking with them the ice floes. This generally occurs towards the close of the season, and a strong north-east wind for forty-eight hours is then generally considered a warning, and

all sail is made for the Straits and the pen sea beyond. Captain Smith had uised along Kellett's Land as high as Captain Smith had composition of open sea 73 deg., and noticed the prevailing cur rents to be to the Northward. Kellett' the contradiction. Land extended as far north as he could see, with high mountains and a bold coast. Kellett's Land lies in longitude the waste ocean of speculation.

172 deg., west, and is thus far a terra in It is hoped the Jeannette will cognita. bring back some news concerning its

probable extent. All the Captains report the season jus past as an exceptionally bad one in the Arctic, northerly winds prevailing with

Hawkeye Shots.

vhole ulster overcoat.

A GOOD DEAL OF ICE. When asked if there was any way of for the "Derby shire spar work," which Miss easting the character of a season by ob-serving the past ones, they all agreed that Eva said, was manufactured from "Table nock stone, which statement he was in-clined to question; but this sweet, blackit was impossible. As Captain Barnes re-marked, "The oftener we go the less we learn about the seasons." The majority eyed merchant assured him it was all as she represented, and, furthermore, they of the Captains, Captain Smith particu- now had sixteen artists in a back room larly, were of the opinion that the engaged in making the same kind of ware. arly, were of the Jeanette to pursue after (Hands him a piece of genuine English course for the Jeanette to pursue after (Hands him a piece of genuine English the straits, if her commander de spar for scrutiny.) "Well," said the inpassing the straits, if her commander de spar for scrutiny.) sired to reach the Pole, would be to work to the North-ward between the Herald Island and Kellett's Land, and if the sea-work, and I will believe what you say is a son proved favorable, a very high lati-tude might be reached; that when stopped fact." "Oh, no. indeed!" quoth his farr vis-a-vis, "that would not do; 'tis against fact. by the ice a party should take to the shore of Keilet's Land and continue as far north as possible. This was the only way they believed the pole could be reached. As to the limit of these lide is a start of the shore of the secret is against which contains our wealth." "Alas!" the limit of the solid ice barrier, all agreed Rickshaws back on the shelf (\$150 worth) that it was very indefinite. Some seasons it extends almost from Herald Island to and do accept this \$20 bill as a faint token of my regard." "Why," said she, "what do you mean?" "Well, Miss, I must tell Point Barrow, and in others, as noticeably in 1875, no ice is to be seen even as far north as 73 deg. The whaling Captains My name is Samuel Bowers. vou a fact.

A fashion paper says that "handsom y scandalized anent the doings of Henry buttons are made from buffalo horn." We Snart Marshall, 39, described as a gentlehave known several men who got divers manly looking man, who appeared at the very handsome buttin's from the ordinary end of last month before the central criminal court for embezzling the funds of the Cu-

um (Canada side). A visitor was inspect-

ing the curiosities, and seemed taken with

of them to go over the afterguard of the rates' Augmentation Trust Fund. He had a salary of but \$1,250 a year, and, although married, supported " a second establish-ment," and admitted that the money had An Ohio man went out and hanged himself the other day because a Columbus dentist told him his tooth was affected gone in fast living. The evidence disclosed with "nodular calcification of the pulp. extraordinary negligence as to auditing the accounts. But for this the deficiency would left a note to his wife, saying didn't want to live on and give it to her

accounts. But for this the deficiency would have been found out long ago. Marshall, for whom the recorder said he was surpris-ed that gentlemen of respectability sheuld come forward to speak, and who he said was not deserving of one atom of sympatby, had been entirely trusted. and the auditing of his accounts was merely nonlinal. He goes to penal servitude for seven years. It is near the end of the year, and perhaps this may and the children. A New York modiste has written a pa phiet on the "Art of dressing." That isn't the book the times demand. What the young men who come home at 2:15 a. m. want is lucid instruction in the art of undressing. And if such a work could

vivacious, intelligent, entertaining young voman, and then relapsed into The conclusion seemed for the momen blindness, deafness, and entire paralysis of the senses. She has developentirely fair, but, with further thought, ed most astonishing powers, resembling my difficulties came back to me. I had seen cows and sheep browzing upon church yard grass, which sprang from the decay ing mold of dead men. The flesh of these ing mold of dead men. The flesh of thes animals was undoubtedly a modification ing articles in hidden packages, and perusing books while absolutely blind. Sometimes her powers are voluntary, at others of human flesh, and the person who fed upon them were as undoubtedly, in part, they are unconsciously exercised, So lit-tle nourishment has she taken that it may a more remote modification of the same substance. I figured the self-same mole be said she lives without food. She is surcules as belonging first to one body rounded by persons of social standing and afterward to a different one, and asked refinement, and has always been exceed-myself how two bodies so related could ingly sensitive to any public mention or possibly arrange their claims at the day of resurrection. The scattered parts of each ever repelled any effort to couple her were to be reassembled and set as they anifestations with those of clairvoyants: has begged to be allowed to live and die were. But, if handed over to the on in the retirement of her home, unmolested how could they possibly enter into the composition of the other? Omnipotence itself, I concluded, could not reconcile Thus the plank which Blair's mechanical theory of the resurred interest in her are the Rev. Dr. Duryea, pastor of the Classen Avenue Presbyterian tion brought momentarily into sight dis appeared, and I was again cast abroad on Church; the Rev. Dr. Van Dyck, Clinton Street Presbyterian Church; Prof. C. E. West, Brooklyn Heights Seminary; the A Niagara Saleswoman. the Rev. Dr. Prime, Dr. Robert Ormiston, Dr. ce of the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette. A capital joke is told here of Miss Eva Mitchell and Dr. Crane. Messrs. Spier, Davis, saleswoman at Table Rock Muse-

West and Parkhurst have made voluminto him, let me go to him ous memoranda of Miss Fancher's physic-al and mental changes and conditions. Miss Fancher herself has written, at great length, descriptions of her feelings and sensations.

#### A Fiddle-Playing Congressman.

The Nashville American says that the Democratic victory in the First Tennessee District "is not understood," and proman exactly suited to the place and circumstances." The Republicans of the District had nominated Mr. Pettibone, who, the American says, is the ablest man in the Republican party in Tennessee. The se-lection of a candidate by the Democrats was somewhat fortuitous. The principa. competitor for the Republican nomination against Pettibone was one Robert Taylor, and as he failed to be nominated the Democrats concluded to make his brother, who was on the other side in politics, their can didate. It was this happy chance which resulted in discovering "a man exactly resulted in discovering Taylor succeeded in uniting the Democrat-ic vote to an unexpected degree, and was elected.

elected. How admirably the elements were blended in Mr. Taylor, and how exactly he is suited to the place and circumstances, may be judged from the American, which says: "He is young, almost un-known, altogether without political experience—a hard-working young lawyer, but a jovial, just and frolic-loving, fiddle-playrience ing young fellow.'

### A Remarkable Year

From the Chicago Tribune The year of 1878 will be remarkable in the annals of history for many things: An open winter with almost Florida temerature; a cold, backward spring; a sum-ter noted for its intense heat and an im-tense wheat crop; and an autumn whose veliness excels anything within our collection A great many varieties of ded weighed over 200 pounds. perature; a cold, backward spring; a sum mer noted for its intense heat and an im-

A Mastadoa's Tooth. From the St. Joseph Gazette.

Jacob Thompson, a farmer residing near James Dysart's farm, about five or six miles south of the city, brought to the Gazetie office, yesterday, the tooth of a Mastadon, which he found in the branch on Mr. Dysart's farm. From the habits of the Mastadon, it may be reasonable District "is not understood," and pro-ceeds to explain it by saying: "It was to which the tooth belonged are not far one of the rare cases of the discovery of a away, from the fact that the only remains of that animal which have ever been discovered, have been found near springs and low, marshy places. The reason of this is not known, unless it is that the animal. in seeking water, mired down and was unable to extricate himself, and thus perish-ed. The only whole carcass of the Mastadon which is known to have been discovered in the United States, was found in the Osage river, in the State of Missouri. The discover, whose name is not now re membered, attempted to sell it to the museums in the United States, but could not do so. He shipped it to England and sold it to the London Museum for \$40.000.

#### A Romance of the Press. eigh's" New York Letter.

A gentleman of talents and means is connected with the press on the Pacific coast. At the house of a friend, newly arrived, he saw an album newly filled with portraits. The editorial gentleman was attracted by the picture of a New York lady. A correspondence was opened, portraits exchanged, an engagement was entered into, and a contract of marriage made before either had seen the other. The gentleman showed that he meant business by sending on a royal sum to pay expenses. The lady showed her pluck by setting out for the land of gold, all alone,

A Gentlemanly Rascal. The English charitable societies are great-

I live in Derbyshire, England, where I manufacture this 'spar work.' Further-more, your father is one of my best customers, and you, Miss Eva, his daughter, is the 'boss salesman.''

#### vousness, for which horseback ex-The Chase County Courant.

#### OLLA PODRIDA.

When Miss Mary Anderson was rain until a Frenchman named at Hartford recently, a young fel- Duchartre, in 1857, reversed this low who thought to cultivate her view, and his opinion was adopted acquaintance sent her an invitation by botanists. Practical gardeners, to dine with him after the perform - however, have never been con ance, to which the young actress verted, and they freely syringe replied that she was not on a for- their plants under certain condiaging trip.

the contrivances fastened below sucked in. their hips or about their feet.

The Mormon representative at Washington will find congenial company in the next Congress. It has been discovered that Congressman-elect Smith, of the Second New Jersey District, has a wife in Vermont as well as in New Jersey, and is threatened with a terrible politician, has been arrested in Osinsurrection.

The effect of the long commercial depression upon the German people is best seen from some re cently published statistics. In the kingdom of Prussia marriages have decreased since 1872 about onesixth, births remaining at a figure much more closely approaching that of six years ago.

latter years cherished a very lately returned from an expedition time of the year, especially, the back many rare zoological speci mornings are not so comfortable." the museums of Stockholm, Christ

best to reform these dreadful out- hundred. rages; and, as a beginning, he servitude.

their bias.

ercise was prescribed. THE Vegetable physiologists used to think that leaves absorbed dew and tions; and now the Rev. Mr. Either through fright or 1gnor- | Denslow in England has, after

ance many of the unfortunates on many experiments, concluded that the Pommerania lost their lives by dew is not absorbed at night, but not knowing how to use the life that absorption takes place at sunpreservers. Among the drowned rise, when transpiration is begue, quite a number were found with and the water on the leaves is

Jealous husbands and wives will be interested to learn that the Post office ruling to the effect that under the law a husband can not open his wife's letters nor a wife the letters of a husband is not to remain a dead letter. Col. L. V. S. Mattison, an active Republican wego, N. Y., on a charge of opening letters addressed to his wife. A suit for divorce is pending between the parties, and Mr. Mattison intercepted the missives for the purpose of procuring evidence. Mrs. Mattison made the complaint on which the warrant for arrest was issued. Whalers have been wondering what has become of all the whales, but there is now news as to where The Seymour (Ind.) Reporter they are disporting. Lieut. Sandesays: "We never as a boy, or in bery of the Swedish navy has tender feeling toward the man who to Russian Lapland, made especi. is always talking about the early ally with a view to researches in bird catching the worm. At this natural history, and has brought subject is an unpleasant one, as the mens, which he will divide among

Lord Justice Thesiger said at jania, and St. Petersburg. He re-Chester Assizes, England, that in ports that never were there such his opinion too much lemency had quantities of whales seen in the been extended to crimes of vio- Guif of Naranger and White Sea lence, compared with those against as during last summer, and that a property. He intends to do his single Norwegian boat captured a

These are times in the lives of sentenced a wife beater of the worst men when they are nearer than at kind to twenty years of penal any other period to what is called the dead line. There is some

One hundred and two societies, critical year which it is more dif-28 newspapers and 88 books and ficult to tide over than any other; pamphlets have been prohibited in but getting well past these trying Germany since the promulgation years, the individual gathers of the anti-Socialist law. In strength and lives on for two or Northern Germany there is but one three decades. There is a kind of journal of Socialist prochvities left; dead line in business. Many an in Central and Southern Germany individual realizes that if he can there still remain 11. All these get safely over a certain bard place, have changed their names since he can gather strength after that. the new law, and try to conceal There are general buiness depressions which may last for years and Up to 1861 Knights of the Garter affect the whole country. We have passed through such depressions, and there seems now to be sign of permanence. Tradition has long pointed out a certain field about a mile from Wedmore Church, in England, as den, and there have been many stories of the treasure hidden there. And now the rector, Mr. Sydenham Hervey, has dug up in this where, 1,000 years ago, the great peace was signed with the Dancs. The walls are massive. the mortar of an ancient character, and the whole appearance of the building speaks its great age. A large ome Roman and some of early You Will Be Gay and Happy English character. Some of the



PENSIONS INCREASED. A large number of those now receiving are entitled to an INCRESE under late laws. All soldiers discharged for WOUNDS, BUPTURE, or MECHANICAL INJURY, are entitled to full bounty. All business done by correspondence, the same as if you were personally present. Where the sol-dier is dead the widow and heirs are en-utled. All soldiers and their widows, of the waroi 1812 are now entitled to a pen-sion.

Every soldier who sees this notice should stad me his address on Postal card and re-ceive in return a SAMPLE COPY FREE of the "NATIONAL CITIZEN SOLDIER."

a paper published at the National Capital, giving all the latest information about Pension and Bounty and Lawd, to all solders and their heirs. Correspondence solicited from all. Address, with stamp, N. W. FitzGERALD, U. S. Claim Attorney, Box 588, Washington, D. C.

LIVER REGULATOR.

Do you want to purify the system? Do you want to get rid of billiousness? Do you want something to strengthen you Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want good digestion? Do you want to sleep wel? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling? if you do,

And should be in the hands of

KANSAS.



wore their blue ribbon around the neck, but soon after Charles II's illegitimate son, the Duke of Rich an improvement that has in it every mond, had been made a Knight, his mother, the Duchess of Portsmouth, brought him, then a mere boy, to the King with his ribbon over his left shoulder, and the King the site f the old palace of King was so pleased with the effect that Alfred and the West Saxon kings. he ordered all to wear it in the This field is called the Court Garsame way.

There seems to be no doubt about snakes drinking milk, A few days ago at Kingswood, the home farm of Mr. Calcratt, near place the remains of the palace Corfe Castle, England, the dairyman noticed that something seemed to enter the dairy through a hole in the wall and take the milk. Thinking it was a mouse or rat, he set a common gin at the hole, and caught a snake every day until he quantity of pottery has been found, had secured seventeen.

A rich merchant in the south of France offers M. Paul de Cassagnac \$15,000 for the expense of his reelection in the Gers, and begs him not to be delicate, because the Crosus means to make him his heir, and any subsidy now is only an adv nee. M. de Cassagnac magnanimously states that he only accepts \$100 fr m his millionaire friend, desiring rather numerous subscriptions than a great individual largess.

fight ensued.

for a Christian doctor of note at lowed themselves to be experi-Constantinople, and when the mented on. They pronounce it latter arrived he found the Sultan agreeable to the taste, having somewith a Bible in his hand. "You thing of the flavor of chartreuse. are a Christian," said the Sultan; you will tell the truth. I wish to piane, organ, sewing machine "swear to me upon this Bible that know if my lungs are affected, or if I bave any other organic trouble."

The doctor took the oath, and then sounding the Sultan's lungs, found them healthy, as also his general dispose of at very low figures. system, except a tendency to ner. Subscribe for the Countant.

walls are buried at a depth benes b the surface of the land of six test o ten feet; others, which are ou rock, are but thinly covered with arth.

A Paris physician has discovered soporific which he declares to be anocuous, and which has the virtue of being limitable in the duration of its effects at one's pleasure. The time during which given dose will operate can be calculated to within ten minutes of

A s, elling match in Peltonville, the actual figure; Thus a traveller Miss., ended in a row. One con- with two hours and a baif's jourtostant said that p-l-o-u-g-h was ney before him might feel pertectly alone correct, and another as ex- safe in taking a two hours' dose, or clusively maintai ed p-1-o.w. The even a two hours and twenty minschoolmaster ruled that both were utes, though the last might be a right, but, in the abs n e of a dic- little dangerous. The inventor, Address, ionary, the prevaling sentiment who throughout his experiments was that there could not possibly had railway travelling in his mind, be two correct ways of spelling one arranges the doses in "mile-," or word. A book was brown at the rather kilometres. Of course, its schoolmaster's head and a general composition is a secret. It has already been tried by a number of

The Sultan of Turkey lately sent the physician's patients, who ai-

Any one wishing to purchase a or knitting machine would do well to call at the COURANT office before purchasing elsewhere, as we have several of these articles to COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS.

EVERY COOD CITIZEN.

Published in

SOUTHWESTERN

Subscribe for and read the Courant, and

### TWO DOLLARS, CASH.

W. E. TIMMONS

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

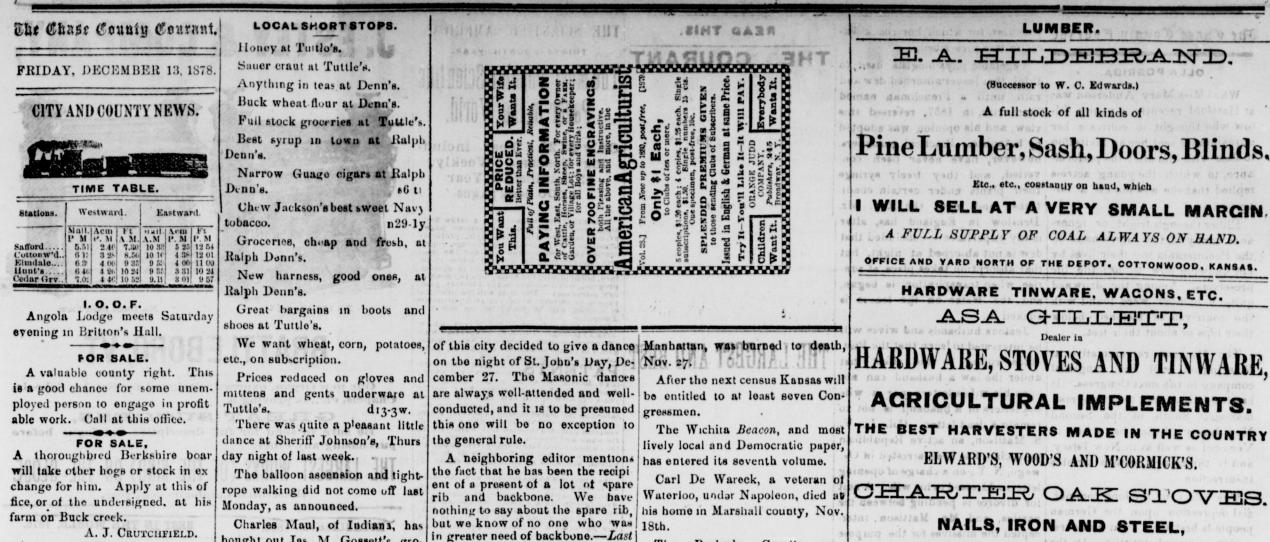
A large lot of Shrubs, Flowers, Shade and Ornsmental Trees. Ordere to be sent by mail will receive prompt attention. Catalogue free. Address,

J. C. PINNEY,

STURGEON BAY, WISCONSIN.

41 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILA., PA.

THECULVERWELL MEDICALCO., 41 Ann St., New York. Post Office Box, 4550.



STRAYED. From the premises of A. J. Crutchfield on Back creek, about two months ago, a bay yearling horse colt. Any information that will ead to its recovery, lett at this office, will be liberally rewarded.

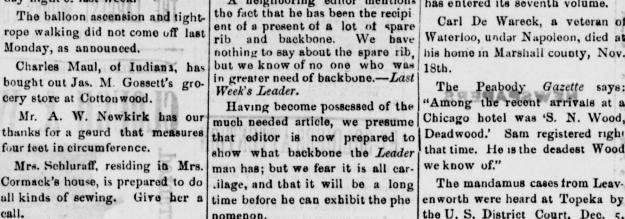
THE KANSAS QUEEN.

It is a faultless piece of workman ship, and contains all the beneficial improvements known to the Reed Organ. It is manufactured for this market and will be sold on the most reasonable terms, direct to the people. Send stamp for terms and particulars to,

EBER C. SMITH,

Burlington, Kan. IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF

MEDICINE No preparation has over performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, is recognized as the world's remedy | was pitching hay to him. for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known a a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious di-order-, it acts speedily and surely, always reheving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable



Mr. Henry Hegwer, of Hutchinson, is in town. He gave this of School of this city having an exhi of County Commissioners were put fice a pleasant call, Tuesday after- bition some time soon for the purnoon.

call.

Mr. George Walker will have a shooting match near Link's mill, object is a good one, and we hope on Saturday, December 21, for the entertainment may be prosecuted to a successful end.

turkeys and ducks. Read the advertisement of the New York Sun in another column. lew words: "A country without The Sun 13 the best paper that ships to carry its products to marcomes to this office.

Mr. Jacob Hornberger had a pitchfork run inty his toe the other is like a farmer without a team. as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which day, by his brother Philip, who

> Parties indebted to me will please call and settle before the 20th of December, and save costs. MAURICE OLES.

All parties indebted to the underigned will please to call and settle their accounts, and avoid further H. B. WEED. costs.

The Anthony Journal comes to bert brought to this office a piece us marked with three X's, which of the breeches in which the latter we do not understand, as we mail was buried more than nineteen it a copy of the COURANT every

the Methodist church, Tuesday

The newspaper is a sermon for

Mr. Gotthold Palm, a first-class

We will club the American Agri-

We will take pigs, potateos or

If you see a cross (X) on your

paper, don't get cross, but take it

tor granted your subscription is

out or about out, and call at the

money.

The Peabody Gazette says:

'Among the recent arrivals at a Chicago hotel was 'S. N. Wood, that editor is now prepared to Deadwood.' Sam registered right that time. He is the deadest Wood we know of." The mandamus cases from Leav.

the U. S. District Court, Dec. 5, There is some talk of the High and the Mayor, Council and Board under \$10,000 bond, each, to ap pose of raising funds to purchase pear at the next term of court. an organ for the school room. The This is a suit to compel the levy of a tax to pay off certain bonds.

#### THE FEDERAL BUILDING AT TO-PEKA.

The following letter from Senator The Post puts it forcibly in these P. B. Plumb, to Hon. J. G. Waters, of Topeka, will show the feeling at ket and bring back the products of Washington, about using home other lands in exchange for its own, material for the construction of the new Federal building:

The ships and the team can be hired, but their owners take all the profits of the business."

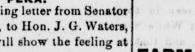
Mr. Richard Cuthbert had the remains of Thomas Morton Wrigley, lately decesed, and his brother John Wrigley, who died Sept. 17, 1859, and which were buried on Bloody creek, taken up, Wednesday, and reinterred in the cemetery west of this city. Mr. Cuthyears ago, and it is nearly as strong

U. S. SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1878. DEAR WATERS: Yours at band. The Architect is prepossessed in favor of Warrensburg, Missouri, stone; but has substantially prom-

ised me that he will use home ma terial. I quite agree with you that only Kansas material should be used.

The rubble work was awarded to John Emslie to-day. I think Cottonwood or Florence stone will be used for the entire building.

In every particular and of good material, and that the strength of th



# FARM, FREICHT AND SPRING WAGONS

And by confining ourselves strictly to one kind of work; by employing none but the

WAGON AND WAGON WOODWORK, ETC.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

FISH BROS. & CO.'S WAGONS.

THEBESTWAGON

ON WHEELS

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

## BEST OF WORKMEN;

Using nothing but

FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED MACHINERY and the VERY BEST OF SELECTED TIMBER.

And by a THOLOUGH KNOW LEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the rep-

# "THE BEST WACON ON WHEELS."

We give the following warranty with each wagon

eek. remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those gloves, blankets, etc., at Caldwell who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use prices.

the Cherry Pectoral extensively in Mr. A. W. Newkirk will give a their practice, and Clergymen rec-Tuesday, Dec. 24. Turkeys, chickommend it. It is absolutely certain ens and beaves will be offered as in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are posprizes. sible. For Sale by all Dealers. The cap and oyster festival at

THE DECENT NEWSPAPER.

night, was quite an enjoyabl affair The Boston Herald strikes the and was a success in a financial affair about as it is in the following point of view. brief lines, which overy man and woman who persues the COURANT the thoughtful, a library for the should read: "There is good reason to believe that the clean newspaper celebrated Lord Broughan called is more highly prized to-day than it it "the best public instructor." was four or five years ago. It is also safe to predict that as people in all tailor, has arrived in this town, and from ranks of life, who protect their own for the present can be found in the News. at least from contamination, be-COURANT building where he is precome more conscious of the permicious influence of a certain class of pared to do all kinds of work on short rotice. journals, called enterprising, be.

cause they are ambitious to serve up dirty scandals, they will be culturist, price \$1.50 per annum, careful to see that the journals they with the COURANT for \$3.00 a year. permit to be read in the family This is a good opportunity to get circle are of a class that never fortwo good papers for a little more get the proprieties of life. Already than the cost of one. men and women of refinement and healthy morals have had their at other farm products, or even tention called to the pernicious in- calves in payment of subscription. fluence of bad literature, and have This will give some of our submade commendable efforts to coun- scribers, who are anxious to pay teract the same by causing sound up, a chance to square their ac literature to be published and sold counts.

at popular prices. These efforts are working a siler.t but sure revolution. The best authors are more generally read to-day than at any previous time. The sickly sentimental story paper and wild ranger and pirate story-book are steadily yielding the field to worthier clamants. To the praise of the decent newspapers, it may be said that, where it has a place in the family. and has been read for years by old and young, it has developed such a healthy tone and such a discriminating taste that the literature of the slums has no admirers."

Won't some one take the Leader man a little wood and stop his pit shepherd dog pup, each about six five years ago. cous pleading for that article? Al. months old. Any information though it is well to keep cool, there leading to their recovery will be is such a thing as carrying it to an thankfully received and liberally extrame, and we hope this will not rewarded.

be done in the case our ne ghbor, At their last meeting the Masons

now as it was then, showing the Henry Jackson, Henry Martin Groceries, queensware, clothing, difference between the cloth of and Wm. S. Givens were convicted dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, those days and that made now. in Nebraska City, Dec. 10, of mur-Married, at the residence of the der in the second degree, and son & Co.'s, and everything at bottom bride's parents, two miles east of tenced to the penitentiary for lite. this city, by Judge C. C. Whit. Jackson and Martin were taken that

son, December 12, 1878, Mr. Alva hung.

shooting match at Link's mill, on Parker and Miss Mary E. New kirk, oldest daughter of Mr. A. W. Newkirk, all of this county. The ceremony was witnessed by the

> family and a few invited guests, among whom was ye local. After the happy couple had been pronounced man and wife, all present partook of a sumptuous repast. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have our best

wishes for their future welfare and poor and a blessing to all. The happiness.

The News job office has just printed wedding invitation fo J. C. per acre.

Martin, E-q., of the Kingman Mer-cury, and Representative-elect Bloody creek, well watered, with some timber. Price for the whole, that county .- Hutchinson \$4.000.

Now, what has becom of J. C. Martin's wife and tour or five children known by his friends here?-Chase County Leader. \$1,500.

They are not interested only on general principles. The invitaions were for the wedding of Miss Mary W. Lawson and Mr. J. C. McClelland, and it took place last land prairie. Price from \$3.50 to Tuesday evening at the Leclede \$5 per acre.

Kingman. - Hutchinson Hotel, News. "This thing of the county print

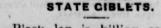
ng is being considerable talked quarter section. Prices, from \$6 up just now," said a gentleman to to \$9 per acre, on long time payus the other day. Republicans of ments.

their party, particularly among the as No. 8; and same terms. Prices. Morgan element of it, have said to \$5.75 to \$8 per acre. us that, in view of the fact that

the COURANT is working for the 22, range 9; price, from \$5 to \$7 best interests of the county as per acre; long time payments. much as is the Leader, and as the Captain's quarters and ask him Leader has now had the county 21, range 9; price, \$7 per acre; long time payments. how it is, and if he needs any printing for three consecutive years,

ustice to the people requires that The A., T. & S. F. R. R. Co. this advertising should be given to Marion county; prices, from \$3 have reduced the price of 124,000 the COURANT next year. They cash to \$6 on long time payments. acres of their lands in this county look at it in this light; that by con-20 per cent., and published a map tinuing to give this public patron- Fox creek. This is an excellent of the county, setting forth all its age to the Leader year after year, call at our office. advantagee. Now is a good time without intermission, is building up in their midst a monopoly in

to make selections. Lost, from the premises of A. J the newspaper line, that would, to- has every desirable convenence. Crutchfield, on Buck creek, one day, were the COURANT out of the For terms enquire at our office. grey hound dog pup and one black way, fall back on its high rates of Price, \$2,500.



Greenwood county.



Office at his residence, on the east sile

of Broadway, near the bridge. sl3-if. low rates.

does all other kinds of blacksmithing at

my 31-3m.

Black leg is killing cattle in Schnavely.

A little shild of A. I. Jackson, of No. 17-Northwest ; of section.