Chase County

Courant.

W.E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

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

VOLUME XIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1886.

NUMBER 6.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

In a letter to Truman H. Allen, Pension Agent at San Francisco, Commissioner Black takes strong grounds against the assessment system, and intimates that any official who yields to the demands of a selfconstituted committee and pays money into a campaign fund is in danger of losing his position.

THE decrease of the public debt during the month of October was \$13,201,619.

THE United States Supreme Court has set the Maxwell land grant cases for hearing on the fifth day after the February session ends.

THE following announcement was issued at the White House on the 3d: "The President finds it absolutely necessary to the proper performance of public duties that the time between the 10th of November and the next meeting of Congress should be at his disposal, free from interruption. Within this period he will be obliged to deny himself to visitors, except upon actual public business of importance. This will not be construed to include applications or recommendations for office. This notification is given to the public this early to dispose in advance of the plea that a trip to Washington has been made in ignorance of the President's arrangement. The usual public receptions at 1:30 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays will be continued."

It was understood in Washington that the reasons that induced the President to suspend Governor Warren, of Wyoming, were that in his recent report he criticised, without stint, the policy of the Land Com missioner, Sparks, in suspending final action on land entries throughout the West. SECRETARY LAMAR has decided that ser-

vice of one contest notice of a land suit by registered letter is sufficient. THE President has appointed George W.

Baxter, of Cheyenne, Wy. T., Governor of grain. Wyoming Territory, vice Francis E. Warren, suspended.

DR. JAMES P. KIMBALL, director of the mint, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886. While the volume of work executed at the mints during the year was greater, he says, than that of the previous year, the total expenditures were less by \$197,089.

THE directors of the Pennsylvania rail-

way have declared a semi-annual dividend of 21/2 per cent. on the capital stock. The striking coal miners of Shamokin,

Pa., have decided to resume work, the employers promising a raise if business will JOHN HOOLEY, advance agent for the

"Rag Baby" company, committed suicide in Olean, N. Y., recently by cutting his

RICHARD PRESTON, dealer in coal in Bos ton, Mass., has failed. He has not been seen for over a week. His debts were very beavy, being placed at \$125,000.

M. DE LESSEPS was entertained at dinner in Philadelphia on the 2d by George W. Childs. The dining room was wonderful

in its array or flowers and shrubs. SHAW, GODINGS & Co.'s shoe factory at Portland, Me., was destroyed by fire the other day; loss, \$55,000; insured.

THE schooner Anna B. Hutchison, which arrived recently at New York from Chagres, via Key West, reports on October 14, fifty miles south of Dry Tortugas, that she picked up the captain and mate and four seamen of the bark Tresauroras, from Barcelona for Havana, upon a piece of the cabin house, they having been five days in that condition without food or water. The captain stated that the bark broke up and sunk October 10, during a hurricane. The balance of a crew of seven men are supposed to have gone down with her.

PRESIDENT GARRETT, of the Baltimore & Ohio, is reported to have pledged himself to put Pittsburgh on the main line of his

A WHITE whale has been troubling the people near Long Branch.

CONNECTICUT returns give Cleveland, Democrat, 58,674; Lounsberry, Republican, 56,831; Forbes, Prohibition, 4,810; Baker, Labor, 2,743. The Legislature, which will elect State officers and a United States Senator, stands: Senate, Republicans, 14; Democrats, 10; House, Republicans, 138; Democrats, 109; Labor, 2.

ANDREW ROBERTSON'S 400 employes struck at Excelsior, Pa., recently, for an advance of 10 per cent. The operator says the con dition of trade does not warrant the raise in wages and he will not grant it.

DUN & Co., mercantile agents, threaten prosecution of unauthorized persons profit-

ing by the figures collected by them. THE Davis malt house at Watkins, N. Y .. with a large amount of barley and malt, was destroyed by fire the other night. The

loss was about \$100,000. THIRTY-SEVEN Apache Indian children have arrived at the Indian training school at Carlisle, Pa. They are a part of the band captured by General Miles some months

THE celebration in commemoration of the foundation of Harvard College 250 years ago, commenced at Boston on the

FRANK WALWORTH, who murdered his father in 1873, because of alleged abuse of his mother, died in Saratoga, N. Y., a few days since, of pneumonia, aged thirty-one years. He received a life sentence for his crime. In 1877 he was pardoned out by Governor Robinson.

Two unknown tramps were run over and killed by the rear section of a freight train near Cincinnati recently.

MRS. NELLIE DAY was run over by an express train at Loveland, O., the other night and her body horribly mutilated. B. F. FARRINGTON, a wholesale grocer of

Detroit, sell down an elevator way recently and fractured his skull. He was wealthy

THE Central Labor Union of Chicago has appealed for funds to aid the convicted anarchists.

A SEALED United States express car on the Lake Shore road was broken open the other night on its way from Chicago and several packages of valuable merchandise

DR. W. H. PALMER, State prison physician, was called before the Michigan prison inspectors recently and charged with receiving bribes from convicts to assist them in procuring pardons. The charges were made by Warden Hatch.

AT Loogootee, Martin County, Ind., early on the morning of the 3d, the Ackerman Hotel, a two-story frame building, burned and three men perished in the flames. They were forgotten in the excitement until it was too late to save them. Two of them were John G. Gates and Michael Trasey, who were the day before elected treasurer and auditor respectively.

THE Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rail way Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share.

THE Republican State ticket in Minnesota was elected. McGill, the Republican nominee for Governor, had a very narrow majority over Ames, the Democratic nom

INDIANA Democrats claim a majority of two on joint ballot.

PHILIPS, the defeated candidate in the Fifth Missouri district, has determined to contest the election of Warner on the ground of fraud.

MARTIN's majority over Moonlight in Kansas was thought on the 4th to be about

Ninth Congressional district of Missouri give Glover, Democrat, a majority over Frank, Republican, of 102, and assure the former's re-election.

JOHN I. HOKE, the Peoria embezzling bank cashier, has been arrested at Montreal by a Chicago detective. He was traveling under the alias of George Hanna. He admits that he embezzied \$172,000, and says that he lost the money speculating in

WILLIAM KENNEDY, editor and owner of the Dixon (Ill.) Sun, was adjudged insane recently and will be sent to the asylum. Mr. Kennedy was president of the Illinois Press Association. Insanity was brought on by

overwork. ALI MUSSELMEN, a railway brakeman was killed in a wreck near Loveland, O.
THOMAS E. HOULE, a stock shipper of Kewanee, Ill., has made an assignment. The liabilities are \$200,000. The assets are a town residence and a farm, which, it is

said, are heavily mortgaged. A DISPATCH from Centerville, Iowa, states that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway bridge had been burned.

RETURNS from eighty of the eighty-four counties of Onio indicate that Robinson. Republican, for Secretary of State, will have a majority of 11,000.

The business portion of Chelsea, Wis., Consul General Heap will be appointed to one and one-half miles per day. was almost completely destroyed by fire with a light insurance. A heavy gale was blowing at the time and it was impossible to control the fire.

A RECENT Toledo (O.) dispatch says: United States Marshal Goodspeed has sold of serious misstatements and perversion the Michigan & Ohio road to satisfy liens of Irish history, without the courage to against it. Mr. A. W. Scott, in behalf of E. P. Alcutt. Samuel Thomas and R. T. Wilson, purchasing trustees for the bondholders bought the road for one million dollars.

THE SOUTH.

ABOUT \$23,000 has been subscribed for the relief of sufferers in Sabine Pass and Bayou Johnson. THE Mississippi Board of Health has re

moved the quarantine against Harrison County, except the camp grounds and Bil-OXi.
THE "spring" which was telegraphed

from Charleston, S. C., as being the result of a recent earthquake was discovered to be caused by a leak in the water pipe. CHARLES SKINNER, son of a prominent

cattleman, was crushed to death between two cars at Benton, Tex. He was standing on the rear platform when another train backed down with great force. Carlisle claimed his election by 500 over

JORDAN, well known at Cotulla, Tex., and recently elected county treasurer, was accidentally shot and fatally wounded by Dump Spahn, of Encinal. A pistol which Spahn was carelessly handling exploded, the ball passing through Jordan's body.

JOHN I. MIDDLETON & Co., Baltimore cotton merchants, have assigned. DEPUTY SHERIFF LINDSAY was recently murdered by Joseph Stroud in Raines County, Tex.

DELAWARE'S official complete returns ot up for Governor, Briggs, Democrat, 13,942; Hoffecker, Prohibitionist, 7,832; for Cooper, Prohibitionist, 8,386. The Legislature is solidly Democratic.

Carlisle had a majority of 768 over Thoebe in the Sixth Congressional district of Kentucky. THE boiler of a locomotive on the Texas

& Pacific railroad exploded the other day near Davis, La., killing the engineer and brakeman and injuring the conductor. FIRE recently in Memphis, Tenn., de-

stroyed the Chickasaw Cooperage Company's works, causing a loss of \$100,000, on which the insurance was \$10,000. SEVERE shocks of earthquake were ex-

perienced on the 5th in Charleston, Augusta and elsewhere in the South. No great damage was done, but much alarm

THE West Virginia Legislature will be Democratic by nine votes on joint ballot, insuring the election of a Democrat to succeed Senator Camden. Ar Dallas, Tex., on the 5th the United

States Circuit Court granted a preliminary injunction in behalf of the Bell Telephone Company against the Pan-Electric Tele phone Companies operating in various Texas cities and they were ordered to stop operations after nine days. The plea of was a five-story structure and one of the no jurisdiction filed by A. H. Garland, handsomest buildings in Omaha. The finoperations after nine days. The plea of Isham G. Harris and other non-resident defendants was not allowed.

GENERAL.

THE police of Vienna so far have been paffled in their efforts to penetrate to the center of the anarchist plotters. Their failure is due to the fact that the conspi-

ly, was seized by brigands and robbed of little fellow. his money and uniform.

THE State railways budget submitted to the Bundesrath at Berlin shows: Receipts 45,237,890 marks, or 2,153,900 marks less than in 1885. THE steel ties which were laid down as

other companies will now make a similar trial.

SUPERINTENDENT GRIESBECK, in comnand of the mounted police at Edmonton, British N. W. T., has succeeded in capturing Lone Man, who is supposed to have been implicated in the massacre at Frog Lake last year. Lone Man, relying upon the lapse of time since the rebellion, came into the post with a complaint about a G. Galloway; treasurer, Miss Bessie Ranstolen horse. He was immediately recog- dolph. nized and arrested.

DUNCAN D. GARCELON, a grain dealer, has assigned. The liabilities are placed at \$70,-000; assets, \$17,000.

THE officers in London of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China know nothing of an attack on their institution at Shanghai and its robbery of a large amount of specie, which were reported in a Shanghai dispatch. The reort lacks confirmation.

DISPATCHES from Cabul say the Ghilzais nave surprised and annihilated a regiment of Duranis, who were going to Cabul. The scene of the massacre was Mukthur, seventy miles south of Ghuzni. The insurrection started by the Ghilzais tribe continues to spread.

A DISPATCH from Battleford, British N. W. T., on the 4th reported the town on fire. but that the flames were under control of the mounted police. The town hall, American News establishment and Winfield and Baker's stores were burned.

THE business failures of the seven days ended November 4 aggregated 186, as com-

pared with 215 the week previous. THE Russian, Captain Nabokoff, leader of the recent coup d'etat at Sofia, led a band of Montenegrins which attacked the prefecture at Bourgas on the 3d, seized the prefect and other officers and proclaimed tension, 2.6; Douglas extension, 18.7; Ben-Russian rule. The Government sent troops to quell the revolt.

The Sultan of Turkey gave a private audience to Joseph Chamberlain, the English Radical, recently, and presented him connect with the Gulf, Colorado & Santa with a gold snuff box.

succeed Mr. Cox as Minister to Turkey. occurred in the lake district of England on the 5th.

LORD BRABOURNE, writing to the editor of Blackwood's Magazine, accuses Gladstone defend or the candor to withdraw them.

THE LATEST. Boston, Nov. 5 .- While playing with four dogs belonging to the neighbors, a sixvear-old son of Mrs. Annie Landers, on High street, Brookline, was horribly and perhaps fatally bitten. Two of the dogs were valuable collies belonging to Mr. Alexander McCullongh, one was a large Newfoundland, owned by a Mr. Mearly, and the fourth was a bull terrier, whose owner is unknown. The Landers boy has often played with these dogs, as they have always been considered harmless. Taking for granted the gentle disposition of the dogs the child harnessed of them, and, as he expressed it, began to "play horse." In chasing the dogs he fell and one of the collies bit his wrist. The sight and smell of blood seemed to infuriate them, and when the child attempted to rise they turned upon him and began to Thoebe, the Labor candidate, in Kentucky. Kentucky. Kentucky. outery, and after some difficulty succeeded in driving the dogs away, but not until they had literally stripped the child of his clothing and almost killed him. Doctors and Blanchard were called, and Sabine through their efforts the little fellow's life may yet be saved. When the owners of the dogs learned what had happened the brutes were instantly killed. Sr. Louis, Nov. 6 .- Superintendent

Damsel, of the Adams express, and Robert Pinkerton, the detective, visited the grand jury room in a very imperious manner just before noon to-day. No definite Congress, Pennington, Democrat, 13,837; information regarding the object of the visit can be obtained, but the inference is they either asked the jury to indict Fotheringham, the messenger was recently robbed, or requested the jury to issue a bench warrant for his arrest Fotheringham's mother has arrived here, and it is understood that she will take legal measures to procure the release of her son from the custody of the express people, and to prevent this it is presumed the express people took the action they

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 5.-It is an nounced here that General Garcia de la Cadema, the author of the abortive revolutionary plan at Zacatecas, who was recently captured by government troops in the interior, is now on the way to this city under a strong guard. El Tiempo, a church party paper of influence, urges that the same magnanimity be displayed toward him as the Queen of Spain recently showed in the case of the rebel General Villacampa. The newspapers here have a report that General Garcia de la Cadema has been shot for

high treason. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6 .- Burker's new building, corner of Farnam and Fifteenth streets, was destroyed by fire last night. It ishing touches were being put on. not yet occupied. The loss is over \$40,000.

KANSAS STATE NEWS

THE other afternoon a little boy named Henry Blocet, son of the engineer at the vinegar works in Topeka, was playing on rators are divided into groups of four each, top of a large vinegar vat, when he slipped who do not know the members of other on a loose board and fell in. His parents groups. The source of anarchist pam- not knowing what had become of him phlets and printed matter has been traced to caused the city to be searched, but he could Paris, and of arms and dynamite to Lon- not be found. His father looked into the vat the next morning and saw the child's COUNT STARCZINSKI, Austrian Consul at bat floating on top of the vinegar. Fur-Sofia, while on his way to Tirnova recent- ther search revealed the dead body of the

LATE post-office changes in Kansas: Established, Ute, Sheridan County, Armpstead S. Carter, postmaster. Postmasters appointed, Cambridge, Cowley County, David L. Croft; Derry, Greenwood County, John A. Blair; Kilmer, Shawnee County, an experiment by an important English Charles Corsen; Orchard, Linn, County railway have proved satisfactory and James T. Miller; Twin Falls, Greenwood County, H. L. Hale; Whitson, Finney County, George P. Gregory; Yale, Ottawa County, F. W. Thorp. The Woman's Suffrage convention, re-

cently held in Fort Scott, resulted in the organization of the Bourbon County Suffrage Association. The following temporary officers were elected: Chairman, Miss Lucy E. Anthony; secretary, Mrs. E.

THE fifth annual convention of the Anti-Horse Thief Association of Kansas completed its labors at Parsons on the 28th. The convention was composed of nearly 200 delegates, representing forty-seven lodges. An effort will be made to induce the Legislature to pass a law giving each member of the association the authority of a deputy sheriff to protect him in case a horse thief should resist and be killed.

CHARTERS recently filed with the Secretary of State: Hays City Improvement Company, of Ellis County; Cooper Memorial College Association. The purpose of this corporation is to build and maintain a college at Sterling, Rice County, Kan., under the auspices of the United Presbyterian Church of the United States. The Armour Butterine Company. The object for which the company is organized is to manufacture oleomargarine, butterine,

oleo-oil oleo-sterine and neutral lard. THE following is a statement showing the various extensions of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad completed to November 1: Great Bend extension, 35.1 miles: Hutchison extension, 84.3; Little River extension, 30.2; Independence extension, 55.8; Chanute extension, 26.5; Mulvane extension, 34.5; Colony extension, 5.3; Osage City extension, 21.2; Ellinor exedict extension, 4.0; Arkansas City extension, 5.1; Larned extension, 22.9; total, 346.2 miles. On the Arkansas City extension, which is being pushed through to Fe, work has been completed five miles It is reported in Constantinople that and it is progressing rapidly at the rate of

The pay of section hands on the Santa n reduced from &

It is said that the rush is so great at the Garden City land-office that the various land firms in the city send men at night to stand in front of the United States landoffice, and by that means have the "first chance" in the morning.

Ir is recorded that the newspaper fraternity will be well represented in the next

State Legislature. F. G. ADAMS, secretary of the State Historical Society, has recently received donations of files of newspapers printed in Kansas in the early days. Among other things contained in one of the files is the proclation of Governor Medary, announc ing the result of the election on the 4th of October on the adoption of the State constitution, the result in the Territory being 10,421 votes for the constitution, against. Charles Robinson and Samuel Medary were candidates for Governor of the State. Martin F. Conway and John A. Halderman were candidates for Congress

under the constitution. THE little daugater of Reed Carter was seriously injured at Topeka the other day by a runaway horse as she was crossing a street. The same day another little girl

was injured by being tipped out of a carriage which ran over her. THE Fort Smith, Kansas & Western Railway Company recently filed its charter with the Secretary of State. It is proposed to build 1,200 miles of main line and oranches. To do this, capital stock to the amount of \$5,000,000 will be issued in 50,000 shares of \$100 each. The Wichita, Dodge City & Trinidad Railway Company has also been chartered to construct a line from Wichita to Dodge City and thence westerly, an estimated length of 258 miles. Capital stock, \$5,200,000

A roung man named Henry Blakeslee was struck by a train and instantly killed at Larned recently. He resided near Dundee, in Barton County, and was attending a circus at Larned.

THE Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee on the 5th estimated Governor Martin's plurality in the State at THE farmers in Kansas are mostly very

busy gathering corn, which is making about twenty bushels to the acre. According to the game law of Kansas, ersous are not allowed to shoot quails

without special permission anywhere ex-

cept on their own premises. THE State capitol building and the grounds are to be lighted by electricity. THE contract for the Leavenworth Northern & Southern railway will be let soon from the northwestern line of Leavenworth County to the southern line of the State. Two corps of engineers will begin at once to make a survey of the

northern end of the line. THE forthcoming report of Labor Commissioner Betton will recommend to the Legislature the passage of a law requiring every manufacturing, mining, quarrying, mercantile, railroad, street railway, tele graph, telephone and municipal corporation and every incorporated express and water company to pay weekly each and every employe to within six days of the date of said payment.

A SEA MONSTER.

Long Branch Fishernen im Terror Over the Continued Appearance of a White

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 4.-A big white whale has for a week past been using the ocean within two or three miles of the pier as a sort of playing ground. Day after day he rises from the depths to spont water and astonish the natives. The other day two men were seated upon a swinging scaffold tarring the iron paing at the end of the pier. Dangling between and a little beneath them was a tar bucket which almost touched the water. Suddenly there came an unusual swelling of the sea, and in an instant a great gray body rose complacently out of the water to the con-ternation of the men. The new comer greeted them with a tremendous fountain of water which he spurted from his "blow hole." They lost no time in beating a setreat. Scarcely had they done so when the huge leviathan snapped the rope that held the tar bucket. Pier-seeper Taylor pronounced the fish to be a white whale. It was about thirty-five feet long. The whale sank below the water and swam away. Since then the leviathan has been requestly seen in these waters and has caused no small alarm among fishermen. Recently the whale took a day off and went to Seabright. Two men were quietly fishing in a skiff when they felt it suddenly rise as though lifted by the waves and then the boat shot off into placid water just as a big fish rose above the surface of the water not thirty-five yards away. It was the white whale again. The men were startled by the narrow escape and rowed hastily away, eaving the fish to sport about the spot at for 42 head, making an average of \$2,927. his pleasure. Nearly all fishermen along shore are in dread of a sudden and untimely appearance of the whale when their boats may be capsized and their lives lost, The oppearance of a white whale in the waters at this time of year is an unusual thing.

IN MORTAL TERROR.

A Telegraph Operator's Experience With An Armed Maniac

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 5.-Peter Kennay, employed as telegraph operator at Ingram station, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, was engaged at his instrument early this morning when he heard a noise as if of some one trying to open the door, but thought nothing of it, nor even looked up from his work until startled by a touch on his coat sleeve. He turned partly around and to his horror saw a tall, gaunt figure dressed in white, with a long knife in its hand and standing directly over him. He cleared the slight railing surrounding his desk at a single bound, but the strange visitor was between him and the door and he began pleading for his life. The specter made no move to fol-low him except to prevent his escape by the door. As the ghostly creature made no advance, the operator in a measure recovered his self-possession and stood on the defensive in the farthest corner of the room. The apparition then seated itself in Kennay's chair before the telegraph instrument, keeping a close watch on the movements of the operator. They maintained the same relative positions for nearly an hour, during which time the trains on the railroad approaching that point were brought to a standstill. One or two trains had been stopped for the signal to go ahead. The crews of the first train finally walked up the track to the telegraph office to find out the cause of the delay, when they discovered the operator's predicament and subdued his captor afte struggle. It was subsequently learned that the strange visitor lived at Sheridan station, nearly a mile away, and had escaped from his home about midnight.

CHICAGO BEEF BUTCHERS.

An Order to Strike by General Master

Workman Butler. CHICAGO, Nov. 5 .- There were no further strikes at the stock yards vesterday morning, although it was intimated that the men at the other houses besides Swift's and Morris' might go out, as many of them were dissatisfied at being compelled to work ten hours. The strikers were quiet, the only act of violence on their part have ing been an attack last night on Henry Levy, Nelson Morris' nephew, who was almost into insensibility beaten the Forty-third street viaduct. and Morris have signed the agreement against the eight hour day. former will import, it is said, expert workmen from Boston and other Eastern points. Both concerns are now shipping cattle east to be slaughtered. Swift commenced operating to-day with new men who are coming from all quarters. Placards all about the building offer the following prices to new men: Skilled butchers from 20 to 45 cents per hour, beef carriers 28 cents per hour, laborers 20 cents per hour. The strike at the stock yards took a new and, perhaps, very serious turn last night, and to-day will probably decide whether or not there is to be a collapse or a protracted and more general struggle. result depends upon the action taken by Armour & Co.'s butchers upon a mandate issued by Master Workman Butler, of the Knights of Labor.

Shot by a Policeman.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 4 .- An ugly shooting encounter took place in Wyandotte at ten o'clock last night, between Officer Green B. Anderson and a man from Kansas City, Mo., named Joe Darling. The latter had been drinking elsewhere and was in an excited state at the Garno House, brandishing a revolver and threatening those around him. The officer was sent for but the man had, in anticipation of his arrival, started along Third street towards the iron bridge. and officer fellowed him, overtaking him near - Armstrong street. Upon finding the officer at his heels Darling turned and fired two shots at him which Anderson returned with five, two of which took effect in the abdomen of his assailant. He was removed in a hack to the city hall where Drs. Terry and Bernhard examined the wounds and pronounced them of a dangerous character. The wounded man was shortly afterwards removed to his home, 1040 Forest avenue, Kansas City, Mo., where he lies in a low state.

STOCK ITEMS.

The Kansas City Fat Stock show proved to be very successful.

If there is any suspicion of seab now is the time to dip your sheep and not wait until the weather is too cold. Is a scabby brute is found do not stop with him, but dip the whole flock. An ounce of preven-

tion is letter than a pound of cure: The smaller breeds of sheep, being more ctive than the larger breeds, can bester subsist on barren hillsides and give better returns. If given proper attention any of the breeds will thrive where the land is now low and marshy. Wet feet aften wesults in footwot.

Be prepared to give a little corneto the flocks when the first cold wave strikes the country, and that will be very soon now. The first cold of winter curls up asheep the same that it does a human, and as the sheep can not get by the fireside itemust have the fuelite keep it warm in its body.

This week is a good time for stockmen totalk up the matter of a grand display of beef brands-the greatest of the ago-atthe Kansas City fair next week. Kansas-City is the placefor such a show, and if its is not held the fault will be with the stockbreeders themselves. Let's have the show, for a thousand dollar sweepstakes prizefor best herd of beef-producers.-Live-Stock Indicator

At the late sale of the Glenview farms and stock of the late J. C. McFerran, in Jefferson County Ky., after disposing of the farm the sale of the horses commenced: and before the close of the first day those extraordinary sursof \$122,935 was obtained The two stallions at the head of the stude brought together \$50,000.

When young pigs suddenly stop eating, become convulsed and squeak and dropdead, it is an indication that they are overfed and are suffering from indigestion. There is no cure for obvious reasons, but the trouble is easily prevented by feeding moderately. Pigs should never be given all the food they will eat, but their rations should be measured out strictly.-Kansas Farmer.

The Holstein cow Merop No. 2519 H. H. B., owned by D. B. Whipple, Cuba, N. Y., according to the affidavit of her keeper, Alfred Jencks, made a record from June 9 to July 9, of 3,129 pounds and one ounce of milk, and on June 177she gave by actual weight 116 pounds of milk. This is the same cow that as a four-year-old made a. certified record of 80 pounds of milk in one day, from which was made two pounds

131/4 ounces of butter. The breeders of pure-stock are too often. of the opinion that any thing is good enough to save for sale. If they will look over their own herds and ask themselves the question which off the animals they would buy at an ordinary auction sale and pay the expenses of getting them home; and then think that other men would be apt to do much as themselves, they will see the propriety of emasculating several if not all of their male animals and do their utmost to make of them good steers .-Rural World.

FARM NOTES.

Oliver Dalrymple, the Dakota farm king, states that he will put in 31,000 acres of crops next season.

Delaware County (Iowa) farmers claims that the past has been the best season they; have had for many years. Dixon County (Neb.), farmers complain

of a scarcity of laborers. Corn huskers. are paid 21/2 cents per bushel. A farmer in Beadle County, Dak., has an artesian well on his farm that flows 100 barrels an hour, is 673 feet deep and cost

\$1,190. White fowls when dressed for market do not show pin-feather marks as do the black ; breeds. This is a point in their favor worth considering.

Nebraska farmers complain of the falling of winter apples previous to the gathering. Much of the fruit is of an inferior quality. A Charles Mix (Dak.) County farmer re-

cently sold 1,600 pounds of wool to the

Yankton woolen mills, receiving nineteen cents a pound therefor. When the hurry of farm work ceases in autumn there are many opportunities to make improvements, for which the season

is favorable and the time propitious. Well-drained and deeply tilled land stores warmth to such an extent as to prolong the season of growth and obviate risks of frost that otherwise might reduce profits of cultivation materially.

After the leaves of currents have dropped, trim the plants, thinking fully half of the new growth. If one cares to propagate them, cuttings can be made of these trimmings. Cut to about six inches in length, bed them firmly in good, mellow soil to within one eye of the top, and in an upright position.

People who grow chickens in the city must necessarily keep them in close confinement. But here is not where feathered tribes flourish the best. On the farm-in the stubble fields and the pastures are where the hen delights to feed and roam. A hen is in her best condition when she has her liberty to scratch.

The farmer who chooses a large breed of fowls because fearful the surplus roosters he can not sell makes a mistake. Up to the age of nine or ten weeks a Leghorn will grow as fast as the cockerel of any other breed, while their bright yellow legs, large combs and full feathers give them a very attractive appearance.

Last Saturday Mr. Frank O'Dell brought to town four mammoth squashes which can not be beaten in any country. He planted four hills with one seed in a bill and has eleven squashes, in the size of which there is very little difference. The two largest measured five feet by four feet five inches and five feet five inches by five feet, and the largest weighed eightyeight pounds. The four weighed 279 pounds, making an average of 69% pounds -Latham (Kan.) Signal.

Chase County Courant.

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

VANITAS.

When after long battle the prize has been When after long searching the jewel is When after long climbing the peak is attained.

tained.
When after long sowing the harvest is bound.
Then we halt:
And we fret neath the burden of life.
For we feel that the victory's not worth the strife.

To fall in the heat of the on-rushing race;
To love and receive for our recompense hate;
To worship and find that our idol is base;
To trust and awake to deception too late,
Is our lot—
Each a sign on the pathway of life,
Pointing out that the victory's not worth the strife.

Our joys never seem the same pleasures we

thought,
Our hopes never come to their fruitage unmarred;
Our future ne'er brings us the grandeur we sought;
Our past to our vision appears but ill-starred;
Such is fate;
But it darkens the glory of life
Thus to find the victory's not worth the strife.

Over sights that are beauty dull clouds grim-Over days that are lightsome cares blight-Over fond-cherished gardens blows Boreas

gale; Over plans full of promise drops failure's black pall;
So they go;
But the memories cumber our life With the tale that the victory's not worth the

But we look to a land where the skies never Where the flowers never fade, where the Where the hopes never ebb, where our joys

never lull. Where no failures are found to its uttermost rim.
Happy land!
Where we'll feel through an unending life
That the victory there is well worth all the

strife. —Charles M. Harger, in Detroit Free Press. FLOATING ISLANDS.

Facts About Their Formation and "Queer Habits."

Δ Strange Dispute Between Tax Collectors -Remarkable Formation in the Mississippi River-A Means of Distributing Animals and Vegetation.

On the line of two of the New England States there is a small lake or pond that several years ago, as the story goes, was brought into public notice in a somewhat curious way. The borders of the lake on one side were formed of a thick bog, and in some way a portion several hundred feet in length, had become separated from the shore, and being formed of vegetable matter and extremely light, it had floated or drifted away-a veritable floating island. The top of this strange bit of New England was about four feet out of ble variety, and, of course, antagonistic, water and covered with a fine crop of Here will be found the puma, side by grass and a number of trees, the latter was from the west the island slowly sailed away until it stranded on the longed to either State, according to the direction of the wind, and often cows, starved animals are landed at night chickens, horses and stock of various near towns and villages and create their owners.

Finally, an old hermit who lived in the natives. the vicinity bought the island from its alleged owner, and built a small house peace and happiness. But one day the tax-collector came around, and, as it miles off the Ganges river, in India, happened, the old man was out; but and some have been sighted near the hearing that he was coming again the next day, he cast off the moorings of hurricanes, the bare trees so resembling the pond, just over the State line into been taken for wrecks. Vermont, and when the tax man came, he claimed to be a "Vermonter. Some time after, the Vermont tax colheard of the expected visit, and when the official appeared, the island was in the State of New Hampshire. For some tax collectors, it is said, joined forces, and advanced on the island from both sides. They found it anchored on the State line by a long rope, and as the wind was blowing down the lake, it was swaying about, now in Vermont, now in New Hampshire, so that by the time was evident that it was not legal, and they became involved in such a war of words that at last accounts the hermit had not paid his taxes, though he expressed himself as willing to do so when the collectors could decide where he lived. As far as he was concerned, he "claimed neither State."

Almost every country has its floating islands, though they are not often put to such a curious use as related in the story above. They are especially common in warm countries in equatorial regions, where rank vegetation characterizes the low-land and every thing is favorable to its increase. The islands are formed in several ways. They may be deposited in lake bottoms during extremely dry times, when the water is only a few inches deep. Here vines and in-numerable plants grow and become entangled; mud and soil from the bottom tends to cement them together, and finally, when a strong, compact mass is formed, the rain fills the basin or lake, candidly that "there is no difference of and lifts it without destroying its shape, and the deposit becomes a floating island, either fastened or anchored by long roots, or free to sail about at the

will of every breeze. Another method of formation is often seen in the South American rivers, where the water in the rainy season undermines the banks, and vast areas flood with an appalling roar. Part of continually added to, soon becomes a ton News.

floating island, that may go sail ng on until it reaches the ocean, when it is then broken up and destroyed. The most interesting islands, however, are those found initiand streams and lakes. In many of the South American lakes they have been seen embracing several acres in extent, and affording homes for many animals, that float about perhaps without knowing it. On many, native-camps have been formed, the people finding greater security from

their enemies in these floating houses. Some remarkable floating islands are in the back waters, or highlands of the Congo river, in Africa. They are all sizes, from mere bushes to tracts an acre in extent; and, as regards the r vegetation, they are literal reproductions of the neighboring shore. Some are anchored to the bottom by the creepers and roots thrown out, while others, not so attach, float about in the current. But we need not go to Africa to find large floating islands, as our own Red river and the Mississippi have produced some notable ones. In the spring-time, the water cuts into the banks and carries away a vast amount of vegetation that, on its passage down, accumulates at a certain spot and forms an island, often of such large proportions, that the course of the river is entirely changed.

One of these raft-islands once formed in the Atchafalaya, a branch of the Mississippi, and gradually grew and accumulated for forty years, until it was ten miles long, and over six hundred feet wide and eight feet deep—the most remarkable floating island that I have ever heard of, or seen recorded in the annals of any country. It was the home of myriads of birds, reptiles, bears, and animals of various kinds. The vegetation upon it was far richer and much more profuse than that of the neighboring shore. Great trees, sixt, feet in height, grew and flourished, their roots penetrating the island an I reaching out into the water b low that rushed along beneath it. Unfortunately for the inhabitants of the neighboring shores, this island was attached to the bottom, its only movement being a rising and falling; and when it reached such dimensions that navigation was threatened, it required four years of la-bor to cut it up so that it would float off

down stream. The Red river was rendered almost unnavigable by a floating island that formed in a similar way, and the Rio de la Plata is now encumbered for bundreds of miles by just such islands, that are great factors, when they wash down, in forming deltas and swamps at the mouth of the river. The delta of the Mississippi has obtained much of its material in this way, and the islands often cause great damage, and, indeed, loss of life, by suddenly breaking from their moorings and rushing down the streams and rivers, carrying all before them.

In South American rivers large trees are often entangled and float down, forming, in time, large islands, called "Camelotes," and during a flood in the Parana, the sight presented by them is remarkable. The heavy rains cover the surface of the country with a sheet of water, often many feet deep, and all animal life is threatened. The floating islands then become very populous abodes, and are at times literally covered with wild creatures of every possiside with a band of half-drowned monforming a sail so that when the wind keys, while near at hand will be a large snake, birds, and smaller animals of all kinds-all now at peace with one an-New Hampshire shore, we will say; and other when threatened with a common when an easterly gale came up, away danger. When such a load goes floatit went again, crossing the State line ing by a native village, there is general and arriving in Vermont. So it be- rejoicing, and the floating island is soon depopulated. Sometimes the halfkinds, tempted upon the treacherous great consternation. Such was the case island by the green grass, were transported across the border, much to their | floating island ran ashore and carried astonishment and the annoyance of four large pumas, that prowled about the locality for a long time, terrifying

Often the animals run the gantlet of the native hunters and are carried out upon it, and for some time lived in to sea. A large one, well peopled, was Molucca and Philippine Islands, after his island craft, and towed it out into the masts of vessels that they have

The longest voyage on record, is that of a boa, or snake, that was picked up in the Gulf Stream off Bermuda. It lector appeared, but the old hermit had had drifted on a small floating island, probably from some of the South American rivers, the incident showing how important a factor the floating is time this went on, until finally the two | land may be in assisting in the distribution of animal and vegetable life.-Golden Laus.

Farming in America.

Farming in America is to a great extent carried on by machinery, the farm one collector established his claim, it laborers are often the farmer's own sons and daughters, and it is by no means uncommon to see a male agriculturist in a "claw-hammer" coat and a "stove-pipe" hat guiding the plow, while several young ladies with "Langtry" bangs to their hair and dress-improvers to their skirts are shucking peas in the barn, or churning cream, or queezing curds for cheese in the dairy. These damsels would, as a rule, spurn the bare idea of going into domestic service; and when they lack the capacity to become "school-marms, they contentedly stay in their country home, where they work ten times harder than the farmer's daughter does in Enland. They cook, they wash and iron, they do domestic "chores:" but they are all young ladies, they all have parasols, and own carte-de-visite albums and birthday books .- London Tle-

-The Pall Mall Gazette confesses opinion as to the fact that in all weathers in which yachting can be considered as a pastime, the English cutter model is altogether in erior to the American This confession comes late, but is emphatic.

-A citizen, scared by Wiggin's earthquake predictions sent his two halfof land, covered with vines and even grown boys to a friend in the country. large trees, are precipitated into the A few days later the fr end wrote him: "Dear sir: Please take your boys back this material may float away, and being and send us the earthquake."-Galver

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Compar'son of the Net National Expenditures Under Republican and Par-

In a late speech Senator F. M. Cockrell, of Missouri, gave the following onclusive statistics regarding the National administration of public affairs ander the different parties:

ander the different parties:

The Republican party assumed the control of National affairs on March 4, 1861, and continued in uninterrupted control of the judicial and executive branches up to March 4, 1875, the beginning of the Forty-fourth Congress, which first metin December, 1875. The House of Representatives has been Democratic since March 4, 1875, during the Forty-fourth, Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses, and was Republican during the Forty-sixth Congress. The Senate has been continuously Republican except during the Forty-sixth Congress, when the Democrats had a small majority. The executive branch passed into Democratic hands on March 4, 1875. The Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, from March 4, 1875. March 4, 1855. The Forty-first. Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, from March 4, 1859, to March 4, 1875, six years, being Republican in both the House and Senate, made the appropriations for the expenditures of the six fiscal years, 1871 to 1876, inclusive. The Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, from March 4, 1875, to March 4, 181, six years, with a Democratic House and Republican Senate, except in the Forty-sixth Congress, made appropriations for the expenditures for the six fiscal years 1877 to 1882, inclusive. The Forty-seventh Congress, Republican in both branches, made the appropriations for the expenditures in the fiscal years 1833 and 1884. The Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses, from March 4, 1883. Forty-ninth Congresses, from March 4, 1882, to March 4, 1887, Democratic in the House and Republican in the Senate, made the appro-priations for the fiscal years 1885, 1886 and

in the comparisons I shall give I shall state

In the comparisons I shall give I shall state the figures from the Bual official records made in the Treasury Department about the last of August after the close of the preceding fiscal year, and after all the expenditures for each fiscal year have been and ted and determined, being the final record of net ordinary expenditures for such year.

The net ordinary expenditures for the six fiscal years 1871 to 1876 during full Republican control amounted to the sum of \$1,680,251.

**Sp.50, and for the six fiscal years 1877 to 1892, with a Democratic House, amounted to \$1,580,251.

**with a Democratic House, amounted to \$1,582,99,90,504.20, thus showing a reduction by a Democratic House of \$151,347,955.39, or an annual saving of \$25,224,639.23 1-6, including the expenditures for pensions and interest on the public debt during the two periods, and we still have a total saved by a Democratic House in six years of \$125.818,239.28, or an annual saving of \$21,183,673.214.

What were the items of these large reductions or savings? The record shows them to be as follows: In eivil and miscellaneous expenditures, \$51,944,523.38; in War Department, \$7,184,333.73; in Navy Department, \$44,394,573.27; in Indian service, \$6,175,316.09; in premiums on loans and purchase of bonds, \$18,619,485.84; in interest on the public debt, \$108,844,806.79. These ttems shown an aggregate saving of \$233,633,103.07 in 8 x years under a Democratic House. In what item of expenditure was there an excess sufficient to reduce this sum to \$151,317,95.38.7 The excess of expenditures for pensions to our country's wounded and disabled heroes and their widows and orphans during these six years of Democratic supremacy, in the House over the expenditures for the same objects during the's x preceding years of Republican control was \$78,315,150.08, the exact sum making the reduction. Now compare the sume expenditures for the same

Republican control was \$72,315,150,08, the exact sum making the reduction. Now compare the same expenditures for the fiscal years 183 and 1884 under a Republican Congress with those for the fiscal years 1831 and 1884 under a Democratic House and we find that the expenditures were for 1883 and 1884 5509,554,381.87, and exclusive of pensions and interest on the public debt were \$274,754,070.14, and were for 1881 and 1882 \$518,694,377.18, and exclusive of pensions and interest on the public debt were \$253,703,905.62, thus showing an apparent reduction in 1883 and 1881 over 1881 and 1882 in total expenditures of \$3,159,465.29; but an actual excess of expenditures, excluding pensions and interest on the public debt of \$20,653,164.82, not considering the fact that there was no appropriation for rivers

excluding pensions and interest on the public debt of \$20,65,164 82, not considering the fact that there was no appropriation for rivers and harbors for the year 1884.

Now compare such expenditures for 1883 and 1884 under a Republican Congress with those for the fiscal years 1895 and 1884 under a Democratic House again, and we have for 1883 and 1884 \$59,534,381 87, and excluding pensions and interest \$274,354,070 44, and for 1885 and 1886 \$502,710,073.61, and, excluding pensions and interest, \$221,220,539.65, thus showing an apparent saving in 1885 and 1889 in total expenditures of \$6,824,308 26; but excluding pensions and interest, \$221,220,539.65, thus showing an apparent saving in 1885 and 1889 in total expenditures of \$6,824,308 26; but excluding pensions and interest, an excess of \$6,832,499.21, which was caused largely by appropriations in 1885 for delicencies not provided for in 1884. The Republican press and leaders have imade a great clamor over the alleged and pretended extravagance of the appropriations for the fiscal year 187, made by the present Democratic House of the Forty-ninth Coagress at the last session, and have attempted to make the impression upon the people that the present Democratic Administration was extravagant and wasteful. Forty-ninth Congress at the last session, and have attempted to make the impression upon the people that the present Democratic Administration was extravingant and wasteful. We can never know what the net ordinary expenditures for any fiscal year may be until the expenditures have actually been made, the year ended and the books in the treasury closed. The expediture may be more or less than the appropriations, and, if more, the defficiences will, during the ensuing session, be provided for. Therefore, at this period in the fiscal year 1887, we can only take the appropriations already made, as a basis for comparison. Now, compare the ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year 1884 under a flepublican Congress with the appropriations for i887 are \$.64-783, NP3-9 for all objects and purposes. Now, deduct from this aggregate the several appropriations not incident to the necess ry operations of the Government and not made in 184 and not ordinary in their character, as follows for paving Alabama awards \$1,709,015. 8. For a new navy. \$3,50,001; excess of pensions over 884, \$20,645,971.94; for rivers and harbors, not appropriated for in 1884, \$13,473.00. Now, deduct these sums, amounting to \$44,386,887.22, from the total appropriations and we have \$220,391,632.37. Deduct the same from the net ordinary expenditures of 1881, which were \$244,128,244.33, and we have the sum of \$23,781,561.96 as the saving or reduction by the appropriations for 1887 over 1884. This clearly shows the falsity of the Republican clamor and the actual economy of the present Administration. In this calculation no account has been taken of the interest on the public debt, which is gradually being reduced, and will be less this year than in 1884. Making proper reductions for the decreased interest, and we will still have a saving of near \$20,000,000. Thus the records show a reduction, a saving in the ordinary expenditures of the Government in the enormous sum of over \$170,000,000 by the Democratic House of Representatives, and establish the Democr

-Under the clause of the United States constitution giving power to Congress to regulate inter-State commerce Mr. Reagan, of Texas, has been trying to get a law passed to regulate the cost of transporting passengers and freight from one State to another. A Demo-cratic House passed the bill, but it was defeated in a Republican Senate. When the Democratic party makes it its special mission to break up pools, combinations, monopolies and syndicates, it will command the sympathy and support of a suffering people These great monopolies have furnished the Republican party with boodle to corrupt the ballot, run their political campaigns and pauperize the masses.-Cincinnati Enquirer.

-It was the distinguished unfitness of the nominee of the Republican party for the Presidency in 1884 that detracted from his standard thousands of conservative Republicans, and it was the peculiar fitness of the Democratic nominee that brought the honorable dissidents straight into his camp. That the same two men are to head the National armies in 1888 is a conclusion already reached, and with this view the lines are already drawn in Massachusetts, and the Democrats have put at their head one of the young men of 1884 who bolted from Blaine and supported Cleveland on the express ground of personal fitness to establish a pure dministration .- N. O. Picayune.

THE "MORAL-IDEAS" PARTY. Attitude of the Republicans Toward the Champion of the Spoils Policy in 1884 and Their Virtuous Indigantion Over Present Democratic Abuses

In 1884 "the party of moral ideas" appealed for popular support on the ground that it was the only party which could be trusted to enforce Civil-Service reform. In order that no doubt might be left as to the attitude on this question which Mr. Blaine occupied, he proceeded to give the country an object-lesson as to the relation which members of the civil service should hold towards party politics. He started from his home on a long electioneering tour, which consumed several weeks and carried him over a large part of the country. He took with him on this long tour, as political attendant, to render him all manner of personal service, the postmaster of Augusta, who was paid a large salary by taxes raised from the people of both parties for discharging the duties of that office. He called to his aid the United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of New York, and the occupant of that judicial branch of the Federal Government abandoned his post to deliver a series of stump speeches, in which he virulently assailed the man who was then likely soon to be, and who shortly after really was, his official superior as head of the Government. He commended the zeal of the Commissioner of Pensions—a man who had been appointed by Garfield three years before solely on the ground of partisan service in the campaign of 1880-when this Commissioner left a bureau in which the work was shamefully behindhand, and devoted weeks which he awed to the public service to the management of the Republican campaign in Ohio, then an "October State.

Not only did Mr. Blaine thus prostitute the civil service of the whole people to the advantage of one political party, but it was notorious that such partisan abuse of official position was the surest road to his favor should be become President. The conduct of Postmaster Manley, District Attorney Tenney and Pension Commissioner Dudley in the fall of 1884 should have insured their prompt dismissal, yet every body knew that they not only incurred no danger of that just penalty in case of Mr. Blaine's election, but, on the contrary, were taking the best course to secure their promotion to higher positions. Moreover, it was made known to all Federal officials that it was at the risk of losing their laces in case of Republican success that they refused to do any partisan service required of them, and it was notorious that a black list was made of elerks at Washington who failed to display proper activity in the cam-paign and who were to be decapitated as soon as Mr. Blaine came in.

In the autumn of 1886 it seems almost incredible that in the autumn of 1884 a great political party presented a candidate for the Presidency who made such open proclamation of his con-tempt for Civil-Service reform and of nis purpose to "have no nonsense about his Administration in case of his election. If Federal officials under a Democratic President were to be guilty of such shameless abuse of official trust now, the Administration could not stand up for a day under the volume of just criticism which the misconduct would provoke. Yet two years ago no Republican organ raised even a faint protest against Mr. Blaine's conduct. er by a Federal official is now visited with public censure constitutes the surest proof that reform ideas have made wonderful progress. But the

That even the mildest abuse of pow-Republican newspapers which kept silence under the performances of their own party and their own candidate two years ago show a rare quality of impudence in their criticisms upon Damocratic officials under Mr. Cleveland for less flagrant offenses now. The people have a keen scent for hypocrisy and they rate at its proper value the present virtuous attitude on the question of interference in politics by Federal officials of Republican organs which sustained the champion of the spoils policy in 1884 and are now clamoring for his renomination as the best exponent of their party in 1883. -- N. Y. Post.

NEWSPAPER PICKINGS.

-The man who puts his finget on James G. Blaine and finds him there during the next two years is going to be a very smart person. Blaine is a smart man himself .- Chicago Herald. -Mr. Blaine declines to take the

stump in Chio, because, as he says, the Republicans of that State have a sure thing of it without him. If they really have a sure thing of it, they had better dog. retain it by keeping him out. - Chicago

-- The rumor that Mahone will retire from politics with the expiration of his term in the United States Senate is doubtless unfounded. Though shorn of political power, the renegade will, in all probability, remain in the arena until after the November election of 1887, when a new Legislature is to be chosen. He will make a desperate effort to carry the Legislature and have himself elected to the Senate to succeed Riddleberger. After his defeat then Mahone will bid farewell to all his ambitious schemes. - Richmond State.

-The Tribune publishes a "scath-Dudley, his predecessor. Colonel Dud-ley complains that the office as now conducted is "very little else than a political machine." Colonel Dudley, it will be remembered, is the man who forced President Garfield to discharge a most efficient Commissioner in order to give him the place, because he had carried Indiana for the Republicans in 1880, and who distinguished himself in the compaign of 1884 by abandoning his official duties to "run" the Republican canvass in Ohio. - N. Y. Post.

-A philosopher says that nothing seems to please a fly so much as to be mistaken for something to eat, and, if it can be baked in a cake and palmed off on the unwary as a currant, it is happy.

-There is a fortune in store for the man who will invent an umbrella with a burglar alarm. - New Haven News.

A YOUNG FINANCIER.

How a Future Napoleon of Wall Street
Managed His Little Bank.

He was a wise youth, although not
very old. One day his father brought home a little bank to keep his savings

"Now, Willie," he said, "we'll start

a bank. "I choose to be the cashier," inter-

rupted the boy. "Very well, you can be the cashier, and I will be the board of directors. Then you and your two sisters and your mother and I will all be depositors. Now, I'll put these five new nickels in to What will you do?" start with.

"I'll put in my seven pennies and two-cent piece," he responded. His mother dropped in a couple of dimes, and each of his sisters a nickel. During the next two weeks numerous deposits were made, and all ran smoothly. Then one morning pater familias found himself short of change, and abstracted a dime from the bank for car fare. But the eagle eye of the young cashier detected the shortage, and he promptly took what was left.

The next morn ng, the young financier's father, wishing to install a 1 ttle more business knowledge into his head,

"Now, Will'e, suppose one of the depositors wished to draw out some money; what would you do?'

The boy simply pointed to the bank, on wh c. was the following placa d:

PAYMENT SUSPENDED.

"Why, Willie, what does this mean?" inquired the father.

"Directors overdrew their accounts, so the cashier skipped out with the

rest," was the laconic response. "You don't mean that you have taken the money that was in there, do you? in a tone of painful surprise.

"But don't you know that that is not

honest?' "Huh!" did you ever hear of a cashier letting the directors get ahead of him? Well, I guess not. You bet I know a little business. When the directors begin fooling with the finances, the cashier 'guts' the bank every time.

'My boy," said the father, admiringly, "some day you will be a great financier; but first you have a few things to learn. Never wait for the depositors to prosecute. Now come with me to the woodshed."

"Father," replied the youth, persuasively, "can't we compromise this matter in some way? If you won't prosecute. I'll see that the bank resumes payment.

and won't say any thing about the directors drawing out money on the sly. It was compromisad on that basis Robert Ainsley, in Chicago Rambler.

THE DOG'S REVENGE.

A Canine Who Suddenly Stopped Talking After He Was Sold.

A solemn man in a Western city, recently entered a restaurant, followed by his dog, seated himself, and called for a bill of fare. It was given him. "What would you like to have sir?"

guffly asked the waiter, flipping the table with his napkin.

upon a chair on the other side of the So he saith: table, and was gravely regarding his master. "Well," said the solemn man, re-

flectively, "gimme some ox-tail soup." "Gimine the same," said the dog. The waiter's face assumed the color of cold boiled yeal.

"Cup o' coffee and plenty of milk," went on the solemn man. "Gimme the same," said the dog.

The waiter shuddered and turning, fled for the k tchen. A man with a squint at an adjoining table was much interested in the scene.

He had observed it closely, and finally spoke to the solemn man. "It must be a fearful lot o' work to

teach that dog to talk, mister." "It was," said the solemn man.
"I should think so," said the dog.

"What 'ud you take for him now?" said the man with a squint.
"Wouldn't sell him," said the solemn

"You'd better not," said the dog. The man with a squint was much impressed. He began making wild offers, and when he reached two hundred dol-

lars the solemn man relented. "Well," said he, "I can't refuse that. I hate to part with him, but you can have him.

"H'ill be sorry for it," said the The man with the squint drew a

check for the amount, which he gave to the solemn man. The man was about leaving when the dog cried again: "Never mind, I'll get even. I'll never speak again.'

He never did. The gentleman with the squint was proprietor of a show. The solemp man was a professional ventriloquist. - Boston Herald.

Sale of Public Lands.

Commissioner Sparks has made his report showing the sale of public lands ing review" of General Black, the for the fiscal year ending June 30. It Commissioner of Pensions, by Colonel exhibits considerable activity in public lands yet, the entries amounting, during the year, to 20,991,967 acres, for which was received \$7,412,967. The greatest number of acres of land were taken up in Kansas, 5,636,324, or 17,-615 farms of 320 acres each. Next comes Nebraska, where the entres were 3,511,518 acres, or 10,973 farms of 320 acres. Dakota follows, with entries amounting to 3,075,085 acres, or 9,609 farms of 320 acres. In Colorado the entries were 1,282,674 acres, and in California 1,348,678 acres. In the rest of the States and Territories the entries were less than 1,000,000 acres, the greatest number being 911,554 acres in Montana. - Prairie Farmer.

> -An apple tree at West Chester, Pa., which documentary evidence shows to have been planted 111 years ago, is still in full bearing .- Pittsburgh Post.

BABYLONIAN CHESTNUTS.

How Hippo, Nebuchadnezzar's Chamberlain, Entertained His August Master. It dame to pass on a certain night that the great King Nebuchadnezzar, having attended lodge, was aweary when he returned to the palace, and

his mind was disquieted within him. He lay down upon his bed; but sleepfled from his eyes and slumber from his.

evelids.

He, therefore, called unto his chamberlain, and said unto him:

"My sleep goeth from me. Wherefore, I pray thee, tell me what to do that: I may sleep, ere I hew thee into mince-meat, and make thy father's house a byword in this great city of Babylon."
Now the chamberlain's name was

Hippo. And Hippo was sore affrighted, and his knees smote together, and he said

within himself: "What shall I do? For I am in sore plight. My master taketh in the town with the boys, and straitway expecteth me to reduce the abnormal exaggeration

of his cranium.' This he saith to himself. Then he

speaketh aloud: "O, King, live forever! I will bring unto thee the daily Babylon Blowpipe, and read aloud the funny column thereof. So shalt thou be soothed, and thy sleep shall return unto thee again.'

Then spake Nebuchadnezzar: "Thou sayest well, O. Hippo! As I never read the papers, it will be amus-ing to me, doubtless."

Then Hippo, the chamberlain, having brought the file, began to read, saying: "A horseman magnificently arrayed passed through this city this morning. He was clothed in a suit of armor of solid gold, and his helmet of burnished gold was set with precious stones exceeding rare. His horse was a price-less Arab of the purest blood. On in-quiry he was found to be a plumber of

Damascus, come hither on his way home from his vacation."
"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed Nebuchadnezzar; "how oft have I been charmed by these plumber jokes. When yet a liltle lad, my nurse did tell them to me -my nurse, Susanbee Anthonee. But read the next, O, Hippo!'

And Hippo read: "An aged man crawled slowly into the office of a Tigris street merchant yesterday, and handed a letter to the chief clerk, and the chief clerk carried

it to his master. "'Yes,' said the master, in astonishment: 'this is a reply to a letter I sent by a messenger boy fifty year since.'
"'Yes,' remarked the man who

brought it; I have now brought you the "What!" exclaimed Nebuchadnezzar, in glee: "doth the messenger boy joke still live? How well I remember reading it in the 'Annals of the Ark.'

lieve Noah told it first. But read some more! And Hippo read: "A damsel residing near the Sheep Gate was seen emerging from the front door a few mornings since. She carried a tablespoon, which

she laid carefully on the curbstone. " 'What do ye with the spoon?' asked her father. " 'Sir!' she replied: 'it is that the ice-

man may have where to place our sup-ply of ice.' "Good!" exclaimed the King; "my grandfather was addicted to . just such pleasantries with the ice-man. Let

us have some more!" Hippo saw that The dog meanwhile had climbed his master was getting somewhat sleepy. "The next, O. King, is in regard to a goat, and depicteth him in the act of

making a meal from circus posters."
"Ah!" said Nebuchadnezzar; "the goat survives, too, does he? I used to read just such things when I was a boy, in an almanac a thousand years old, preserved in my cabinet of curiosities. What is the next one about?'

'The mule, O. King.' "Read it not, for the possible jests on the mule and his hinder hoofs are engraved on the obelisks of ancient Egypt. What are the others about?'

"The next treateth of ice-cream; the one following mentioneth base-ball umpires in a trifling manner, and the last speaketh flippantly of a mother-in-

But Hippo read none of them aloud. for, even as he spoke, Nebuchadnezzar fell into a deep sleep, from which he did not awake until next day at eleven o'clock, railroad time. - Wm. H. Siviter. in Puck.

He Lived by Stealing.

Bluff Lawyer-Were you ever in jail?

Witness-No. sir.

"You were never arrested for theft?" "Never, Sir." "Come now, you can't say that you

"Well, no, I can't." "Ah, I thought so! In fact you have stolen a good deal."

"You make your living by stealing. Now don't you?"
"For the last three years, sir"

"Do you hear that, gentlemen of the jury? A creditable witness, indeed Quite frank, however. You admit that you make your living by stealing?" "Yes, sir. I belong to the 'Orions,' I steal bases."—Philadelphia Call.

Johnny's Ambition.

"Do you go to school, Johnny?" inquired a lady.

"Yes'm." "And do you study hard?"

"Yes'm." "I suppose you want to be a great man when you grow up?"
"Yes'm."

"And what do you think you'll be?" "I know what I'm goin' to be. "What is it, Johnny? Tell me."

"I'm goin' to be the man that wears the big fur hat and throws the stick around in front of the band."--Pittsburgh Dispatch.

-The Elyton Land Company of Alabama is a profitable concern. In the last nine months it has paid \$290,000 in dividends to the stockholder. This is \$90,000 more than the original investment. The par value of the stock is \$100, but \$1,200 per share has been refused for it.

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OCT TOWWOOD FALLS - KAMEA

THE MISSING TEETH.

A lady whose teeth had grown rotten
And ached, although plugged up with cotton,
Had them all drawn,
And, when they were gone,
Some new ones of man's make had gotten.

This lady, one Sabbath day hallowed, Sought vainly her teeth: her eyes tollowed Her thoughts high and low Till at last she said: 'Oh! Them teeth I will bet I have swallowed."

She grew very sick and got thinner,
And wept like a penitent sinner;
The doctors' heads shook
Whenever they'd look
And think of the molars within her.

At last when she thought she was dying,
And the doctors incision were trying,
The house maid rushed in
And said, with a grin,
She'd found the teeth 'neath the bed lying,
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

AN ARTIST'S IDYL.

Its Principal Scenes a Canal Boat and a Salon.

A \ tle, round, pink face, half shyly unturned, a head covered with fuzzy rings of bright gold hair, from which the sun-bonnet has fallen back, two plump, dimpled hands, tightly clasping the outspread skirt of a frock half full of daisies and buttercups, two small bare feet firmly planted on the decks of a slowly moving canal-boat. Right above, on the graceful-arched bridge, the objects on which the big, wondering, blue eyes are fixed-two children, slender, browneved, flower-laden. The hot sun, even now sending its scorching rays vertically down, has kissed the baby plebeian's face into the likeness of a wild rose and darkened the little patrician's with the tints of the conventional gypsy.

The weary mules slacken their pace, unrebuked by their driver, enjoying like them the unusual luxury of over-hanging trees and shady wall. More flowers fluttered down, striking face, arms and neck, catching in the dangling bonnet, the children laugh together and with the freemasonry of the time of life, the boy calls out:

"Do you live on that boat always?" " "Yes.

"Do you like it?" "Yes."

"Do you like the flowers." "Yes."
"What's your name?" "Hedeyetta." Then the moving boat carries her out of reach, and the three little voices unite in "good-bye." The canal-boat "Jen-nie and Su-ie," has seen its best days it is old, heavy and dingy, but it rides the dark, unattractive water with an air of ancient respectability. Neither are the mules new to their work and trade, with steps calculated to do the most good with the least labor, they plod doggedly on, looking neither to the right nor left. The steersman takes a keen look ahead, and, see ng a clear, and unobstructed channel, fastens his rudder in place and walks slowly down the deck. About mid-way is a strange piece of lading-a spring cot, with silk coverlet and down pillow, shaded by a striped canopy and flanked by a steamer chair, an artist's easel, a pile of novels, and, on a low table, a jug of seltzer, box of tobacco and a half-dozen pipes. The occupant of this airy den is at this moment sitting on a camp stool busily

sketching at his easel.
"Sit down, captain," he says pleasantly to the man who stops to look over his shoulder. "I am just putting down a few little touches to remember that

"The children? Well, it was a pretty sight; I kinder wonder if you'd notice it-I don't know as you'd find a much nicer picture than that little gal of ours is most any time."

"Ours?" the young man repeats, half questionally—proceeding meanwhile to cover the sketch on his easel and then dropping lazily down on the cot-the captain (by courtesy) has taken the chair—and leisurely filling his largest

and most deeply colored pipe.

"Have one?" he asks, hospitably.
"Well, I don't care if I do," the other responds, watching the deft fingers with the slow and quiet interest of his

They form a sharp contrast as they sit together. Captain Jenkins is tall, lean, lank-his complexion straw-colored, also his hair and American beard ("chin whisker")—a deeper shade—but from the faded blue eyes looks out a shrewd and kindly spirit which his passenger has been quick to recognize and appreciate. Egbert Viele is a darling of fortune; having lost father and mother when too young to appreciate loneliness, he has floated lazily, happily through life-winning all hearts by his personal attractiveness, lovable nature and graceful and tactful manners. The two men smoke on in silence, broken only by the soft ripple of the quiet waters against the boat sides. The banks of the canal grew level, and acress them pretty country houses appear in the distance and boats are to be seen ahead. A small boy comes up from the tiny cabin wiping his mouth on his sleeve, and takes his place at the rudder. The child plays with her flowers, talking to herself, sometimes singing softly. Then a young woman comes up the stairway and stands shading her eyes with her hands, gazing into the distance. Gathering up her flowers, the child comes slowly to her.

"See, mammy," she says, almost timidly, "see." But she does not touch her and no eager words tell of her pleasure in her possessions. "Yes," the woman answers absently; "no, I don't want them—give them to your Jenky or your friend there," and, turning away, she goes down out of sight.

"Pretty little creature," Egbert says "how she brightens gently, "how she brightens life." Captain Jenkins nods his head and draws a long pull at his pipe. "Yes," he answers slowly, "yes, for

every one but her poor mother. "Can you tell me that poor mother's should be at its best; why does she almost dislike her preity baby; what claim have mother and child on you. have mother and child on you—tell me, now, before our journey ends?"

Captain Jenkins moves a little uneasily; he is visibly embarrassed—as a listener he is unequaled. But how can "When did you first know her?"

"I didn't know her first. I knew Michael, her husband. He was the liveliest young chap I ever put my eyes on; the little one has his yellow hair and his eyes-and so outspoken and manly. He was a carpenter by trade, but things were slack and he wanted to save up and he'd turn his hand to any job. Well, I took him on. He was sending for her-Kathleen-that season. Her dead father and mother were Irish and she herself was born in County Wicklow, but she had grown up near him in Maine; she had been promised to him since they were boy and girl and she was to come to him when he was ready. He had built a little sort of cabin on the banks of the canal up here, not far from one of the dry docks, where he often worked-and when she came, we went to the church in Troy and I saw them married. She was a real Irish beauty then, with her blue eyes and dark brown hair and her pink and white skin. They were the happiest people I ever saw, and sometimes they'd make me go to tea with them well, I'm free to say I enjoyed it. I had a queer fancy-sometimes, that Mary had lived to marry me, that Michael was her son and that the baby they were expecting would be her grandchild. That summer Michael was on the boat most of the time, for we were short of hands, and he got a woman to stay with Kathleen. Friday evening he was to leave us at his home. Thursday night he was on watch, and I talked with him on deck till past ten, then I turned in. I went on deck at twelve again, and he wasn't there. Well, we found him next morning in five toot of water, just as peaceful as if he was He had a big bruise on his head. and the doctor said he must have been careless about a bridge, struck it, and, half stunned, was knocked into the

"I had to go and tell Kathleen, expecting him home to stay. She didn't take on much, but the poor little child was born that night—without a father and almost without a mother, too, for she never could take to it, try her best. I've malaria? Let me see her?" But the tried to think it out many a time, and all I can make of it is that she would go pettish "No, no." Then, with the sudto Michael if she didn't feel she must den inconsistency of childhood, puts out look after the child, and she almost both her arms to Mrs. Eliot, as if the hates it for keeping them apart. As ealm face was a magnet. Sitting down for her and brought them here to liveand since that baby was three weeks old she's never spent a night off the Jen- head and the child puts a hot hand on nie and Susie.' I never let Kathleen hercheek, gravely announcing, "You're work except for the child, and such little odd things as amuse her. You see how mother touch of the arms about her, tidy she keeps Hedevetta, and just that way she has always done her square and with a long, tired sigh closes the

"You have never let her miss it, captain," the young man says, laving his slender brown fingers on the hard, knotty hand resting on the table; "very few children have such love and ten-derness as you give the little maidthere are not many in the world like the sweetest little thing you ever saw?" you. I am very glad I have you for a "An orphan?" Mrs. Farnham asks.

friend. What supports them?"
Captain Jenkins' sallow skin turns salmon color, he moves uneasily in his mother have lived on my canal-toat ever chair, withdrawing his fingers from the since. More than two mon hs ago her caressing touch he would return if he mother asked me if I would take care knew how. Often and often he will thrill of Hedeyetia-she called herself that, with pleasure at the memory of it-of she couldn't say Henrietta-if any thing the cordial tones that said words. At present they make him intensely uncomfortable. "Well," says, "I sold the house for them." "Captain!" (The salmon deepens.)

"Well," he says, with desperation, "I've a bit saved up and—"

"Look here, captain, I'm a rich man. a very rich one-I haven't a chick or a for years-he got old, and hard and child belonging to me-little Hedeyetta is almost as fond of me as I am of her. I am going to put some money in your for her husband-and at last it got too bank for her, subject to your order, and much for her to stand, and she went to I want you to promise me besides that him. If you could have seen how young if ever the little lassie needs a home or a friend you will let me know.'

you, Mr. Viele, and if any thing should ever be likely to happen to me, I'll take you at your word-and you'll keep it, too, if I know any thing of men, he adds insued bly, rising and walking so did the woman who did the work for Left to himself Viele proceeds to gathering up his sketches, his mind traveling back, as always when touched or softened, to his one witheld happi- was this way, so at la t I got worried ness, one unfulfilled hope. His mind and brought her down here to see it turns back three years, and he stands you could cure her up-but no, she once more in the ante-r om of the Sa'on | won't stay.' at Paris. He is but one of many in the room, but not many wear his decora- briskly, "you go and leave her heretion of honor-the few who share his that is if there is a vacancy for herdistinction are surrounded by admiring and she will be all right in a few days," and congratulating friends-he listens but, as if she had heard, the child mouns to the babble of voices as he stands in her sleep and the man shakes his alone. Suddenly a sweet young voice head.

falls upon his ear. success?-I am so glad it was appreci-

fresh as the voice, into grave, soft brown

'Thanks, you like my picture?" "Ah more than like—it is so very, very beautiful!" "Semany!" a horror-stricken a care and nuisance she would be," voice half whispers, and at the same instant the crowd surges, and he turns to murmur a word of apology to the people he has been pushed against. As ne does so he hears:

"Semany, how could you! you didn't know him, what were you saying?' ger artist, the only one who hasn't a friend to speak to him."

"Poor! 'Why that's Egbert Vicle the rich young American-he knows every body-he's a howling swell and all the girls are just crazy about him; oh, Semany, you! of all girls!"

Egbert's hand is violently seized by a stout compatriot, and vet in the midst of a storm of words he manages to see a distressed young tace, crimsoned with mortification, to hear the sweet choked voice say: "I did not know, I never Oh, well, never mind, funny as it is, I believe you, but nobody else would. ride, has quietly pestered his friends more than ordinarily good, and Jessa- best orchard and fattest pocket-book.—for information of—what? a fair girl- mine Eliot is wandering slowly through Fruit Recorder.

face? But so many girl faces are fair an inner room, stopping before -the sweetest voice in the world? to his ears, perhaps-"Semany?" his one real he turn the tables and recount instead clue, but, remembering the shrinking of listening? Egbert comes to his aid. distress in the young face, he can not use it. And dreaming now, he is violently aroused to hear that "Here is Albany, and Oh, Mr. Bertie, please come back." Almost by force he loosens at last the clinging arms and lovingly parts from his baby friend, Hedevetta.

"Yes, it is a most beautiful and satisfactory charity. When they talk of the Cathedral, or even the school, I say 'Yes, that's all very well, but the Bishop will live forever in the hearts of men, not as the builder of the one, or the originator of the other, but as the founder of the children's hospital.' The speaker is a handsome, positive looking woman, engaged in "showing Albany" to a couple of strangers. Her immediate companion is a quiet, dignified woman in mourning garb, which one can easily see is for life. Of the two girls behind, one is sufficiently like the speaker (less the positive air) to be recognized as her daughter, the other is a fair, slender girl, with soft, dreamy brown eyes. They have been all over the hospital, seeing children in all stages of invalidism, happy, well-cared for, contented-lingering longest in the ward for kicking, crowing, laughing babies—and are about to leave the building, when, from the waiting-room a man's voice, softened to soothing, and a child's fretful little wail strike the ear of the energetic member of the board

She pushes open the door of the admission room. Its only occupants are a man of the so-called "Yankee" type and a little fair child in his arms, flushed with fever, twisting herself fretfully about. Her little hood lies on the floor and the shining go den curls are lying roughened on his sleeve and shoulder. 'No, no," she whimpers, "I don't want to stay and get well-take me home, Jenky; 'tisn't a nice place-I want my home.

Then, the visitors rousing her, she lifts her head and stops wailing. The man nods respectfully, but does not disturb his burden by rising. "Ah, good morning; you want your little girl ad-mitted? What's the matter with her soon as she could move I sold the cabin on the bench, Mrs. Ehot takes the little one gently in her arms and the girl kneels beside her. Jessamine bends her nest es closer, throws back her head duty by the child—except the poor baby doesn't know the feel of a mother's and while they silently watch falls into

a quiet sleep.
"Is this dear little girl yours?" Mr. Eliot whispers. "My child, not my daughter. Besides me she has only one friend in the world.'

"Poor, little darling," Jessamine murmurs softly. "Mamma, isn't she "Yes-her father was drowned the day before she was born-she and her more than bappened to her. would, and she went right to work and fixed up the child's clothes all neat and tidy, and the first dark night she wrapped herself in a shawl and jumped overboard. She couldn't help it, ma'am," he apologizes, answering the look of contempt on Mrs. Farnham's face, "she fought it haggard-looking when she should have still been fresh and pretty-just longing

and happy she looked when we found her-Sudden tears of comprehension "That won't be while I live," the and sympathy nil Mrs. Eliot's eyes, captain answered sturdily, "but I like and Jessamine's hand seeks hers lov-

> "Did Hedeyetta grieve much." "Well, no, she didn't grieve, but she sort of Kathleen, to look after her, but she sat up late nights and ran about everywhere; and even before we laid up she

"Nonsense," Mrs. Farnham says

"Mamma," the kneeling girl inter-"May I congratulate you upon your poses softly, "may I have her for a little access?—I am so glad it was apprecisister? Think of our big, empty house and how del ghted Susan will be to see He looks down into a face sweet and the crib slept in again and the nursery open. If this gentleman will trust her

to us won't you take her?" "Why, Semany, you must be crazy," and, "Nonsense, my dear child, you must be crazy," Mrs. Farnham adds decisively, but the mother hesitates and looks down into the beautiful, soft, upturned brown eyes. Very little that "Mamma" can give has this sweet one daughter been refused. Jessamine Only congratulating that poor stran- stoops lower and lays her cheek against the hot little head. The child stirs in her s'eep, throws out her arm and then clasps it drowsily about the pretty white neck. "May we take care of her for you; she shall be like our own?" Mrs. Eliot asks, and the faithful friend of all look into both faces, draws a deep breath of pain and huskily answers

"ves.

picture after another, listening dreamily to the soft strains of music, thoroughly happy, as her lovely face shows. mother follows at a little distance talking quietly to an old friend, and in another part of the room Emma Farnham is making the moments fly swiftly for three much amused men. A group of people are just turning from a picture with exclamations of delight, "ex-quisite! the gem of the collection!" and

of people are just turning from a picture with exclamations of delight, "capusited the gem of the collection" and Jessamine hears and stops.

It is not a large carvans, but every detail is perfect and so exquisitely painted that it is instinct with life. You can feel the hot sun pouring down upon a light graceful bridge spanning a dark, muddy canal, upon a dingy boat that seems to slowly move upon the two sun-kissed children on the bridge, tossing flowers, daisies and buttercups, arms full of them—to a little blue-eyed, gold-haired, barefoot maid below, who stands with dangling sun-bonnet, outheld skirts and eager. up-turned face, glad recipient of their bounty. The old, wide-spicading trees lend their welcome shade, the mules lag unrebuked, their lolling driver turning to look back. A look of amazed wonder chases the admiration from Jessamine's face, her lips part—at that moment the rest of the party come up, and from Mrs. Eliot and Emma-burst simultaneously the one word "Hedeyetta!"

"How very, very strange, and a canal-boat, too—it must be—where is the catalogue? who painted it?" Emma demands, eagerly; but Jessamine needs no catalogue. In a corner she has seen, not for the first time, a sketchy name, and—

"Mrs. Eliot, will you permit me to present to you an eminent artist, who is also the son of an old friend? You have not forgotten Mary Wood? This is her son. Egpent Vicie, the creator of the charming scene before you." Before Jesent Vicie in word will be considered a crime." They have pains and surgery in the college of Physicians and precipitates itself upon Eghert. "Mr. J. L. Stephens, of Lebanon, Onio, a specialist for the cure of narcotic, etc. should be considered a crime." They have pains and surgery in the college of Physicians and surgery in the college of Physicians and precipitates itself upon Eghert. "Mr. J. L. Stephens, of Lebanon, Onio, a specialist for the out of the party come in the stream of the proposed paint of the party con the little white figure and precipitates itself upon Eghert. "M

curls; the round, dimpled arms and legs are slender and covered; the sun flush s gone from the little, cager face; the pink sun-bonnet replaced by a dainty white thing of lace and ribbon, but it is still Hedeyetta, clinging to her friend. At last she frees him and pulls him for-

"Mamma," she cries, "here's my Mr. Bertie-and th's is Mamma; poor Mammy went away, but I say prayers for her every day-and for Jenky tooand Jenky comes to see me in our house where Mamma lives and Jessaminemy sister-don't you see Jessamine?"

Does he not see Jessamine? Jessamine who stands so calm to outward seeming, who would be fair as the flower whose name she bears, were not cheek, throat and brow all one deep crimsonsees her and knows in one glad instant that his search is ended.

"I had no idea of finding so much in one person, Mr. Bertic," Mrs. Eliot is saying; "my dear friend's child—the what higher testimonial of its specific painter of our little girl's lovely portrait and her much-talked-of friend. We can't very well make friends here, but you must come and see us. Yes, Baby, you may indeed—show him every thing—tall here. thing-tell him every thing. Come and dine with us to-morrow evening at seven. We will be so glad to see you, will we not, Jessamine?

And Egbert looks at Jessamine sweet, shy and blushing, lovelier in her fair, pure maidenhood than even the "Semany" of his dreams, looks at her -and hears no dissenting word!

[Extract from the Philadelphia Press.] [Extract from the Philadelphia Press.]

The event this week in society has been the beautiful wedding of Miss Jessamine Eliot and Mr. Egbert Viele, the talented artist who has won for himself such laurels, both at home and abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Viele sail next week for Europe, where Mr. Viele's last picture "Senamy" has received a place in the Salon. One of the chief features of the wedding was the bride's beautiful little attendant, her adopted sister, in whom many recognized the original of the central figure in Mr. Viele's charming homely picture of a scene on a canal-boat, purchased by Mr. Gibson and occupying a prominent place in his fine collection, under the name of "Hedeyettu."—Kate Woodbridge Michaelis, in Philadelphia Press.

HOW TO PRUNE.

Frequent and Judicious Trimming of Trees Both Necessary and Profitable. We look upon the roots as the parts

that nourish, but the roots are the

mouths through which food is taken. It is more correct to say that the s'omach nourishes rather than the mouth. and the leaves of the tree rather than the roots. By severely cutting back heads of trees I can almost suspend growth. Thus we often leave branches that I know must come off next season, simply to induce growth of the part that is to remain permanently. Some people seek to urge the growth of sciens in newly grafted trees by removing all limbs. They should remember large that they thus remove that which induces growth, and after such severe slaughter many of the fibrous roots will be found dead, for if they have no work to perform they become feeble and short lived. We must distinguish the difference between trees and vines. If we wish the grape to grow vigorously we cut it back closely, its leaves are very large, and it has the faculty of covering with a trellis only a few buds. Thus we cut feeble grow ng vines back more closely than strong Hedeyetta's little life takes a long, keen growing, for by close cutting we get more foliage than by leaving canes long. Therefore, in pruning trees the danger lies in cutting too much, and with vines not in cutting away It is Thursday of the Artists' Exhibi- enough. If you wish the tree to spread, tion week in Philadelphia, and quite a cut to an outside bud; if to run higher would have." Then her companion's flutter of excitement runs through the and closer, to an upper or inside bud. gay world at something new to do and Leave no crotches, as they are certain The academy wears a holiday air to break when laden. Cut close to the and small groups of pretty girls and at- shoulder, but do not touch the shoulder. tendant squires are constantly disappearing behind its doors. Inside, even at all gets the most growth of tree, but the stairs are crowded, for the music is he who trims often and wisely has the

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

How to Control Effectually All Such Hor rible Habits.

Rochester, N. Y., Post-Express. A gentleman who has spent the summer abroad, said to our reporter, that the thing that impressed him most of all was the number of holidays one encounters abroad and the little anxiety the people display in the conduct of business affairs. "Men boast here," he said, "that they work for

and one that must be answered or silenced in the kidneys and liver by what Dr. Ste-phens says is the only kidney and liver specific. He also says that moderate opium and other drug eaters, if they sustain the kidney and liver vigor with that great remedy, can keep up these habits in moderation."

eration."
"Well does not this discovery give you a new revolation of the power of safe

a new revelation of the power of safe cure."

"No, sir; for years I have tried to convince the public that nearly all the diseases of the human system originate in some disorder of the kidneys or liver, and hence I have logically declared that if our specific were used, over ninety per cent. of these ailments would disappear. The liver and kidneys seem to absorb these poisons from the blood and become depreyed and disthe blood and become depraved and dis-

wased."
"When these eminent authorities thus "When these eminent authorities thus publicly admit that there is no remedy like ours to enably the kidneys and liver to throw off the frightful effects of all deadly drugs and excessive use of stimulants it is an admission of its power as great as any one could desire; for if through its influence alone the opium, morphine, quinine, cocaine and liquor habits can be overcome, what higher testimonial of its specific power could be asked for.?"

"You really believe then. Mr. Warner.

alive, year after year, you may surely put him down as having some kidney and liver trouble."

The other day I was talking with Dr. "The other day I was talking with Dr. Fowler, the eminent oculist of this city, who said that half the patients who came to him for eye treatment were affected by advanced kidney disease. Now many people wonder why in middle life their eye ple wonder why in middle life their eye sight becomes so poor. A thorough course of treatment with Warner's safe cure is what they need more than a pair of eye glasses. The kidney poison in the blood always attacks the weakest part of the body; with some it affects the eyes; with others the head; with others the stomach or the lungs, or rheumatic disorder follows and neuralizat tears them to pieces, or they lose the powers of taste, smell or become impotent in other functions of the body. What man would not give his all to have the vigor of youth at command?

would not give his an to have the youth at command?"

"The intelligent physician knows that these complaints are but symptoms; they are not the disorder, and they are symptoms not of disease of the head, the eye constants, or of virility, necessarily, but or stomach, or of virility, necessarily, but of the kidney poison in the blood and they may prevail and no pain occur in the kid-

It is not strange that the enthusiasm which Mr. Warner displays in his appreciation of his own remedy, which restored him to health when the doctors said he him to health when the doctors said he could not live six months, should become infectious and that the entire world should pay tribute to its power. For as Mr. Warner says, the sales are constantly increasing, while the newspaper advertising is constantly diminishing. This speaks volumes in praise of the extraordinary merits of his preparations.

If we were all of one opinion there would be no betting.—Boston Courier.

"What is Woman's Worth" "What is Woman's Worth"?

asked a fair damsel of a crusty old bachelor. He did not know, so she said: "W.

O. man" (double you, O man). But a woman feels worth little if disease has invaded her system and is daily sapping her strength. For all female weaknesses, Dr.

R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" stands unrivaled. It cures the complaint and builds up the system. Send 10 cents in stamps for pamphlet to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

BLUEBEARD's trade evidently was that of a belle-hanger .- Hartford Sunday Times.

Amono the people of to-day, there are few indeed, who have not heard of the merits of Prickly Ash Bark and Berries, as a household remedy. Teas and drinks have been made of them for centuries, and in hundreds of families have formed the sole reliance in rheumatic and kidney diseases. Prickly Ash Bitters now takes the place of the old system and is more beneficial in all treubles of this nature

WHEN is a newspaper the sharpest?—When it is filed.

Plerce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," Positively Popular; Provoke Praise; Prove Priceless; Peculiarly Prompt; Perceptibly Potent; Producing Permanent Profit; Precluding Pimples and Pustules; Promoting Purity and Peace. Furchase. Price. Petty. Pharmacists Patronizing Pierce Procure Plenty. THE violinist is always up to his chin in

Use the great specific for "cold in nead" and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

THE break of day was not caused by the

S'JACOBS OIL

FOR RHEUMATISM.

MARVELOUS EXPERIENCES.

Suffered 30 Years and Cured. New Bioomfield, Perry Co., Pa.

I wish to inform you of a most infraculous and marvelous circumstance. For more than thirty years I have been afflicted with rheumatism, from which I suffered so severely that at times it was impossible for me to get from my home to the office, only a few steps away. I had to resort to the use of morphine to secure rest at night; I spent hundreds of dolars with different physicians and tried every known remedy without deriving any benefit whatever. Five years ago, I was induced to try St. Jacobs Oil, which effected an entire and permanent cure, and I have not been troubled with this dreadful disease since. Cold nor damp weather does not effect me at all.

Clerk, Courts of Perry County, Pa.

Remarks of an Eminent Divine.

I am pleased to say that the use of St.
Jacobs Oll has benefited me greatly and I
have no hesitation to recommend it to all as
an excellent curative.

RT. REV. BISHOP GILMOUR.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

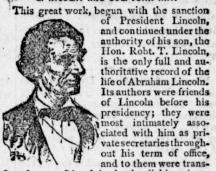
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engagements, prison life, etc., will appear. NOVELS AND STORIES

include a novel by Frank R. Stocken, two novelettes by George W. Cable, stories by Mary Hallock Foote, "Uncle Remus," Edward Eggleston, and other American authors. SPECIAL FEATURES
(with illustrations) include a series of articles

on affairs in Russia and Siberia, by George Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Siberia," who has just returned from a most eventful visit to Siberian prisons; papers on the Labor Problem; English Cathedrals; Er.

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Bhe Chuse County Courant. Official Paper of Chase County. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THIS CITY.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

LAWS OF NEWSPAPERS.

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

2. It subscribers order the discontinuace of their paper, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers refuse totake or neglect to take their paper from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible til they have settled their bill and ordered

their paper discontinued

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

5. The courts have decided that refusing

totale a paper from the office or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facte evidence of intentional fraud.

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 de not wish to continue taking it, otherwise the publishers are au thorized to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice with payment of all arrear-sees is sent to the publisher.

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 discentinued, or orders the postmaster to discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "refused" and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher lays himself liable to arrest and fine the same as for theft.

Kansas is the poor man's home. She is but 25 years old, and more people have risen from poverty to affluence in this State than any other in the Union. She has acquired a population of 1,300,000 and an assessed valuation of \$400,000,000. Cause: Rich soil, good climate. favorable location and good settlers .- New York

Wonder if "Sniffling Tim" has yet discovered whose candidate Grisham was. In the language of General Sherman, Grisham wasn't able to do any skinning himself, but he held a leg while Harper did some neat work of that character.—Last week's Leader.

The foregoing is intended to pull the wool ever Republicans' eyes. If the Hunt, Teddie Engle, Lulu Hecks Charlie Wheeler, James Ryan, John-Leader man was not supporting Mr. Grisham for the purpose of electing him why did he bestow so much editorial praise on him, and give his party candidate scarely a passing notice? racity is so unsavory that he knew if Williams, Bonnie Kellogg, Joe Gardwas it because his reputation for vehe said a good word for Mr. Grisham, ner - 28. the people would think him to be a very mean man? and if he did not urge the election of Mr. Harper, the tie Hays, Robbie Cochran, Gertie Espeople would take that gentleman to be one of the best men in the county and well worthy of their support for that office? If the Leader's assertion Mann, May Engle, Freddie Kerr, Ella Mann, May Engle, Freddie be true, Mr. Grisham was the dupe of misplaced confidence, or a spy in the Democratic camp when he was presending to be a Democrat. However, we do not believe that even Mr. Grisham himself believes the Leader's assertion.

FOR THE BONDS.

Next Tuesday the election for bonds to purchase \$80,000 worth of stock in the C., K. & W. R R, will occur in this county. That this road (Santa Fe) is a good one every one knows. Under this new name it now has 346 miles of track laid in this State, at different places, 21 of which is its Elinor extension, in this county. While the road asks for bonds for but twenty miles about thirty-five rules of road Merton Robins, Eddie Rockwood. will be built by this Company, in this county; and if they give us forty-five miles of road without bonds and then will give stock, dollar for dollar, in the Company, to the amount of bonds taken by them, why would not the purchase of the stock be a good investment, even if there were no other benefits to be derived therefrom, such as getting a north and south outlet and inlet for grain, stock, stone, etc. As a proof that the investment will be a good one for Chase county, we submit the following from the Walnut Valley Thompson, Flora Baker, Johnnie Boles, 7, A. D. Park, Times, and commend it to the careful consideration of every voter:

The total indebtedness of Butler county for railroads is \$350,000, on which it pays yearly \$22,500 interest. The taxes paid in 1886 by these roads, at present taxation, which, of course, is yearly increasing, is \$30,522.22, an excess over the interest paid on the bonds of \$8.022.22, and the most of these bonds run for twenty or thirty per by Jos. H Hunter, Schenter of years, this excess in thirty years' time would amount to \$240,000; and \$8,000 per year at 6 per cent. would in thirty years amount to \$463,140, or at 4 per cent. \$388,760. This, of course, does not consider the question of receiving steek in exchange, dollar for dollar, and other points of advantage resulting from the voting

Now, let us figure a little on our own with its 35 miles of road and a bonded debt of \$140,000, and the C., K. & W. with its 35 miles of road and a bonded debt of \$80,000, we will then have,

as the case may be, in interest, and \$708,352.40 or of \$844,518.60 with which to pay \$220,000 of bonds for which we will have already receeived an equivalent amount of stock in these roads, which, at par, would leave the county just \$708,352.40 or \$844,518.60 better off with these roads than with out them, to say nothing of the othe benefits to be derived therefrom. O course, in making this calculation, w have supposed the railroad tax to be used to draw interest until pay day or the bonds and then pay them of but they will be used, in the mean time, to help defray the current expenses of the county. However, we insist that the county will be thi much better offiat that time by voting the bonds.

COTTONWOODIFALLSISCHOOL Below will be found a report of the above school for the second mouth o the year, ending October 29th, 1886 The report for the first month wa

good, but this, in many respects, i

better: Enrollment.-Room No. 1, Miss Ad Rogler, teacher, 66; room No. 2, Mis Alice Hunt, teacher, 45; room No. 3 Miss Elsie McGrath, teacher, 38; room Nos. 4 and 5, Mrs. Thos. II. Grishan and L. A. Lowther, teacher, 71; total 220; increase over last monty, 22. No

withdrawn and moved away, 9. Tardiness .- Room No. 1, 14 cases room No. 2, 4; room No. 3, 7; room Nos. 4 and 5, 26; total, 51 against 60 for last month.

Average Daily Attendance .- - In or der of rooms, as above, respectively, 56, 43, 34, 65; total, 198.

Per Cent. of Attendance. -94, 96 97 and 95, respectively. Average for whole school, 96.

The following are the names of pu pils neither absent nor tardy during the month: Total, 105, angainst 99 for last month: Room No. 1 .- Orpia Strail, Eddie

Hinote, Ed. Hazel, Edith Miller, Rena nie McNee, Freddie Hinote, Nellie Holsinger, Bertie Lawrence, Floyd Brockett, Frankie Ragsdale, Minnie Wishard, Floyd Wishard, Logan Rob-ison, Artie Kuhl, Willie Wells, Nellie Wells, Frankie Patterson, Edith Sharp.

Room No. 2.-Hallie Kelloge, Clint Breese, Charlie Goshen, Harry Zane, Mary Rockwood, Blanche Kelley, Ber- Varner; 11, Rob Joechlin; 12, B. Heintz, Iva Clark, Anna B. Harper, Blanch Robison, Ross Mann, Harry Christian, Ella Gillett -28. Room No. 3.—Fred Jenson, "Tad"

Smith, Geo. Capwell, Maude Kelley; Dora Cochran, Vernie Hazel, Anna Zane, Orphy Foxworthy, Eddie Pratt, Karl Kuhl, Lena Pennell, Martin Holmes, Nellie Sanders, Sadie Forney, Ross Thomas, Hermie Hazel. Ridgel 6, Richard Jones; 7, J. L. Ellis; 8, Scribner, Lola Dibble, Annie Williams

Room No. 4.—Ida Estes, Nellie Winnie, Mertie Estes, Stalia Kerr, Ella Engle, Mira Tuttle, Bessie How-ard, Arista Foxworthy, Rida Winters, Eddie Estes. Bertie Scott, C. Garth, C. M. Sanders, Stella Hunt, Anna Rockwood, Floyd Gillett, Irvin Beach, Wm. Beach Harry Hunt. Birdie Gray, M. L. Hackett, Mary Harper, Rena Massey, Bella Sanders, Leo Holz, Frank McDaniels, Orlando Pence,

PAYTON CREEK SCHOOL. The following is the report for the second month, ending November 5th. 1886: - Number enrolled, 24. Average daily attendance, 18. Those not absont during the month are: Flora Baker, Daisy Thompson, George Pendegraft, Charles Thompson and Leroy Pendegraft - 5.

Those whose average is 90 per cent. or above, in monthly examination, are Holmes; 2. J. P. Park; 3, C. Jupp; 4, as follows: Ellen Robertson. Daisy James Lawless; 6. Geo. Stephenson; Clara Baker, George Thompson, Enos J. Baker and Carl S. Jones-8.

ANNA M. PENCE. PATENTS CRANTED.

The tollowing patents were ranted to citizens of Kanan during the week ending Oct. 26. 1886, reported expressly for this pa-

Pacific Building Washington, D C .: Fred Becker; 5, J. P. Leith: 6, N. M. Wesley Kouns, Solomon City, water Patton; 8, A. Seifert. tube; Geo. Stites, Pleasant Valley, combined land anchor and lightning conductor for buildings; L. G. Keyes,

BIRTHDAY PARTY. Last Saturday, November 6, being with the Santa Fe's present 30 miles, the 12th anniversary of the birth of a bonded debt of \$220,000 and 100 Miss Iota Strickland, her little friends miles of road, which, taxed at the same gave her a very pleasant surprise parrate the Santa Fe now is .- \$277.34 per ty that afternoon. The following is a mile-will make a tax of \$27.734 paid list of the presents: Annie Zane, into our county treasury annually by handkerchief, Mira Tuttle, perfurery. Hawley's Corn Salve. Contest closes these railroads; and the interest on the Sadie Forney, purse and handkerchief, bends, at 6 per cent., is \$13,200, which. Vernie Hazel, dressing case, Pearl taken from the foregoing amount of Turner, silk handkerchief, Maude and and number of words mailed to each the takes from the foregoing amount of Turner, silk handkereiner, make the foregoing amount of Blanche Kelley, silk handkereiner, ducted with the atmost care and fair annually, with which to pay the bonds, Clara Kelley, cake, Nelly Robbins.

Clara Kelley, cake, Nelly Robbins, Address your list to care and fair ness. Address your list to C. D. HAWLEY, Chemist, New York, Salom New York. 6 per cent. interest would in thirty Grand-ma Strickland, purse.

years make \$272,332.40 or \$408,498.60, Official Election Returns of Chase County, Kansas, Nov. 2, 1886. Proclamation and Notice of Special

\$436,020 principal, making a total of this county, at the election hell November 2, 1886, and found the returns as follows:

CANDIDATES.	Both.F	Melloid Green.	lements	Count 1 ount	WoascVir	Diamo. d Creek	Elm.tale	diadie -reek	Cottonwood Fairs.	Strong City	l'oledo	OTALS	MAJORITIES
	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	_
For Associate Justice— W. M. Whitelaw, Dem	55	77	9:	4:	51	34	8:	18		150	65	787	
W. M. Whitelaw, Dem	64	lin C	78	54	5	33	96	35	210	170	13.	1024	287
Thomas Monitcht D	55	77	92	49	50	35	85	2,	151	12)	64	795	
John A. Martin, R	64	100	74	52	56	32	95	32	200	16:	134	1014	219
For Lieutenant Governor-	2			5			6	,	4	,	2		
For Licutement Governor— 8, G. Isett, D. A. P. Riddle, R. D. W. Huston, P. For Secretary of State— W. F. Pe illon, D. E. B. Al'en, B. N. P. Kleine, P.	59 64	10:	92	47 51	55 55	38	81 97	18 35	148		65	785 1026	0/1
D. W. Huston, P.	4	6	8	1			6	8	4	1	2	38	241
W. F. Pe illon, D.	59	75	92	47	51	34	81	18	148	126	65	785	
E. B Alten, R	64	10.	70	54	55	31	97	85	2:0	170	133	1025	240
For Treasurer of state—								c	4		100	0.	
L. P. Birchfield, D	59 64	10	99	47 54	5/	34	81 97	18	210	120	133	783 1026	213
N. B. Klaine, P., For Treasurer of State L. P. Birchfield, D., J. W. Hami ton, R., William Crosiv, P.,	4	6	5	5			6	8	4	1	2	39	~10
For Auditor of S a c— William D Kelly, D Timothy McCarthy, R	49	70	81	42	41	26	78	16	128	77	55	657	
Timothy McCarthy, R	4	98	74	52	57	40	96	38	217	201	137	1076	319
Fo. Afterne . Gen r 1-	25/2		00				12.5					0.	
Kerne Genri- A smith flev may, D	52 64	101	92	47 54	56	34	81 97	18	148	119 170	133	782 1027	245
W S. Wal e. P., For apt. of Pub is Instruction -	4	ŧ	1	5		100		8	4	1	2	39	
W J. A Mongomo y. D	51	77	9:	4	5	34	81	18	147	119	61	780	
W. J. A. Monga may, D	64	10	34	54	5.	3	97	3.	210	17)	133	1027	245
Amendment to the Costitution-		100											
Ag just	85	iii	-71	65		58	95	8	135	16	171	138	854
For Googress min. 4th District— John Mortin, D. Thomas Ryan, R	64	6.	101	5	6	36	8:	17	161	130	72	863	
Thomas Ryan, R	54	10	67	50	44	3:	9:	32	19>		123	945	82
For R. pr sentet ve, 64th District—	3			4			(8		1	1)	36	
M. A. Compie I. D	6°	91	9	57	5:	44 24	81	20	200	150	65 125	93:	99
W. G. Pation, R	2	1	1	4	4		6	20	150	100	5	5	
William Leffre D.	6:	5	8	50	6:	37	106	12	150	104	84	325	
C. C. V hit-on R	5%	115	7.7	40	44	3.	60	8.7	20:	181	103	954	129
G. C. Whit-ou R J. V. Evens, P. For Clerk of the District Court—	3			4			6	0	,	4	12		
1 16 VV 16111 1)	25	87	97	58	4:	21	54 121	14	242	124	74 114		24
Geo gw M. Havden, B. J. E. Perry P. For tourty Attornoy— S. N. Word, D.	6	1.	1	. 5	1	1	121	5	5	2	11	59	
Fortounty Attornoy-	51	5	71	47	32	3	98	19	9:	113	83	699	
S N. Wood, P. JE Her e. R. T H Geiseam, Incl.	45	6	60	3-	10	22	75	34		118	107	72	29
	J45	54	34	19	5.	1	18	0	110	59		-	
(.leo. C. Ico D	55 65	83 96	69	51	81	35 35	81 98	18		113			267
J. C. Davis, R.				1					2			8	201
For commissioner of the 3d District-			92	47	61	39	93	20				352	56
Wm Harris, D Jont, Wood, R E. Sto ts, P,			75	52	45		73 15					296 38	
			-					100	••••		:	_	_
Total Vote	122	184	169	106	107	68	185	61	364	289	20	1855	200

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS ELECTED.

FALLS TOWNSHIP. Trustee, Geo W. Crum. Treasurer, Gco. W. Estes. Clerk, Matt. McDonald. Justices of the Peace, F. B. Hu and Geo. W. Hill. Constables, A. B. Watson and W

H. Winters. Road Overseer - Dist. No. 1, H. Osborn: 2, J. Z. Mann; 3, Jas. Austi 4, Rolt. Cuthbert; 5. Jacob North; John Hanley; & J. T. Foreacre, 9, 8

Meady; 13, Henry Schnavely. BAZAAR TPWNSHIP. Trustee, E. R. Beadle. Treasurer, G. W. Bocook. Clerk, P. B. McCabe. Justices of the Peace, R. H Cha

dler and D. W. Mercer.

Constables, A. W. Blunt and R. Harrison. Road Overseers-Dist. No. 1, R. Chandler; 2, Jos. Herring; 3, Jam Martin; 4, Geo. Doney; 5, Wm. Hand;

vid McKee; 9, Hans Peoples, 10, F. 1 Harris. TOLEDO TOWNSHIP. Trustee, M. D. Lyles.

Treasurer, J. A. Lind, by lot. Clerk. D. R. Shellenbarger. Justices of the Peace, Samuel Spur geon and L. E. Stanley. Constables, D. M. Jones and P. H

Kugleman. Road Overseers-Dist. No. 1, N. J. Shellenbarger; 2, J. H. Murdock; 3. H. Kulander; 4, Wm. Jack; 5, Robert Matti; 6, Frank Arnold; 7, A. Jones.

DIAMOND CREEK TOWNSAIP. Trustee, M. W. Gilmore. Treasurer, J. W. Amend. Clerk, H. Collett, by lot. Justices of the Peace, W. H. Knox and Samuel Harrison.

Constables, W. R. Patton and J. A Road Overseers-Dist. No. 1, W. F.

COTTONWOOD TOWNSHIP.

Trustee, J. L. Crawford. Treasurer, C. F. Laloge. Clerk, L. W. Coleman Justices of the Peace, D. B. Smith and E. S. Green.

Constables, N. M. Patton and C. A Road Overseers-Dist. No. 1, John American and Foreign Patents, Shaft; 2, T. J. Piles; 3, J. Byram; 4,

A \$20 Holiday Prize.

The readers of this paper are offered Armstrong, valve attachments for hy- a prize of (\$20) Twenty Dollars in gold drants; H. H. Bourne, Manhattan to the person making the greatest method of blasting earth: Lorenzo number of words out of the letters county. If we get the K., C. & T., Pearson, Chayman, folding clothes contained in the three words "Haw-LEY'S CORN SALVE." The same letter must not be used but once in forming a word unless it is contained more than once in the three words. Plurals, names of persons and places not allowed. Use Webster's Dictionary without supplements as authority, Each contestant will please enclose December 1st, 1886. Name of winner

Salem, New York.

Quarterly Report of the County Treasurer, Ending November 1st, 1886.

nt	State taxes of 1831, 7	13
	County taxes, cash, 1577	45
	Court house interest fund 418	93
	Court-house interest fund	60
m.	SIBKIBK, 105	03
-	TOWNSHIP FUNDS.	
	Bazaar township, 18 !	55
B.	Bazear township, delot road tax 25	49
D.	Cottonwood township tax 1388	49
n;	Bazzar township,	5.1
п,	Diamond Creek tp tax,	
6.	delgt road	
٠,		0=
Sol	Falls township tax 255	00
	Toledo two P P interest found 181	38
F.	Toledo two R. R. interest fand . 5	63
	" " sinking " 475	65
	" " tax, 143 !	56
	" " tax,	30
	CITY FUNDS.	
	Cottonwood Falls, \$ 44	12
	strong City, overdrawn 14	32
	Normal Institute fand 61	38
1643	State tax prior to 1883	52
2756	Normal Ius frute food 61 State tay prior to 1883. 681 County S hool. 50	20
n-	School and sales, prin	64
3:1	1 10 10 100	10
27.7	State school fund 1st div. 1885. 27 2d 1885 615 " 1st 1886 75 County " 1st div. 1886 12 2d 1886 76	45
TT	· · · · 2d · 1886 615	59
H.	" " " 1st 1 1886 75	60
	County it it let div 1886 19	on
	" " 1st div. 1886 76	80
H.	County 1st	40
	24 " 1880 11	40
es	Judgment fund,	
	SCHOOL DISTRICT FUNDS:	
y;	No. 1, general fund,	95
		58
a-		
H.		
Η.		
	2, 111001000	30
	2, Siliking	
	o, general	80
	4, " overpaid \$9,26.	
	5, " overpaid \$7,23	
	5, sinking " 31	14
	5, interest " 7	

overpaid \$71,56 overpaid \$8,02 9, 10, 10, 11, general 12, 13, 113, in erest 13, sinking 14, sinking 14, interest 15, general 16, general 16, general 17, sinking 14, interest 15, general 16, gen 15, general 16, ... 17, ... 18, general 18, interest 18, sinking 19, general 20, 21, ... 21, interest sinking overpaid \$39 36 23, ... 24, ... 25, ... 26, ... 27, ... 28, ... 30, interest 30, sinking 31, general 32, ... overpaid \$4 39

.......... 33, general 31. interest 34, sinking 35. general 36, sinking 36, interes overpaid \$,91

gene al 37, sinking 38, general 39, general 39, interest 39, sinking 40, general 40, interest 40, sinking 41, general 41, interest sinking general 43. sinking
43. interest
44. general
44. interest
44. sinking
45. general
45. interest
46. sinking
46. general
47. general
47. interest
47. sinking
48. general
48. general overpaid \$3 14

overpaid \$4 03 overpaid \$ 3 43 overpaid \$ 5 00 48, general 48, interest 48, sinking 49, general 50, general overpaid \$23 48

71. general 7 63

W. P. Maprin, County Treasurer of thase county, Kansas, being duly sworn.deposes and says that the above and foregoing shows the amount of money in the County Treasury at this date, and the same is correctly apportioned to the various funds as he verily believes.

W. B. Martin, County Tresurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \$rd day of November, 1886.

E. A. Kinne,

[L. S.] Clerk of District Court.

Elaction.

WHEREAS, On the 12th day of October, 1886, the Board of County Commissioners of the REAL - STATE AND . OAN AGENTS county of Chase, State of Kausas, made . nor der of which the following is a copy:

ORDER. WHEREAS, A petition signed by D. B. Berry and 656 other persons, the same being more than two-fifths of the resident tax-payers of the county of Chase, State of Kansas, having been presented to the Loard of County Com missioners of the county of Chase, asking that a special election be called and ordere in said county of Chase, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to subscribe to the capital stock of the Chleago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company, and issue the bonds of the said county of Chase in payment therefor w. ich petition, exclusive of the signatures is in words and figures as follows, to-wit: PETITION.

Words and figures as follows, to-wit:

PETITION.

TO THE HONGRABLE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS:

We, the undersigned, your petitioners, being resident tax-payers and legal voters of the said county and State, respectfully petition your honor-ble body to submit to the qualified electors of said Chase county for their acceptance or rejection, at a special elector of said Chase county for their acceptance or rejection, at a special elector of said Chase of the laws of the latte of Kansas, and an act entitled, "An act to enable counties, townships and cit is to sid in the construction of railreads, and to repeat section 8 of chapter 33 of the laws of 1514, which took effect February 23, 1876, and amendments thereto, the following proposition, with the terms and conditions herein specified, to-wit:

Shall the country of Chase, in the State of Kansas, subscribe for eight hundred shares of one hundred dollars each said company, a corporation organized acceptance of one hundred dollars each said county of Chase of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad company eights bones of said county of Chase of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, said bonds to be onyable to the bearer at the fiscal age, of the State of Kansas in New Yor'z City, thirty years after the date thereof, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually for which interest coupoes shall be attached, payable at the ilseal agency aforesaid.

attached, payable at the itseal agency aforesaid.

This subscription of stock and issue of bonds to be upon the following conditions, namely: As soon as said proposition shall be determined in the affirmative, by canyass of the votes cast at said election, the Board of County Commissioners of said county of Chase, for and in behalf of said Chase county, shall order the County Clerk to make, and the County Clerk shall make said subscription in the name of said county of Chase, for said eight hundred shares of capital stock of said railroad company; and when the railroad of said railroad company and when the railroad of said railroad company; and make and in operation, by lease or otherwise, from a connection with the Elinor extension of the Chicare, Kausas & Western Railroad Company, at some favorable point in the valley of the South Fork of the Cottonwood river, in the county of Chase in the State of Kansas, to the north line of Chase county, via Diamond creek valley in Chase county, the said The Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company shall receive eighty thousand dollars of said bonds, and issue eight hundred shares of stock therefor. The said Board of County Commissioners shall cause such bonds, with interest coupons attached as aforesaid, to be issued in the name of said county of Chase, and shall deliver the same to said railroad company, of certificates for its shares of fully paid up caoital stock of said railroad company, of certificates for its shares of fully paid up caoital stock of said railroad company, of certificates for its shares of fully paid up caoital stock of said railroad company, of certificates for its shares of fully paid up caoital stock of said railroad company, of certificates for its shares of fully paid up caoital stock of said railroad company, equal in amount to said onts, by lease or otherwise as aforesaid, with freight and passenger depots or stations at Cottonwood falls, within one-third of a mile of the county court house, ready for business, on or before the first day of said.

This subscription of stock and issue of the following condition

freight and passenger depots or stations at Cottonwood falls, within one-third of a mile of the county court house, ready for business, on or before the first day of June, 1887.

Provided, also, That the said railroad company shall establish and maintain a division terminus, with such division facilities as may be necessary, for the operation of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad, at a point situated between the cities of Strong City and Cottonwood Falls City, Chase county, Kansas.

Provided, further, That if the said Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company should be hindered or delayed in the construction of the said line of railroad by "labor strikes, legal proceedings or extraordinary action of the clements," the length of time so hindered shall be added to the time herein taken to complete said railroad.

The form of ballots to be used at said election shall be: "For the subscription of stock and issue of bonds to the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company," and "Against the subscription of stock and issue of bonds of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company," and "Against the subscription of stock and issue of bonds of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company,"

It is therefore, by the Board of County Com missioners of the county of Chase, State of Kansas, ordered said directed that a special election be held in the county of Chase, State of Kansas, on the 16th day of November, 1886 to determine whether the proposition to sub scribe for the stock of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company, and issue the bonds of the county of Chase in payment therefor, on the conditions contained in said petition, shall be adopted or rejected. The special election shall be held and returns made and the result ascertained and declared in the same manner as provided by law for general elections. The ballots to be used in said election for and against said proposition shall be of the form and contain the words stated in said petition. Thirty days notice of said election shall first be given, according to law, and the Sheriff of said county of Chase is hereby ordered and directed to give said notice and make due proclamation of said elec-

Done at Cottonwood Falls, this 12th day of October, 1886.

Done at Cottonwood Falls, this 12th day of October, 1886.

M. E. HUNT,
E. F. BAKER,
J. M. TCTTLE,
[SEAL] Board of County Commissioners.

Attest: J. J. MASSEY. County Clerk.

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, sheriff of Chase county, State of Kansas, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, and in obedience to the aforesaid order of said Board of County Commissioners, do hereby proclaim and give notice that an election will be held in said county of Chase, State of, Kansas, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1886, at the usual voting places therein, to vote in accordance with the aforesaid order of said Board of County Commissioners upon the questions therein submitted.

Witness my hand this 12th day of October, A. D. 1886.

J. W. GRIFFIS,

J. W. GRIFFIS, Sheriff Chase County, Kansas.

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 Yazo Delta, The Soil of which is renowned for its remark-

The Soil of which is renowned for its remarkable fertility.

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If you are going from the north to Florida Texas or Coast Points, or from the South to North, East and west, see that your ticket reads, via L, N. O. & T. R'y.

For further information apply to

P.R. Rogers, Gen'l trav. Pass. Agt. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

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Harper, Johnston & Johnston, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will do a general law business, buy and sell redestate and dominoney. Abstracts of this fermion from the persons making romes through us. Odes on Bronaway, opposite the cause county at thosail Bank. sepi6-tr

THOS. E. CRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW lifee upstairs in National Bank building

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS

G. M. STERRY. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW EMPORIA, KANSAS,

VIII practice in the several courts of Lyon Jane, Harvoy, Barton, Morris and Geng Marter in the taxe of hydrar; in the Su main Court of the State, and in the fed and Courts therein.

MAN. H. CARSWELL. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CETTONWOOD FALLS. CHASE COUNTY, KANSAF Vill practice in all the State and Federa ourts and land offices. Collections made ad promptly remitted Office, easy side at Broad way statum at beings meh?9-ti

JOSEPH G. WATERS ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Topoka, Kansas. Postoffice box 405) will practice in the Assiriet Court of the counties of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton.

N WOOD, A M MACKEY, JASMITH

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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 Stiring Piows, Cultivators, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, &c., and is Agent

Wood Mowing Machine and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

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sole agents for this celebrated wire. the best now in use. Kuli L'ne 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

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.

short notice, and at very low prices.



Horses, Cattle, Sheep DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY. In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R. R., &c.

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for a whole year We have made such arrangements with THE LEAVENWORTH TIMES, that enables us to offer that leading paper with the Courany, 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 avecntitled to a hearing.

All subscriptions must be for one year, for a short term full rates will be charged Remember this offer is for a findled time and if you want the best duily and weekly in the State, for \$500 call on us. Sample copies will be main dvou by a idressing, The Times, Leavenworth, Kan.

THE LEAVENWORTH Weekly Times and the Courant, for \$2.00 per annum.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms-per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; af ter three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1 00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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The "Phunder Bolt" passes Sirong City, going east, at 12:13 o'clock, a. m., and going west, at 4:18 o'clock, p. m., stopping at no other station in the county; and only stopping there to take water. This train earries the day mail.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.

talan A Martin
GovernorJohn A. Martin
Gyernor A P Riadle Lieutenant Gevernor E R Allen Secretary of State B Bradford Attorney General E P McCabe
Becretary of State & B Bradford
Attorney General E P McCabe
Treasurer J. H. Lawhead
Sup't of Pub. Instruction J H Lawhead
Sup to Land Court D J Brewer,
Chief Justices Sup. Court, A H Horton. Thomas Ryan
COUNTY OFFICERS.
J M Tuttle,
Commissioners , M.E. Huut.

County Commissioners ME. Hu	ut.
W P Ma	rtin.
County Treasurer	ssev.
County Clark A P Ga	ndv
County Attorney E. A. K	inne
Clerk District Com. John	L. G. M.
Sherill J. C. I)avi-
	Tait
Mayor I. K. Craw	
Mayor J. K. Craw	ford.

onberincenanni	C E Hait
Coroner CITY OFFIC	ERS. W Stone
Mayor	T. O. Kelley
Street Commissioner	Jas. A. Smith
Coun almen	J.S. Doolittle, L.P. Jenson,
Clerk	E A KINE

CHURCHES. Metho list Episcopal Church .- Rev.

Metho inst Episcopal Church at 10 Davis, Pastor; Sabbath school, at 10 O'clock, a. m., every Sabbath; morning service, at it o'clock, every alternate Sabbath; class meeting, at 12 m.; service every sabbath evening a 8 o'clock.

M. E. Jaurch South.—It. R. M. Benton, Pastor; service, first Sunday of the month, at Dougherty's school-house on Fox creek, at 11 o'clock, a. m.; second Sunday, at Coyne branch, at 11, a. m.; third Sunday, at the Harri-school-house, on Dismond creek, at 11, a. m.; tourth Sunday, at Strong City, at 11, a. m.

Catholic—At Strong City.—Rev. Boniface Neihuls, O. S. F., Pastor; services every Sunday and holyday of obligation, at 8 and 10 o'clock, A. M.

and 10 o'clock, A.M.

Baptist—At Strong City—Rev. Wareham, Pastor; Covenant and business meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month; services, second and fourth sundays in each month, at 11 a m. and 7:30 p.m., the Sunday-school, at 9:30 every Sunday.

ery Sunday.

Rocieties.

Knights of Honor.—Falls Lodge, No. 747, meets on the first and third Tuesday evening of each month; W A Morgan, Dietator; F B Hunt. Reporter.

Masonic.—Zeredath Lodge No. 80 A F & A M. meets the first and third Friday evening of each month; J P Kuhl, Master; W H Holsinger, Secretary.

Odd Fellows.—Angola Lodge No. 58 I O O F, meets every Monday evening; Geo W Hill. N. G; C. C. Whitson, Secretary.

G A. R.—Genry Post No. 15, Cottonwood Falls, meets the 3rd, saturday of each month, at 1 oclock, p. m.

month, at 1 oclock, p. m.

1.0.G f.,—Star of Chase Lodge No. 122
meets on Tuesday of each week, in their
Hall in the Pence Block, Cottonwood Falls,
J.E. Harper, W.C. f.; L, S. Hackett,

Womens Relief Corps—meets second and fourth Saturday of each month, Mrs W A Morgan, President: Mrs F P Cochran,

Secretary.

Dan McCook Comp. S. of V., meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, J. E. Harper, Captain; E. D. Forney, Orderly Sergeant.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

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

Underwear, at E. F. Holmes's.

Ice 1 inch thick, Saturday morning. Underwear at the right prices, at E. F. Holmes's.

Mr. J. N. Reat and family have moved to Emporia.

Mr. J. W. Brown was down to Emporia, last Saturday.

Mr. C. C. Watson was down to Emporia, last Thursday. Mr. F. P. Cochran returned from the

west, on election day. Mr. Alex. Yenzer has moved into

the Johnson Bro.s' house. Largest line of Underwear in the

county, at E. F. Holmes's. Mrs. John K. Golden, of Longmont.

Col., arrived here, last week. Mr. F. P. Cochran will go to Coronado, next week, on law business.

Miss Bessie Bay, of Emporia, was visiting Mrs. T. J. Turner, last week. Mr. Wm. Payne has sold his proper-

ty in Strong City and moved to Empo-Mr. A. T. Ferlet has written to his

parents that he is the father of a fine

Col. S. N. Wood left, last Friday, to look after his interests in Stevens

Dr. Charles Conaway's residence, at Safford, was destroyed by fire last Saturday.

Mr. E. D. Replogle, who had been sick with typhoid fever, is again up and around.

The Emperia Grocery Co. has put in a large stock of goods in the Loo-

mis building. Born, on Wednesday, November 10,

Fork, a son. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Moore, of Emporia, are visiting friends and relatives

in this county. Ray Hinckley returned home from McPherson, Tuesday, to remain here during the winter.

Miss Jennie Burns, of Lebo, arrived Mrs. T. O. Kelley.

Mr. Sam Kirk, of Strong City, who has been sick with typhoid fever, is again able to be around.

The proposed railroads mean the uniting of Strong City and Cottonwood Falls into one large town. Col. W. S. Smith, of this city, has

been allowed a pension of \$15 per month, beginning May 27, 1884. This weather makes one think of overcoats. Look at the line, from

\$3.00 upwards, at E. F. Holmes's. Felix Lodge I. O. O. F., of Strong City, meets-in their hall, in Rettiger's

building, every Thursday, at 7:30, p.m. Mrs. J. M. Tuttle left, last week, for Pueblo, Col., where she will spend a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. J. P.

Cantrall.

Sheriff Griffis is having flower beds made in the court-house yard, in which to plant bulbs now for next summer's blooming. Mr. Wm. Jeffrey's daughter, who

had intended going away to schoolwas attacked with crysipelas and had to postpone her departure. Capt. Henry Brandley, Secretary of

the State Republican Central Committee, who was in Topeka during the campaign, returned home, Thursday. The following are the officers appointed by the I.O. G. T., Tuesday

Gandy; Asst. Secy., Anna Rockwood D. M., Lizzie Reeves. Messrs. W. P. Martin, W. H. Holsinger, J. M. Tuttle and Dr. J. W.

ty's railroad interests. Mr. E. F. Holmes, his wife and stepson arrived from Michigan, last Thurs-

L. Jones instead of Miss. E. F.Holmes's is the place to buy vercoats. He buys in large quanti- D. Rees. ties and guarantees his prices as low as any in the State of Kansas. It will pay you to look through his line.

The residence of Mr. P. M. Jones near Safford, and its entire contents were destroyed by fire, on Tuesday, trifling articles being the only things saved.

A number of the old settlers are talking up an old-fashioned dance for J. T. Butler. Thanksgiving night, with Messrs. J.S. Doolittle, Ralph Denn, J. H. Scribner, Joe L. Crawford, Geo. W. Hays and other old-time musicians.

Messrs. Ed. Pratt, John D. Minnick and E. A. Hildebrand have been appointed by the District Court as viewers to condemn the right of way for the Atlantic-Pacific Telegraph Com pany through this county.

The 8-year-old son of Mr. John H. Cox was drowned in the Cottonwood, at Clements, on Saturday, October 30. He was playing on a log from which he fell into the river and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

The new barn of Mr. John Lind near Plymouth, in this county, having been completed, was formally opened with a grand dance and oyster supper, last Saturday evening, at which about five hundred persons were present. The size of the barn is: 174 feet long, 72 feet wide and 36 feet to comb of rooff, and it required eight car loads of lumber, 124,000 shingles and more than a ton of nails in its construction Mr. L. P. Jenson was the contractor. and he had from three to five hands at work on it since the middle of August.

Work for One Lady in Every Couny .- The publishers of The Housekeeper, Minneapolis, Minn., wish to employ one bright lady agent in every county in the United Statet at good pay and permanent employment to an efficient worker. The Housekeeper is now very popular and will be even more so with Maud Meredith, the brilliant new editor in charge. The publishers offer special floral premiums worth \$1 00 and the last three months of 1886 free to all who subscribe now for 1887 at \$1 00 per year. Teese flo ral premiums are a specialty, over

70,000 having been sent out in 1986.

Blue Mound township has doubled ts wealth and population within the past four years, and it is principally due to the influence of its railroads. Give it the K. C., P. & P. and it will double again within the next four years, but lose the road and its climax has been reached. The increase of wealth means the decrease of taxes. The new road means a better town, a better market, cheaper freights and a more prosperous community.-Blue

The foregoing is said by the Blue Mound Sun in regard to the present railroads there and the one for which that people are asked to vote bonds: and if this argument is good for Blue Mound township and town why is it not good for Chase county and its towns in regard to the railroads that are proposed to run through this countv? "An increase of wealth means a 1886, to Mr. and Mrs. Powers on South decrease of taxes" every one will admit; but supposing it did not? Why, every one will admit that the man worth \$200 is better able to pay a \$20 debt than is the man worth only \$100 able to pay a \$10 debt; in other words, if we were given our choice of the two | Cottonwood Falls foregoing amounts of wealth and debt. we would choose the former, and we here, Tuesday, on a visit to her sister believe every one else in the county would say we had chosen wisely. Then, where there is a chance to increse our wealth by inducing railroads to come into our county, and at the same time not increase our taxes to any perceptable degree, why should we not do it? Then again, what sensible farmer would allow the richness of his land to be continually washing on to the farms of his neighbors without trying to put a stop to it, or would not keep its richness up by fertilization? For instance, for lack of metropolitan competition in this county much of the trading of our people is done at Florence, Emporia and elsewhere, thus enriching our neighbors and not building up our own county town and making it able to compete with larger place on the prices of merchandise, etc.; and then again, for lack of competing facilities for getting into the county such and for getting to market our wealth of stock, stone, etc., we are forcing both capital and labor to remain outside of our borders, instead of by a judicious investment inviting them to come and dwell among us and, by increasing their own wealth, help us to increase | you want work done or not. our wealth. Then again, the amount paid in railroad fare by most of you to trading would, if prices were the same here as there and you came here to do night: R. S., Rena Kinne: L. S., Mary your trading, more than pay your en-

> POGLESOR: WHENCE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

tire railroad tax.

The following is the programme of Stone were down to Emporia, last the Chase County Teachers' Associa-Thursday, looking after Chase coun- tion to be held at Safford, on Saturday, November 23, 1886, beginning at 2:30, p. m., sharp.

1st. Benefit of County Normal Inday evening. In announcing his mar- stitutes-a paper. J. M. Warren. riage we should have said Mrs. Burta Discussion. Miss Mattie Finley.

2d. How to Teach Physiology-a paper. S. T. Ballard. Discussion, R.

3d. How to Teach Self-confidencea paper. Miss Carrie Wolfe. Discussion. D. A. Ellsworth.

4th. Recess. 5th. The Requisites to the Success of Our Common Schools-a paper. October 26, a feather bed and a few Miss Edith Hyle. Discussion. J. W. Wilson.

6th. School Visits and Visitors-a paper. F. F. Fletcher. Discussion.

7th. Miscellaneous business.

8th. Adjournment. J. C. DAVIS, Secretary. DIETRICT NO. 22.

The following is the school report of District No. 22, for the month ending November 5, 1886. The attendance is much better than last month, with fewer cases of tardiness. The names of those in attendance this month are: Carrie Harris, Willie Harris, Albert Stuart, Willie Shoaf, Johnnie Shoaf, Boone Harris, Edna Harris, Willie Test, Dottie Drummond, Willie Drummond. Lillie Coddington, Aggie Drummond, Johnnie Drummond, Ralph Drummond, Frank Coddington, David ton Coddington, Dottie Henderson, Bertie Thornsberry.

J. M. TIBBALS, Teacher. NOTICE.

The Chase County Agricultural Society will pay no premiums until further notice. E. A. KINNE, Secretary.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

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

Ferry & Watson are now giving a Waterbury watch to whoever buys fifeen dollars worth of clothing from them; and they guarantee their prices to be ten per cent. less than anywhere ble manner, and finished in the very else in Southwestern Kansas, Cotton-highest style of the photographer's art, wood Falls not excepted.

Here! Ye men who owe J. F. Ol inger and W. H. Hinote will please to call at Central Barber Shop and pay up, and much oblige, yours, truly, oct21-tf W. H. HINOTE.

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. melons, cigars, tobacco, candies, etc.

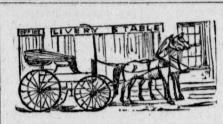


thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class lunch! I will patronize Bauerle.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

PROPRIETOR

Feed Exchange EASTSIDEOF



PROMPT TENTION Paid to

ALL RBERS. Good Rigs at ALL HOURS.

BOARDING HORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP.



ALWAYS ON HAND

ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

OF ALL KINDS. Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal STRONG CITY: - - -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,

goods, wares, etc., as are needed here, 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

making all photographs at the Cottonget to these outside places to do your wood Falls gallery, It is sure to catch Do not order your nursery stock un-

resents the Stark Nurseries, of Lou-isiana, Mo., the oldest and best in the West. jy22-tf Duplicates of any pictures ever made at the photograph gallery in this city can be obtained at any time; also duplicates of the views made in The photograph gallery in this city is respended and they are doing some fine work in their line. Call and see H. Waite's on Sixth avenue.

nov4-2t samples. You can get anything in the way meats as tollows: Steaks at 6 to 12 of tinware or hardware or farming out; ronets at 6 to 8 implements at Campbell & Gillett's. politing, at 5 to 6 cents.

Go to J. S. Donittie & Son's for bargains; and don't you forget it. Campbell & Gillett, can furinsh 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

heifer, all in splendid condition. The term of partnership between Drsi Stone & Zane will expire Dec. 1, 1886. so 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.

STONE & ZANE. Oct. 12, '86. 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 Coddington, Cora Thornsberry, Dora elsewhere to get this class of goods; Thornsberry, Harry Coddington, Clif-ton Coddington, Dottie Henderson, 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 extention of the subscription of an old reader to either or both of the papers. Remember, the finest photographic work is 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 possi-ble manner, and finished in the very and all his work is guaranteed. you will find a veritable art gallery; and an examination of its treasures will emply reward you for the time required. You will see there the photographs of Col. P.B. Plumb, Maj. H. C. quired. Cross, Capt. C. N. Sterry, Hon. W. W. Scott, Rev. Dr. Hendy, Revs. Messrs. Go to W. T. Birdsall's for your the faces of nearly all the leading cit. izens of Emporia.

Having secured the services of a practical photographer, I can guarantee the people of this county first-class work. O. M. Ellis. class werk. Winter will soon be upon us, and

now is the time to begin to prepare The "lightning" process is used in to keep warm when it has come; therefore, you should go to Campbell & Gillett's and get a heating stove that will be an ornament to your room as well as a comfort to your body.

county, last summer.

The largest display of fine photo-

Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh cents; ronets at 6 to 8 cents; for

Dr. W.P. Pugh will continue to low rates of interest, on improved farm land, at all unimployed times, at office, in the Bank building. do a limited practice; and will be found, at all unimployed times, at his drug store. D. Ford, jeweler, does all kinds of watch and clock repairing in a work-

manlike manner, without any humbuggery whatever. If you want to see the finest photo-

graphic work ever seen in the west you should go to Waite's, West Sixth calf; 2 cows with steer calves beside them: 2 fine yearling steers; 1 yearling Don't torget that you can get anything in the way of general

merchandise, at J. S. Doolittle & Waite, Sixth avenue, Emporia, Kansas, never allows any poor work to leave his rooms. Remember the name, Sixth avenue, west of Commercial

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices. They also keep a full line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

Photographs from card to life size, at the Cottonwood Falls gallery.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

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,)

Geo. W. Simmons, Defendant Geo. W. Simmons, Defendant)
George W. Simmons, residing at South Haven, State of Michigan, will take notice that, on the six h (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 (23d) day of December, A. D. 1886.

FLORECE E. 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 followingnamed 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, and 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 SynEigand NysEig section twelve, township twenty-one, south of
range seven, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove
his continuous residence "pon, 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.

mcht-6t Frank Dale, Register.

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OF THE

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YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

A REALLY BRAVE BOY.

Adventure of a Youth Who Knew When to Risk His Life.

On board the ship Luminary we had two boys, differing much from each other in character, Walter Brewer, the captain's son, was an active fellow, but very heedless and rash. We used to think that he must resemble that "little Jack," of the ballad, who climed to the main-truck of "Old Ironsides." There was nothing he loved better than to perform some dangerous and unnecessary feat. On the other hand, Arthur Clifford, son of good widow Clifford, in the little scaport widow Clifford, in the little seaport eagles would keep away. Only see! where the ship belonged, although no there are four of 'em now." less active than Walter, was always careful of his own safety, and took no risks where duty did not call him. He would not pass from one mast to another on a stay, as his companion would sometimes do, but would take to the shrouds in the regular manner.

Walter often challenged him to do some perilous thing, and would thoughtlessly accuse him of cowardice when he refused, as he invariably did, where there was no necessary end to be accomplished by accepting the proposed risk. Yet, whenever the widow's son did a piece of work, either on deck or aloft, it was done thoroughly, which was more than could be said of Walter's tasks.

Arthur did not like the imputation of cowardice, but he told me one day that he could not see the need of doing foolish things just to show that he was brave. I felt sure that he had more true courage than his reckless young shipmate, though I little anticipated the surprising manner in which the

fact was to be demonstrated. We were lying in one of the many harbors on the west side of Vancouver's Island, when the captain allowed us an all-day's run on shore. The coast is here very mountainous, so that we found rock hundreds of feet high, with gorges branching off in all directions. some places we climbed to such a height, that, although our ship was a long distance off, she had the appear-ance of being close under our feet. Presently our attention was attracted by the sight of two huge, gray eagles, that came wheeling about us with ma-jestic sweeps, uttering loud cries, like those of the common fish-hawk. Some one suggested that they probably had a nest close at hand, and the two toys were instantly inspired with a great desire to find it. An engle's nest would certainly be a curiosity, whether

containing eggs or young.
"Oh, you wouldn't go up to it, Art;
you wouldn't dare to!" said Walter. "You'd be afraid of the old birds. Just let me get a sight of it. I'll show you how to go up to an eagle's nest!" Arthur made some careless reply, laughing good-naturedly as he did so, and they both commenced hunting for the eyrie. For some time we could hearthem shouting to each other as they pursued the search. They seemed at length to have separated widely among the cliffs, and for a while we heard nothing from them. We now discovered that, instead of only one couple, there were two pairs of the eagles, and this seemed to be the reason that the boys did not keep together. There might be two nests. Supposing that the youngsters would soon return, we did not pay much attention to their absence, until startled by what by what seemed a cry of distress. The eagles themselves were screaming, but their shrill notes could not quite drown the human voice that appeared to be calling out in pain or

"It's that Walt!" said one of our men. "He's got into some troublebroken some of his limbs, likely enough—and the old man will blame us for it. There, hear that?"

"Help, help!" eried the voice. "I'm Come quick, or I shall be killed! Oh. dear, what shall I do?"

It was plain that the sufferer could not be far of: yet, to bring him within sight, we had to make our way through some very difficult places. When we did get a view of him the peril of his position really terrified us. He was at a height of some three hundred feet above the ground, upon the jagged face of a cliff. In a fissure of this his feet and legs appeared to be wedged, while with his hands he clung desperately to a small projecting point. "Oh, oh, oh!" he cried, as he caught sight of us. "Get me out of this of they couldn't quite hold up my place. Get me down from here. I ninety-six pounds," said Arthur, laugh-

He had good reason to think so, for off, for you are a little heavier than I the huge birds were sweeping close to am. his head, snapping their fierce beaks, and making a noise with their wings, like that of a ship's topsails when she

this crevice. I can't get out. Come George M. Coomer, in Golden Days. up quick-quick!"

Some thirty or forty feet above him was the eagle's nest, sure enough. It recklessness to attempt such a foolhardy feat, and still more astonishing that he should have been able to climb

the side of that almost perpendicular vigor .- Health Monthly. rock? and how, even in case of his being reached, was the half-disabled boy to be got down? To make the matter worse we were brought to a halt by a wide chasm directly in front of us, so that to reach the foot of the precipice it was necessary to seek out

some place for crossing. While looking for such a spot, we beard Arthur Clifford calling to his young shipmate, and presently saw him going up the side of the rock. It surprised us to see how fast he climbed. We ran to a long distance, until it began to seem as if we were never to find a place to cross, and highway and staggers into the fence most accomplished the ascent.

"Hold on. Walt?" he cried; "don't be afraid—I'm commg. Just keep where you are."

"Oh, the eagles!" answered Walt. "One of them has just knocked my cap off! Hurry up, Art-oh, come quick!"

Some of the rest of us attempted to clamber up, but made wretched work of it, for the risk appeared frightful. It was enough to shake a very stout heart to cling to a bare rock in the air, where the hold was so slight and doubtful, and when we looked up and saw the stair so fearfully high, there was very little encouragement in the

"I've got him clear!" Arthur shouted down to us at length, as we were strung along the face of the cliff, some high and some low; " but I wish the

It seemed as if a second pair had come to assist the first, and, emboldened by their numbers, the whole became startlingly ferocious. Seeming to know that the two boys were attempting to retreat, they pressed the attack with frantic rage. Arthur's cap shared the fate of his companion's, and both lads got a number of blows. As Wal ter, after all, had no broken bones, he was still quite active, though dreadfully cowed and frightened. He crouched into as small a space as possible, while Arthur, knowing him to be severely bruised, took the more exposed posi

Suddenly there was a more than usual thunder of the suil-like wings. All four of the birds seemed to swoop down at once; their tails were broadened, and their beaks and talons looked like hooks of steel. We saw Arthur strike out with his arms, and heard a terrified yell from Walter. In another moment our hearts stood still with horror. Arther Clifford had gone completely off the rock, in midair, over three hundred feet from the ground! What a spectacle it was! Such a shock as we then experienced could never be forgotton by any of us.

But the next instant, what was our surprise to see that, instead of falling like a stone, he was merely sinking slowly. There was a prodigious flapping of wings about him, and we re-alized what had happened. Two of the enormous eagles had fastened their talons in his stout flannel shirt and his weight, dragging them down, pre vented them from getting clear. Probably they had both struck him at the same time with what Tennyson would call their "hooked hands," and this had caused him to lose his balance and

fall. Would their hold continue? Would it not give way and permit him to be dashed to a shapeless mass?
"O, if they should unhook them-

selves!" cried the second mate. "But there-see! see! He has got them by the legs besides! Hold on, Arthur! hold on hard!" he added, shouting

with all his might. The beating of the broad wings was like the flapping of windmill arms and the screams of the royal birds could have been heard for miles. Faster and faster, however, they settled with their circled around the others, shricking as loud as they. The descent may have occupied a minute; for those huge wings, twelve or fourteen feet from tip to tip, had immense resisting power.

Then Arthur struck the earth and the magnificent creatures, making a last desperate effort, tore away from him, taking long strips of his blue were also entertained. Near the end of was forgotten that whilst the landlord

The brave boy knew better than to make any effort at detaining them; and, indeed, he was already badiy wounded by their claws and out of breath from his exertions, although wonderfully cool in mind.

"Where's Walt?" he asked. "They haven't thrown him off, have they?" And the noble little fellow glanced. anxiously up at the high rock. He had saved his companion at the risk of his own life; for Walter, seeing the way clear, at once recommenced his descent and soon got down to where two of us were able to assist him. His lower limbs were much injured where they had been wedged in the crevice, but he could still use them. Once more upon the ground he staggered up to Arthur and seized his hand.

"It was you that saved me." he said. "You are the bravest fellow I ever saw. The eagles would have killed me where I was if you. hadn't come. Just look at my head and shoulders! See where they hit and pecked me!" can't move, and the eagles will kill ing, "and I guess they would have let you down to fast if they had got you

We were soon on board the ship. where the boys, after a few days, re-covered from their injuries. And it mate, who was with us; "how did you low at heart and his terrible experience ever get there? What will your fath- had an excellent effect upon him. Both er say to us, you young villain?"

"Oh, oh. oh!" wailed the poor fellow. "I was going up to the eagle's tertain a vivid recollection of the one nest, and I slipped and got wedged in great adventure of their boyhood .-

-If we eat just enough, both mind seemed astonishing that any human and body are invigorated. If we eat creature should ever have had the too little, both become weak and faint -the body trembles, the mind is inefficient. If we eat too much the stomach can not eliminate the material which is to give out a pure carbon, and Upon a further view of the cliff it then gives out an impure article, and we were appalled. Who of us could mind and body are oppressed—the forfeel like creeping from jag to jag up mer loses its activity, the latter its

> -A correspondent asks: "Would you please tell me what I can do to make callous skin soft and white?" "Why, of course, Violet. Let your mother do the wrestling with washboard and take good, strong doses of piano daily before and after eating. _N. Y. Mail.

-Under a recent decision in Ne braska, the man who puts up a barbed-wire fence does so at his own peril. If a drunken man passes along the when we finally did so, Arthur had al- and injures himself he can recover damages.

THE SOLDIER'S REST.

One of the Most Unique Institutions

Brought Into Existence by the War. Among the many institutions which were brought into existence by the war in this city was the Soldier's Rest and Retreat. Many citizens are now entirely ignorant of this institution. Thousands of those who were refreshed therein by food and lodging when on the way to the front have now forgotten even the location. The institution was located near the north end of the Baltimore & Ohio depot, on the line of North Capitol street, between C and D streets, and was established immediately after the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. The building taken possess on of as a retreat is still standing, although in a dilapidated condition, and is now used as a store house. It had previously been used by Mr. J. P. Crutchert as the Mount Vernon cane factory, where mementos from the resting place of the father of his country were prepared for the market. It covered a space of about 40 by 160 feet of ground and was made into a dining hall, where often as many as 500 of the boys in blue took meals standing. At the time it came into existence the city was full of soldiers, many having been stampeded from Bull Run. The terms of service of many had expired, while others had just arrived on their way to the front. It was given the name of "Soldiers' Rest-Receiving and Forwarding Depot for Troops" Captain Beckwith, Commissary Subsistence, who appointed as Superintendent Mr. James H. Searle, now living at No. 9 Sixth street, northeast. Mr. Searle continued during the entire war. A force of cool of the continued during the entire war. cooks and waiters were employed, and in kitchens erected outside the preparations for the meals were made. In these kitchens were the cauldrons for soups, etc., two of a capacity of 140 gallons each, and twenty-five others ranging from 30 to 60 gallons. The bread was at first obtained from the Capitol bakery, located in the rooms on the west front of the Capitol basement, and afterwards near the observa-

It was not long before it was found necessary to enlarge the depot, and General (then Colonel) Rucker caused to be erected frame barracks east of the "Rest" from the timber from the old Lincoln inauguration ball building n Judiciary square. Then Captain Ed. M. Camp (sfterwards Major) was | laced in charged of the depot.

The capacity of this depot was simply wonderful, for on one occasion, with but a few hours' notice, 20,000 men were fed within twenty-four hours, soup, bread, coffee, ham pork, tongue, beef and hard-tack being on the bill of fare. This was done without any friction whatever, for, as near as possible, 500 were marched to the tables at a time. The serving of meals and lodging soldiers was not all that was done, for the exigencies of the service often required cooked rations to be furnished, and to fill these orders the force had to be augmented often so as to work night load, while the two that were still free and day. It is estimated, from the reports made by Major Camp, that during the four years' existence of the depot 20,000,000 meals were served to sold ers

> dur ng the war. Sometimes sailors and exchanged prisoners were regaled here, and to- there would be an early and marked wards the close of the war when Con- diminution in the number of evictions. hostilities a number of Confederates had deserted and come within the Federal der whom the Rest was established This request was granted, and Major Camp, General Rucker, Secretary Stanton and the President were serenaded by a band made up of deserting musicians. - Washington Star.

SLAVES LIBERATED.

Cuban Bondsmen Freed from the Torturing Shackles of Slavery.

The Queen Regent of Spain has done an act which the friends of humanity all over the world will rejoice at; she has signed a decree freeing the slaves in Cuba from the remainder of their term of servitude. This reform was begun over seventeen years ago in the law of February 10, 1869, which provided for the conditional liberation of certain classes of slaves in Cuba, and for the payment of recompense to the owners of the men and women freed. In 1879 a bill was passed by the Cortes for the gradual abolition of Cuban slavery. This law at once liberated slaves from 55 years old and upward. Slaves from plated by the Cortes itself. Thus by a step, and by an act as noble and wellof being the only European state permitting slavery in its colonies, and gives one more promise of the new and vigorous life which seems to be returning to her in these latter days .- Christian at Work.

-A certain mining operator from the Pacific coast was also, a good one here. He bonded a silver mine somewhere in the unexplored regions of Mexico \$5,000, took the enterprise to New York and represented that it cost \$960,000. He incorporated it into 1,000,000 shares and put it on the market for \$1.10 per share, sold all the stock, got away with all the money and then cheated the

THE ASTOR ESTATE.

A Family Whose Real Property Is Valued at Three Hundred Millions of Dollars.

No one family in the country has so kept its wealth within itself as the Astors, who intend to continue the financial policy originated by old John Jacob Astor about the beginning of the century. It is commonly supposed that he made the bulk of the fortune in furs. He formed a gigantic project for extending the business from the Northwestern lakes to the Pacific by means of various trading posts, by establishing. a central station at the mouth of the Columbia, and then by making a depot at one of the Hawaiian Islands, to supply China and India directly from the Pacific coast. The project was partially carried out, but meanwhile Mr. Astor saw greater opportunities for making money in city real estate than in the fur trade. He began to buy extensively, and the growth of the town was so rapid that, in some cases, the property increased a hundred-fold. When he died, nearly forty years ago, he was estimated to be worth \$20,000,000. He left to his son, William B. Astor, the bulk of his estate, to be managed in the interest of the family; William B. left it in turn to his son, John Jacob, and now John Jacob has intrusted it to his son-his sole child, indeed-William Waldorf Astor. This virtually amounts to an entail, and prevents the wealth from being scattered, though there is small danger of that, the Astors being noted for conservatism and prudent thrift. They have always invested in real estate, buying few bonds or stocks, and have evinced great care and dis retion in their investments. Their constantly increasing surplus they have, so to speak, put into the ground, reaping extraordinary profits thereby. They never sell; they are ever buying, buying, buying, but keep ng their transactions as secret as possible. No one but themselves and their agents have any idea of the vast blocks of real estate in their possession. They own thousands of business houses and dwellings. They never touch unimproved property, and now add each year two or three hundred houses to their immense holding. When it is remembered that wealth doubles at simp e interest in less than seventeen years, and in much less time when invested in real estate, it is easy to understand how theirs must have grown in the past ninety years. One of the advantages of such investments is that they increase with the value of the city. They are not confined, as bonds and similar securities are, to a fixed rate of interest. Certain lots purchased thirty odd years ago would pay to-day what is equivalent to 40 or 50 per cent. per annum. There is little doubt that the Astor estate is by far the greatest here or in the country. It can not be much short of \$300,000,000, and by the close of the century, if managed as it has een, it will be nearly doubled. What will prevent them in another hundred years from owning most of Manhattan Island?-N. 1. Cor. Boston Advertiser.

IRISH EVICTIONS.

Enormous Increase in the Number of Tenants Driven from Their Rentals. When the land act of 1870 became

retained the power of raising the reat lines, and when they reached the and default meant eviction, there could "Rest" they were so pleased with the reconstruction of the property of the pro ilege of complimenting the officers un- of tenure by means of judicial rents. and it was once more assumed that evictions would henceforth be few. Again prediction has been falsified. Whatever else the Land act of 1881 has done for the Irish tenantry, it has not stopped evictions. We referred the other day to a return just published which shows that during the half-year. that is from January to June, no fewer than 2007 families, or upwards of 10,000 persons, were evicted. The significance of these figures will be apparent if we turn to the return of evictions for the second half-year of 1880, that is for the last complete balf-year before the passing of the Land act of 1881. In those six months only 869 families, or 4,401 persons, were evicted. The total number of evictions for the whole year was only 2,110, or 103 more than the number for the six months ended June last. Now it must be remembered that 1880 was a period of exceptional distress, when, owing to the failure of crops in previous years, many of the tenants were at the mercy of the landlords, who were clearing their lands of defaulters. So serious was the state of affairs that the Government intro-50 to 55 were set free in 1880; from 45 duced their ill-fated Compensation bill, to 50 in 1882; from 40 to 45 in 1884, and in asking Parliament to sanction it is "going in stays."

did one good to see what bosom friends and from 35 to 40 in 1886. Mr. Forster rested his case mainly upon the intention of the law was to set if e the increase of evictions. He showed those from 30 to 35 years old in 1855 that whilst the average evictions for the and those under thirty in 1890. In the five years ending 1877 were 503, in 1878 seven years between 1870 and 1877 the the number rose to 743, in 1879 to 1,090, number of slaves in Cuba was decreased | whilst in the half-year ended June, 1880, by 136,000, but the population showed a there were no fewer than 1,073 evicfalling off in the same period of 20,500, tions. But what have we now? Instead In December, 1878, Cuba still had 227,- of 1,090 evictions in the half-year we 10 December, 1878, Cube may conclude, bave 2,007. or nearly double-that num therefore, that Queen Christine has been and the increase is most marked. stowed upon upward of 200,000 slaves as was to be expected, in the poorest the rights and privileges of freeze i, districts. In 1880 the total number of and the act is none the less magnan - evictions in Connaught was 387; in the mous because it has anticipated by four first quarter of the present year there years the emancipation in 1890 contem- were 303. That which was feared and predicted is happening. As, after the Land act of 1870, the land-hunger of timed, Spain rids herself of the reproach the people enabled the landlords to exact exorbitant rents, so now, when the consumption which has been the curse of Ireland is less general, the fall in prices has made it impossible for many of the tenantry to pay rents which in more prosperous times might have been collected. Once the tenant is in default with his rent, the Land act ceases to protect him. - London News.

-General Sherman says he can go nowhere without hearing "Marching torough Georgia." When in Dublin orce he heard a band playing the tune, rigged out in his uniform and went lown to receive his friends, as he supposed, coming to serenade him. The man from whom he got the bond out of his \$5,000. He is what they call a "daisy" in New York.—N. Y. Trilune.

TO A YOUNG WRITER.

Disinterested Advice Which Is Given Cheerfully and Enthusiastically.

Aminadab writes: "How shall I go to work to write for the papers?" Write only on one side of the paper unless, of course, you are writing on both sides of the question. Don't write on the edges of the paper, because paper is too thin. Rolled manuscript rolls too easily off the editor's table, and he can't afford to chase around the room; fold it flat so that the editor can readily see that it is publishing the stamps, but as an evi- sets will prevail. dence of good faith and friendship--they will always be acceptable and come handy. Always have a margin around your pages-often if you leave them all margin it will be better. Write legibly, if you do not write sensibly. Begin every sentence with a capital, although there is nothing else capital in it. Be very particular about your "head" lines, though none of the other lines contain any thing like "head." When you think of it and can do so put a period or some other solid impediment

at the end of a sentence to keep it from sliding upon the next one and knocking it clean off the other end of the page. Be sure you have plenty of punctuation points in your article, even if it contains no other points of any kind. Give it plenty of dash—though the editor will supply a good deal of the dash if it gets into his hands. After it is finished the proper way would be to go through it and here and there and everywhere scratch out, and

continue scratching, until there is nothing left to scratch out any more. The blots in your MS., to be effective, should be of some artistic shape, so you can easily take up your pen and touch up their outlines. An artistic editor bates unsightly blots. Occasionally it might do to use a little grammar, or change your spelling from your old way.

Never sit down to write an article for a paper without a subject, unless you happen to have none handy. Never allow personal feeling to bias you, unless you think the man deserves it, then go in. Never write any thing that you would not be willing to ask for pay and plenty of it. Do not make your articles too long, unless you are where you can get your writing paper cheap. A large pile of manuscript, while it makes the editor's eye glow with the prospect of how much it will fetch him at a cent a pound at the paper mill and help out his weekly paper bill, is apt to create mistakes. A melancholy case of the kind occurred in these editorial rooms last week. A young man, with intellectual hair and elbows intelligently threadbare, entered and approached the earthquake editor, bowed formally and asked, confidently:

"Are you the proprietor, sir?"
The editor had just got to where the houses began to dance and waltz around the squares and the earth yawned as it was being so rudely awakened from its sleep, when with his right eye following his flying pencil, his left slowly wore around and, becoming stationary, fixed itself on the young man.

"We have already let the contract out for papering this room," he said, as he let his left eye dr ft back to keep comlaw it was confidently expected that pany with the other one at work.

"Paper this room!" said the young man, with surprise and grease spots ail

over him. "Yes, we want no paper-hangers."

"But, sir, I am no payer-hanger." "Judging from those rolls of wallpaper under your arm I supposed that "Wall paper! I beg your pardon, this is a story I have just completed in seven chapters: The Incadescent Muskalonge, or, From French Flats to the St. Clair Flats, by I. M. Flatt ''

Then he turned white-except his shirt-and backing towards the door, fairly hissed through his nose: "Wall paper! Sir, I would not let you have ns story now for double its price. I'll take it to some other office, I shall, sir.' Here he tripped and disappeared down stairs, MS, and all.

Yes, Aminadab, the field for young writers is very large, and even though you should find that yours turns out to be the corn field, you can sit down on a pumpkin and remember that these little nubbins of advice were offered as freely as the air that blows or the sweat that flows from your nose. If you are bad y in need of any other information do not fail to write, and don't forget the stamp -A. W. Bellaw, in Detroit Free Press.

A Dangerous Man.

"I understand, Sofiley, that you are going to board at Mrs. McCarty's this season," observed Nibson.

"That is the arrangement." "You had better look out for her hus

band. "What is the matter with him? He seems to be a quiet and unottrusive sort of a chap."

"He is a terrible man. He carries a carving-knife, and will do you a great deal of damage if you don't keep on the right side of him."
"Mercy on us! Is he a murderer?"

"No; but he does the carving for the house, and he will be sure to give you the toughest parts of the steaks and the roasts."-Drake's Traveler's Magazine.

It Almost Took His Breath.

"Darringer, that was polite in you to give your seat to that lady in the car this morning."

"Weil, yes, Bromley. I always try to be polite. I was extremely embarrassed, however. "What at?" "She thanked me. It was so nnex-

pected that it a most took my breath."-Philadelphia Call.

Happy Effect of the Climat

"I have gained three pounds in one day." said Robinson.

"How do you account for that?" "Effect of the climate. I have put on all my heavy clothes."-N. Y. Sun

-The Toronto Mail, from a careful

FASHION GOSSIP

Dress Materials and Colors Which Will be Popular During the Winter.

For women who are brave enough to wear it is provided tulle with birds and butterflies wrought upon it in Nature's brilliant hues and sizes.

Shot woolens in two or three colors are among the novelties of the season. They will be toned by attistic admixtures of velvet and other similar fab-

The French avani courier of styles the flattest thing that ever came into asserts that the hosiery of the coming the office. Always inclose stamps, and season will be incolors harmonizing plenty of them, not for the purpose of with the gloves, and that tans and rus-

Black faces that have lost part of their color may be freshened by washing them tenderly in a quart of water into which has been poured about a tablespoonful of ammonia. When removed from this they are rinsed in a quart of warm water in which has been dissolved a tablespoonful of pulverized borax. Spread them flatly upon black cambric and brush their edges out with a not too stiff broom or brush. Lay another black cloth over them and press them, always keeping the wrong side upper-

Camel's-hair fabrics, English serges. light-weight cheviots and ci sely woven etamines will be much in demand. All these materials may be purchased in plain and striped weavings, and the latter will be used for entre skirts, for vests, and sometimes for sashes that will be arranged low about the figure in what the French call ceinture cordon.

Wide, flat, basket-like silk and woolen gimp and galloon will have at least one season's run through the circles of Fashion. Some of it is a quarter of a yard wide and will sometimes enc rcle the skirt above its hem or be set only upon the back-breadth. It will also be used as panels, front-gores, etc. The narrow widths will form vest fronts, wrist facings, collars and pocket-laps.

Cloth postilions are pushing the woven Jerseys into disfavor. The r colors should suit the complexion, having the hues of the various skirts that will be worn with them to the convenience of the moment. It is considered very stylish to have the upper part of the dress contrast with the lower part. Tunted effects in heavy woolens and

m siks are again in order. 'This caprice, as well as the favor with which satin and velve, have been received this season, proves that fashion repeats herself within as short or as long a space of time as happens to suit her moods.

A black lace dress, unlined, will be supplied with several underslips of varous colors. These under-dresses are plainly made up, and are, for the most part, composed of party gowns that have seen too much service to reappear again except when covered.

Black canvas cloths or etamines are used as deep mourn ng fabrics, and are more popular than bombazines or Henrietta cloths. While they are soft and luxurious, they suggest sack-cloth by the coarseness of their weaving.

Heliotrope, purple and migonnette-green is a curious combination of colors. At first it strikes the eye as inartistic, but it improves on acquaintance, and after awhi e is discovered to be one of those novelties that are all the more attractive because repulsive at first. It is grouped on bonnets and in bouquets .- Delineator.

CARE OF INFANTS.

Words of Caution as to the Ways of Bab

When they are Out of Sorts. After the age of three children are able to describe their feelings with tolterable correctness, but before that age much must be left to the mothers' intuitive perceptions. These little ones often make mistakes in naming the parts of the body, as they do in the meaning of many words while forming their vocabulary. Thus a little girl I knew complained so frequently of "head-ache" that her mother began to feel seriously alarmed lest her brain was affected in some way; but happening one day, after hearing the plaintive "Oh, my head aches!" to ask, "Where is your head, Katie?" what was her relief and amusement to see the child place her hand on her abdomen as she answered: "Why, here, mamma."

Most children are subject to attacks of some kind. With one child it s summer complaint, with another it may be catarrh, with another colic, but a little watchfulness will enable a mother to detect symptoms of the attack a day or two before it appears, and dieting, bathing, or a little judiciously administered medicine may prevent, and in time correct, the weakness that renders the child liable to these attacks.

The mother should train her eye to notice changes in color, or slight languor of movement, or unusual brilliancy of the eyes. Train aer ear to not ce irregularity or shortness of breath, slight ratilings of mucus in the head, throat or chest, and the sounds of different coughs, that she may, as far as possible, apply simple remedies to the right place. Teach her touch to be so delicate as to know by the clasp of the little hand, or the kiss of the warm lips. whether fever lurks in the veins of her darling.

Long before the child shows illness to the common observer the true mother has detected this or that slight symptom, and, if a physician is called, she is liable to assist him to a correct diagnosis; she knows whether the child's skin is usually moist or dry, cool or warm, whether it rolls in its sleep or lics quiet. Ah! how many a mother owes her child's life to her close observation of its habits. - Babyhood.

-State Game Agent Phelps, of New York, recently visited the Twin Lakes in the north woods to ascertain, if possible, what caused the death of so many trout. The lakes are State reservoirs and the water in them has been down very low. A thick scum covers the water in places, and Mr. Phelps brought out a piece which he found clarging to a bush. It was nearly as thick as brown paper. He thinks the trout in the lake died from lack of oxygen after the water became covered with the scum. It is said that several trout were swimming around with their noses nearly out of water, as if suffering for want of air .- Troy Times.

CALLED ASIDE.

"I have somewhat to say unto thee."

Called aside—
From the glad working of thy busy life,
I'rom the world's ceaseless stir of care and Into the shade and stillness by thy Heavenly For a brief space thou hast been called aside.

Lonely hours
Thou hast spent, weary on a couch of pain,
Watching the golden sunshine and the falling Hours, whose sad length only to Him was Who trod a sadder pathway, dark and lone.

Laid aside—
May not the little cup of suffering be
A loving one of blessing given to thee?
The cross of chastening sent thee from above
By Him who bore the cross, whose name is
Love.

Called aside—
Hast thou no memories of that "little while?"
No sweet remembrance of thy Father's smile?
No hidden thoughts that wrapped thee in their hold. Of Him who did such light and grace unfold?

Called aside—
Perbaps into a desert garden dim,
And yet not lone, when thou hast been with
Him.
And heard His voice in sweetest accents say:
"Child, wilt thou not with Me this still hour
stay?"

Called aside—
In hidden paths with Christ thy Lord to tread, Deeper to drink at the sweet fountain-head; Closer in fellowship with Him to roam.

Nearer, perchance, to thy Heavenly home.

Called aside—
OI knowledge deeper grows with Him alone,
In secret oft His deeper love is shown.
And learnt, in many an hour of dark distress,
Some rare, sweet lesson of His tenderness.

We thank Thee for the stillness and the shade;
We thank Thee for the hidden paths Thy love
had made;
And, so that we have wept and watched with Thee, We thank Thee for our dark Gethsemane.

Called aside—
O! restful thought—He doeth all things well—
O! blessed sense, with Christ alone to dweil;
So, in the shadow of Thy cross to hide,
We thank Thee, Lord, to have been called

-Christian at Work.

THE BUSINESS IDOL.

It Is Placed Before God When Men · Buy and Sell and Get Gain " According to Worldly Rules.

An idol may be considered as that which is substituted for God, being put in Jehovah's place, to receive the attention and regard belonging only to of an inward vitality? Gold is gold; it had two or three carriages besides un-Him. That upon which the affections can not display the properties of are excessively and improperly set sodium. Zinc is zinc; it can not reveal "It must be may be ranked as an idol. That is a man's idol of which he thinks the most, and to which his heart is most devoted, whether it is Buddha or Brah- has its prismatic colors. Then has not ma, pleasure or wealth or any other thing whatever. Accordingly, business may be an idol. This, however, involves a gross abuse of that which is plainly authorized and required; for blowing cereus utters itself in the business is not to be discarded nor neglected. Every person should be actively and habitually employed, having the fruit of the other. It is not at the a useful occupation. Those who have option of the star as to whether it nothing to do have moright to a place in human society. It is the great law of human society. It is the great law of humanity: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." Paul could say to the Thessalonians: "This we comto the Thessalonians: "This we comto the Thessalonians the these shalt the specific transfer of the spider could not produce the cell of the bee, nor that of manded you, that if any man would not work, neither should he eat." And while every one should have a regular business, consisting ordinarily of that which he does for a livelihood, he should unquestionably be assidious in attending to it, according to the inspired rule "Diligent in business." But, at the same time, he is to recognize other obligations than those pertaining merely to that which is denominated business, for he is equally bound by a Divine precept to be "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

giving so much attention to his farm, or his shop, or his avocation of any kind, as to exclude himself from the closet of secret prayer, or the family altar, or the prayer-meeting; or so as to unfit himself for properly meeting these and other imperative claims of religion; then "his ausiness becomes his idol and his sin." God is infinitely exalted in His absolute supremacy, so that He is immeasurably and inconceivably above all besides Himself. In this His inapproachable superiority over all else that exists, He has a uni-wersal claim to the homage of human hearts. He acknowledges no rival in the affections of any heart. Whatever deprives Him of the homage which is His due, is idolatrous and sinful.

The idolatry of business may be seen in many and various aspects. When business overrides religion, in any way, it is idolatrous. Not only when it monopolizes time so as to prevent the performance of religious duties, but also, when it absorbs the mind and blunts the religious feelings, should it be regarded as an idol. When a man, in any sense, cares more for his business any sense, cares more for his business than his religion, he assuredly has an hitherto, and this alone still prevents idol that he ought to put away. When he looks at every thing in a business rather than a religious light, and acts old one; and who can say that the hand of Pavillana is not doubt prevented the filt from being bought up and built upon hitherto, and this alone still prevented the filt from being bought up and built upon hitherto, and this alone still prevented the filt from being bought up and built upon hitherto, and this alone still prevented the filt from being bought up and built upon hitherto, and this alone still prevented the filt from being bought up and built upon hitherto, and this alone still prevented the filt from being bought up and built upon hitherto, and this alone still prevents the ground from passing into the hands of foreigners. habitually upon business rather than religious principles, though the one may be in conflict with the other, he needs admonishing lest his idol be a witness against him before which he can not securely stand. It is a mistake admonishment of Providence is not specially visible in the preservation of this spot, in this strange manner, from the disgusting and degrading monkish traditions which would otherwise have sprung up about it?"—Christian Union. take, and more than a mistake, to conduct business upon mere worldly principles, regardless of their variance from religious principles. So doing involves ungodliness which amounts to a violation of the first commandment: "Thou shalt have no other gods

In too many a shop, or store, or ofregardless of religion, interfering with ufacturers, for in too many professed- Dr. Culross.

ly Christian shops there is an idol the name of which is business .- Watch-

WE IN CHRIST.

Friendship With Him Can Not Produce Selfishness, Falsehood, Pride or Im-

He who confounds Christianity with rubric may be compared to the man with that which thinks, or to another who would confuse the phenomena of gravitation with their cause. Belief in perfect creed, observance of any Christian rubric-outward observance of any kind-do not make us friends of Christ. It is not on these terms He can call us friends. It is what we are in Him, not what we profess, believe or do, taken by themselves, that spiritually blend Christ and the soul. outward lives are no necessary disclosures of our inner selves. The man known to others may be a mere travesty of the man as known to himself. Human character in its essence consists not in what we seem to be, but in what we are. In fact, where character is real the outward life is but the natural mode, the inevitable process by which character expresses itself. Character is not an effort, it is a se-

To live in Christ without ultimate ening joy of deepening friendship. It is a mind thus blent with Christ, not for the prospect of Heaven or for the dread of hell, that Christ declares His 'friend;" it is the love of Christ, the love of righteousness, the love of God, that alone forms the link. Obedience at every stage is the virtue of vital Christianity and the source of truest manhood. To obey utterly the command of God, although we can see no sence of Christian manhood; but his obedience may spring from two motives, as wide asunder as the starseither from blind reverence or from profound love and adoration.

Is it not thus with Christian life? Can there be fruit if there be no lifeor, rather, can that be held to be such which is not the outward expression the splendors of the sapphire, On the other hand, combustion is such; it must display itself in heat. No shaft of sunlight throughout the universe but true purity its own inevitable phe-nomena? The life that is in the organism of the lily utters itself in the sweet white chalice of its finy flower. The vitality in the organism of the nightgorgeous magnificence of its crim-son flower. Neither could produce will shine, nor of the sun whether it the dam-building beaver construct the nest of the swallow. Neither can friendship and union with the mind of Christ produce selfishness, falsehood, pride, or lust, or impurity. Religion, if it be any thing, is an instinctive manifestation of the truth .- N. W. Christian Advocate.

The Site of Calvary.

Rev. Dr. Selah Merrill, United States by a Divine precept to be "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

Indeed, every thing ought to be made secondary and subservient to the service of God. If a man be so engrossed in his worldly calling, whatever it may be, as to neglect his religious duties, giving so much attention to his farm, the present Holy Sepulcher. "For ican stocks. Every timber in her was live oak, her decks were of yellow pine, "there has been a growing conviction that the hill in which Jeremiah's Grotto is shown, situated a little to the northeast of the Damascus gate, satisfied the conditions as to the site of Calvary better than any other spot in or around Jerusalem. Indeed a large number of competent scholars have already accepted this hill as Golgotha. From the Mount of Olives and Scopas, from the road leading north past the Russian buildings west of the city. from many points worth of the town, and from many housetops within Jerusalem itself, this hill attracts the eye by its prominence. On the north slope of the hill the slaughter-house of Jerusalem stood until two years since (1883), when it was removed to a more suitable location northeast of the town. In its place two buildings have been erected, one of which is used as a resi-dence. The entire summit of the hill is covered with Moslem graves. This fact has no doubt prevented the hill

The Gospel of John.

Simple and childlike hearts, that have newly entered into the joy of salvation, ignorant of scientific theology. but hungering and thirsting for God, turn to the writings of John with neverfice, God is not supreme. There is another god before Him. That god is business, which is before religion, and have reached the most advanced stages regardless of religion, interfering with the demands of religion, and trampling upon the principles of religion. They have a false god who buy and sell and get gain, not by Bible rules, but rather by rales based upon common consent and practice, or the unrighteous assumption that "might makes right;" seldom, if ever, asking whether the Bible has any rules which apply to such things. With such persons business usurps God's place and becomes an idol. The Chinese, who set up their idols in their shops, are not the only idols in their shops, are not the only often named in a tone of personal af-idolaters among tradesmen and man-fection, as men name a dear triend.—

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Prodigal Hospitality of the Great nerican Patriot and Statesman

Not until the days of General Grant was the English form of giving national gratitude a pecuniary form observed by even a part of the American people. Not a few of the great leaders of the revolution were allowed to die in who would identify the laws of thought poverty, verifying the spirit, if not who asked: the letter, of the lines:

"And bailiffs may seize his last blanket to-Whose pall shall be upborne by heroes to-

Congress, in two or three cases, showed a tardy sense of gratitude by purchasing the papers and libraries of those whose public service had caused them to die insolvent, thus enabling their families to live in something approaching comfort.

Thomas Jefferson, toward the close of his life, was so infirm and poor that he applied to the Legislature of Virginia for permission to dispose of his large estate by lottery. He hoped by this method to realize a sum sufficient to pay his debts and to give him a competence. Public duties prevented him from looking after his estate during many years, and a profuse hospitality exhausted his means. Mr. Jeffer son was the most popular of American citizens, and people came "friendship" with His invisible person is impossible. Obedience is the deepby curiosity or affection. Life at Monticello resembled, for years, that in a hotel at a fashionable watering-place. Members of Congress, office-holders, clergymen, lawyers, doctors, artists, foreigners and people of fashion flocked to see the great statesman, and to partake of his hospitality. Fifty guests were entertained one night, and whole families came in their carriages, and remained for months. One family of six persons came from Europe and reason for it and must confront shame | made a visit of ten months. Then they and suffering in doing it, this is the es- made a short tour through the States, returned to Monticello and remained

six months longer.

A gentleman asked Wormley, Mr. Jefferson's favorite servant, pointing to the three carriage-houses, each of which would contain a four-horse coach, "How often were these filled in Mr. Jefferson's time?"

"Every night in summer, sir," answered the servant; "and we often

"It must have taken all hands to take care of your visitors.' "Yes, sir, and the whole farm to feed

them," said the slave. - Youth's Com-

AN HISTORIC CANE.

A Newspaper Man Carries a Piece of the Old Frigate Constitution.

"Do you see that stick," said Mr. A. P. Cunningham, of the National Republican, as he held out a plain brown walking-stick for inspection. "Well, and think it has done me a great deal of good. I recommend to all within my reach Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh and think it has done me a great deal of good. I that stick is historical. Did you ever hear of the United States frigate Con-LUTHER D. ROBBINS, East Thompson, Ct. stitution? That cane is made from one of the original pieces of that vessel, which was built in 1785 by subscription from the women of Boston and Massachuesetts. In 1875 the frigate was brought down to the navy yard at Philadelphia, which now belongs to the Pennsylvania railroad, and was there overhauled and rebuilt, the only original pieces left in her being her keelson, part of her cutwater, five or six ribs and her after bitts. This piece is part of the original molding in the bottles of Ely's berth deck, its companion piece being in the possession of Senator Logan. I was in charge of the Constitution at the time of her rebuilding, and cut the pine of her rebuilding, and cut the pine of her rebuilding. and she was copper-fastened from stem to stern. By the way, I believe she still carries her original figurehead." Washington Letter.

—Vick's Monthly says ferns and many kinds of plants cultivated for their foliage will succeed in north windows. Many kinds of flowering plants that have been raised elsewhere, and have been brought to the blooming stage, will then flower freely standing in windows with a north aspect. Among such plants may be mentioned hya-cinth, tulip, rose, fuchsia, pelargon-ium, camellia, calla, Chinese primrose, cineraria, azalea, orange, etc.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS (CITY.		ov.	5.
CATTLE-Shipping steers	F3 65	@		45
Native cows	2 10 2 75	0	2	75
Butchers' steers	2 75	0	3	25
HOGS-Good to choice heavy	3 95	0		10
Light	3 25	0		40
WHEAT-No. 2 red	62	0	-	6214
No. 3 red	55	60		55%
No. 5 red				70
No. 2 soft		600		30
ORN-No. 2. OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2.	29	40		
OATS-No. 2	. 24	0		241/
RY 6-No. 2	385	20		40
FLOUR-Fancy, per sack	1 55	(0)		65
HAY-New	7 50	6	8	50
BGTTER-Choice creamery CHEESE-Full cream	18	60		28
CHEESE-Full cream	13	0		13%
EGGS-Choice	16		6	17
BACON-Ham		400		ii
Shoulders	5	0		5%
				27
Sides	0;	10		:
WOOL-M ssouri unwashed.		20		53/
WOOL-M'ssouri unwashed.	16	(0)		18
POTATOES	40	0		45
ST. LOUIS.				
CATTLE-Shipping steers	3 50	0	4	25
Butchers' steers	3 50	0		05
HOGS-Packing	3 95	(0)		10
SHEED Faints obsises	2 00		4	
SHREP—Fair to choice FLOUR—Choice WHEAT—No. 2 red		0		
FLOUR-Choice	3 10	(0)	3	15
WHEAT-No. 2 red	7.0	0		75%
CORN-No. 2	34	80		35
CORN-No. 2	25	200		261/
RYE-No. 2	49	200		50
BUTTER-Creamery	23	(0)		25
PORK	9 60	00	9	621/4
COTTON-Middlings		40		834
	0,	10		-/-
CATTON B. Shimilando.		-		00
CATTLE-Shipping steers	3 50	0		90
HOGS-Packing and shipping	8 75	0	4	
SHEEP-Fair to choice FLOUR-Winter wheat	2 25	0	3	75
FLOUR-Winter wheat	3 90	0	4	15
WHEAT-No. 2 red	74	60		7414
No. 2 spring	731	400		73%
CORN-No. 2	36	(4)		361
OATS-No. 2. RYE-No. 2.	26	0		2614
RVE-No 9	50	(0)		51
BARLEY				
BARLEY	53	0		531/4
BUTTER-Creamery	18	0		28
PORK	9 10	0	8	25
NEW YORK.				
CATTLE-Texas and Colorado	3 60	0	4	00
HOGS-Good to choice	4 40	6		00
SHEEP-Common to good				
FLOUR Cond to about	3 25	0	4	70
FLOUR-Good to choice WHEAT-No. 2 red	3 20	0	4	85
WHEAT-No. 2 red	84	0		841/2
CORN-NO. 2		20		46
OATS-Western mixed		600		34
BUTTER-Creamery	12	(4)		2814
DODE	9 75	0	10	25
PORK			-	
CHERSE-Western.	105	/6 (C)		11

A Sad Case Indeed.

Gilhooly and Hostetter McGinnis are two Austin young men, who have heretofore lived by their wits. They have no money of their own, but manage to live by borrowing and gambling. Not long since Gilhooly's rich uncle died and left him a fortune. Shortly afterwards he met his old chum McGinnis,

"What has come over you? Before you came into possession of all that money, you were the jolliest fellow in Austin, always in a good humor and full of fun; but now that you are rich, you sit around as if you had the toothache. What has come over you, any

"You don't know, you can't possibly realize, how it hurts a fellow to have to spend his own money. I can't shake off the impression that I'm being robbed."—Texas Siftings.

MR. G. E. REARDON, Baltimore, Md., Commissioner of Deeds for all the States, suffered for a long time with rheumatism which yielded promptly to St. Jacobs Oil.

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COUGHS, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" he world-wide reputation. Price 25 cts. A very hot day is sometimes quite a Sol em affair.—Merchant Traveler.

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If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Catarrh

Is a complaint which affects nearly everybody more or less. It originates in impure ble aggravated by taking cold. Disagreeable flow from the nose, tickling in the throat, offensive breath, pain over and between the eyes, ringing and bursting noises in the ears, are the more common symptoms. Catarrh is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which strikes directly at the cause by removing all impurities from the blood.

"I had catarrh nine years, and suffered terribly with it. Soon after I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla the catarrh troubled me less and after tak.

recommend it to all within my reach. Hood's San

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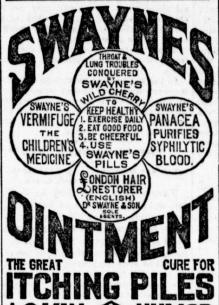
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Further Returns From the Several

Fuller returns from the elections on November 2, received on the morning of the 4th, may be summarized as follows:

The Republican State Central Committee, from returns received at Topeka up to the night of the 3d, estimated Martin's plurality at 25,000. All the Republican nominees for Congress are elected except in the Kifth district, where John A. Anderson, Independent Republican, is re-elected by a large plurality, probably 7,000 or 8,000. Lowe, (Dem.) is second in the race, with Wilson, regular Republican, third, It was also estimated that there is a larger number of Democratic members of the Legislature than ever before, probably reaching 25 out of 125. The delegation in Congress stands: First district, Morrill; Second, Funston; Third, Perkins; Fourth, Ryan; Sixth, Tur-ner; Seventh, Peters; all regular Republicans, and Anderson in the Fifth, Independent Republican. The Prohibition vote was

Missourl.

The Democratic State officers voted for, headed by Brace for Supreme Judge, were elected by about the usual Democratic maelected by about the usual Democratic majority. The Congressional delegation will probably consist of Hatch, Mansur, Dockery, Burnes, Heard, Hutton, O'Neill, Glover, Clardy, Bland, Stone and Walker, Democrats, and Warner and Wade, Republicans. Warner defeated Philips in the Kansas City district by over 700. In the Second district the race between Mansur and Hale (Ind. Dem.) was very close with returns favoring Mansur. In the Ninth district Glover had a close call, but it was thought he would have a small majority. thought he would have a small majority. In the Tenth the result was in doubt, there being three candidates, but Clardy seemed to lead with a small plurality. Legislature

The Republican ticket headed with General Thayer for Governor, received about 20,000 majority. Dorsey and Laird, Re-publicans, are re-elected to Congress, but in the First district McShane (Dem.) defeats Howe (Rep.) by a large majority. Legisla-

Nebraska.

The Republicans elect their State ticket In Ohio by an estimated majority of 15,000, while the Congressional delegation will probably stand fifteen Republicans to six Democrats, a Republicau gain of five members. Hurd is again defeated by Romeis in the Tenth district.

Iltinois.

The Republican majority in Illinois for State Treasurer, the head of the ticket is thought to be fully 25,000. Nothing definite could be given on the Congressional delegation, but there was no doubt of Morrison's defeat by Judge Baker in the Eight-eenth district by about 1,000 majority. The result as to the Legislature could not be accurately estimated, but the Republican State Central Committee claimed it as safely Republican.

New York. The Democrats carried the State for Peckham for the Court of Appeals by probably 10,000. The Congressional delegation will probably stand nineteen Republicans and fifteen Democrats, a Republican gain of two members. Hewitt is elected mayor of New York City by about 23,000 plurality over Henry George. Roosevelt is third in the

New Jersey.

Robert S. Green (Dem.) elected Governor by a reported majority of about 7,000. The Republicans elect five and the Democrats two Congressmen. The latest reports placed the Legislature a tie on joint ballot with one Laber Democrat holding the balance of power. The Legislature elects a

Penasylvania.

Beaver (Rep.) elected Governor by an estimated majority of 40,000. The Republicans elect nineteen and the Democrats nine Congressmen, a Democratic gain of one. Legislature Republican.

Virginia.

The Democracy of the State sustained a bad defeat. Of ten districts in the State the Republicans carried six, the Democrats three and the Labor party one, being a net loss of five Congressmen to the Democrats.

Minnesota. In Minnesota the Republican majority is materially reduced. McDill (Rep.) is probably elected by from 3,000 to 5,000. The Republicans elect two and the Democrats three Congressmen. Republican loss, three. On joint ballot the Republicans will probably have a safe working majority in the Legislature, though it is possible the Farmers' Alliance may hold the balance of

Towa.

The Republicans will have a majority on the State ticket of fully 10,000. The Republicans elect eight Congressmen, a gain of one, and the Democrats three. Weaver (G. B. D.) is re-elected.

Kentucky.

The Congressional fight in Kentucky was considerably mixed and the result somewhat a surprise. The Democrats probably elect eight and the Republicans three Congressmen. Republican gain, two. Several districts, however, were in doubt. Speaker Carlisle was closely run by the Labor candidate in the Sixth district.

Wisconsin.

Rusk, (Rep.) elected Governor by fully 22,000 plurality. The Congressional delegation will probably stand seven Republicans, one Democrat and one People's party. The Legislature will have a majority on joint ballot of 27 over Democrats and Labor representatives.

Bob Taylor (Dem.) elected Governor over his brother, Alf Taylor, (Rep.). Democrats gain one Congressman.

Colorado.

From meager returns received up to noon the 3d the indications were that Adams (Dem.) had been elected Governor by a small majority and possibly Reed, Demo-cratic Congressman. Legislature close and

New Hampshire.

No election for Governor by the people. The Legislature is Republican and will elect the Governor. The Democrats gain a Congressman.

9

Nothing definite from Indiana. Both parties claim the Legislature. Nothing from which to base an estimate on Con-

PACKERS FIRM.

No Compromise With the Strikers-A Few CHICAGO, Nov. 4.-G. F. Swift, the beef packer, said last night: "I have 200 men now at work, and will have more to-morrow. I will hire any one who comes. If the strikers come back all right; if not their places won't be saved for them. If I am interfered with I depend upon the Town

of Lake to protect me."

The packers, according to a three years' agreement signed last month, will stand together in this deal. Swift said also that the packers were preparing for a general

At Swift's packing house killing was resumed to-day, but not on a very extensive scale. It was difficult to ascertain where the butchers came from. The strikers said they were clerks from the offices. At Nelson Morris' packing house about

25 men were at work, but no killing was done. "We have all the beef on hand," said one of the firm, "that we need. We don't want to kill any more just yet. We can get all the men we want. We have applications from all over for work." "Do you expect your old men to come

"They can come if they want to, but we won't ask them." "Have they made any formal demands on

you yet?"
"What have they to demand? If you "What have they to demand? If you

ask them what they want they can't tell you, and, in fact, three-fourths of them would be back at work if they were not afraid of the other fourth." The strikers were exercising their influence to-day to induce Armour's men to join

In the big packing establishments visitors were not welcomed as they usually are, and at the doors of the beef packing depart-ment guards were stationed to keep out everybody except employes. There was no disorder, however, to-day.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

Syndicate Drummers at Tahlequah—Pos-

sibility of a Fresh Lease TAHLEQUAH, I. T., Nov. 4.-J. B. Bissell and J. W. Wallace, of Leadville, Col., representing a New York syndicate who want to purchase the Cherokee strip, armean business in regard to buying the Cherokee strip and have funds subscribed to pay for it. The Cherokees will seil. We apprehend trouble from Congress and we propose to offer enough for the land to make it profitable for the Cherokees to sell. Our proposition is an open one, with nothing to hide. I know Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City look on this matter with interest, for they get a large trade from the strip. We belong to a corporation trying to get up a corner on grazing lands, but propose to do it as a legitimate business." The attorney for the Cherokee Strip Live Stock Association arrived yesterday to look after the interests of that company. He says two or three members of the council will be here on Tuesday or Wednesday next to make a proposition to lease the strip again for grazing purposes, their present lease soon ex-piring. He further says that should the Cherokees decide to sell, the company will

INFAMOUS.

Attempt to Wreck a Passenger Train or the Illinois Central.

JACKSON, Tenn., Nov. 3.-Monday morning about 10:30 an infamous attempt was made to wreck the north-bound passenger train on the Illinois Central railroad. About half a mile from this city a negro man, who is in the employ of the Illinois Central railroad, was fishing. He heard a knocking on the high railroad bridge which spans the Forked Deer river. He slipped up near enough to discover three white men taking out the bolts and tearing up the cross-ties. The would-be murderers discovered the negro and road and the rails were replaced just in time to prevent a most horrible wreck. In ten minutes after the rails were repaired the north-bound passenger, which was behind time, came along at the rapid speed of Forked Deer river, which would have been done had not the negro discovered the hel!ish scheme and reported it. The sheriff and a posse of men have been scouring the woods till this evening looking for the viliains, but up to this writing they have not been caught. If they should be caught they will pull some hemp.

Oleomargarine Seized.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 4.-Charles E. Hasbrook, Collector of Internal Revenue, yesterday directed the detention of four packages of oleomargarine found unstamped at Disbrow & Allen's, 404 Dela-ware street. This is the first seizure under directions from the Internal Revenue Department. Messrs. Disbrow & Allen have requested that samples be sent to Washington for a decision by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to whether the packages seized contained pure butter or imitation. Collector Hasbrook has directed his deputies throughout the entire district to make a canvass and wherever any bogus butter is found it will be seized. The State law in Missouri will prohibit the sale

Positively No Admittance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 .- The following announcement was issued at the White House to-day: "The President finds it absolutely necessary to the proper performance of public duties that the time between the 10th of November and the next meeting of Congress should be at his disposal, free from interruption. Within this period he will be obliged to deny himself to visitors, except upon actual pubocrats gain one Congressman.

Massachusetts.

Ames (Rep.) elected Governor of Massachusetts by about 9,000 plurality.

California.

Returns meager, but indicated the election of the Republican State ticket. No definite report on Congressional or Legislative tickets.

himself to visitors, except upon actual public business of importance. This will not be construed to include applications or recommendations for office. This notification is given to the public this carly to dispose in advance of the plea that a trip to Washington has been made in ignorance of the President's arrangement. The usual public receptions at 1:30 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays will be continued."

Mysterious Robbery.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 3,-The United States Express Company has another mysterious robbery on its hands to be cleared up and settled for. On the arrival of the Lake Shore train from Chicago last night it was discovered here that something wrong existed in the express car that runs closed and sealed between Chicago and New York. An examination developed the fact that the car had been entered and sundry packages containing valuable merchandise were opened by robbers and an unknown quantity carried away. The express officials at once took steps to cover all evidences of the crime, and set about to find a clew to rived; one vargo was withdrawn and two

HIS REVENGE.

the Surveyor of the Port of New York Shet

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 .- Surveyor of the Port of New York Beattie was shot about noon yesterday in his office, at the custom house, by a discharged inspector, who fired five or six shots. 'The surveyor's would-be assassia & Louis Bieral, a man who gained some distinction in the war of the rebellion-He was for about a dozen years attached to the custom house. About a week ago the surveyor dismissed him from service, it being proven that he was in the habit of exacting money from poor emigrants at Castle Carden, where he was lately stationed The specific charge on which he was removed was compelling an emigrant to pay \$2 duty on a sewing machine. He came to the office about noon yesterday and gained entrance to the surveyor's private office in the back of the building fronting on South William street. At 12:20 the reports of pistol shots were heard by Private Secretary Nichols and Examiner Thomas Hyatt. The discharged inspector rushed instantly out of the private office, pistol in hand, and ran through the corridor to the exit into Hanover street. A man attempted to stop him and he yelled: "If you touch me I'll kill you." The man stepped back and Bieral ran along to Beaver street, into which he transduced restricts to Cetton. turned, and ran to the Cotton Exchange. A number of citizens followed in pursuit. Finding escape impossible, the man turned and ran into the arms of a policeman. He was trembling with fear, and seemed to anticipate that his pursuers would harm him. He said to the policeman: "For God's sake arrest me." He was taken to the Old Slip station

house and locked up. He described him-self as being seventy years old, married, living at 859 Sixth avenue. He said he was a native of Brazil. In the meanwhile his victim wrs being cared for. The news of the shooting, greatly exaggerated, spread rapidly. A large squad of police had all they could do to keep the corridors clear. A number of physicians appeared to render aid to the wounded man. The surgeon attached to the custom house was promptly on hand. After examination he concluded the wound was not of a dangerous character. One bullet passed through the palm of the right hand. The second penetrated rived here yesterday. Bissell said: "We the thigh. So far as a hurried examinaward course, and lodged in the muscles of the upper part of the leg. Surveyor Beattie remained conscious, and endured the pain with great fortitude. He spoke calmly to those who were admitted to the room, and made close inquiries of his medical attendant as to the nature of the finites. The fact that he was not mortally wounded and had not received five bullet wounds as was at first reported was speedily communicated to the surging crowd in waiting and relieved their

anxiety in a marked manner.

Coroner Levy took the statement of Surveyor Beattie in the afternoon. He said the prisoner was removed from his post of inspection on his recommendation, as he had illegally taken money from an emigrant girl. The surveyor was sitting at his desk when the door was thrown open and the prisoner entered with a pistol in his hand, exclaiming, "Now, by God, I'll teach you." He fired three shots, two of which took effect, one through the fleshy part of the surveyor's left hand and the other struck the crest of the ilium, glancing in an inward and upward direction. This ball has not vet been extracted.

The prisoner when captured was perfectly calm, admitted the shooting, and added that he did it because Beattle refused to listen to the men who went to him to appeal for his reinstatement. The prisoner was taken before the injured official, who unhesitatingly identified him.

STILL UNSETTLED.

Packers are Still Having Trouble With Their Men.

St. Louis, Nov. 2 .- A circular was posted ran off in the bottom. The negro repart of in the bottom. The negro reported it immediately to the officials of the St. Louis yesterday morning notifying the employes that hereafter ten hours would constitute a day's work at the prevailing wages. The employes had been working nine hours per day. At noon the men forty-five uties an hour. The object of the held a meeting to consider what fiends was to throw the train into the action to take, and pursuant to an agreement among themselves demanded of their employers that the present hours of labor should not be changed. The em-ployers refused to comply with the demand and the men at one o'clock refused to go to work. There is little excitement over the strike, and no trouble is anticipated, as the strikers are very quiet. The men notified the firm in the afternoon that they would work ten hours for eleven hours' pay, which is equivalent to an advance of ten per cent, The firm has not acceded to this, and so the matter stands.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 .- The threatened strike among the beef men at the stock yards commenced this morning. Nearly six thousand men are now out from the slaughter houses of G. T. Swift & Co. and Nelson Morris. The trouble is over the adoption of the ten hour system, the men refusing to work two extra hours with out additional pay. In these two houses there are no hogs killed, and employes say they can not accept the ten hour system. Each of the firms employ about three thousand men and at present many of these re congregated about the streets and on corners near the big houses, but there is as yet no indication of trouble. There is no indication that the police will be called upon to protect the two houses, but it is vet to early to determine the intention of the

Socialist Procession,

BRUSSELS, Nov. 1.—Yesterday a great demonstration of 30,000 workingmen took place at Charleroi to demand free pardon for all the workmen sentenced on account their participation in the strikes, and outrages of last March. riots The procession was most orderly, owing to the fact that the police force and troops, although in readiness, were kept completely out of sight. This is just what happened on the occasion of the great socialist demonstration at Brusseis on August 15 last. The double experiment shows that immense gatherings offer no danger so long as the authorities avoid direct interference. Five hundred women, dressed in mourning, led the pro-

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, Nov, 2.- The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week says: "The deliveries of wheat have been small at 6d@1s above the previous week. The sales of English wheat were 48,910 quarters at 30s 3d, against 56,950 quarters at 31s 4d dur-Ing the corresponding period of last year. Country flour is firm and 6d dearer. A fair trade is doing in barley at an advance for the finest of 2s and for seconds of 1s. Foreign wheats are firmly held and values are unspections. changed. Corn has risen 3@6d. Linseed has gained is. Three cargoes of wheat arEX-FINANCIAL LIONS.

The Present Condition of Four Whilen

A small, slightly built, sandy complexioned man was munching at a free lunch counter in Cedar street the other day. The fact was of no importance, only it happened to be "Hank" Smith. the former Wall street millionaire. He failed for a million or more last year, and has never got on his feet again. He pulled down William Heath, the broker, who found a premature grave. Henry N. Smith was almost as unpopular in Wall street as J. Pierpont Morgan, and was without the latter's skill as a financier. He was simply a Light Horse Harry of speculation, but he made and lost two enormous fortunes. He was formerly in the financial field as a lieutenant of Jay Gould, and helped to engineer the terrible black Friday gold panic in 1869. Mr. Gould never forgave him for showing the books at the time of the famous Erie suits, and he let William Heath & Co., Smith's brokers, go to the wall, knowing they would drag down the bear speculator with them. Mr. Smith was a persistent bear, and saw the market go twenty points against him. In his best days he lived in fine style, and had quite a high position among those who esteem suc cessful speculators for the wealth they have won.

He had none of the generous characteristics, for example of James R. Keene, who made some enemies by taking too independent a course in his daring speculative campaigns, but who has a soul above money for mere money's sake, and whose nature is graced with the chivalrous instincts of a Knight of the Round Table. He is one of the wounded lions of Wall street, but may yet again shake Wall

street by his roaring.

Then there was Daniel Drew, an ignorrant man, who boasted that he read nothing, not even the newspapers. When he no longer had the Erie treasury at his back he was caught in the Niagara whirl of blind speculation and swept to his utter ruin. As he walked slowly along Wall street in the heyday of his wealth, pondering apparently on the drift of the market, he looked like an old farmer in "store clothes" on a visit to the city to see the sights. He had small cunning, which could not save him in the financial tempests that

whistled through Wall street.

Jacob Little had his day still earlier. He looked as swarthy as a Cuban, and old stagers in Wall street tell how he embarked in enormous operations in stocks, particularly Fort Wayne, and how he fainted and had to be carried out of the old William street boardroom when a bull leader of the day ran the market up on him with lightning rapidity one morning in 1864, if I remember rightly, and Jacob Little, whose sombre face is now seen on the walls of one of the rooms in the Stock Exchange as one of the speculative giants, collapsed physically and financially. It was a knock down blow in the brutal ring of speculation, and the victim never responded to the call of

I have heard of a man who once borrowed half a million easily who hecame so reduced as to solicit a loan of fifty cents from the same house of which he had formerly borrowed hundreds of thousands.—O. W. Riggs, in Philadelphia Press.

omething About the New Precious Stone Discovered in North Carolina. A new precious stone has lately been

brought to the notice of jewelers and delicate, the most peaceful and the the public in the discoveries made by Mr. William Earl Hiddin, in Alexander County, North Carolina, The stone resembles in many respects the emer- eller. ald, being of nearly the same color, but is denser and more brilliant. It was named the hiddinite by the late Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., who was first to recognize its true chemical nature. This new stone is found in close connection with the emerald, but does not, like the latter, belong to the beryl family. The story of its discovery, as told by Mr. Hiddin is interesting. While carrying on a search for platinum through the Southern States under the patronage of Thomas A. Edison, he came across, in Alexander County, a few pieces of he was never very talkative, but he bronze, which in their edges showed a would, by easy stages prevail upon his tinge of color which verged distinctly on that of the emerald. Being an expert mineralogist he came to the conclusion that a region which could produce bronze having a slight tint of the true emerald color ought to furnish the pure emerald itself. A vein was subsequently found at a depth of e feet below the surface, in which he not only found the true emerald, but with it many slender crystals having emer-erald color, but differing from that gem will get his life insured. Different in nearly every other respect. It was to these slender crystals that the name hiddinite was applied. It is to-day the rarest among the precious stones, and has not yet been discovered in any other place. The largest one found thus far was three inches long, weighed one-half ounce and was cut up into gems which were valued at more than \$1,000. Besides the hiddinite and the emerald these mines produce numerous specimens of aqua-marines, yellow spodumene, citrine and smoky topaz, rutine garnets and peculiarly beautiful quartz crystal.

From the same mine next to the largest emerald in the world was quarried. The largest is owned by the Duke of Devonshire, and weighs but two pennyweights more than the one in question, which is hexagonal in form, is three inches long, one and threequarters inches thick from face to face, and weighs eight and three-quarters ounces. Its value in the present uncut state is about \$1,500.-N. Y. Mail and Express.

-The death is recorded of James Kennedy, once manager of George Stephenson's works at Newcastle-onmotives on the Stockton & Darlington throat and upper part of the chest and to the feet and hands. Give also a pool, the first locomotive with horizon tal cylinders applied directly to the test and to the feet and hands. Give also a test poonful of syrup of ipecac every tal cylinders applied directly to the test and to the feet and hands. crank shaft or axle.

TRAITORS TO THE FLAG.

At a foreign watering place lately a dining-room was furnished with small tables, at which men sat alone dining. There came into this room the very pretty American woman whom we will call Lady Fasherville, with her hands in her rockets. in her pockets. She walked first to one, then to another of these tables, sitting down to each to talk to the men with whom she was acquainted.

"How very American," said an Eng-

lish lady who remarked it.
"No," said an American lady pres ent; "that is treason to the American flag. You would not see that thing done at any American watering place." "Yet that sort of boldness (we call it dash) has made the fortune of your young country-women with the Prince of Wales," said the Englishwoman. "Very well, then," said the Ameri-

"'Treason doth never prosper; what's the reason? Why, if it prosper, none dare call it treason.' They call it dash, do they? Let me hope that some of our young country-women will continue to fail to suc-

It is probable that the very self-consciousness of the desire to be talked about, even if one is abused, is inherent in some natures. It was that disease which made Guiteau shoot Garfield, and which gave us the spectacle of his horrible conceit during his trial. It would seem as if certain American beauties who were filling Homburg, Baden, Cannes, Paris, London and Trouville with stories, were bitten by this hopeless mad dog, whom no Pas-teur can vaccinate away. The virus is in the blood; they must be notorious or nothing!

Many are the examples to the con-trary. Certain young American Prin-cesses at Rome are models of good conduct. Many quiet, amiable, well-bred American wives of English noblemen are blushing for the vulgarity of their compatriots. Many a wife of an Amer-ican minister is shuddering as she sees the rouged, vulgar, and loud American whom she is expected to receive "and call her cousin," and of whom she hears the constant reproach whispered behind a fan: "Oh, she is so very Amer-

ican, you know." This quiet lady from Vermont or Massachusetts, who may be represent-ing America, longs to say: "Oh! no, she is more unlike my America than any other country," and yet she has to learn, as we all do who travel, that there is a development on the continent of American eccentricity in certain women which we never see at home. And it is worth asking why. In the first place, ignorance of conven-tionality is the first and final cause of many of the sins. A woman comes from some circle which is not considered the best in America; by her beauty and "good clothes" she attracts attention at a foreign watering place; she finds soon that the more she is unlike other people the more men notice her. She accordingly makes a rare show of herself, gaining a false position, which lasts her perhaps two seasons; or, if she is very lucky and has money, it perhaps buys her an impecunious no-ble and a title. She soon quarrels with the gentleman thus landed, and then pursues the career of a titled adventuress, which some women have rendered very conspicuous and somewhat profitable to themselves. But although very city teems with adventure the American adventuress does something which shocks European ideas at every turn, and her whole country has to suffer for it. The best and the most most refined American woman classed in a certain general sense with those women who are traitors to the flag .- Mrs. Sherwood, in Boston Trav-

INSURANCE AGENTS. Cheek No Longer the Principal Element of Success in Their Calling. "Well, yes, I suppose it does require some cheek to be a successful life in surance agent," said an official connected with a Brooklyn insurance comexceptional amount of patience. He worked what is known in insurance circles as the "quiet racket;" that is, he was never very talkative, but he for him to insure. Some loud-mouthed agents are too boisterous and impress their would-be customers with the idea that they are the cheekiest of men. Cheek is no longer an important factor in the life insurance business. Ingenuity pays much better in the long run. I must admit it is a serious question for a man to decide, especially if he is men must be worked in different ways. It is generally supposed that very wealthy men insure oftener than men of moderate means. My experience is that men on salary whose incomes are just sufficient to support their families, are much better customers of insurance companies than men of wealth. Young couples, just married, are easily insured. The husband knowing that his income is small, and that in case of death he will leave his wife penniless, does not feel easy until he has taken out a policy. It is not always necessary to put up money to obtain a policy Many companies often take notes with good indorsers in lieu of cash. In a few years life insurance will be much cheaper than now. The rates at present are hardly within reach of laboring men. This fact is to be deplored, but I hope for better things in the years to come."—Brooklyn Eagle.

-A lady who speaks from experi-ence says that probably nine children out of ten who die of croup might be saved by the timely application of roast onions, mashed, laid upon a folded napkin, and goose oil, sweet oil, or even lard, poured on and applied as Tyne. He planned the first three loco- hot as can be borne comfortably to the I duced .- Chicago Journal.

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"The Choice of that Wife of Mine." Corn Meal, Bran, Graham

Flour and Chop ALWAYS ON HAND.

OSAGE MILLS,

Near Elmdale, Chase Co., Han