

Chase County Herald.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1886.

NUMBER 7.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The United States postal authorities have abandoned the search for the registered mail pouch stolen last summer between New York, Pittsburgh and Indianapolis. Clews have been followed for weeks, but none of them resulted in the apprehension of the thieves or the recovery of the stolen property. All of the parties who had packages in the pouch have not been heard from yet, but it is said that thus far the value of the known contents aggregated over \$100,000.

FOURTH AUDITOR SHELLEY, of the Treasury, in his annual report for the last fiscal year, says that during the year considerable gain had been made upon the work on hand, the number of unsettled claims having been considerably reduced, and now the accounts of disbursing officers are taken up for examination almost as soon as received. During the year 307 accounts, involving \$12,691,192, were settled.

The President's message to Congress was the principal subject of discussion at the Cabinet meeting on the 11th.

The suit brought by the Government against the Bell Telephone Company in the Circuit Court at Cincinnati ended in favor of the company on the 11th. Justice Sage dismissed the case on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

OVER 130 fourth-class post-offices have been abolished lately, difficulty having been experienced in making selections for suitable men for the positions. In some cases offices were abolished because it did not pay to keep them open.

The Director of the Mint, Dr. Kimball, announces that the supply of nickels and pennies in the country is insufficient. The director attributes the great demand, in part, to the tendency of minor coin to unequal circulation through want of acceptability, especially at banks.

SOLICITOR GENERAL JENKS says there is no intention to abandon the Bell telephone case.

THE EAST.

JACOB CLINE, of Pittsburgh, has been elected president of the National Window Glass Workers' Association.

The American ship *Alice M. Mins*, Captain Dickinson, of Bath, Me., loaded with cotton at West Point, was recently discovered to be on fire. The vessel was towed into the stream and sunk to save as much of her cargo as possible. The damage was not known, but supposed to be fully covered.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* publishes a translation of what purports to be an agreement entered into among the Chinese gamblers of that city for mutual protection against exposure and police interference. It threatens violence to informers and provides a fund to be used in bribing policemen and other officials.

It is claimed in Boston that George E. Davis, who died two weeks ago, was an embezzler to the extent of \$50,000, which had been invested in the *Sacramento* Leather Company at Abington, Mass.

Ex-PRESIDENT JAMES D. EAST, of the Marine Bank of New York City, now in the State's prison, is reported to be in a deplorable mental and physical condition.

The Westinghouse Air-Brake Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has increased its capital stock to \$3,000,000.

"JAKE" SHARP and others concerned in the New York "boodles" cases appeared before the court of general sessions on the 11th and entered pleas of not guilty.

GENERAL JOHN H. SCHOFIELD has been elected a member of the Union League Club in place of the late General Hancock.

An explosion occurred in the cigar box manufactory of Henry H. Shep & Co., Nos. 1704 and 1706 Randolph street, Philadelphia, on the 11th, which blew out the rear wall, badly injuring a number of young men, women and girls, and imperiling the lives of 100 or more. The building then took fire.

The strikers at the hog abattoir on Hackensack meadows, N. J., all went back to work on the 11th at an increase of wages. The company refused to discontinue the two foremost as the strikers demanded, and also refused to treat with a committee from the Knights of Labor.

HAVEN COFFIN, shoe manufacturer, of Haverhill, Mass., has made an assignment to H. G. Case for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are \$75,000.

PROF. A. A. HODGE, of Princeton College, died on the 12th. He caught cold a few days before, which settled in his kidneys.

The Duffy Malt Whisky Company, of New York, has been placed in the hands of Henry Stockbridge, as receiver.

The steambath Northern, loaded with lime, ran ashore at Kelly's Island in Lake Erie on the 12th and was burned.

The New York Board of Health has condemned 5,280 gallons of wine in that city which had been made by W. J. Booren out of dried fruits, such as currants, raisins and peaches of low grade, macerated with water, mixed with a percentage of sugar and fermented.

PIPPERS, boot and shoe manufacturers, of Worcester, Mass., have assigned. Liabilities about \$50,000; assets not known.

The village of Townshend, Vt., was reported on fire on the night of the 12th.

ST. PETER'S Catholic Church, Allegheny City, Pa., was destroyed by fire, the other day. Loss, \$100,000.

THE WEST.

MR. EDWIN BOUTH was too ill to appear at the Star Theater, New York, on the night of the 9th.

SAM FURBER, farmer living in the southeast corner of Hodgeman County, Kan., enticed at his wife the other morning murdered her and two of his children. He also shot his sister-in-law, supposed fatally, and seriously wounded two more children. He then started out to murder two other persons, but meeting with opposition surrendered himself at Jetmore. He was soon after given over to a mob who hanged him up.

The Chicago & Atlantic road began openly cutting out bound passenger rates to the extent of \$1 on each through ticket at Chicago on the 10th. A reduction of \$1.50 could be obtained in the brokers' offices.

"JIM CUMMINGS," who committed the express robbery, is carrying on a rather voluminous correspondence for one in his position. First he wrote to Frank James, the ex-outlaw, then to the editor of a newspaper, now to Fotheringham's mother, enclosing in the letter \$50, which he suggests may be of use in clearing his son of the suspicion now resting upon him. All of these letters are in the hands of the detectives.

The coroner's jury, which has been investigating the recent railroad disaster at Rio, Wis., has returned a verdict holding C. H. Wells, the brakeman, responsible for the loss of life.

The official vote of the Ohio election received at the office of the Secretary of State gives, Robinson, Republican, 340,895; McBride, Democrat, 329,314; Smith, Prohibitionist, 28,757; Bonsal, Greenbacker, 1,932. Robinson's majority over McBride is 11,581.

A STRIKE is threatened among the printer's employed by *Youville's News*, the *Sunday Telegraph* and *Pick's Sun*, of Milwaukee, Wis., that promises to extend to publishers using plate matter all over the country.

The Chicago police have arrested Fred Reger, supposed to be the perpetrator of the pepper-throwing robbery of the diamond broker, Donnelly, and several similar robberies recently.

GENERAL returns from sixty-five out of sixty-six counties of Michigan give Leuc, Republican, 168,495; Yapple, Fusion, 239,729; Dickie, Prohibitionist, 24,759. Leuc's plurality, 8,766. There is little difference in the totals for the other State officers.

PEOPLE from Bald Knob recently raided Chadwick, Christian County, Mo., for the purpose of breaking up the saloons. The people of Chadwick, however, opened fire on them and one man was seriously wounded.

COLONEL PLATT B. WALKER, a prominent Minnesota lumberman, says that a syndicate of Canadian lumbermen, with partners in Minnesota, had acquired the title to about 500,000,000 feet of pine timber in Northwestern Minnesota.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, aged thirty, fell into a tub of boiling lime water at Newark, O., recently, and was horribly scalded.

The building known as Moody's Church, La Salle street, Chicago, was destroyed by fire early on the morning of the 12th.

CHARLES J. BYLES, agent of the Missouri Pacific freight department at Leavenworth, Kan., was mysteriously missing on the 12th.

THE SOUTH.

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON was on the 9th inaugurated as Governor of Georgia. He was sworn in by Chief Justice Jackson. His inaugural address was a plea for the reassertion of State's rights.

The Alabama National Bank of Birmingham, Ala., has been authorized to begin business with a capital of \$500,000.

EX-POSTMASTER VEAZY, of Baltimore, Md., is reported to have fled to avoid disbursement for professional misconduct in misappropriating trust funds.

In a fight between fence cutters and State rangers at a place ten miles from Brownswood, Tex., two fence cutters named Lovell and Roberts were killed.

DR. S. R. DEXTER, of Greenville, Miss., has been elected president of the Medical Association of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi.

The brakemen on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad at Wheeling, W. Va., left their trains on the 11th. The men refused to give any reason for their act.

GENERAL.

ZAMBESI ADVICES say that the Austrian explorer Hinklemann was captured and murdered by a native chief. Hinklemann's companion, a young Englishman, contrived to escape.

JULIUS REHMANN, a celebrated tailor of Berlin, is dead. He left \$80,000 marks to the Catholic Church.

The Duke of Connaught has been appointed commander of the forces at Bombay.

The bodies of seven persons burned to death were taken out of a barn at Fussdorf, Moravia, the other day. Sixteen other persons were missing and were supposed to be dead.

PRINCE WALEMAR, son of King Christian, of Denmark, is the choice of the Sorabranje to be King of Bulgaria.

A DISPATCH from Tirnova says that Captain Nohakoff, leader of the revolt at Bourgas, has been tried and sentenced to death.

The Earl of Salisbury, at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London on the 9th, spoke in severe terms of the action of Russia in Bulgaria. He said England would evacuate Egypt as soon as that country was assured of foreign non-interference.

A SPECIAL from Winnipeg says that W. T. Stewart, the absconding telegraph manager of the Western Union at Wichita, Kan., charged with bringing stolen money into Canada, was acquitted. The case is important, because had it resulted in conviction it would have supplied a precedent for the prosecution of other American defaulter.

It is the general opinion that the total production of sugar in Cuba for the season of 1886-7 will amount to over 800,000 tons and exceed the largest crop hitherto raised on the island.

Eight hours has been made the limit for active work on the State railways of Germany.

The Copenhagen *Gazette* says that King George, of Greece, will leave Athens in his brother, Prince Waldemar, accepts the Bulgarian throne.

A YOUNG American woman, who refused to divulge her name, recently entered upon a thirty days' fast in Paris, under the surveillance of a committee.

The official census of Prussia shows a population of 28,315,453.

It was thought on the 11th that Prince Waldemar would refuse the throne of Bulgaria.

The Italian rivers Po and Odige have overflowed and submerged the country along their sources. At Albenga the high waters of the Po dislodged the railway bridge while a train was crossing, precipitating the cars and passengers into the river. Five persons were drowned.

The claim of Editor Cutting against the Mexican Government for \$50,000 damages on account of false imprisonment and personal indignities suffered by him, has been for some time on file in the State Department, but it has not yet been examined by the Secretary, and there has been, therefore, no decision with regard to the disposition to be made of it.

At Hamburg, Germany, the other day 6,000 workmen attended the funeral of two masons who were killed in a building accident. They formed a procession, the socialists carrying numerous red flags, floral crowns and labor mottoes. Police stationed at the cemetery entrances seized the emblems. The workmen made an attempt to resist, but the police were reinforced and dispersed the crowd. Several arrests were made.

A BRITISH championship prize fight for \$100 a side took place recently at Harlington, Eng. It was reported that one of the combatants was killed.

A DISPATCH from South of France says that floods have caused enormous damage in that region. The railway at Ventimiglia appears to have suffered severely. It will require a month's labor to reopen the road.

DR. ESCHER, the African traveler, has died of gastric fever.

The King of Denmark, on behalf of his son, Prince Waldemar, has sent a telegram to Tirnova expressing thanks for the honor conferred upon his son, but declining upon any condition to allow him to accept the throne.

The Violet Cameron troupe, Lord Lansdale, manager, ended in failure. The engagements in American cities have been cancelled and the troupe ordered home.

The business failures for the seven days ending November 11 numbered for the United States 198, for Canada 23, a total of 221, as compared with a total of 186 the week previous.

The Ghilzi rebels in Afghanistan have been attacked by the Afghan General sent to subdue them and badly defeated. The General sent to Kabul ten cart loads of heads of rebels killed in battle as a token of the victory his forces had won.

The Harding Casino in Berlin, Germany, took fire the other night while a ball was in progress. Four persons were killed and a large number injured.

INFORMATION has been received that much alarm exists in Madrid in consequence of the reports of a threatened outbreak against the Government, and that extensive military precautions are being taken. News from Catalonia show that a hard state of feeling prevails among the people and a rising is feared.

A shock of earthquake was felt in the province of Beira, Portugal, on the 12th. Much alarm was felt in Lisbon.

It is denied that a champion prize fight took place in England as alleged, and that a noted pugilist was killed.

THE LATEST.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 13.—There are good prospects of a rise in the rivers, and a resumption of navigation, which has been practically suspended since last spring. Rain has been falling almost continuously for forty-eight hours, and enough water is expected to permit of the shipment of nearly 10,000,000 bushels of coal to Cincinnati, Louisville and the Southwest.

The monthly report of the condition of the blast furnaces of the United States shows 312 furnaces with a weekly capacity of 123,441 tons in blast on November 1 and 273 furnaces with a weekly capacity of 63,490 tons out of blast. At the same time 22,625 furnaces having a capacity of 76,723 tons per week, were in blast. The report shows an increase in the production of charcoal iron over last year of 25 per cent, of anthracite of 33 per cent, and of bituminous of 80 per cent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—A Trenton special says that Mrs. George Burgein, daughter of Jacob Hatzel, the well known brewer, has been very seriously injured while attempting to prevent her husband from eloping with a woman whose name is not given. Burgein was in a buggy and the woman was getting in when Mrs. Burgein appeared and began a struggle to prevent her doing so. Finally Burgein pulled the woman into the buggy and whipped the wheels. A warrant is out for Burgein's arrest.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—At the third day's session of the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry Mr. Coles, of New Jersey, offered a resolution, which was referred to a committee, calling upon Congress to enact laws for the welfare of the husbandry of the country. At the afternoon and evening sessions the sixth degree was conferred upon husbandmen from all parts of the country. Altogether the degree will be conferred on nearly 2,000 members.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—At a conference of the Republican members-elect of Philadelphia last night, State Treasurer Matthew S. Quay was intimated for United States Sen. to succeed John S. Mitchell, whose term expires next March. Henry M. Boyer was intimated for Speaker in the next Legislature.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Frank Dexter, of Worcester, a barber, was recently convicted of keeping his shop open on Sunday and appealed the case to the Supreme Court, which yesterday afternoon gave an opinion in the case overruling the defendant's exceptions and affirming the conviction.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—In the Wabash receiver case to-day, after the testimony was concluded, Colonel Wells Budgett made an argument in defense of the course of the receivers in maintaining offices in New York and St. Louis. Judge Gresham thereupon commented severely upon the peculiar spectacle of an insolvent road indulging in such luxuries. Further arguments will be heard to-morrow.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

Vote of Kansas.
The following table gives a comparison of the vote cast in Kansas for Governor in 1886 with that of 1884. The vote in 1884 was for Martin (Republican), Glick (Democrat) and Phillips (Greenbacker), and that of 1886 for Martin (Republican), Moonlight (Democrat) and Branscombe (Prohibitionist). The vote of 1886 is not official nor complete, but the table will be corrected when the official canvass is made:

Counties.	Vote of 1884.			Vote of 1886.		
	Martin	Glick	Phillips	Martin	Moonlight	Branscombe
Allen	1333	1414	25	1301	1293	76
Anderson	1085	939	191	1182	1210	113
Atchison	3043	2696	18	2052	3110	1
Barber	827	732	68	1185	1146	2
Barton	994	1155	91	1155	1137	18
Bourbon	2662	1852	80	2585	1993	10
Brown	2212	1396	25	1891	1570	90
Buchanan	2151	2198	157	2019	2301	175
Chase	996	891	21	1014	795	38
Chautauque	1709	1334	224	1426	955	53
Clark	2268	2486	524	2346	3241	895
Clay	2112	1384	100	2045	1286	165
Cole	2344	1557	2361	2381	3110	1
Clouet	1822	1447	76	1722	2222	500
Comanche	3072	2703	143	2192	2286	158
Crawford	2087	2094	188	2425	2082	343
Decatur	879	924	85	907	948	41
Delaware	473	241	8	500	722	161
Dickinson	2471	1998	191	2016	2000	208
Doniphan	3075	1948	185	2759	1797	109
Douglas	3118	364	25	339	239	100
Edwards	1481	364	15	590	722	161
Ellis	1451	610	19	690	722	161
Ellsworth	1231	948	20	1148	923	30
Ford	1328	139	2	1392	918	46
Franklin	2322	1573	635	2025	1687	317
Gove	1258	175	10	868	270	59
Grant	2268	1530	102	2071	1371	70
Greene	1540	1107	215	1107	1107	0
Harper	1242	1387	204	1304	1628	324
Harvey	1562	1107	33	1107	1107	0
Haskell	1258	139	2	1392	918	46
Jackson	1528	1186	8	1186	1186	0
Jefferson	2129	1348	366	1025	1531	161
Johnson	2243	1348	366	2113	3303	203
Johnson	2101	1222	154	1726	1478	243
Kimman	1256	1022	84	1788	1837	21
Labette	1254	144	8	144	144	0
Lane	1614	1865	25	2149	2310	165
Linn	1829	790	7	1829	1829	0
Lincoln	2167	2397	435	2627	1578	105
Linn	1242	1292	45	1292	1292	0
Marion	1613	1312	3	1975	1346	63
Marshall	2046	2157	67	2361	2324	64
Martin	1449	1449	35	1449	1449	0
Miami	2935	2020	217	2020	217	217
Michigan	1743	1919	167	1922	1922	0
Montgomery	2950	2444	283	2444	283	283
Morris	1945	914	4	1508	864	39
Morton	1818	1767	6	2349	1675	25
Nebraska	2084	1762	200	1821	1700	79
Neosho	2128	2311	83	2311	83	83
Newton	1779	373	7	373	7	7
Osage	3114	1882	488	3500	1831	210
Osborne	1558	757	11	757	11	11
Ottawa	1510	1124	64	1718	1085	75
Pawnee	1257	347	9	877	512	365
Phillips	1258	1107	33	1107	1107	0
Pottawatomie	2247	1962	22	2217	1677	10
Pratt	174	516	71	516	71	71
Rawlins	174	516	71	516	71	71
Reynolds	1884	1381	113	1587	163	163
Republic	2291	1800	113	2180	1371	65
Rice	1258	1107	33	1107	1107	0
Rooks	1497	988	140	1532	1001	27
Rush	471	323	35	323	35	35
Sedgewick	1089	756	526	851	508	1
St. John	1012	1634	2	1634	1634	0
Saline	1912	1634	2	1634	1634	0
Seminole	1258	1107	33	1107	1107	0
Sedgewick	1089	756	526	851	508	1
Seward	1258	1107	33	1107	1107	0
Shawnee	1258	1107	33	1107	1107	0
Sheridan	95	70	3	70	3	3
Sherman	1089	756	526	851	508	1
Stark	1258	1107	33	1107	1107	0
Stafford	726	400	32	1076	922	113
Stevens	1428	1253	175	1253	175	175
Stewart	1428	1253	175	1253	175	175
Thomas	1428	1253	175	1253	175	175
Trego	371	195	4	581	285	1
Wichita	1258	1107	33	1107	1107	0
Wilson	2011	1341	113	1500	125	23
Woodson	1137	749	70	1028	78	263
Wyandotte	3033	2614	94	2614		

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

ROTTONWOOD FALLS, - KANSAS

COACHMAN AND HEIRESS.

A coachman once did humbly seek
Into a millionaire to speak.
"I'm looking for a job," said he,
"I'd like right well your man to be."
The man of riches looked him o'er,
And said: "I think my coach and four
Is needing such a man as you.
Just call around at home past two."

This coupon-clipping millionaire
Possessed a daughter young and fair;
And full of sentiment was she;
Romantic to the last degree.
She vowed that Gold should ne'er have part
In the bestowal of her heart:
That, were he noble, good and true,
A coachman's love for her she'd woo.

What wondrous changes may take place
Within a year's uncertain space,
Of course you've guessed that, long ere this,
They've both been joined in marriage bliss,
She wed a man who scored her work;
He made his money packing pork.
The coachman for a heirloom took
The millionaire's red-headed cook.

And they all lived happily ever after,
—*Merchant Traveler.*

A "NERVY" HUNTSMAN

Shoots a Tiger While Being At-
tacked by a Serpent.

"I have hunted wild animals in al-
most every country where they exist,"
said Captain Kincardin, "and of course
I have had my share of perilous ad-
ventures. To be a successful sportsman,
in the higher sense of the term, requires
perfect health and powers of endurance
to start with. A man who can't tramp
ten or twelve hours on a stretch, fording
streams, climbing hills, dodging
jungles, and wading swamps, is no
good in the game countries. The next
things required are nerve and coolness,
although the two generally go together.
No sportsman of reputation will feel
flattered when you praise his nerve. It
is something which comes natural to
him. When you have only one shot
left, and a rhinoceros is bearing down
upon you, or a mad tiger is lashing his
tail for a spring, or a lion is giving you
warning that he considers you his meat,
you don't want to make a mistake. In
the few seconds left you, you want to
do just the right thing. If you are the
least rattled your friends might as well
write your obituary notice.

"I went out from Bengales in the
fall of 1870 with a party of British offi-
cers to hunt tigers. We, of course, in-
tended to knock over any thing else
in the shape of game, but tigers were the
main object. We took the railroad for
a hundred miles up the country, and
then secured carts and drivers and beat-
ers at a village, and drove twenty miles
to a range of wooded hills, which were
greatly cut up with gullies and traversed
by several small creeks. The nearest
village was in a fertile valley three
miles from our camp. The inhabitants
were preparing to leave it as we reached
the neighborhood. Two man-eating
tigers had made their appearance in the
hills and created the great consterna-
tion. Their first victim had been seized
from a family circle sitting around a fire
just at dusk. He was a boy about fif-
teen years old, and the beast had seized
him by the hip and trotted off with him
to a dog's kennel. She was in no
hurry, going at a slow trot, and her
male covered her retreat and menaced
the father as he shouted and flung fire-
brands. The boy's cries were heard for
a long time, and next morning many
places were found along the trail where
he had clutched the grass with his hands
and pulled it up by the roots. He had
been carried less than half a mile, and
all that was found of his remains were
two or three of the larger bones and
some bloody fragments of clothing.
The villagers organized a grand hunt to
either kill the tigers or drive them away,
but the result was the killing of one
man and the wounding of two others,
the beasts seeming rather to seek a con-
flict than avoid one by running.

"The hunt was abandoned and the
villagers lived in a state of terror for
the next week. The appearance of a
single man-eating tiger in the vicinity
of a native village, creates more terror
than fire or flood or epidemic. After a
tiger has eaten three or four human be-
ings he seems to lose all his fear of
man, and it is a fact that he will eat
no other meat, unless reduced to fierce
anger. When the natives would no
linger forth to give this pair of
tigers opportunities to seize them, the
beasts invaded the village. The huts
were frail structures, with doors and
windows guarded by blankets, and the
tigers had entered three different
places by night and carried off victims.
A woman whose husband had been
seized related the circumstances with
great detail. A light had been kept
burning to keep the beasts away, but
as the family of five were asleep on the
floor at midnight one of the great cats
sprang in at the window, which was
undefended. This opening, as I saw
myself, was only about two feet square.
The beast sprang over a child to seize
the husband and father, gripping the
man by the right shoulder. There was
a heavy blanket at the door, and the
tiger had not noticed that opening. Of
course all the sleepers were at once
aroused, and all set up a great yelling
and screaming. So far from the tiger
being in the least put out by the con-
fusion, he took his own time and paid
no attention to any one but his victim.
He pinned the man down flat on his
back for a moment, growling in a low
tone.

"Strike him with my sword!" called
the man to his wife, but she, poor thing,
was too frightened to use the weapon,
although it was at hand and sharp
enough to have inflicted great injury.
With his free arm the man caught up a
bit of wood and belabored the tiger,
but the beast took a firm hold, lifted the
man up, and sprang from the opening.
It was fully seven feet from the floor,
and both fell back with a crash. The
tiger tried it again, but with the same
result. He then changed his hold to the
man's throat, made a third spring, and
after some hard work managed to get
out with his victim, though it seemed

absolutely impossible for him to accom-
plish it.

"This occurred on the night before
our arrival, and we found the window
casing covered with blood and showing
the marks of claws. Further than that,
the spoor left by the beast as it dragged
the body away was plain to be followed,
and we ran over it about half a mile to
find the spot where the victim had been
eaten. We had camped, as I told you,
in the hills about three miles from the
village. The facts I have given were
picked up in the village by an officer
and myself, we having galloped over to
buy milk and fowls. We were more
likely to find the tigers there in the hills,
and a native was despatched to inform
our party that we would, remain in the
village over night. As the place was
surrounded by groves and bits of jungle,
it was hard to say from which direct on
the tigers made their nightly approach.
For this reason my comrade, who was
Lieutenant Farrington of the Sixty-
eighth native infantry, thought it best
that we should post ourselves at oppo-
site ends of the village. There was
enough of the afternoon left in which
to erect platforms in two convenient
trees, and as the sun went down and
night fell upon us every native retired
indoors, and we began our watch. We
had been told that the man-eaters sent
out no warning of their approach by
roaring, as is often the case, but that
they came with great stealth, and no one
was aware of their presence until too
late to escape.

"There were a few cowardly cur dogs
in the village, but none of these had
been molested by the tigers. One of
them took a great liking to me, and
when I mounted to the platform to be-
gin my watch he lay down at the foot
of the tree. I scolded at him, and flung
three or four broken branches at his
head, but he refused to go away. It
was a balmy evening, with plenty of
stars but no moon. One could have
seen a man moving many rods away,
if he kept in the open, but it was very
dark under the trees, and the grass in
the openings was two feet high. I was
close to the hut from which the man
had been dragged, but had not kept my
watch long before I realized that it was
a great chance if I caught the slightest
glimpse of the expected visitors. There
were many dark spots below me and
the foliage so obstructed my vision that
I had a good mind to descend and seek
for some other position. However, I
held on, and by and by the village grew
quiet and my vigil became a lonely one
indeed. The villagers were in a happy
frame of mind, believing the man-eaters
as good as dead or driven to some other
district, now that we had arrived. Some
of them even neglected to drop the
blankets hanging at their doors.

"It had come to be ten o'clock, and I
was wondering if I dared light a cher-
root, when I heard the dog before me
whine and move about. Next moment
I caught sight of two dark objects steal-
ing across the open space toward the
foot of my tree, and realized that the
tigers had come. The dog ran out to
meet them, singular as it may appear,
and then occurred a familiar scene.
You have seen a mastiff stand still in
all his dignity while a puppy scampered
around him in play. Well, the tigers
stood there stiff as two statues, and
the cur ran around in a circle and
tried his best to get up a frolic. They
at first growled in a menacing way,
but as he continued his play they grew
better natured, and in a few minutes,
all three were in for a frolic. I could
not see as distinctly as I could have
wished for, but I made out the move-
ments very well. The tiger jumped
over the dog a dozen different times,
and on three or four occasions dr. pped
his tail and ran away to let him pur-
sue them, but always coming back to
the same place. I softly cocked my
gun for a shot, but they were so con-
stantly on the move that I dared
not risk it. Our object was to
bag one or both, instead of driving
them away from the neighborhood by a
general alarm. The play continued for
a quarter of an hour, and ceased
because a child in the hut near by cried
out in its sleep. The tigers changed
their demeanor in an instant, and a low
growl warned the dog that the frolic
was at an end. He did not want it,
but scarcely had he renewed his efforts
when one of the beasts struck a blow
with its paw and laid him dead on the
grass. Then both stood stock still,
listening for the cry to be repeated.
They were side by side, broadside to
me, and not a hundred feet away, but
in the darkness it was a chance shot. I
pulled the trigger, and the report was
followed by a terrible growling and
snarling and the sounds of claws at
work in the grass. The natives were
out in a moment, shouting, screaming
and blowing horns, and as soon as their
torches were alight I descended from
my perch. One of the tigers was roll-
ing over and over on the ground, and
uttering sounds of rage, while the other
had disappeared. I gave the wounded
beast a shot through the head, and
when we came to examine the body we
found it to be that of the tigress. My
first bullet had broken her right shoulder,
and it was a wonder she should not
go off on three legs.

"The Lieutenant came running up to
compliment me on my luck, and in ten
minutes every man, woman and child in
the village was in the circle around the
dead beast. Everybody supposed the mate
had made off for the jungles, as would
be the case nineteen times out of twenty,
but we were sadly mistaken. While we
stood in a circle, with eight or ten
torches lighting the scene, the male
tiger seized a woman who stood not
over ten feet from me, and even before
a cry was raised, had disappeared in the
darkness. The Lieutenant and myself
fired every shot we had in the direction
taken, hoping to frighten or wound the
beast, and willing to take the chance
of hitting the woman, but we threw our
bullets away. The victim had a child
about two years old in her arms, and
she carried this forty or fifty feet before
releasing it. As she did not utter a single
cry, we concluded that the tiger had
struck her a fatal blow as he sprang
upon her. The husband and three or four
children were there, and they set up
such a wailing that it was a relief when
they were conducted to their hut at the
other end of the village. That tiger was
my third one, and Farrington had
killed four, as many, but as we con-
sidered notes we agreed that we had
never known such an instance. A tiger

which is fired at from ambush and not
let it overcome by fright, and will travel
for miles before halting, or make straight
for his den and lie close for the next
twenty-four hours. That is the rule, but
here was a startling exception. The
tiger had not only not been frightened
away by the reports of our guns and the
shouts of the natives, but had remained
to select a victim at his leisure, and that
with torches blazing in his face and a
deafening hubbub prevailing. We could
naturally and justly conclude that he
was a man-eater of the most voracious
disposition.

"When morning came we took up
the spoor and trailed the tiger and his
victim to a grove half a mile away.
He had only half devoured the body,
proving that hunger had not forced
him to display such boldness. He had
taken his full time about eating, and
had then made for the hills. Some of
the native trackers could follow his trail
on the run, and they came upon two
places where the beast had turned in
his tracks, as if he contemplated a re-
turn to the village and the seizure of
another victim. The trail was followed
to the mouth of a dark, dry gully, with
a rocky bottom and sides lined with
bushes, and the natives would go no
further. One of them was despatched
to our camp with word to come over, and
in a couple of hours there were five of
our white men on the ground with a deter-
mination to hunt the big cat to his
death. A body of natives were sent off
up the hill to beat the gully, and we
took our stations in a crescent, each man
facing the hill, and none of us over 100
feet from the spot where the trail had
been abandoned. It turned out that the
gully did not penetrate the hill for more
than a quarter of a mile, and after a
little the natives got on both sides of it
and began to beat toward us. While
some beat horns and beat drums, others
kept up a fire of stones into the gully,
and we felt that the tiger must show
himself. The only fear was that his tem-
per would boil over and he would clam-
ber up the side of the gully and attack
the beaters. A frightened tiger would
have sought to clamber out instead
of following the gully down to the plain,
and once he started to bolt nothing
would have stopped him.

"The beaters had been at work half
an hour when we heard a cry announc-
ing that the man-eater was making his
way toward the plain, hustled along
somewhat by the volley of stones, but
sharpening his claws and growing de-
fiance. In taking up our positions it
so happened that Lieutenant Farrington
was on my right, in line with the
mouth of the gully, and not more than
twenty feet from my elbow. He had a
double-barreled rifle of heavy calibre,
and was a repeater. In three or four
minutes after the cry of warning the
tiger appeared in the mouth of the
gully, head out to Farrington, and look-
ing him straight in the face.

"Hold on! He's my meat!" shouted
the officer as he brought his gun up,
and it became a point of honor with the
rest of us to hold our fire. He took cool
and careful aim, but his bullet simply
touched the skin between the tiger's
ears. He dropped like a stone, but was
up in an instant, and with a roar to
snake any man's nerves, he sprang for-
ward at his enemy. In the tenth
of a second I turned my eyes from the
beast to the officer, and what was my
horror to see a serpent twining itself
about his leg and rearing its head on a
level with his shoulder. I forgot all
about the oncoming tiger, and for the
first time in my life my blood seemed
turned to ice. Farrington stood with
his left foot ahead and his right brace,
and as the tiger touched the ground for
his last spring the rifle spoke again and
the beast roared with a ball through his
brain. Then, while we all kept our
places like so many blocks of stone, he
dropped his rifle, seized the snake just
below the head with his right hand, and
came walking toward us. The serpent
writhed and twisted about in his
grasp, and as it uncoiled itself from the
man's leg he flung it thirty feet away. It
was rushing back at him when one of the
party, with a shotgun at his shoulder,
blew its head off.

"Good shot," remarked Farrington,
as he walked back and picked up his
rifle.

"We ran after him and shook his
hand, and showered unstinted praise on
him. It was the presence of the ser-
pent, which was a highly poisonous
species, which had disturbed his first
aim. He felt it under his foot, and
realized that its bite meant death, but a
mad dog was before him, and he did
not give the snake a second thought.
It was the most trying position I ever
saw a sportsman placed in, and I am
free to admit that it would have upset
me. When I came to know the Lieuten-
ant better I did not wonder so much
over the nerve displayed. It was a mat-
ter of record that a tiger entered his
bungalow one evening as he sat writing.
In getting in the beast knocked down
some articles which made a great clat-
ter and frightened him, and drew the
officer's attention. Not having a
weapon handy he kicked the tiger about
the room until the beast whined for
mercy, and crept through the door held
open for him."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Preservation of Bodies.

An account is given of an Italian
method of preserving bodies in a soft
and flexible state for several months,
and by this means enabling them to be
dissected without any danger to the
preparator or the anatomist. To this end
they are placed in some sort of a recep-
tacle or other, and covered with a layer
of the thickest and purest honey that
can be obtained. If it be desired to pre-
serve an entire body, the plan per-
sued is to begin by carefully filling the
cephalic, thoracic, and abdominal
cavities with a sufficient quantity of
tannin. This process, when conducted
with care, is stated to give remarkable
results, a corpse thus prepared appearing
for several months to be asleep. In a
sense the alcoholic fermentation that
occurs under preserving its softness
and flexibility to a degree strongly re-
sembling that of real life. When the
fermentation ceases, a hardening of the
parts occurs, and renders the artistic
forms of the body still more marked.—
Revue Scientifique.

GENERAL SUTTER.

Romantic Story of the Man Who Discov-
ered Gold in California.

The name inscribed here is the name
of General John Augustus Sutter, whose
mill-race on the bank of the Sacramento
was the source of all the mighty stream
of gold that has flowed from California.
Says a correspondent, describing a grave
in the Moravian burying ground at Lit-
titz, Pa. He who is now first only in
this very humble community where all
others are equal made the discovery
that shook the financial centers of both
hemispheres, won half a continent to
civilization and created bonanza kings
to be Senators and their wives to be the
envy of the most distinguished society
abroad. Buried along with those who
abhorred war and would not fight on
any account, he in his life-time wore
swords in the armies of three nations.
Once in possession of land now worth
\$100,000,000, he lived the last sixteen
years of his life dependent on an allow-
ance from the State of California. He
made millionaires and died a pensioner.
He was always a wanderer. Born in
Baden in 1808, he graduated from the
military college at Berne at the age of
twenty and enlisted in the Swiss guard
of the French army, the successors of
that famous band of mercenaries who
were so faithfully butchered in the
marble halls of Versailles thirty years
before. After seven years' service he
changed his colors and entered the Swiss
army, where he served four years. Then
he put off his uniform and shortly
came to this country. In 1833, with six
companions, he went across the plains
to Oregon and down the Columbia river
to Vancouver, whence he sailed to the
Sandwich Islands. There he got an in-
terest in a trading vessel, with which he
sailed to Sitka and the seal islands up
toward Behring's sea. Turning south-
ward after some profitable trading, he
arrived in the bay of San Francisco July
2, 1839. The appearance of the country
pleased him and he decided to remain.
He made a settlement some distance
up the Sacramento river, built a grist-
mill, a tannery and a fort, founded a
colony and called it, for the sake of hav-
ing an Alpine murmur in his ears, New
Helvetia. His restless energy was still
unsatisfied. He took a commission as
Captain in the Mexican service and af-
terward served as a magistrate under
the same Government. He took no
active part in the war against this
country, and after the annexation he
was alcalde, Indian Commissioner and
member of the California constitutional
convention.

In 1848 came the discovery that en-
riched the world and impoverished him.
Marshall, a laborer digging out a new
race to Sutter's mill, picked up a curious
lump of something yellow, which Sutter
at once recognized as gold. The mill-
race was never finished. The laborer
turned his pick to a more ambitious
purpose, and set out to dig himself a
fortune. The miller bought himself a
shovel and went forth to take toll
of the yellow sand. The stream that
was to turn the mill-wheel became sud-
denly worth more than any grist it
could grind. The sequel is well known.
The rushing tide of Argonauts over-
whelmed the little colony of New Helve-
tia, and washed away Sutter's imperfect
title to his land.

He made a brave fight and a long
one. He laid claim to thirty-three
square leagues of land, including that
on which the cities of Sacramento and
Marysville now stand. After long de-
lay the Commissioner of Public Lands
allowed the claim, and after more delay
the Supreme Court of the United States
reversed the decision. Then General
Sutter carried his claim before Con-
gress, to go through the tedious ex-
perience of most people who take claims
there. He was still prosecuting it in
1871, when he happened to come to
Lititz to drink the wholesome waters of
its spring. The quiet of the place and
the peaceful life of its people appealed
to the restless old man, who was be-
ginning to get tired of his long battle,
and he made his home there—"until I
get my claim through," he said.

He was at Washington, still getting
his claim through, when death over-
took him in 1880. His Moravian
neighbors made room for him in a cor-
ner of the burying ground, although
as he was not a member of their con-
gregation, he could not be buried with
the trombone. When a Moravian dies,
at whatever hour of the day or night,
a man mounts the tower of the signal,
squats church and blows a doleful signal
on the trombone. The trombone-player
also marches at the head of the funeral
procession, playing solemn music.—
Philadelphia Times.

Propagate from the Best.

It is a great error, and one far too
prevalent among our agricultural
brethren at the present day to select the
best and most valuable animals, seeds,
roots, etc., for the market, instead of
retaining them to propagate from. In
this they disregard future advantages in
the pursuits of immediate profits. In-
stead of reserving those animals which
are decidedly superior in size and sym-
metrical development, to transmit the
excellence to coming times and through
successive generations, which practice,
if systematically adhered to, would in-
sure a gradual but constantly progres-
sive improvement, they are so easily
fascinated with the hopes of gain that
they will ngly part with the very means
which alone can secure its acquisition,
and entail upon themselves evils from
which it is impossible for them to es-
cape.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Lightning struck a hive of bees in
Kansas the other day. The painful
story is soon told. The misguided
lightning came out of that hive quicker
than it went in, and went off into space
with its tail between its legs. Moral:
Never pick a quarrel when you are not
acquainted with the folks.—*Texas Sif-
tings.*

The advantages of the electric
boat are no fire or smoke, and but little
water to attract the attention of a naval
enemy; absolute absence of noise when
run slowly, as was shown in the Volta's
experimental trip in the capture by
some of the crew of a sea-bird asleep
on the water.—*Boston Budget.*

BANK DEFALCATIONS.

What an Old Banker Has to Say About
Defalcators and Careless Directors.

After an experience of twenty-five
years, I am convinced that the root of
the evil is generally found in the prac-
tice of living beyond one's income. In
these days, when luxurious living is so
sought after, the temptation to excessive
expenditure is constant and pressing.
There is no man of staid income who
does not feel it. Men with high salaries
are as much tempted to it as clerks who
are struggling with a family on a poor
income. Keeping within the bounds of
income is not merely a matter of dollars
and cents. It is an affair of morals and
character. To do it requires prudence,
economy and self-denial. When it is
done, the Scriptural precept of provid-
ing things honestly is complied with.
Failure to do it involves debt, to begin
with; and afterwards, in most cases,
evacuation and breaking of promises,
to say the least. Worse consequences
sometimes ensue, namely, peculation,
fraud, forgery, and, finally, the State
prison.

It may be thought unnecessary for a
high official of a bank, with a large sal-
ary, to exercise self-denial and econ-
omy. Experience teaches the contrary.
As income increases, wants and aspira-
tions increase, too; and if a man has a
taste for art, music and other sources of
luxurious enjoyment, he has constantly
to hold in his desires with a strong rein.
A man of such tastes will find it per-
fectly easy, and, indeed, very natural,
to spend ten or twenty thousand dollars
a year, or, in fact, much more.

The desire of the flesh, the desire of
the eye, and the pride of life are all
temptations daily besetting people with
large incomes. And unless they are
steadfastly resisted, they inevitably lead
a man into trouble. I venture to think
that the pulpit might take considerable
notice of these things. It is needed in
these times.

So much, in brief, for the moral and
spiritual aspects of this terrible case. A
word as to the duties and responsibili-
ties of directors. Here, again, I speak
from practical experience. There are
some things that directors can do,
and it is doubtful whether it would be
possible for directors to overhaul every
entry and every voucher of the cashier of
a large banking institution, without
sitting on *permanence*. But there are
two things which they can do, and
these go to the very root of the matter.

The directors of a bank, if they ex-
ercise a reasonable amount of vigilance,
can easily tell whether their officers are
living within their salaries or not. This
especially applies to the cashier and
higher officers, whose mode of living
must be well known. They can, in the
second place, very readily ascertain
whether their cashier or higher officers
are speculating in stocks or not.

These are practical points with re-
spect to which directors are bound to
exercise supervision. If they have rea-
son to believe that their cashier is living
beyond his salary, it is incumbent on
them to have explanation at once. If
such cashier can satisfy them that he
has any other source of income, through
his wife or otherwise, and is keeping
within the total, well and good; but if
he is making up the difference by specu-
lating, the directors are bound to stop
him at once. Even if he is living ex-
pensively, and is known to speculate,
directors are bound to stop it. But in
nine cases out of ten, with officers living
on salaries, when speculation is in-
duced in, it is to enable a luxurious
style of living to be kept up. Living
beyond income, however, often begins
early in life.—*Congregationalist.*

REDUCTION OF FAT.

Salient Points of the Method Which Nearly
Cured Prince Bismarck.

The success of Dr. Schwenger in
reducing the fat of Bismarck without
any injury to his health, under the
regime to which the patient submitted
without apparent distress, has led to a
reconstruction of the systems of reduc-
ing fat. Most systems have been based
on the idea that fat people eat too much
and particularly too much of certain
kinds of food. This is true in many
cases, and yet the mere abstinence from
food has not been found satisfactory.
While it will always reduce the fat by
compelling the body to live on its own
excess, it has no permanent value. The
person disposed to obesity must continue
to abstain from a reasonable quantity
of food in order to keep down his fat.
Almost always, except in the case of
gourmands, the result is a general
weakening of the vital powers with loss
of mental vigor. A fat gourmand, of
course, should consider his fatness the
result of excessive eating. Very many
people who are not excessive eaters are
inclined to too much adipose and have
injured themselves by abstinence
in their efforts to reduce their fat. As
between excessive fattness and a starva-
tion diet long continued, most people
prefer the fattness. After a person
reduces his weight by fasting, he must
either continue to fast or see himself
become fatter than ever when he takes
to reasonable eating.

The Schwenger treatment considers
fatness a disease, not to be cured by de-
nying a proper amount of food. The
essential feature of the treatment is to
do as far as possible without fluids. It
regards the fluids as responsible for the
condition of fat-making. It does not
deny the patient a reasonable amount of
wholesome food; it involves no severe
self-denial in any thing except fluids,
and to a minor degree in fats. It dis-
courage the liberal use of butter and
cream and some other forms of fat, but
does not forbid them absolutely except
in certain cases. But it does insist strongly
on the least possible quantity of fluids.
It forbids coffee except to those to whom
coffee has become indispensable; and to
these it allows the least amount they
can get along with. It forbids the drinking
of water as far as possible. It insists
that water shall never be taken with
meals; that it shall be taken only under
particular conditions, and then sparingly.
It regards a tablespoonful of water as
an injurious quantity that is to be
taken only when it is impossible to
abstain any longer. It forbids all forms
of pastry, absolutely, as a disturbance
of digestion.

It follows that lean persons may in-
deed, in water freely with benefit. In-
deed, all systems of making people
plump, urge the most liberal drinking
of water.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

GOOD MANAGEMENT.

How Bob Burdette Succeeded in Getting
Along with a Colored Servant.

It doesn't lie in some people to get
along with servants. They have no
tact, no knack of managing. There is
a great deal in managing a servant in
such a way that the minion isn't aware
of it. But some people don't know how
to do this, and consequently a servant
that is a jewel in my well-regulated
household is utterly useless in my
neighbor's service. Now, not long ago
I had occasion to part with a colored
man. I didn't want to cast him out
upon the cold world, because I feared
that if the world got too cold he would
come back to me. So I unloaded him
upon a neighbor. I never had a ripple
of trouble with him. I had employed
him ostensibly to groom a horse occa-
sionally and mow the lawn once or
twice a year. I soon learned that he
was running an African dormitory and
a poker layout in my stable, and the
general appearance of my premises
finally brought me letters from the
American Missionary Union, asking
permission to establish one of their
Congo out-stations between my barn
and kitchen. This, as much as any
thing else, induced me to part with Al-
bert. He shipped with me under the
nom de plume of Albert Wilson, but I
noticed that some of the natives called
him "Lame Jake," and he requested
me, in writing his letter of recommenda-
tion, to call him Thompson Fasley. By
and by my neighbor said to me: "That
man, Sam Norton, you sent me—did
you ever have any trouble with him?"
I said no, never. "Well," said my
neighbor, "I can't get along with him."
He wouldn't do one thing I told him, not a
thing. "Oh, well," I said, "he tried
that on me, too, when he first came, but
I settled that in short order." "How did
you manage?" asked my neighbor.
"Well," I told him, "I quit telling him
to do any thing." And do you know
my neighbor was real angry with me,
and abused me, and said I was a fool
and had deceived him. You see, he had
no tact. That very night Albert landed
on my coast again. He confided to me
that his real name was James S. Nelson,
and brought with him his brother, whom
he introduced as Walter Taylor. They
took up their old quarters in the barn
and boarded with me for a week, before
I was able to secure them places in the
county work-house. They both left me
with sincere regret, and Albert said,
in parting, that any time I wanted
him to come back, a letter addressed to Charles
Martin would reach him. Albert was a
saddle-colored pagan, but he was the
richest man in names I ever worked for.
—*Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

LIVING IN PEACE.

How Uncle Jerry Managed to Get Along
With the Neighbors.

Down in the Maine woods half-a-
dozen miles away from any other hab-
itation, there is a cluster of three rather
fertile farms. A down-country man,
who for some reason wished to go to
farming, was negotiating for the pur-
chase of one of these farms, which lie
all in a row; and he asked the people
who were trying to sell to him what
sort of neighbors he would have next
door.

"If I'm to live away out here," said
he, "it's important to me to know what
sort of folks I'm going to live among."
"Well," said the other, "you can ask
old Uncle Jerry Jones, who lives on the
third farm, over beyond them. How he
gets along. He's a man that never tells
any thing but the truth."
The intending purchaser went over
to Uncle Jerry, and asked him how he
"got along with his next-door neigh-
bors."
"First-rate," said he.
"Ever have any trouble with them?"
"No; any."
This was enough, and the down-
country man bought the farm.

He began to be friendly with his next
neighbors, but found them very quar-
relsome. Their boys got into trouble
with his; they complained about his
line-fence, and set their dog on his
hens. Whenever he went near them
they began to abuse him.
Finally he went to Uncle Jerry and
said:
"See here, Mr. Jones, didn't you tell
me that you got along well with these
folks here between us?"
"Wall, I do."
"How do you manage it?"
"Wall, I hain't been nigh 'em for
nine year."—*Youth's Companion.*

Taking Big Chances.

"You ask me to marry you, George,"
she said slowly. "Do you know that I
am rich?"
"Yes."
"In my own right?"
"Yes."
"And that you will have to come to
me for money?"
"Yes."
"Even for car fare?"
"Yes."
"And that you may have to walk in
pleasant weather?"
"Yes."
"And you are willing to marry me
and take the chances?"
"Yes."
"Then I am yours, George, and I
hope you may be happy."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Found Woefully Defective.

Proprietor of Museum—You have a
new freak to present?
Agent—Yes.
"He defies every law of nature?"
"Yes."
"He is a profound puzzle to medical
science?"
"Yes."
"Ah! we will likely strike a bargain.
Oh!—another question: Has he ap-
peared before all the crowned heads of
Europe?"
"N-o."
"Then I don't want him."—*Phila-
delphia Call.*

Sir Richard Sutton is not only a
jolly fat, but a mighty hunter as well.
He rents twenty-five thousand acres of
the best deer forest in Scotland

The Chase County Courant.
Official Paper of Chase County,
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their paper, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers refuse to take or neglect to take their paper from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled their bill and ordered their paper discontinued.

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

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving them, is not a prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice to publishers at the end of their time if they do not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publishers are authorized to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice with payment of all arrears is sent to the publisher.

7. The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest any one for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid and then orders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, is himself liable to arrest and fine the same as for theft.

Burdette says the Lord wasted a lot of the worst grade of mud when he made a man who will take a paper for from two to six years and never pay a cent, and then order the postmaster to send it back marked "refused."

The Scientific American, referred to in an other column, under the heading of "Patents," is the very best publication in this country for those interested in science, engineering, mechanics, inventions, etc. A copy of the Scientific American may be seen at the office of this paper, where subscriptions will be received.

"The Lord loveth whom he chasteneth," and we have no doubt the Democrats need a little chastizing or He certainly would never have given them this talkin' to. He only wanted to wake 'em up and put 'em on their guard for 1888. But lordy, didn't Ryan's majority "swank up" 'em! Well whoop 'em up next time, you bet!

Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Rhode Island and Vermont are the only States that will not have a Democratic representative in the lower house of the next Congress, while the Republicans will be without a representative from Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas.

The net result of the contest is that in no Republican State except in Minnesota have the Republicans lost ground in Congressmen.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Is that so? What about Nebraska? What about Colorado? And California? And Massachusetts? And New Hampshire? And Tennessee? And South Carolina, And Maryland? What do you call losing ground, anyway?—Kansas City Times.

The Democratic party gained three U. S. Senators as a result of the elections of last week. They gain one in Indiana, one in California and one in New Jersey. This makes the Senate a tie without the vote of Riddick, of Virginia, and Van Wyck, of Nebraska. The Democratic majority in the House is at least thirteen. It was not a bad day for Democracy after all—Republicans who chuckled over the first returns now mourn on the other side of their mouth.

Lum Smith, of the Herald, Philadelphia, still keeps slashing away at the quacks and frauds of this country, who seek to deceive the public through trick advertisements and circulars. Besides exposing frauds, his paper is lively, wide awake and well filled with wholesome instruction and amusing literature. His paper has before it a grand mission and is deserving of the patronage of every honest man in the country; and, for that reason, you should send and get a sample copy.

The Cincinnati Enquirer remarks that during the first thirteen days of October the Government revenues were \$6,240,000 in excess of its requirements. Can any sane man give a good reason why the people should pay half a million of unnecessary taxes daily? The tariff schedule shows that the working people pay 75 per cent of this upon the necessities of life, but the Republic high tariff papers say the tariff must be let alone or it will ruin business. A reduction of taxes is not likely to ruin anybody, and the great mass of people who pay the tariff and save money by the reduction will take the chances on being ruined that way.

From the present outlook the 50th Congress will stand: Democrats, 163; Republicans, 152; Independents, 2; Labor, 2; doubtful, 3; no choice, 1, total, 323. The Democratic National Committee claim that with 165 assured Democrats, and the present doubts being resolved in their favor, the po-

litical status of the Fiftieth Congress will be at least 169 Democrats to 156 Opposition: being a clear Democratic majority of 13. This is predicated upon the assumption that the vacant Rhode Island district will be Republican. In case the entire eight should throw their influence with the Republicans, the Democrats would still have a majority of five.

The Pall Mall Gazette seems to have changed its field of social investigations from Babylonian London to distressed Ireland, and this time its efforts are likely to serve a good end, without the drawback of the prurient publication of a monster scandal. Mr. Stead finds that the losses of Irish farmers during the years 1885—86, exclusive of those of hay and potatoes, will amount to \$12,500,000, and not only is it impossible for them to pay the rent for two years, but that even the payment of one year's rent would wipe out two years' income, in view of the present greatly reduced prices of agricultural products. From these facts Mr. Stead's paper concludes that the plea for the abatement of rents is founded on justice, and that while the demand for home rule will not be abated, the agitation for rent reduction is of a greater immediate moment.

A good point is made by Puck when it calls attention to the subservient character and lack of principle in the Republican party by saying that "if one hundred thousand people in this country got together and organized themselves into a party, with the fundamental doctrine that turnips were really solid gold and ought to be used for coinage, the managers of the Republican party would insert a 'plank' in their platform to the effect that the Recent Differences in Opinion, Regarding Agricultural Products, Demanded Careful and Deliberate Investigation, and, that, while Firmly Adhering to the Safe, Sound and Conservative Policy which had Hitherto Distinguished the Party, it is but Common Justice to a Large Class of the Community to Thoughtfully Consider Such New Ideas as might have arisen concerning the Connection between such Products and the Financial System of the Country, and that the Republican party hereby pledges itself, etc.

The Kansas Farmer has reduced its subscription price for single subscribers to one dollar a year, the offer to continue good until the last day of this year, 1886. This puts this sterling old agricultural journal within the reach of all, and no farmer ought to be without it. It is the only paper of general circulation published in the State, devoted wholly to farming interests, farming in the larger sense which includes every department of rural labor, agriculture in general, Stock raising, Horticulture, Gardening, Dairying, Poultry, Bees, &c., with considerable space, every week, devoted to the family. It is, unquestionably, at the head of that class of papers west of the Mississippi, and this reduction in price ought to increase its circulation largely. It is a sixteen-page weekly, published at Topeka, by the Kansas Farmer Company. Sample copy free. Subscription received at this office, or may be sent direct to the publishers. Don't fail to avail yourself of this Special Offer.

The friends of a protective tariff will now have an excellent opportunity to philosophize upon the effect the system has upon the prices of our domestic products. The vast country, with all its consumptive resources, is now undergoing a period of ruinously low prices. Foreign countries are not in need of our surplus. Our markets having been closed to them by the tariff embargo they have sought other relations where exchanges could be made mutually. England has encouraged the cultivation of wheat in India and Australia that she might be independent of America for her bread stuff supplies. She has achieved such a large measure of success in this respect that her dependence upon America for wheat has fallen off at least one half. The good prices farmers have been able to realize in the past have been in years when the foreign demand was very heavy and exports large. Those prices have declined as the foreign demand declined. This should cause every farmer to realize to what extent his material prosperity depends upon his foreign neighbor, and should also stimulate him to use his influence to secure such legislation as will bring about a free, unrestricted exchange of all products.

Says an exchange: The editor that is a born genius is of few days and full of tribulations. He goeth forth in the rosy morn with elastic step of youth. At eve he returneth bowed down with care. He sendeth his paper to a subscriber for three years, agreeing to take pay in cord wood, and when winter cometh, returneth to his couch to keep warm. He giveth the merchant a free pull, and the seller of the goods goeth straightway and advertiseth in a rival paper. He puffeth the church missionary society and because he writeth up a horse

race, he is denounced as an imp from hades. He freely and generously advertiseth church festivals, and his sole reward is an uncertified check on the bank of Jerusalem. He laboreth unceasingly to elect a friend to office, straightaway that friend forgeth him. He bloweth about the boom of the town and thereby are his friends lifted up. He writeth locals and there is kicking because there is not enough selection. The next week he filleth up with reprint and the reader kicketh again for original matter. He spendeth a lifetime in laboring in the interests of humanity in general and his own community in particular. He groweth old in the service and he passeth away, and on his tombstone is inscribed: "He started in this world as a devil, and hereafter in the next as an angel."

OUR TRIUMPHS.

COLORADO.	1,400
MINNESOTA.	1,000
NEW YORK.	1,000
INDIANA LEGISLATURE.	1,000
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.	1,000
NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.	1,000

THREE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS GAINED
REPUBLICAN MAJORITY REDUCED
IN OHIO AND MINNESOTA.
CONGRESS BY A GOOD WORKING
MAJORITY.
GREAT GAINS THROUGHOUT
THE NATION.

THE COLOR LINE.
Under the foregoing head the Pall Mall Spirit says: "The color line in Kansas is hard to obliterate. McCabe, the R-publican nominee for State Auditor in 1882 got only 20,030 plurality while James Smith, the Republican nominee for Secretary of State, in the same election got 38,811 plurality, showing a difference against McCabe of 18,781. This year Kelly, the Democratic nominee for State Auditor is beaten about 60,000, while Pettillon, the Democratic nominee is behind only 37,000, showing a loss on Kelly of 23,000. These are the facts, not as they should be but as they are. Kelly, the colored nominee in 1886 on the Democratic ticket, loses more votes in proportion than McCabe, the colored nominee on the Republican ticket in 1882. There is at least 5,000 difference against Kelly as compared with McCabe in the summary of votes cast in the two campaigns named. This is to us a matter of regret as well as disappointment. We want to see the color line wiped out in all parties. We hope the day is not far distant when the African as well as the German, Englishman, Italian, Irish man, American—all nationalities—will be recognized and dealt with in politics upon the merits of intelligence, honesty and industry. But we must confess in Kansas the outlook is not encouraging, especially when taken into consideration that four-fifths of the colored voters in this State stubbornly refuse to concede sincerity of purpose to a black man who votes with the Democratic party or accepts a nomination at its hands. However, we truly believe that progress will overcome this and colored men will divide their votes with different parties the same as do men of other nationalities. This will do more to level the walls of social prejudice that now separates the whites and the blacks than any thing else."

GO AWAY FROM HOME TO HEAR THE NEWS!
Acheson Champion: Two years ago Chase county gave Gov. Martin 65 plurality. This year it gives him over 250 (should read, exactly 181) majority. This splendid result in Chase is due to the efforts of the Madden brothers, Matt, McDonald, Ellsworth and other gallant young Irishmen, who have united with the Republican party, and brought to it all the fire, enthusiasm and earnestness of their race. John Madden did splendid service for the Republicans on the stump.

[The lowest Republican vote cast at the election in 1884, in Chase county, aside from the votes for Gov. Martin and Auditor McCabe, was 1,008, while the highest Republican vote, aside from that of Tim, McCarthy who ran against the Democratic colored man, cast in this county at the last election was 1,027, thus showing a gain for the Republicans of 19 votes, or about 3 votes, each, in the vast pockets of those gallant young Irishmen.—ED. COURANT.]

PATENTS GRANTED.
The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during the week ending Nov. 9, 1886, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Pacific Building Washington, D. C.: J. H. Dougherty, Wallington, wire fence; H. V. Farris, Atchison, boiler cleaner; J. P. Hoffman, Pittsburg, sulky harrow. David Sommer, Abilene, lister-corn cultivator; M. C. Cohen, Winfield, lace and embroidery stand; W. L. Howell, Waynesburg, device for attaching tags; Isaac Lantz, Lane, gas; C. H. Lyon, Greeley, machine for measuring and winding fabrics; J. R. Tucker, Baxter Springs, ribbon

GLAD TIDINGS!

More Goods for the Money than Anybody!

LOOK AT THESE THESE PRICES:
16 pounds of Granulated Sugar, \$1.00
18 pounds of Light Brown Sugar, 1.00
25 boxes of Matches, .25
3 cans Tomatoes, .25
3 cans Corn, .25
3 cans Peas, .25
3 cans Succotash, .25
30 pounds of Beans, 1.00
16 pounds of Dried Peaches, 1.00
20 pounds of Hominy, 1.00
1 gallon Best Maple Syrup, .60
1 gallon Best Golden Sugar Syrup, .60
18 pounds Prunes, 1.00
12 pounds Alden Dried Apples, 1.00
4 papers Church's Soda, .25
4 papers De Land's Soda, .25
1 pound Best Japan Tea, .50
1 Lamp, complete, .25
25 bars Kirk's White Russian Soap, 1.00
2 cans Sardines, .25
3 cans Oil Sardines, .25
1 gallon Best Cold Oil, .20
This is non-explosive oil. We could sell you oil at 10 cents a gallon; but you would have to run the risk.
We have a good red medicated flannel we will sell at 30 cents, former price 50 cents; a good cotton flannel 7 cents, former price 10 cents. Six spoons of Coats' or Clark's Thread for 25 cents; 3 papers of pins for 10 cents.
We have the best assortment of general merchandise in the county, we know that the times are hard, and we need money, but we will sell you underwear and clothing 25 per cent less than any of our competitors and present customers purchasing \$20 worth

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Harper, Johnston & Johnston,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS
Will do a general law business, buy and sell real estate and loan money. Abstracts of title furnished free to persons making loans through us. Values on Broadway opposite the Chase County National Bank. sep14
THOS. H. KRISHAM

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office upstairs in National Bank building
102-11
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

G. W. STERRY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
EMPORIA, KANSAS,
Will practice in the several courts of Lyon County, Kansas, and in the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the Federal Courts thereon. J12

CHAS. H. CARSWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS
Will practice in all the State and Federal courts and land offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge. feb29-tf

JOSEPH C. WATERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Topeka, Kansas,
(Postoffice box 405) will practice in the District Court of the counties of Chase, Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton. feb23-tf

W. WOOD, A. M. MACKAY, J. A. SMITH,
WOOD, MACKAY & SMITH,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Will practice in all state and Federal courts.
Office 145 Kansas Ave.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.
M. A. CAMPBELL, H. F. GILLET.

Campbell & Gillett,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE!

STOVES, TINWARE,
Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse-shoes,
Horse-nails; a full line of Wagon
and Buggy Material, Iron & Wood
Pumps, a complete line of

STEEL GOODS!

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

Agricultural Implements,

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

Wood Mowing Machine

and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire.

Sole agents for this celebrated wire,
the best now in use.

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand.

A COMPLETE TINSHOP.

Have an experienced tinner in my employ and am prepared to do all kinds of work in that line, on short notice, and at very low prices.

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.



HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC
Veterinary Specifics
Cure Diseases of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY,

In use for over 20 years by Farmers,
Stockbreeders, Horse R. R., &c.
Used by U. S. Government.

STABLE CHART
Mounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.


AN OFFER
THAT IS AN OFFER!
D. R. ANTHONY'S PAPER,
THE LEAVENWORTH DAILY TIMES
AND THE
COURANT
FOR ONLY \$5.00

For a whole year. We have made such arrangements with THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES, that enables us to offer that leading paper with THE COURANT, for five dollars only. THE TIMES is essentially the State paper, being a fearless, outspoken, independent Republican journal. It believes in the enforcement of all laws and that the statutes should rule instead of policy. During the present campaign, it will be more than interesting, as both sides of all questions will be presented in its columns and while not endorsing any thing outside of the straight Republican ticket, believe that all are entitled to a hearing. All subscriptions must be for one year, for a short term bill rates will be charged. Remember this offer is for a limited time and if you want the best daily and weekly in the State, for \$5.00 call on us. Sample copies will be mailed you by enclosing THE TIMES, Leavenworth, Kan. THE LEAVENWORTH WEEKLY TIMES and THE COURANT, for \$5.00 per annum.

FERRY & WATSON, Cottonwood Falls.

Chandler—Leonard.
Last Thursday night, November 11th, 1886, there occurred at the new and elegantly furnished residence of the bride's parents, at Bazaar, Chase county, Kansas, the marriage of Mr. Charles H. Chandler and Miss Mary F. Leonard, daughter of Lot Leonard, Esq., the Rev. H. A. Cook officiating, Mr. Eugene E. Chandler and Miss Nettie A. Leonard, and Mr. and Mrs. John B. Leonard, being the attendants. Although the night was very stormy, there being a strong north wind, and snow falling very rapidly, which had preceded in the afternoon by rain, there were about fifty invited guests present to witness the ceremony, which took place in a very impressive manner, about 8:30 o'clock, at which time the "Wedding March" was played on the organ by Mrs. Charles Cosper, and the attendants, followed by the betrothed couple entered the back parlor door and slowly marched to the large and beautifully decorated bay window of the front parlor, which was festooned with evergreens—in fact, all the parlor windows were overhung with evergreens—and, having taken their position under a beautiful horse shoe, suspended from the archway, Mr. Cook proceeded to join the happy couple in the holy bonds of wedlock. The bride was dressed in sky blue silk and elegant lace, with veil and orange blossoms; and the bride's maids were dressed in white. After the congratulations had taken place, then followed a most bountiful supper, of which all partook, and on which much praise was bestowed. The bride and groom had intended to go to Topeka that night, on a visit to relatives there, but because of the inclemency of the weather, they did not start on their trip until the next morning. The groom is one of Chase county's most exemplary young men, the son of R. H. Chandler Esq., a prominent citizen and farmer, of South Fork, and the bride is one of the County's fairest daughters, and both of them are to be congratulated on the choice they have made for wedded life, and we extend to them our most heartfelt desire that their pathway through life may be strewn with garlands of peace and prosperity and lead them onward and upward into a blissful eternity. The following is a list of the presents: Beautiful lamp, Rev. S. Davis, and wife; silver pickle stand, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Morrison; Fruit dish, Mr. and Mrs. B. McCabe; silver cake basket, Messrs. James Hays, Geo. W. Hays, and wives, Miss Madge Hays and Messrs. Frank Hays and William Bigelow; Napkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Woodruff; towels, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Warren; white table cloth and smyrna rug, Messrs. W. A. Morgan, F. V. Alford, C. L. Hays, Charles Cosper, George Cosper and wives, and Miss Julia White; walnut case alarm clock, Messrs. Dow Steadman, Nelson Steadman, C. Warren and wives and Mrs. C. Reese glass pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. R. Oles; towels and napkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. H. Barker, turkey red table cloth, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. F. Kirk; toweling, Miss Mamie Chandler; silver tea spoons and table spoons, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Chandler; goblets, Mr. Levi Chandler; salt cellars, Miss Jessie Chandler; electric hair brush, Mr. Eugene Chandler; berry dish, Mamie and Willie Oles; glass cream set and large lamp, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Leonard and Mrs. Reed; blue glass cream set, Mr. Geo. E. Kerr; silver teaspoons and damask bed spread, brides mother; silver knives, forks and butter dish, brides father and mother; pickle dish, bride's sister, Minnie darned apron and lace tidy, Mrs. A. Palmer; towels, Mr. and Mrs. Scott E. Winkler; hand made lace and linen table scarf, bride's sister, Nettie, and Mrs. M. E. Deshler; satin and lace parasol, and \$500.00, bride's father; steel engraving, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Timmons; large photograph album, Mr. and Mrs. John Sharp. A handsomely mounted hair chain, made of her own hair, from bride to groom.

THE HUSBAND'S POCKET BOOK.
There has been quite a lively discussion going on in the Housekeeper as to whether the family pocket-book belongs to the husband, the wife or a little of both. One thing is sure, the pocket-book ought to be open long enough for the wife to get one dollar to pay for the Housekeeper one year, especially as the publishers send the last three numbers of 1886, all of 1887 and a choice collection of imported bulbs for fall planting or forcing for winter blooming in the house, to any new subscriber who orders now, so as to get the first numbers of the brilliant new edition, Mande Meredith. Address for premium list and full particulars, Buckeye Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.



After Forty years' experience in the preparation of more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and Foreign countries, the publishers of the Scientific American continue to act as Solicitors for patents, caveats, trade-marks, applications for patents, caveats, trade-marks, applications for patents, etc., for the United States, Germany, and all other countries. Their experience is unequalled and their facilities are unsurpassed.
Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models or drawings. Advice by mail free.
Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noted in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind, published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.
The large and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at \$3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works, and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patents and title of every invention patented since 1820. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers.
If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, 361 Broadway, New York.
Handbook about patents mailed free.

STOCKS, GRAIN, OIL.
For times are daily made by successful operators in 38. IN STOCKS AND OIL.
These investments frequently pay from \$500 to \$600 or more on each \$100 invested.
I buy and sell Stocks, Grain and Oil on commission, in any amount, on margins to suit customers.
Stock Privileges a specialty.
Address for particulars,
WILLIAM E. RICHARDS,
Banker and Broker,
35, 40 & 42 Broadway, New York.

Louisville, New Orleans & Texas RAILWAY.

Mississippi Valley Route,

Double Daily Passenger Service
BETWEEN
Memphis, Vicksburg & New Orleans
Through the prehistoric Indian Mound country, with its many limpid streams and lakes, and the

Mississippi and Yazoo Delta,
The Soil of which is renowned for its remarkable fertility.
Its Forests are the heaviest timbered on the continent.
Penetrating the sugar and Rice Regions of Louisiana, and passing within a stone's throw of the Capital of the Empire at Baton Rouge—on which point to New Orleans, the line runs at varying distances along the river front, passing in their course up and over the Mississippi valley numerous steamboats, presenting to the Tourist

A Panorama Not To Be Forgotten.
The Equipment comprises Coaches of the most Modern Style and convenience, with Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeping Cars.
If you are going from the north to Florida, Texas or Coast Points, or from the South to New York, Boston, or West, see that your ticket reads VIA L. N. O. & T. Ry.
For further information apply to
P. R. ROGERS, Gen'l Trav. Pass. Agt. Gen'l Pass. Agt. MEMPHIS, TENN.
A. J. KNAPP,
Gen'l Trav. Pass. Agt. Gen'l Pass. Agt. MEMPHIS, TENN.

No fear shall awe, no favor sway; How to the line, let the chips fall where they may.

Terms—per year, \$1.00 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.25; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with columns for advertising rates: 1 week, 2 weeks, 4 weeks, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year. Includes rates for local notices.

TIME TABLE.

Table with columns for time table: EAST. PASS MAIL, WEST. PASS MAIL, and various routes like Cedar Pt., Elmdale, etc.

DIRECTORY.

Table listing State Officers: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, etc.

Table listing County Officers: County Commissioner, County Treasurer, Probate Judge, County Clerk, Register of Deeds, etc.

Table listing City Officers: Mayor, Police Judge, City Attorney, City Marshal, Street Commissioner, etc.

Table listing Clerks and Treasurers: Clerk, Treasurer, etc.

Table listing Churches: Methodist Episcopal Church, Baptist Church, Catholic, etc.

Table listing Societies: Knights of Honor, Masonic, Odd Fellows, etc.

Table listing Local Short Stops: Business locals, Rain on election day, Underwear, etc.

A regular blizzard set in Tuesday night, and the wind blew hard all day yesterday.

Miss Julia White, of Sedgwick county, was visiting friends at Bazaar last week.

Mrs. Mary K. Harris, formerly of Illinois, was visiting Mrs. S. A. Breese last week.

Mr. B. Lantry, of Strong City, left Sunday night for a business trip to New Mexico.

Born, on Sunday, November 7, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Martin, at Elinor, a son.

Mr. A. R. Palmer, of South Fork, went to New Mexico, last week, on a business trip.

Mr. H. S. F. Davis and wife, of Peyton creek, have gone to New York, on an extended visit.

Mr. Wm. H. Winters, of Strong City, was at Colony, Anderson county, on a visit, last week.

Born, on Thursday, November 11th, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Roberts, of Strong City, a son.

Mr. Kenyon Warren, of Bazaar, left for Newton, last week, where he will remain during the winter.

Mr. Geo. B. Carson, business manager of the firm of L. A. Loose & Co., was down to Emporia, Monday.

This weather makes one think of overcoats. Look at the line, from \$3.00 upwards, at E. F. Holmes's.

Born, on Saturday, November 6th, 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. John Fogarty, north of Strong City, a daughter.

About two inches of snow fell here, last Thursday night; but by night the next day it was nearly all melted.

Mr. J. W. Brown, having partitioned off a part of his store room, is now occupying the same as his family residence.

Mr. Geo. H. Hildebrand, of Tullahoma, Tenn., arrived at Strong City, yesterday, on a visit to friends and relatives.

Mrs. W. W. Borst, of Denver, wife of the Superintendent of the D. & R. G. railroad, was visiting the family of Mr. B. Lantry, at Strong City, last week.

Married, Tuesday evening, Nov. 18th, 1886, by Judge C. C. Whitson, Joseph Ball and Miss Louisa Davidson, both of Diamond creek, Chase county, Kas.

The Leader is still hammering away at Col. S. N. Wood. Had it done only a little more hammering just before the election, he would have been our next County Attorney.

E. F. Holmes's is the place to buy overcoats. He buys in large quantities and guarantees his prices as low as any in the State of Kansas. It will pay you to look through his line.

Mr. T. W. Hardesty having moved into the S. A. Breese residence, Mr. Breese has moved into a portion of Judge S. P. Young's residence and is now building an addition thereto.

The Burns Club will meet in Pratt's Hall, on Saturday, November 27, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and transacting other important business.

Mr. T. H. Hinote who has been in Comanche county for some time past, returned here, Monday. He says that Comanche county soil and climate are all that the heart should desire it that line.

Messrs. W. H. Holsinger, J. D. Minick and E. A. Hildebrand have been appointed by the District Court as viewers to condemn the right of way for the Atlantic-Pacific Telegraph Company.

Mr. Robert Ford and family have returned from Florence, and Mr. Ford has taken charge of the jewelry store of his father, Mr. David Ford, while his father has gone to Florence to take charge of the store at that place.

Mrs. T. S. Jones and her son, Mr. Edgar W. Jones, came back Sunday night from their visit at Baltimore and in Virginia, during the past month and a half. Edgar left here, yesterday, for his post of duty at Larned. He is looking in excellent spirits and health.

There will be a festival in Music Hall, Tuesday evening, November 23d, for the benefit of the Rev. W. B. Fisher who will soon leave for a charge in the south-west part of the State. Every one should turn out and give this kind and courteous gentleman a good send off.

In order to introduce the work of Mr. A. B. Caudle we will make our best cabinet photos for \$3.00 per dozen, until December 1st. Come early and avoid the rush. Come when you are ready, rain or shine, and we will warrant every picture to be first-class.

The Chicago Mail and the COURANT will be sent regularly to any address for one year on receipt of \$3.75. The Chicago Mail is a DAILY newspaper, not a weekly, and every yearly subscriber is entitled to 313 copies. This is the most remarkable offer ever made by a newspaper in this country, and subscriber should not be slow in taking advantage of it.

Mr. T. B. Johnston and family, formerly of Strong City, have moved into the T. S. Jones residence. Of them the Strong City Independent says: "Mr. Johnston has been one of our best citizens, and we commend him and his family to the good people of our neighboring city." We bid them a hearty welcome into our midst, and wish Mr. Johnston a prosperous business here.

Florence Herald: Our old friend J. W. Byram and wife, residing near Cedar Point, met with quite an accident, one day last week. While seated in their buggy, en route for Cedar Point, their horse became frightened and stamped, and in his flight, upset the buggy, wrecking it, and Mrs. Byram got a rib fractured and her husband had his right hand badly injured. They are able to be about at this time, and will soon be well.

Railroad Bond Election. The following is a report of the returns of the railroad election held in Chase county, on Tuesday, November 16, for the purpose of voting on the proposition to issue bonds to the Chicago, Kansas and Western railroad:

Table with columns: Precincts, For. Agst., For. Agst., Majorities. Lists precincts like Cottonwood Falls, Strong City, etc.

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the bond proposition was carried by 154 majority.

EVERMORE!

By Wm. J. Hill, M. D. 'Twas down by the river, on the green sloping shore, With my thoughts on a time with the days of the yore, I was there reclining, one rosy, bright morning, When, lo! in the waters I heard a voice playing, In uniform cadence, all along the washed shore— 'Twas the Nymphs there singing, in chorus: "Evermore!" All the day and night long, The eternal, great song— On the shore, Evermore! Stay they here All the year, Keeping time, Making rhyme, On the shore, Evermore! Rebully floor, Waves wash'd over, Lets there fall, Tone wital, Music sweet, At thy feet, On the shore, Evermore!

Looking up and away across the stream, I swiftly mount the golden clad beam, And away to the home of brightness, O'er the tide, to the land of my dream. Here sooft, in gay faith, I have seen, As a shadow fell on the screen, 'Cross the way, over there, I behold, deserving fair: Where I see Truth shall be, Ruling Queen, Of all seen, On that shore, Evermore! Bless'd time, Better clime, On before, This life o'er, On that shore, Evermore!

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following is the programme of the Chase County Teachers' Association to be held at Safford, on Saturday, November 23, 1886, beginning at 2:30 p. m. sharp.

- 1st. Benefit of County Normal Institutes—a paper. J. M. Warren. Discussion. Miss Mattie Finley. 2d. How to Teach Physiology—a paper. S. T. Ballard. Discussion. R. D. Rees. 3d. How to Teach Self-confidence—a paper. Miss Carrie Wolfe. Discussion. D. A. Ellsworth. 4th. Recess. 5th. The Requisites to the Success of Our Common Schools—a paper. Miss Edith Hyle. Discussion. J. W. Wilson. 6th. School Visits and Visitors—a paper. F. F. Fletcher. Discussion. J. T. Butler. 7th. Miscellaneous business. 8th. Adjournment.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

We make a specialty of babies' pictures and get them quick 'n' wink. O. M. ELLIS.

Ferry & Watson are now giving a Waterbury watch to whoever buys fifteen dollars worth of clothing from them; and they guarantee their prices to be ten per cent. less than anywhere else in Southwestern Kansas. Cottonwood Falls not excepted.

Here! Ye men who owe J. F. Olinger and W. H. Hinote will please call at Central Barber Shop and pay up, and much oblige, yours, truly, W. H. HINOTE.

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle.

Go to W. T. Birdsall's for your melons, cigars, tobacco, candies, etc. Subscribe for the COURANT, the largest newspaper in Chase county.

BAUERLE'S CONFECTIONARY AND RESTAURANT AND BAKERY. My lean, lank, hungry-looking friend, why don't you take your lunch at Bauerle's Restaurant and grow fat? My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

SETH J. EVANS. PROPRIETOR OF THE FEED EXCHANGE EASTSIDE OF BROADWAY COTTONWOOD FALLS. LOW PRICES, PROMPT ATTENTION. Paid to ALL RIDERS. Good Rigs at ALL HOURS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP, ESTABLISHED IN 1867; ALWAYS ON HAND Harness, Saddles, Blankets, OF ALL KINDS. Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRUNKS AND VALISES ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE, Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway, COTTONWOOD FALLS, - - - KANSAS.

Waite, the photographer, has no superior and but few equals anywhere in the west. Call and see his fine work. Sixth avenue, west of Commercial street, Emporia, Kansas, whether you want work done or not.

The "lightning" process is used in making all photographs at the Cottonwood Falls gallery. It is sure to catch the babies. je10-1f

Do not order your nursery stock until you see George W. Hill, as he represents the Stark Nurseries, of Louisiana, Mo., the oldest and best in the West. je22-1f

The photograph gallery in this city is re-opened and they are doing some fine work in their line. Call and see samples. nov4-2t

You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements at Campbell & Gillett's. Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it.

Campbell & Gillett, can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want.

Have some pictures made at the gallery in this city. All work is guaranteed to be satisfactory.

J. W. McWilliams will sell cheap, on time to suit purchaser, 2 cows with calf; 2 cows with steer calves beside them; 2 fine yearling steers; 1 yearling heifer, all in splendid condition.

The term of partnership between Drs. Stone & Zane will expire Dec. 1, 1886. All persons indebted to them must call and settle before that date, or their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of a collector. Oct. 12, '86. STONE & ZANE.

A. O. Shaff, the grocer, at Strong City, whose goods are always new, has just received a large stock of staple and fancy groceries, and he invites the trade of the farmers of Chase county, as well as of the people of Cottonwood Falls and Strong City.

Fine watches will receive careful attention, by experienced workmen at Ford's jewelry store, in Cottonwood Falls. All work warranted.

Before buying a heating stove anywhere else, go to Campbell & Gillett's on the west side of Broadway, and see what nice ones they have.

David Ford has just put in a large and well assorted stock of silverware, so that parties need not go to Emporia or elsewhere to get this class of goods; and he invites the patronage of the people of this county.

We have made arrangements with the New York World, (the subscription price of which is \$1.00 per year) whereby we can furnish the World, the COURANT and a magnificent History of the United States, (price, \$1.50) for the small sum of \$2.60. No copies of this book will be sold or given away. Every copy must represent either the subscription of a new friend or the extension of the subscription of an old reader to either or both of the papers.

Remember, the finest photographic work made at Waite's on Sixth avenue, Emporia, Kansas.

In the photograph gallery of S. H. Waite, 6th Avenue, west of Commercial street, Emporia, you will find photographic work made in the best possible manner, and finished in the very highest style of the photographer's art, and all his work is guaranteed. Here you will find a veritable art gallery, and an examination of its treasures will amply reward you for the time required. You will see there the photographs of Col. P. N. Plumb, Maj. H. C. Cross, Capt. C. N. Sterry, Hon. W. W. Scott, Rev. Dr. Hendy, Revs. Messrs. Mackay, Ingalls and Barnes, in fact, the faces of nearly all the leading citizens of Emporia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS REMY, Tonsorial Artist, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN. Shop east side of Broadway, north of Drs. Stone & Zane's office, where you can get a nice shave, shampoo, or hair cut.

R. M. RYAN, TRAINER AND BREEDER OF ROADSTERS & TROTTING HORSES; ALSO Feed and Training Stable; Will Feed Boarding Horses CHOP FEED, AS WELL AS CORN AND OATS. south Side of Main Street, East of Broadway COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. feb25-1f

MC'O. GREEN, M. D., ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC Physician & Surgeon, STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office, and residence near the Catholic church pays special attention to chronic diseases, especially those of females. He carries and dispenses his own medicines. feb4-1f

MARTIN HEINTZ, Carpenter & Builder, Reasonable charges, and good work guaranteed. Shop, at his home, north-west corner of Friend and Pearl streets, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. jae2-1f

JOHN FREW, LAND SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. dec8-1f

M. LAWRENCE, MERCHANT TAILOR, Satisfaction Guaranteed, and Charges Reasonable, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. nov25-1f

J. W. McWilliams' Chase County Land Agency ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad lands wild lands and stock ranches. Well watered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call on or address J. W. McWilliams, at COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. apr7-1yr

W. H. HINOTE, Central Barber Shop, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies shampooing and hair cutting.

JOHN B. SHIPMAN, HAS MONEY TO LOAN In any amount, from \$500.00 and upward, at low rates of interest, on improved farm lands. Call and see him at J. W. McWilliams' Land Office, in the Bank building, COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. apr2-1f

NEW DRUGS, THE OLD STONE STORE. DR. F. JOHNSON, OF ELMDALE, KANSAS, HAS AGAIN PUT IN AN ENTIRELY New and Complete Stock OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES AT HIS OLD STAND, WHERE HE WILL BE PLEASED TO HAVE HIS OLD CUSTOMERS CALL ON HIM. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. feb18-1f

EVERGREEN HEDGES! Millions of Arbor Vitae, the best evergreen hedge plant known. One thousand plants by mail, post paid, 3 to 8 inches, \$1.00; 8 to 12 inches, \$2.00; 12 to 15 inches, \$3.00. Twenty-five other varieties of EV'GREENS, all sizes, and all of the most desirable varieties of TIMBER TREES, SEEDLINGS and larger trees, at VERY LOW PRICES.

TREE SEEDS. Of forty varieties of Evergreens and Timber Trees, all fresh gathered expressly for my trade, and sold at lowest living rates. FLOWERING SHRUBS AND PLANTS In good assortment and at low rates. Especially favorable rates given on fall orders. Full catalogue free. Address GEO. PINNEY, Evergreen Nurseries, Door Co., Wis.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeeded from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRACY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling booklet. Beginners succeed gradually. None fail. Terms free. HALL BROTHERS, Augusta, Maine.

GOLD Beds are scarce, but those who write to Summit & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from \$5 to \$25 per day. Some have earned over \$10 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at \$100 are absolutely sure of many little fortunes. All is true.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. County of Chase, In the District Court of the 9th Judicial District, above named county and state. Florence E. Simmons, Plaintiff, vs. Geo. W. Simmons, Defendant

George W. Simmons, residing at South Haven, State of Michigan, will take notice that, on the six (6th) day of November, A. D. 1886, Florence E. Simmons filed her petition in the District Court of Chase County, Kansas, praying for a divorce from the said Geo. W. Simmons, on the ground of gross neglect of duty; and that said cause will be for hearing on and after the twenty third (23rd) day of December, A. D. 1886.

FLORENCE SIMMONS, Plaintiff. By her Atty's, HARPER & JOHNSTON.

Notice for Publication. LAND OFFICE AT WICHITA, KAS. November 4th, 1886. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge in his absence before E. A. Kinne, Clerk of District Court at Cottonwood Falls, on Dec. 18, 1886, viz: John A. Murphy H. E. No. 7255, for the S 1/4 NE 1/4 and N 1/2 SE 1/4 section twelve, township twenty-one, south of range seven, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Z. Partridge, of Birley, J. M. Beilman, of Birley, B. McCabe, of Bazaar and Geo. Crum, Strong City, all of Chase county, Kansas. FRANK DALE, Register.

more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling booklet. Beginners succeed gradually. None fail. Terms free. HALL BROTHERS, Augusta, Maine.

Beds are scarce, but those who write to Summit & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from \$5 to \$25 per day. Some have earned over \$10 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at \$100 are absolutely sure of many little fortunes. All is true.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

NEARER HOME.

One hour less of earth.
Slowly the sun is sinking into the hour;
One last faint glimmer, from the tower
So lightly floating, and with magic power
Whispering into my troubled heart: "Oh, be at rest!"

For whosoever thou roam,
All happenings for the best;
And thou art ever nearer home!"

One day less of earth.
Slowly the sun is sinking, and the night
Draws on apace. The evensong light
Of evening fast is falling from my sight.
The gloomy canopy of night spreads o'er me
dear:
Yet, from its very dome,
A whispering voice I hear—
"And thou art ever nearer home!"

One week less of earth.
Aye, seven more days of weary toil are o'er;
My journey's one week shorter to the shore
Where I shall sail to seek my life to move—
No more shall mind the waves and shoals
with danger fraught,
Nor lie beneath the foam.
How blessed comes the thought
That I am one week nearer home!

One month less of earth.
The moon that shone so bright but just ago
is found and full again. By that I know
The changing seasons ever come and go.
Bring up to me, I pray, from Him who
changest never,
Change and pray. Yet come
These thoughts, so precious ever,
That I am one month nearer home!

One year less of earth.
Stern winter with its snow and ice hath
past,
And spring and summer, too, their course
have sped;
Fair autumn, with her fruits of gold and
red,
Lies in the past. The year has gone beyond
reckon:
Yet, oh, what joy to come
And find my path—perchance to all—
To know they're one year nearer home!

One soul less of earth.
The weary soldier's pilgrimage hath trod,
One spirit quickened by His chastening rod,
Is borne by angel wings to meet His God;
Rejoicing that this world of sorrow, sin and
 strife
It need no longer roam
But shines eternal life;
With Christ above, in Heaven its home!
—Samuel N. Ford, in Congregationalist.

Sunday-School Lessons.

FOURTH QUARTER.
Nov. 14—Peter Restored..... John 13:1-9
Nov. 21—Walking in the Light..... Rev. 19:11-13 and 2:1-4
Nov. 28—John's Vision of Christ, Rev. 14:1-3
Dec. 5—Worshiping God and
the Lamb..... Rev. 1:1-4
Dec. 12—The Saints in Heaven..... Rev. 17:3-4
Dec. 19—The Great Invitation..... Rev. 22:3-5
Dec. 26—Review, Christmas Exercises, Mis-
sionary, Temperance or other Lessons selected
by the school.

FAITH AN ACHIEVEMENT.

It is the Whole Life Clinging to the
World's Redeemer—It Must Be Strug-
gled for and Vigilantly Guarded.

There is a sense in which it is true,
as the apostle assures us, that faith is
the gift of God. But it is a gift which
in the first stage has to be struggled
for as a prize, and in the later stages
watched and guarded with more costly
vigilance than the great prima donna
is said to devote to the security of her
diamonds. It is only by the highest
effort of sanctified character that the
Christian can maintain himself in the
state of faith. It is by a great victory
over himself and over the world that
he reached it, and to stand firm on
that unwieldy height requires of him
great control of himself, with plenty of
exercise for his Christian will.

"Kept by the power of God" he no
doubt is, but not in any sense that
makes the guard of himself less vigi-
lant, nor the strain on his own faculties
less severe. Faith is a penetrative and
comprehensive act in which the whole
man unites. It is more than assent to
a creed, it is more than pious affection
or holy feeling. Intellectual conviction
does not describe it, and much as
deliberate preference or moral decision
has to do with it, there is more to it
than will, and even more than obedi-
ence or Christian activity.

Whatever the deepest principle in
the soul is, it comes from that. Its
springs lie in the fundamental con-
victions of the mind. It gives their
character to the moral and ideal as-
sumptions which lie back of every
man's philosophy. It colors all his
belief. It tells him what is most worth
living for, what is best worth having
and aiming at in life, and where the
path of safety, peace and good for
mortals lies amid the perplexities of
the present existence, and out into the
dark world beyond.

He may take the problem in a very
simple fashion. He may say: I give
up these difficulties; I can not
fathom these difficulties; but I accept
Christ as my Example, my Saviour
and my Guide. I will obey His word,
trust in His mercy, and live as near
Him and as like Him as I can.

That is a faith that will save him,
but not if he looks to it as a salvation
which God operates in him, and not if
there is nothing more of it than a
decision to leave the matter in this
form, and not if he relies on that decision
to take him into heaven. The transfor-
mation of the decision into faith is
effected by a believing life. Faith's
grasp on salvation is not in the
strength of one faculty nor in the
efficiency of one act. The faculty by
which we believe is the whole life
clinging to the world's Redeemer.
We use the eye to see, the ear to hear,
we employ the muscles of the limbs to
walk and the organs of the throat to
sing; we have special faculties in the
mind which enables us to remember,
to compute, to love and to choose.
But there are no special organs in the
body nor in the mind by which we
exercise faith in God. The only valid
contender before God is the man
whose life shows in it everywhere the
color and reality of what the lips only
express—"I believe." The believer is
the man. The believing is his life.

There are believers with whom faith
can not be so simple a matter as this.
God has given them special powers,
or he has placed them in a network
of secular entanglements, where duty's
plain and straight path is lost in the
windings and confusions of the world.
The church has a deal of this experi-
ence to try, if not to threaten it.
The call on all sides is for men to carry
home the Gospel into secular life.
Never before has the duty come home
so close to the breasts of Christian men
to inquire into what is meant by the
words they hear so often: "Kept by
the power of God."

Alas for them if they have set out on
the theory that faith is an endowment
policy, made safe and sure to them
when signed, sealed, paid for and

locked away in the safety vault of a
double-barred confession.

Faith's validity is not that of a se-
cure endowment nor even of a past
achievement. It is a championship
which wears the crown, only because
it holds the field to-day against all
comers. The believer is sure to be
challenged, if not by others, by antiq-
uaries born in his own mind; and faith,
if he holds it, is a great victory—a vic-
tory which shows that God's light and
truth have penetrated to the depths of
his being. It is by a great victory that
he holds himself above the specula-
tions which sophisticate men's minds.
It is a great victory which keeps the
heart true and prevents the affections
from wandering into sin. It is a great
victory to triumph over the flood of
secular influences which do so deadly
conscience, dull the sense of honor,
undermine responsibility and sink the
Christian in the ways of the world.
"Kept by the power of God" is the
last bitter sarcasm that overwhelms
the believer who sleeps on his watch
or who permits faith in the endowment
from on high to relieve him from the
daily and unending warfare of the faith-
ful.—N. Y. Independent.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Faithfulness in Little Things: The Ground-
work for Both Godly Living and World-
ly Success.

We want more conscience in all the
trades of the day; and then our carpentry,
our plumbing, our cabinet-making,
and our tailoring will not be what
they are, but what they claim to be.
The looms that weave our fabrics and
the establishments that sell them to
the people, the lawyers who propose
to take care of our wills when we are
dead, and to cut now the silver bond
of marriage when it has rusted, and
concerning which God has said: "Let no
man put it asunder;" the legislators
who so tenderly claim only to be the
"servants of the people;" the dairyman
who sells us milk; the groom who cares
for our horses; the clerk who keeps
our accounts—the need of all these to-
day and of every other right work is
more conscience.

There is a vast amount of slovenly,
dishonest work done, and it has done
much to degrade men and to put them
at a very serious disadvantage. A man
who does not put truth into his work
does not tell the truth, and he is doubly
guilty when he makes the word or the
fabric or the opportunity lie for him.
Wherever you are employed, young
men, and by whomsoever, put your
conscience into your work, and, though
your employer wrong you, never wrong
yourself by slighting your task. Be
very careful that circumstances, the
removal of restraints, are not allowed
to rob your conscience of its sublime
liberty. Better maintain your con-
science in doing your duty than to
escape the reproach of men and be
careful to carry your conscience into
the smallest duty. Nothing is indiffer-
ent, the faithful doing of which re-
sponds to moral obligation in a man.

Some men can not be trusted with
details. A thing of duty with them is
determined by its massiveness, its
quality, or the capacity it may have
for the promotion of self-glorification.
In all the universe very little things
are important. It would seem that
God was very careful in making a
spar of grass, and there is more of
wonder in the throat of a canary than
in the shaggy head of a lion. The
faithfulness of a man is not deter-
mined by the size of his work, and
duty is never done when its force is
expended on the great things at the
expense of smaller obligations. When
one confers the dignity of conscientious
duty upon the smallest part of his
work, he has not only served well,
but he has laid the stair-way of his
own promotion.

It is nobler to be faithful than to be
famous, and I assure you, young men,
if you would give greatness to your
duty, if you would ever climb to the
ideal yet a dream in your mind, it will
be by faithfulness in the smallest mat-
ters.—M. Rhodes, D. D.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

—If great things are to come out of
us they must, in the first place, be in
us. It is Omnipotence alone who can
produce a thing from nothing.—United
Presbyterian.

I have heard people condemning
too great zeal, blind zeal as they call
it, but it is my opinion that there are
not a multitude of Minervas who need
to put bridges upon their Pegasus for
fear he should fly too fast.—Erast Gil-
more, in Christian at Work.

Daily duties are a great hindrance
to many Christians, because it takes a
higher quality and a greater quantity
of grace to be Christ-like in the
kitchen and on the street, in the shop
and on the train, than it does in
prayer-meeting or the church service.
—Golden Rule.

Two things may be said with a
good deal of positiveness: Nothing
good ever succeeds unless somebody
is willing to make a stand alone for it;
and nobody can properly be called a
man (by which we mean also a woman)
who is not willing to stand alone, if
need be, for righteousness, no matter
what ridicule, what hatred he may in-
cur.—Daptist Weekly.

As a philosophical experiment a
man has no right to yield the search for
God until he wishes for Him far
more than for all things else. Prepos-
session and expectancy are conditions
of the keenest spiritual insight. These
are to be found in our still hours. Our
bustle and pre-occupation scare them
off, as a noise does the dream that
might have helped us all day long.—
E. S. Phelps.

The simplicity and naturalness of
the Bible are most striking. Where
else can be found such graphic pictures
of parental and domestic life? The
straightforward delineation of its most
conspicuous characters; its record of
the sins of God's people with the same
impartial pen as is used for the setting
forth of their virtues; its lofty moral
tone; its sublimity of thought, as well
as its superhuman authority, all be-
speak its unique character. For like
the Master, of whom it is the constant
and consistent witness, its words are
with authority. It never speculates or
halts in its teaching, but drives straight
to the mark.—Dr. Calross.

PHOICK CHURCH.

The Venerated Virginia Structure in Which
Washington Worshiped.

After a delightful drive through a
finely wooded and cultivated country I
arrived at Pohick Church, regarded with
so much reverence by Americans, as it
was here for many years that General
Washington worshipped. The sexton
unlocked the large gate of the inclosure.
The site of the church was selected by
Washington on account of its central
position, and its proximity to Mount Ver-
non. The contractor was Mr. Daniel
French. It was begun in 1769 and
finished in 1772. The bricks were made
in the county and the stone was brought
from the Isle of Wight. The building
is 664 feet in length by 45 in width, and
the walls are 28 feet in height. The en-
tire cost was \$277. The money for the
payment was raised by taxation. The
walls appear to have been broken, as
the repairs have been made with newer
bricks. The church has an ancient ap-
pearance, and is very much larger than
is usually seen in the country. There are
two large doors on the western side and
one on the south side and twenty-six
windows. The steps are eight in num-
ber, built of the same stone as the trim-
mings and casements of the doors. The
church has been thoroughly renovated.
There are two aisles and four rows of
benches of an Iowa pine and several
enclosed with a semi-circular railing.
During the civil war the regiment
stationed at Alexandria quartered their
pickets in this church, and the Pennsylv-
ania and Iowa Union soldiers staved
their horses in it. The stone flagging
of the aisles was torn up and thrown
out, and the pews broken up and
pieces sent as mementoes or relics to
different States to relatives and friends.
Washington's pew met with the same
treatment. The spot on which it stood,
on the north side, is pointed out to
visitors. The roof of the church was
pierced with bullets; all the plastering
fell down; holes were chiseled out in the
corners of the church, which had stone
facings, to find the money supposed to
be in the corner-stone, and some mem-
bers of an Iowa regiment carried their
names in the west corner on the stone
facings near the door.

The list of the names of the original
vestrymen of Pohick Church was kindly
furnished me by a Virginia gentleman
of Accotink, who is quite an antiquar-
ian, and had copied them from the
vestry book of 1772, which has been
found during the last three months in
the State of New York, where it had
been treasured and hid away by a
Virginia family. The first vestryman's
name on the list was that of George
Washington and then followed the
names of George Mason, of Gunston,
who wrote the bill of rights of the State
of Virginia; George W. Fairfax, baronet,
collector of the King's customs for the
Potomac; Alexander Henderson, Martin
Cookburn, Colonel Daniel McCartney,
General William Payne, Thomas Withers
Coffey, and Mr. Elizer.

Near the church is a small grove.
There are also many graves. I read the
following inscription on a tombstone
over a hundred years old:
"To the memory of Mrs Susanna
Mills, wife of John Mills (merchant)
who departed this life June 12, 1774,
aged 39 years.
"What'er she was forebear to say,
"Twill best be known on the great day,
"When you and all have seen our
"Most give an account of what was done,
"To say no more, she lived approved,
"Died lamented and beloved."
As I turned away to return homeward
my mind was filled with thoughts of
the different scenes which had been enacted
on and around this historic spot during
peace and war, under the same soft
blue sky, with its feathery clouds and
the same beautiful surroundings of
emerald green meadows, yellow t'nted
grain-fields, and distant hills flooded
with waves of light coloring gl'azs of
the sun's glory.—Cor. Washington Star.

British Farm Laborers.

According to a return issued by the
Agricultural Department of the Privy
Council, there are 766,712 male agricul-
tural laborers, farm servants and cot-
tagers in England, 40,896 in Wales and
91,801 in Scotland. Of these, 103,819
in England, 756 in Wales and 542 in
Scotland have allotments or field
gardens, detached from cottages, of more
than one-quarter and under one acre.
The holders or similar allotments ex-
tending to from one to four acres num-
ber 4,277 in England, 823 in Wales and
259 in Scotland. The garden allotments
exceeding one-eighth of an acre num-
ber 230,316 in England, 27,152 in Wales
and 10,099 in Scotland. These figures
do not include the allotments granted
by railway companies to their servants.
—London Paper.

Carriage Wraps.

The very long cloaks worn last
season are imported again for carriage
wraps, as they are found to be too
heavy for comfort when walking. These
come in velvet or plush such as is used
for short cloaks, with bead embroidery,
fur and feathers for trimmings, and are
most seen in colors rather than in black,
such as the new blue-dray, ashes-of-
roses, dark mulberry, red, brown, and
also heliotrop. The sling sleeves are
seen on long cloaks made of handsome
cloth, such as the soft beavers described
above, or else in thinner lady's cloth,
which is made warm enough by soft
wadded silk lining. A fur collar and
cuffs, and light and well pulverized
soles, are the only trimmings needed on these
comfortable cloaks.—Harper's Bazar.

Two more cases at hotels of suffo-
cation by gas. How long is this thing
to go on? I believe these cases are due
to defective gas fixtures—too old, wrong-
out keys that turn entirely around when
presumably turned off, and thus suffo-
cates the poor fellows who go to bed
in innocence of what is to befal them.
I myself have found just such fixtures,
and, too, in hotels where they charge
four and five dollars a day. It is a
shame, and a slander on half the dead
who die this way, to accuse them of sui-
cide. They are the victims of outrage-
ous neglect and shameful economy.—
Hotel Mail.

EFFECT OF MANURE.

How It Develops the Natural Store of Fer-
tility Contained in the Soil.

The indirect effects of manure upon
the growth of crops is a subject of much
interest to farmers. The soil itself is
wholly inexhaustible. From the surface
to the bed rock, and the rocks them-
selves, from which we should not
forget, the soil itself is derived, it con-
tains every mineral element of plant
food and some of the gaseous sub-
stances, as carbonic acid, oxygen and
hydrogen, leaving only nitrogen to be
supplied from atmospheric sources,
directly or indirectly. As long, there-
fore, as the earth remains the soil will
support vegetable life to the extent to
which these mineral elements are soluble
and available. This fact is very im-
portant to remember.

When vegetation is produced and in
course of time perishes and decays, it
returns to the soil all that it has taken
from it and the most of what it derived
from the atmosphere. At first the
original growth of plants was probably
of a low order—indeed we have proof in
the remains of the earliest vegetation
found in the oldest fossil bearing rocks,
that the first plants which appeared on
the land which was then recently lifted
above the level of the universal ocean
consisted of mosses and other humble
vegetation. This was all that the soil
then could produce. But the decay of
this early vegetation in course of long
ages which elapsed before man ap-
peared, gradually filled the soil with
organic matter, which in decay not only
furnished food for the highest orders of
plants, but acted upon the soil itself to
liberate additional mineral nutriment.
All this is evident to the mind of a
thoughtful, intelligent man who has
some acquaintance with the natural
history of the world he lives in. And
all that has been going on during
countless ages of the earth's history
goes on in a proportionate degree when
a farmer manures his soil. He adds a
certain quantity of plant food to the
land, but he does more; this decay-
ing matter is itself an active agent
of change in the soil and produces
most useful effects in adding to
or rather developing its natural store
of fertility, which we have said is whol-
ly inexhaustible. And as this action is
possible in light soils, we turn our at-
tention to this class of soils as illustrat-
ing this important action in the clearest
manner, remarking that all other soils
behave in precisely the same manner
in this respect when they are perfectly
pulverized and made fine, mellow and
porous.

When manure or any other organic
matter is mixed with light porous soil,
it is at once attacked by the oxygen of
the atmosphere and rapid decomposition
goes on. The decomposition is
much more rapid than it would be in
the atmosphere owing to a peculiar
property possessed by all finely divided
substances of accelerating the oxidation
of organic matter. An instance and
proof of this is the rapid decay of of-
fensive matter as a carcass of an animal
or night soil, when covered with a few
inches of earth. This action is so com-
plete that the dry earth used in common
earth closets may be utilized over and
over again after a short period of ex-
posure to the air for ten or twelve
times and still remain perfectly inoffen-
sive, and to all appearance as fresh as
when first used.

But during this rapid decay the various
gases and compounds produced by
the decomposition act upon the soil it-
self and dissolve it to a considerable ex-
tent, thus increasing the available fer-
tility of it and enabling the crops to find
a large supply of plant food of a mineral
character. This effect has been exam-
pled in growing crops in manured and
unmanured soils for the purpose of in-
vestigating this matter. Thus an average
of nineteen analyses of potatoes
grown in this way showed that the man-
ured pots gave twenty-five per cent.
more of mineral matter, nearly fifty per
cent. more of nitrogenous matter, and
about five per cent. more of water,
with twenty per cent. less starch than
the unmanured ones. The very large
addition to the mineral matter—
or ash—of the crop shows clearly that
the soluble mineral matter of the
soil had been increased and it can
not be doubted that this increase was
due to the action of the manure upon
the soil. Moreover, another fact is ex-
emplified by the large increase in the
nitrogen contained in the crop, and that
is that a strong nitrifying action occurs
in the soil when organic matter is mix-
ed with it, this action being due to cer-
tain germ or vegetable organisms which
grows rapidly in organic matter under
these circumstances. It is supposed by
some chemists that the free nitrogen of
the atmosphere which is liberated from
its mixture with the oxygen consumed
in the decay of the organic matter is
itself oxidized, in part at least, and
nitric acid is formed. But, however,
this may be, it is known that nitrates
are very freely formed in the soil in the
presence of decaying organic matter.

Thus the indirect effects of the manure
upon light and well pulverized soils
may be almost as considerable as its
direct result in adding plant food to
them.—N. Y. Times.

A curious incident occurred lately
at Hollywood park, says the Boston
Journal, where the representation of
immense Turkish rugs was artistically
formed of living plants. A farmer and
his wife were driving through the
grounds and from a distance admiring
the rugs, which they supposed to be the
work of the loom and not of the gard-
ener. A heavy shower came up, when
the old couple made their way to the
mansion and called the attention of
the servants to the rugs that were lying out
in the rain.

When hard-finished walls have
been kalsomed the soiled coats should
be washed or scraped before a new one
is put on. This is the most disagreeable
part of the process. The furniture
should be covered, as the lime makes
spots that are removed with difficulty,
especially upon black walnut.—Ech-
change.

The Black Hills are included be-
tween the 43d and 44th parallels of latitude
and the 103d and 105th meridian of
longitude, covering an area about equal
to the State of Connecticut.—Hartford
Post.

NATURAL WONDERS.

Chat With a German Who Is Engaged in
Their Manufacture.

The latest things in the way of muse-
um attractions are the skeletons of non-
descript animals which are exhibited in
the show windows. They are usually
labeled with names which are supposed
to be derived from the Greek or Latin
tongue, and are accompanied with an
account of the slaying or capture of the
strange creature in some remote part
of the world. Usually the skeletons
seem to be a compromise between that
of a man and that of a creature belong-
ing to some one of the lower orders of
animals.

One of the principal manufacturers
of these natural wonders is a German
who occupied the upper story of a For-
syth street tenement. The good-sized
front room is his workshop and the
main living room of his family. He
has made some of the most successful
mermaids, alligator boys and other
monstrosities ever exhibited to a won-
dering public, and he claims to be the
originator of the new order of curiosi-
ties represented by the skeletons which
are the rage this fall. The reporter
found him engaged on the most ambi-
tious work he has yet undertaken—the
anthropos, or man ox. The frame-
work, so to speak, was finished, and the
paper-mache covering, which gives to
the frame-work the appearance of a
skeleton, had been put on down to the
fifth rib. The skull was made like
that of the ordinary Egyptian
mummy of commerce, only with a
little more definiteness of outline, to
give it the appearance of a skeleton pure
and simple. There were small rudimen-
tary horns springing from the tem-
ples. The arms were like those of the
ordinary human skeleton. The bones
of the lower limbs were to be extra
heavy, and the hoofs had already been
put on. The back-bone extended nearly
two feet beyond where the human back-
bone ends, and the joints grew grad-
ually smaller toward the tip. The entire
skeleton is to be about six and one-half
feet long. It is designed for the show
windows of a Western museum. At the
time of the reporter's visit it rested on a
frame above the cooking stove, where it
would dry, and the German's wife was
preparing several savory dishes be-
neath it.

The manufacturer of these curiosi-
ties used to be a magician. He told the
reporter that magic and sleight-of-hand
are coming into demand again, and he
hopes that the next season he will be
able to get an engagement which will
pay him better than making paper-pulp
nondescripts. To illustrate his detyer-
ty he took a pair of child's copper toed
shoes from the mouth of the anthropos
and rubbed them to nothingness be-
tween his palms. The business in which
he is engaged, he said, would be more
remunerative if a mermaid, an anthropo-
s or an alligator boy were an article
of general household usefulness, instead
of something which most families can
get along without. However, novelty
commands a premium, and while a mer-
maid brings only from twenty dollars to
thirty dollars, an anthropos brings
more than twice as much.

The most laborious part of the work,
the manufacturer said, is preparing the
affidavits accompanying the accounts of
the slaying or capture of the strange
creatures whose skeletons he produces.
His knowledge of English is not the
most accurate, and when it comes to legal
phraseology he finds it exceedingly
difficult. It is his custom, he said,
to begin this part of the work at the same
time that he begins the skeleton, and to
labor at it in the evening and at other
times when he is not at work on the cu-
riosity. The interesting account of the
slaying of the anthropos was finished
down to the affidavit of Captain Joel
Sparks, master of the whaling vessel
Belinda W., which ran under the lee of
an island off the coast of Patagonia in
the summer of 1885. While the Captain,
the boatswain and six sailors were kill-
ing game on shore they fell in with the
anthropos. They made every effort to
capture it alive, but a shot fired by Lars
Janzen, an able-bodied seaman, which
was intended only to disable the strange
creature struck it in a vital part, and
with an expiring howl the anthropos
stiffened and died. The affidavit, so far
as finished, ran:

"To everybody whom it shall con-
cern I, Joel Sparks, master of the afore-
said whale-catch ship Belinda W., be-
ing sound of mind, do herein depose
and make oath, that having landed on
a small island by the coast of Patagonia
to which there was no name the chart
on, we did truly and faithfully espy a
most strange and unknown animal
quickly running by his four legs the hill
up. With so much rapidity as could be
summoned did we pursue thereafter, and—"

The German informed the reporter
that he is about closing a bargain with
a museum manager of this town for a
skeleton which shall be a still more
wonderful natural curiosity than the
anthropos. It is to be a man-bird of
the most elaborate frame work, and of
enormous size. His friend, the Profes-
sor, who was educated at Gottinger, is
diving among Greek roots for a name
which shall be worthy of the work.—N.
Y. Sun.

Students of Human Nature.

Two pickpockets saw a gentleman
receive a large sum at the bank, and
followed him for some time, to get a
chance at it. Finally the watched turned
into a lawyer's office, and one of the
watchers said: "That settles it. He's
gone. Come along."
"No! no!" said the other. "Wait
till the lawyer comes out. We'll tackle
him!"—Lije.

A colored Alabama child two years
old was found in the yard the other day
playing with a big rattlesnake, which
seemed greatly pleased to make the
new acquaintance, but got mad at the
family dog and inflicted a fatal bite.
The mother of the child looks upon
the adventure as an indication that the
boy will some day become Governor of
the State.

A nod-ditty: "The slumber song."
—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—The decayed branches of old trees
should be promptly removed. Their
unsightliness is the least of their evils.
—Quick boiling toughens all meat,
whereas a slow bubbling renders the
meat tender, and secures a better flavor.
—The Cabelaer.

—The Farm Journal says that cotton
seed can not be recommended for the
feed of cows when fine butter is desired.
The butter will not keep good.
—Iron articles will seldom rust if they
have been cleaned from oil by hot soda-
water, and afterward dipped in lime-
water and dried.—Central Christian
Advocate.

—A medical journal says that in car-
rying children in the arms care should
be taken not to carry them habitually
on the same side, as this tends to make
them one-sided.

—Rearrange fields in such a way as
to reduce fencing to the lowest point,
and cost of maintenance on many farms
will be reduced enough to balance an-
nual claims by the tax-gatherer.—N. Y.
Examiner.

A buffalo robe placed over a mattress
with a light soft quilt over it, and the
sheet placed over that, will be found to
be very comforting to an invalid. Also
a raw silk blanket is exceedingly light
and grateful to a sick person—much
more so than the finest woolen one.

—Stock-farming must be the founda-
tion of all long-continued successful
farming. Any other system is one of
slow exhaustion and ultimate sterility.
Ignore the sheep, the hog and the
cow, and land will grow poor inevi-
tably.—Prairie Farmer.

—Farmers who have sown gypsum
on strawberry plants to promote their
vigor, have met some disappointing re-
sults. The gypsum produced such a
large growth of clover that it became
almost impossible to keep the rows
clean, and in some instances the bed
had to be abandoned.—Boston Post.

—Supper cape: Break two eggs into
a teacup and fill up with sweet cream;
add one cup of sugar, one and one-half
cups of flour, one heaping teaspoonful
of baking powder, stirred into the flour,
one tablespoonful of butter. Mix all
together and bake.—The Household.

—Potatoes for breakfast: A simple
and delicate method of preparing pota-
toes for breakfast is a great favorite in
the West Indies. Two pounds of peeled
potatoes are washed and grated; four
ounces each are added of sugar and
butter melted, one teaspoonful each of
salt and pepper, well mixed; placed in
a baking dish and put into a brick oven
until done, it shows a delicate brown
color.—Chicago Journal.

—Peat is a well-known substance,
used both for manure and for fuel. In
its natural state peat is of little or no
service as manure, but by exposing it to
the effects of fermentation it becomes
very useful as food for plants. In its
unfermented state it contains a consid-
erable quantity of tannin, which is a
powerful astringent, resting all ap-
proaches to putrefaction, and is impreg-
nated with acids injurious to vegetation,
which can be neutralized by fermentation
with barnyard manure or soluble
alkalies.—Western Rural.

WINTER FASHIONS.

Combinations in Materials for Dresses,
Wrappers, Jackets and Gowns.

Faile francaise and other soft repped
silk, such as Bengalines and Victoria
silks, are much used for dresses, in
combination with plush and velvet.
Veloutine is the name bestowed upon
one of the softest of these new repped
silks, the fabric having a rich dull plain
like that upon velvet. Both plain
striped and figured velvets are shown
for combining with these silks, while
large frise designs are seen on cloaking
velvets. Black and seal and golden
brown are the favorite colors for plush
and velvet coats and French pelisses.
In fabrics of fraille francaise brocaded
with velvet figures are contrasts of color
such as Neapolitan red on moss green,
blue with Havana brown, cardinal with
beige, dove color with ruby and black
with poppy red.

Very young ladies who adopt unique
styles in dress are now wearing Russan
jackets of red stockinette, over kilted
skirts, and tunics of fancy cheviot in
basket patterns which show a fine in-
termingling of brilliant colors, none of
which are prominent. These coats are
trimmed with appliques in flat silk cord,
or with bands of Persian lamb skin.
En suite are Henry III. caps, otherwise
known as the Rob Roy, worn last win-
ter. The new models, however, are
smaller, more graceful and show less of
the varied garnitures than formerly
worn. A narrow strip of velvet or
Persian lamb skin is now the only
bit of ornamentation seen upon them.

Elder-dun flannel wrappers, either
plain, colored or striped, are made up in
the simplest manner in close riding g-
shape, with velvet collar and cuffs and

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

"HELP ONE ANOTHER."

Help one another, the snow-flakes said, As they cuddled down in their heavy bed...

A HOT BISCUIT HERO.

Adventure of a Boy Who Raced in His Sleep with a "Spirit of the Wind" - How Tom Got His Bicycle.

Tom could outrun anything of his age in the neighborhood. The boys called him the "sorrel-topped racer."

"Hello! Who are you," cried Tom, staring at the boy. "I'm a spirit of the wind," answered the little man.

"You're the funnest looking fellow I ever saw. Who did you say you were?"

"A spirit of the wind, and I came to see if you'd like to run a race with me."

"I'll get off your chest now, I guess you aren't very comfortable. I got up here on purpose to wake you."

"I don't think it would be a fair race, because I'm a great deal bigger than you."

"May be it won't be as easy as you think to catch me. I can run faster than any of the other spirits."

"I'm in my night-clothes. Oh, Jimmy!"

"Yes, just as you are. You can run easier than any. Besides, I haven't much longer to stay, and I don't know when I could come again."

CARE OF SWINE.

Unsanitary Surroundings Cause of All Contagious Hog Diseases.

As every effect has its producing cause, it is well to ascertain if possible the cause of certain prevalent diseases among hogs.

Every body hurried. They lit lanterns, and Tom was allowed to go down the track and with some of the others swinging one.

It was Providence, said his mother the next day, telling some friends of the adventure of the night before.

QUEER PERCH WHICH LIVE IN INDIA - The Ways in Which They Invite Death. When Jack Downing returned from India,

There is a small province in Holland which has been called by travelers the peasant's paradise.

It is impossible to find a lost time. Among the people of to-day, there are few indeed who have not heard of the merits of Prickly Ash Bark and Berries.

TO LADIES suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses incident to their sex.

IN A LETTER from Hon. Mrs. Pray, Castle Gray, Limerick, Ireland, Mr. Brown's Brochures are thus referred to: "Having brought your 'Bronchial Troches' with me when I came to reside here, I found that after I had given them away to those I considered required them, the poor people will walk for miles to get a few."

TO BE SHAKEN before taken? The apple on a lofty bough - The Rambler. "Is there no balm in Gilead?"

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 12. CATTLE - Shipping steers, \$9.65 @ 4.09.

VALUING WATER. How a Good Yield of Milk Can Be Maintained During Cold Weather. Observing dairymen have noticed that the quantity of milk a cow yields depends very much upon the quantity of water she drinks.

THE DOG "Under Control." I have just heard of a charming incident which took place one day last summer, and which I think you will be glad to be told of.

Story of a Sailor's Child.

A peculiar and painful incident happened in the history of one of Searsport's mariners.

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

Catarrh is Caused

By scrofulous taint in the blood. Therefore, to cure catarrh, purify the blood.

"For many years, beginning so far back I don't remember when I had the catarrh in my head, it consisted of an excessive flow from my nose, ringing and bursting noises in my ears, and pains on the top of my head."

"For several years I had been troubled with a kind of asthma or catarrh in my throat, and had tried several kinds of medicine but could find nothing to help me."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

Catarrh is Caused

By scrofulous taint in the blood.

"For many years, beginning so far back I don't remember when I had the catarrh in my head, it consisted of an excessive flow from my nose, ringing and bursting noises in my ears, and pains on the top of my head."

"For several years I had been troubled with a kind of asthma or catarrh in my throat, and had tried several kinds of medicine but could find nothing to help me."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

Catarrh is Caused

By scrofulous taint in the blood.

"For many years, beginning so far back I don't remember when I had the catarrh in my head, it consisted of an excessive flow from my nose, ringing and bursting noises in my ears, and pains on the top of my head."

"For several years I had been troubled with a kind of asthma or catarrh in my throat, and had tried several kinds of medicine but could find nothing to help me."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the North river." "Thanks, John, do."

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

How the Elections Show Its Probable Composition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The list given below shows the latest authentic compilation, according to the returns, of the members-elect to the Fifty-fifth Congress...

Ohio—Democrats 11; Republicans 8; Independent 1. Total 20. The Democratic committee claim that with the 165 assured Democrats, and the present doubts being resolved in their favor...

Alabama—Democrats, 8; First, J. T. Jones, D.; Second, D. C. Moore, D.; Third, G. G. Adams, D.; Fourth, C. A. Davidson, D.; Fifth, J. E. Cobb, D.; Sixth, J. H. Hunkhead, D.; Seventh, W. H. Forney, D.; Eighth, Joseph Wheeler, D.

Arkansas—Democrats, 5; First, P. Dunn, D.; Second, J. C. Rogers, D.; Third, Thomas C. McElla, D.; Fourth, John H. Rogers, D.; Fifth, Samuel W. Peck, D.; Sixth, J. M. H. G. Rogers, D.; Seventh, J. E. H. Hunkhead, D.; Eighth, J. E. H. Hunkhead, D.; Ninth, J. E. H. Hunkhead, D.

California—Democrats, 12; Republicans 10; Independent 1. Total 23. This is predicted upon the assumption that the vacant Rhode Island district will be Republican. The next House will probably be as follows:

Alabama—Democrats, 8; First, J. T. Jones, D.; Second, D. C. Moore, D.; Third, G. G. Adams, D.; Fourth, C. A. Davidson, D.; Fifth, J. E. Cobb, D.; Sixth, J. H. Hunkhead, D.; Seventh, W. H. Forney, D.; Eighth, Joseph Wheeler, D.

California—Democrats, 12; Republicans 10; Independent 1. Total 23. This is predicted upon the assumption that the vacant Rhode Island district will be Republican. The next House will probably be as follows:

Second, L. V. Abbott, R.; or Simons, D.; (doublet); Thrd, C. W. McAmmy, D.; Fourth, John Nichols, R.; Fifth, H. M. Brower, R.; Sixth, M. Rowland, D.; Seventh, J. Henderson, D.; Eighth, W. H. H. Cowley, D.; Ninth, T. D. Johnston, D.

Ohio—Democrats 11; Republicans 8; Independent 1. Total 20. The Democratic committee claim that with the 165 assured Democrats, and the present doubts being resolved in their favor...

Tennessee—Democrats, 8; Republicans 2; Independent 1. Total 11. This is predicted upon the assumption that the vacant Rhode Island district will be Republican. The next House will probably be as follows:

Alabama—Democrats, 8; First, J. T. Jones, D.; Second, D. C. Moore, D.; Third, G. G. Adams, D.; Fourth, C. A. Davidson, D.; Fifth, J. E. Cobb, D.; Sixth, J. H. Hunkhead, D.; Seventh, W. H. Forney, D.; Eighth, Joseph Wheeler, D.

Arkansas—Democrats, 5; First, P. Dunn, D.; Second, J. C. Rogers, D.; Third, Thomas C. McElla, D.; Fourth, John H. Rogers, D.; Fifth, Samuel W. Peck, D.; Sixth, J. M. H. G. Rogers, D.; Seventh, J. E. H. Hunkhead, D.; Eighth, J. E. H. Hunkhead, D.; Ninth, J. E. H. Hunkhead, D.

California—Democrats, 12; Republicans 10; Independent 1. Total 23. This is predicted upon the assumption that the vacant Rhode Island district will be Republican. The next House will probably be as follows:

Alabama—Democrats, 8; First, J. T. Jones, D.; Second, D. C. Moore, D.; Third, G. G. Adams, D.; Fourth, C. A. Davidson, D.; Fifth, J. E. Cobb, D.; Sixth, J. H. Hunkhead, D.; Seventh, W. H. Forney, D.; Eighth, Joseph Wheeler, D.

California—Democrats, 12; Republicans 10; Independent 1. Total 23. This is predicted upon the assumption that the vacant Rhode Island district will be Republican. The next House will probably be as follows:

Alabama—Democrats, 8; First, J. T. Jones, D.; Second, D. C. Moore, D.; Third, G. G. Adams, D.; Fourth, C. A. Davidson, D.; Fifth, J. E. Cobb, D.; Sixth, J. H. Hunkhead, D.; Seventh, W. H. Forney, D.; Eighth, Joseph Wheeler, D.

THE PACKING TROUBLES.

New Men Taking the Places of Strikers—The Employers Modify Their Former Resolutions—Barry's Opinion.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—A large number of men applied for work at the packing houses yesterday morning, and about 5,000 men are at work. Nelson & Morris received a dispatch from the East saying that some one down there, whose name he would not give, will send him 8,000 skilled butchers.

WHEREAS, at a meeting of the packers held on the 8th inst., resolutions were passed concerning the relations between their employers and the labor organizations; and WHEREAS, we are convinced that such action brings unintentional injustice upon certain persons who may be members of such organizations;

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—General Fitzsimmons, in command of the troops at the stock yards, has requested that a company of the First Cavalry be sent to the yards. It is thought they can render more efficient service in answering sudden alarms than infantry.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Outbreak in Indiana—The Fatal Lack of Proper Legislation.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 10.—The State Board of Health, accompanied by two veterinary surgeons, have gone to Clinton County to-day to investigate the pleuro-pneumonia there.

BULGARIA.

Reply of the Sobranje to the Speech of the Regents—Gladstone's Kind Words.

SOFIA, Nov. 9.—The czar has telegraphed to General Kaubars, directing him to convey his thanks to those Bulgarians who show a desire to comply with the imperial counsels.

A NEW KING.

Prince Waldemar Elected to the Bulgarian Throne.

SOFIA, Nov. 10.—The Sobranje, at a secret session last evening, after a debate which lasted three hours, decided to elect Prince Waldemar, third son of the King of Denmark, as successor to Prince Alexander on the throne of Bulgaria.

SUGAR EXPERIMENTS.

A Successful Experiment in Making Sugar in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The following telegram has been received at the Department of Agriculture:

Fort Scott, Kan., Nov. 8.—Have finished boiling eighty-three tons of Louisiana cane to-night. Made nearly 19,000 pounds of strike. A weighed portion was run into a centrifugal and gave 54 per cent. of dried sugar.

WHEREAS, the process was conducted in Europe for application to the manufacture of beet sugar, and has been several times tried in this country upon the sugar cane, but without decided success, owing to imperfect machinery and the necessity of considerable modifications to meet the difference in the material to be worked;

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

Another Phase in the Strange Career of This Extraordinary Individual.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The examination in the case of the man Charles Curtis, who claims to be Sir Roger Tichborne, after a charge of making a false pension claim, was begun before United States Commissioner Benedict in Brooklyn.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Patrons of Husbandry Meet in Convention at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met here yesterday. A committee on credentials was appointed. A committee of business men of the city welcomed the delegates.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

A Woman Killed and Fifteen Other Persons More or Less Injured in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—An explosion in the cigar box manufactory of Henry H. Shep & Co., 1704 and 1706 Handolph street, yesterday afternoon blew out the rear wall, badly injured a number of young men, women and girls and imperiled the lives of over 100 more.

OSAGE MILLS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A. A. Carleton, of Boston, the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, arrived in this city yesterday morning, after consulting with one or two of the "old hands" of the order.

OSAGE MILLS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A. A. Carleton, of Boston, the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, arrived in this city yesterday morning, after consulting with one or two of the "old hands" of the order.

OSAGE MILLS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A. A. Carleton, of Boston, the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, arrived in this city yesterday morning, after consulting with one or two of the "old hands" of the order.

OSAGE MILLS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A. A. Carleton, of Boston, the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, arrived in this city yesterday morning, after consulting with one or two of the "old hands" of the order.

OSAGE MILLS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A. A. Carleton, of Boston, the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, arrived in this city yesterday morning, after consulting with one or two of the "old hands" of the order.

OSAGE MILLS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A. A. Carleton, of Boston, the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, arrived in this city yesterday morning, after consulting with one or two of the "old hands" of the order.

OSAGE MILLS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A. A. Carleton, of Boston, the general executive board of the Knights of Labor, arrived in this city yesterday morning, after consulting with one or two of the "old hands" of the order.

The Great Emporium.

J. W. FERRY

Desires everybody to know that he has one of the

BEST AND LARGEST STOCKS

Of goods ever brought to this market, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

COFFINS, FURNITURE,

Boots and Shoes,

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS,

QUEENSWARE,

Glassware, Tinware

HARNESSES, SADDLES, Etc.,

And, in fact, anything needed by man during his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO

J. W. FERRY'S,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAN.

And you will be pleased with his Bargains.

PHYSICIANS.

STONE & ZANE,

Physicians and Surgeons,

Office, East Side of Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

W. P. PUGH, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office at his Drug Store.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

A. M. CONAWAY,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Residence and office, a half mile north of Toledo.

DR. S. M. FURMAN,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS,

Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas, will hereafter practice his profession in all its branches. Friday and Saturday of each week, at Cottonwood Falls, Office at Union Hotel.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

Osage Mills,

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor.

CUSTOM WORK

SOLICITED.

MARKET PRICES

—PAID FOR—

WHEAT & CORN.

MANUFACTURES

"GILT EDGE"

—AND—

"The Choice of that Wife of Mine."

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham

Flour and Chop

ALWAYS ON HAND.

OSAGE MILLS,

Near Elmdale, Chase Co., Kan.

1898-1899