Chase

County

Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Prpritor.

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

VOLUME XI.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1884.

NUMBER 6.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

THE EAST.

ONE of the smoothest scoundrels who has manipulated for many days was lately arrested in New York. His name is George C. Branscom. His scheme of fraud was very well planned, and came near making him a fortune. Branscom was one-armed. but wielded the pen with his left hand with wonderful skill. He served three years and a half in prison for forging Florida water bonds. His scheme was to publish two elaborate works of interest to visitors and exhibitors in the New Orleans World's Fair Guide Book, and a costly illustrated book called "Resources and Attractions of the South," sell advertising space worth \$36,000 and he disposed of the books and copyright in cash for a round sum, meanwhile depending on forgery for the necessary means to keep the scheme going till its completion. He contracted with the American News Company to take 100,000 guide books and title and copyright at \$25,-000, and the "Resources" at \$50,000. Of the latter 10,000 copies were to be printed and it was to be sold at \$10 a copy.

MOODY and Sankey have lately been

holding successful revivals at Worcester,

THE Havana line steamer Armon de Herrarand was damaged to the extent of \$10,-000 by fire a few nights ago while at pier

18, East River, New York. THE dynamite works of H. W. Stump & Co., three-quarters of a mile from Stouchsburg, Pa., a village of five hundred inhabitants, blew up recently, shaking up the country for a distance of twenty miles. The works consisted of five frame buildings, directions. Nothing remained but the foundations. All the men in the buildings were killed, so the cause of the explosion can never be learned.

A VERY important motion was recently decided in New York by Judge Donohue, of case of Peter Marie and others versus Cornelius K. Garrison and others. Garrison was victorious.

RETURNS from New York showed that Politics and whisky were the cause. Mr. St. John received a larger vote than he had expected to get.

CHARLES McDonald, of Waterford N. Y., one of a party of suspected repeaters and perhaps fatally injured. His wife was sent to Mechanicsville, lately jumped from also hurt. a train while being conveyed to prison. His

MRS, JUDGE HOAG MOSHER, one of the pioneers of Niagara County, N. Y., who ity of fires among a number of South Cardeath created a vacancy in the British kinds of crops. died at the age of one hundred years and olina cotton gins. The gin and press of Cabinet and the British Parliament. In 1834 her husband died in the seventy- twenty bales of cotton were destroyed by eighth year of his age. Mrs. Mosher leaves six children, thirteen grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

A TIRE was lately in progress in the Knoville coal mine near Pittsburgh, Pa. The flames spread through the mine, and a large number of cars were destroyed. The fire was the work of incendiaries, who saturated the wall of the mine with petroleum. The loss was \$5,000.

THE American society of Mechanical Engineers recently met in New York and elected officers for the ensuing year. J. F.

public by the assignee. By that statement the liabilities were shown to be \$880,037.41, of which \$75.614.14 was owed to citizens. On November 7 a number of the mills of Fall River, Mass., closed down owing to the

hard times. Two West Shore passenger trains recentand saved their lives. Locomotives and ran high. cars were badly wrecked. The accident was caused by one train running off of time.

GEORGE MONTAGUE was recently elected President of the New York City Second National Bank in place of defaulter John C.

Jersey City, N. J., in the hair rooms of the Japan'se Hair Manufacturing Company, at Bay and Greene streets. The entire building was destroyed. The flames spread to an adjoining oleomargarine factory, which

THE WEST.

Pick FOCKETS recently raided a torchlight procession in Greensburg, Ind.

THREE hundred employes of Nelson, Matter & Co., furniture manufacturers, of on his feet, and then his assailant allowed Grand Rapids, Mich., quit work a few days him to fall and made a safe escape. ago rather than submit to a demand to work nine hours per day for the same banberger recently stabbed and killed his wages they had received for eight hours.

DURING the progress of a church fair at Md. No cause could be assigned. Greencestle, Ind., a few nights ago, Thomas Richards, a twelve-year-old boy, was fatally shot. Among other attractions of the fair was a shooting gallery, \$45 and the drivers demanded \$70. and while a Flobert's gun was being loaded the weapon was accidentally discharged, the ball striking young Richards over the right eye and penetrating the

News was received at San Francisco a few days ago of the loss of the schooner Wild Gazelle, which was wrecked at the Chowmagen Islands. The crew of eighteen persons was lost.

it was lately discovered that the immense Crow Indian Reservation has been for some time past used as a harbor for Alexander III. The chief of the St. Petersboth white and red horse thieves. Between | burg police also ordered the proprietors of 300 and 400 stolen horses have been found all hotels, restaurants and tea-houses to in the Black Canyon of the Big Horn Moun- remove the portraits of the Emperor and and several families were rendered hometains where the animals were catched by other members of the Imperial family from less.

the rogues as soon as run off. The Interior | their public rooms, because their customers Department authorities were busying do not always show the proper respect to themselves finding owners for the stolen the representatives of the Imperial features their escape from the reservation when the tering and leaving the premises. country became too hot to hold them, leav-

ing their plunder behind them. PETER RASMUSSEN, supposed from papers found on his person to from Meekers ing the millionaire's lifetime. County, Minn., committed suicide by shooting at Sargent Bluffs, near Sioux Falls, D. T., a few days ago. No cause was known. He was on his way to Fremont, Neb.

THE entire business portion of the town of Silver Plume, Col., was burned a few

days ago. Loss \$100,000. THERE were two jail deliveries in Wisconsin on a recent night; one at Appleton, where five prisoners made their escapes by digging through a stone floor and under the wall; the other case at Neilsville. Two ing portraits of Messrs. Blaine and Clevemen held for murder, Perkins and Martin. knocked down the janitor, took his revolver from him and escaped to the woods. A large force of men went in pursuit.

THREE railroad bridges were recently burned by unknown parties near Colum-

MINNIE BARRY, a handsome young girl of Atlanta, Ill., was recently rescued from a band of persons of evil designs, who were endeavoring to entice her away from home for purposes of shame.

THOMAS HASTINGS, of Minneapolis, was table. Investigation proved that the deed was done by his son-in-law.

GOTTLIEB, STRAUSS & Co., hat dealers of Cincinnati, O., assigned recently with liabilities at \$80,000.

THE SOUTH.

THE Annapolis cadets, whose hazing practices were instrumental in causing the death of Cadet Strong, of Oregon, will timbers of which were sent flying in all likely have to stand a criminal trial in the courts instead of by court-martial.

COLONEL RUTHERFORD, a Deputy United States Marshal, at Fort Smith, Ark., and Tom Shannon, a sporting character, lately became involved in a difficulty, which resulted in the latter receiving a fearful the Supreme Court. In the well known knife wound in the face, extending from one cheek to the other across the chin, the weapon penetrating to the bone the entire length of the cut. Rutherford was jailed.

> ROBERT THOMPSON, one of the most prominent citizens of Nashville, Tenn., was thrown from a carriage a few days ago

A most diabolical murder was committed mangled remains were found on the track. in the Little River country, near Fort Smith, BARTHOLOMEW HAAS, a German at Jer-sey City, N. J., recently shot his wife and then aimself. The wife died but the mur-remote part of the county on her farm, was Ark., a few days ago. Mrs. Kate Waddell, remote part of the county on her farm, was named Charles Nutshell.

ettled in that county in 1817. Peter Harvin, in Chester County, with fire; also the gin and press of John Hawel, the purpose of controlling the Congo ter- bery in Labette County. of York County, with one hundred and twelve bales of cotton; the steam gin and machinery of J. L. Sanders, of Barnwell County, with twelve or fifteen bales of cotton; the same night, the gin house, two gins and engine of James Diamond, of Barnwell, with ten bales of cotton and 15,-000 bushels of cotton seed were destroyed by an incendiary fire and about two miles away the barn of a Mr. Vogel was fired by an incendiary. The gin house and mills of W. A. Lesile & Sons, of Pickens County, Halloway, of Cleveland, O., was elected with nine bales of cotton and 150 bushels of wheat were destroyed by incendiarism. THE statement of the assets and liabilities The gin house and outbilings of wheat of the affairs of the assigned Lockport, N. were also destroyed by incendiary fire Y., Banking Association was recently made early. The gin was rebuilt and at once Total loss of above, about \$25,000, with little or no insurance.

QUITE a sensation was recently created near Fort Smith, Ark. The body of a woman was found at the foot of a mountain. At first it was supposed she was killed by ly collided near Rochester, N. Y. Engineer panthers or wolves, but late reports left no and fireman jumped into the Genesee River doubt of a brutal murder, and excitement

> In a recent altercation at Galveston. Tex., Policeman W. T. Neely was fatally shot by Thomas Evans, who was the son of a prominent and wealthy citizen.

A NUMBER of persons were killed and wounded by a recent boiler explosion at the Mead sugar house, New Orleans, La. The A MIDNIGHT fire recently broke out at boiler was bought second-hand twenty vears ago. It had no water in at the time of the explosion, which was caused by sud-

denly letting in cold water. HENRY WOLF, a well-known Louisville, Ky., whisky dealer, assigned a few days was also burned. The total loss was about ago with liabilities of \$150,000. The assignment was caused by the failure of the extension of the bonded period.

An unknown Mexican stabbed Santiago Garcia, a well known stockman of Floresville, Tex., on election day. Garcia was seized and stabbed repeatedly until he died

A DRUNK young man named James sweetheart, Emiline Miller, at Baltimore,

THE recent street car drivers' strike at New Orleans, La., ended at a compromise of \$55 per month. The former price was

GENERAL.

MME. COLOMBIER has made 100,000 francs out of her "Sarah Barnum" book. A RECENT agrarian murder is said to have occurred at the well known Irish town of

THE Russian Government lately forbade the use of the names of members of the Imperial family by any but first-class steamers, it being held to be an offense against the Emperor to call a dirty cargo boat

horses. The thieves lost no time in making by taking off their hats immediately on en-A MILLIONAIRE of Cologne lately prom-

ised to make the German tener, Goetze, his sole heir if he would sing in Cologne dur-HERR BJORN BJORNSON, a son of the

noted Norwegian poet, lately made a sensation in Christiana by his performance of Richard III. GENGRAL WOLSELEY has officially an-

nounced that he will issue generous alco-

holic rations to the troops of the Nile expe-

dition, believing that for a good, steady march there's nothing like rum. THE Pall Mall Gazette on November 4 issued a special illustrated edition containland, and a large amount of information and a noted horsethief named Thompson, regarding the election in the United States. It sold like hot cakes. There was never before so much interest and excitement in

> was very active. The corporation of the city of Dublin good circumstances. They were about equally divided as to their destination belately decided to change the name of Sack-tween Pratt, Comanche and Edwards counville street to O'Connell street. The trades | ties. people on the street were greatly irritated

at the change. at Bedford Station, Ont., not long ago, John McCrimmon was killed, and Alpheus Mr. Wagoner went down into the well to Brown had his jaw broken in two places see if he could learn the cause. On arriving recently shot while seated at his breakfast | Brown had his jaw broken in two places, an eye put out and his hands fearfully mangled.

THE most severe storms ever known

how many people there are likely to be in Europe at the end of the twentieth century. Excluding Russia, Spain, Portugal and Turkey-countries from which he has not wherenpon to base his calculations-he 000,000 inhabitants.

PRINCE CROSBY, who was supposed to be

French invasion.

HENRY FAWCETT, the British Postmaster-General, died recently. He entered politiderer did not succeed in taking his own assaulted and stabbed by a brutal negro cal life as a Radical, and became a Moderate Liberal. He was one of the ablest writ-THERE seems to have been a recent fatal- ers on political economy of his time. His

> It was lately reported that Bismarck had ritory in Africa. It was also rumored that had felt rather huffy toward the Count

Dr. Mogs, recently of the Chicago University, President of the Indiana University, at Bloomington, Ind., was recently asked to resign, after having admitted criminal intimacy with a number of young ladies of the institution. He was a well known Baptist minister.

JUST as the firing of the national salute at Richmond, Va., in honor of the Democratic victory, was concluded, November 8th, the caisson of a cannon exploded, in burned to the ground by an accidental fire. juring a dozen bystanders, including eight small boys. One colored man was probably fatally burned. Two or three others were seriously hurt. The accident was due

THE wholesale clothing house of Theodore Dissel & Co., at Syracuse, N. Y., was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Nearly 1,000 people were thrown out of employ. ment. The loss was about \$77,000.

An injunction was lately granted by the British Supreme Court restraining Miss Devey from publishing Lord Lytton's letters to his wife. The most scandalous of the letters have been already printed.

THE delivery freight depot of the Louisville & Nashville Road burned a few days Seventy-five car loads of general ago. freight were destroyed. The loss was fully \$100,000 and the origin of the fire was unknown.

A RECENT fire in C. R. & J. C. Wilson's carriage and wood works manufactory gutted the building, which was stored with carriages, buggies and sleigh frames. Loss, \$33,000; insurance, \$20,000. The fire started in the engine room and the cause was unknown.

HENRY GEORGE arrived in London a few days ago. He said he came over in response to an invitation extended by the Scottish Land Restoration League. He will remain in England until the middle of January. He expressed the greatest sympathy with the crofters. BOTH political parties appointed lawyers

to appear before every County Board of Canvassers in New York State during the examination of the contested election re-

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND attended church the first Sunday after the election, at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Albany, CARL SCHURZ will soon take charge of

city, which was begun during the recent campaign. A RECENT earthquake demolished several buildings in Cali in the United States of Colombia. Other towns in that Repu'alic were badly damaged.

RECENT heavy rains in the Easterr, Provinces or Spain caused serious floods. large amount of property was Zestroyed

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

- SHAWNEE County pays out \$105,476.37 for school purposes, and Sumner County \$24,743.58

A serious railroad accident occurred Studday morning, the 2d. A freight train from the East broke into three parts, about a mile cast of the depot, the middle section being without a brakeman. There being quite a down grade, this section attained great velocity before reaching the depot, and erashing into the forward part demolished eighteen cars. Four men were stealing their way on the middle section of the train, and one of the number was killed ..

WHILE transferring sand from a boat on the Kaw River, recently, at Wyandotte, a entrance of the hereine in this art was the man fell into the water. As he was going down for the third time a pole was reached out to him by one of his companions and he was sewed.

FORTY-ONE emigrant wagons for South-western Kansas passed through Wichita one day last week. They were from Eastern Kansas and Missouri, and had a large num-London over any foreign election. Betting ber of herses, mules and cattle. The greater portion of them appeared to be in

AT Rossville, N. G. Wagoner, a farmer, at the change.

While engaged in digging a well, put a blast in the rock at night. The blast did not for some reason ignite, and the next-morning at the bottom he was overcome by foul air and called for help. His assistant threw him a rope, but it was not long enough. He then ran to a neighbor's for help, and on along the St. Lawrence River recently vis-ited a point near Quebec, Can. The loss went to Mr. Wagoner's relief. He, on by high tide was estimated at nearly \$250,000.

Herr Kummer, Chief of the Swiss Federal Bureau of Statistics, has reckoned how many people there are likely to be in regaining consciousness. The other man

recovered. THE other day the engineer and fireman Turkey—countries from which he has not been able to procure trustworthy returns there are the base his collections has been able to procure trustworthy returns at Topeka, noticed a man walking between the tracks in front of their engine. As the found that in A. D. 2000 the remainder of Europe will possess a population of 565,-801,141; the United States will have 600,gine. The engineer put on reversed motion instantly and blew the whistle, but it was more than one hundred and four years of age, died recently at Fishkill, Conn. He was formerly the slave of Enoch Crosby, who figured as Harvey Birch in Cooper's novel, "The Spy."

The Chinese fleet at Formess will be mistantly and blew the winste, but it was look at the winstantly and blew the was caught and instantly and blew the was caught and instantly and blew the was caught and blew the was caught and instantly and blew the was caught and blew the was caught and instantly are shed to death. The man proved to be Michael Beglin, a well-known sitizen of Topeka. The only reason given for Beglin's death in such a manner is, that he was subject to fits of deep study about novel, "The Spy."

The Chinese fleet at Formosa will be heavily reinforced before long. The Empress lately offered one-half of her jewels on the defense of her Empire against the long that the long chased a piece of property and it was thought that he started to visit his new place and was so wrapped up in thought about it that he made the fatal turn in his walk, not knowing that there was an engine within a thousand mules of him.

Kansas this year beats the world in all

An application has been made to the Governor for a requisition upon the Governor of entered into a secret treaty with France for Texas for Andy Phillips, charged with rob-

TOPEKA was the scene of a wild episode Lord Granville, the British Foreign Secre- a few nights after the election An effigy of tary, had asked for an explanation, and Ex-Governor St. John was prepared by some over-zealous opponents and hung to a telegraph post and burned. It was reported that fully three thousand men and boys crowded the street and yelled themselves out of breath, while the improvised imitation of St. John writhed and crackled in the flames. P. H. Coney made a denunciatory speech, and the excitement for a time was

> A NUMBER of new cases of diphtheria were reported at Topeka. Parents and physicians are taking every precaution to pre vent its spreading.

ARMSTRONG is afflicted with a set of hoodlams who are a terror to many law-abiding citizens. The other night they nade a raid on the premises of a Mr. Brandt while he was moving, and stole many articles. It was not long before he traced out who got the articles, and notified the rogues to immediately return the same. Tired of waiting to have them brought back a warrant was issued, so the parties who comnitted the theft will have to answer to the

charge. RECENTLY a probably fatal accident han pened to Ed. Donahue, a well-known cattle onyer of Atchison, and formerly of the firm of Logeman & Donahue, of that city. Mi Donahue was seated upon his horse at : railroad crossing near the Fair Grounds. hen a Missouri Pacific freight train came up on a parallel track with the Santa Fe. When the first named train had passed Donabue started across, and while in the act of er, a Santa Fe freight came dashing by on he parallel track and mowed Donahue His horse was literally cut to ieces, and Donahue was so badly injured about the back and head that he cannot re-cover. He is thirty-four years old and unmarried.

HENRY ROSE, of Wyandotte, went hupt ng recently in the timbers near Muneie nd in crawling through a barbed-wire fence re accidentally discharged his gun, lodging arm. He started for home, but was so weakened by the loss of blood that he compelled to sit down by the roadside where he was found by a lightning rod agent, who took the wounded man in his wagon and conveyed him home.

It is stated that the extension of the learwater Branch of the St. Louis, For scott & Wichita Railroad will begin at once, and will be pushed with all possible speed to Anthony and the Indian Territory ne. Mr. John Gaffeney, General Road Mr. Thomas Gaffeney, his brother and Mr. Peter Bogue, the head track-laye of the Sunflower Road, arrived in Wichita the other night from the East. With the the Illinois Democrat, a new paper of that track-laying outfit, boarding-train and sixty men they proceeded to the front the nex morning, and track-laying and surfacing would begin at once and be pushed rapidly to the junction with the Southern Kansar Road. They expect to average a mile a day The company have 2,000 tons of steel rails on hand at present, which will lay about future in prospect. Argonia is particularly happy at the idea of having a direct line to the great market of the Southwest,

LOCKWOOD vote still in doubt.

MARY ANDERSON.

America's Favorite Receives an Ovation in on-Great Enthusiasm Over Mer First Appearance.

LONDON, November 5. - The long awaited revival of "Romeo and Juliet." with Mr. Terriss and Miss Mary Anderson in the title roles, began at the Lyceum Theater. The revival was an artistic surprise and delight. The mise en scene was historically accurate, with no straining effect. The faction fight between the Montagues and Capulets in the first act was as wonderful a realization of a street battle in old Verona as was ever displayed on the stage. The signal for a tremendous burst of enthusiasm. Mary Anderson was never seen to such advantage in London before. She wore a dress of pale blue India silk, delicately figured with silver. The dress was woven all in one piece and was just sufficiently tight fitting to show to great advantage the fine lines of the actress's elastic figure. It had a border of seed pearls and a band of the same ornaments over the hips, while from her waste, in the ballroom scene, hung a mask at the end of a string of pearl beads. wore no jewels and was content to dispense with the ordinary Juliet wig. Her own hair was worn flowing over her shoulders, and surmounted by a tiny skull cap of the same material as the dress. Miss Anderson's second costume consisted of a bodice and skirt of heavy apricot satin, with a semitrain all embroidered with seed pearls and silver. As in the first act, she wore no jewels, but this time her hat was adorned with violets and primroses.

INNOVATIONS.

In the action of the piece there were many innovations and departures from London stage traditions. It had been intended to have a gorgeous funeral pageant in the fifth act, but this feature was abandoned at the last moment, seitures found that the tast moment, as it was found that the audience would be delayed fully an hour. The house was crowded. The audience included scores of critics and hundreds of notabilities in social and official life. The American Embassy was well represented by Minister Lowell and Secretaries Hoppin and White. There were also many other Americans present. The applause throughout the evening was liberal and appreciative. The balcony scene evoked tremendous enthusiasm. The full depth of the stage was used and the setting was superb. The stage business both of Mr. Terriss and Miss Anderson seemed the perfection of art, and there were frethe perfection of art, and there were frequent ripples of applause which culminated in a roar of approval when the climax was reached. The lovers were twice called before the curtain after this act. The potion scene was a revelation to the audience of Miss-Anderson's tragic power. Her portrayal of mingled pathos and passion aroused the enthusiasm of the highest pitch. At the end of the play Miss Anderson was called for with a degree of force. son was called for with a degree of fervor that admitted of no refusal. She was led before the curtain by Mr. Terris, who had looked and played Romeo splendidly. The applause at their appearance was tumultuous, and so prolonged that Miss Anderson retired in tears and blushes, and the orche tra had to play "Home, Sweet Home" to the full strength of their instruments to get the people out of the house. The general opinion is that Miss Anderson's Juliet is a scholarly and artistic study. She introduced much new business, but it has all been conscientiously considered and warranted the text. She took some liberties with the text as it appears in modern editions, and she seemed somewhat fagged toward the close of the last act. The Mercutio of the play was very poor and was loudly hissed in the second act.

WASHINGTON ..

Defenses.

Report of General John Newton on Coast

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5.-General John Newton has submitted his annual report on the coast defenses. He earnestly urges that the harbors of our p incipal scaports be made impregnable to attack by the addition of guns of heavy caliber and other appliances known to modern warfare. Past events, he says, by no means justify the assertion that our cotton and grain have become so necessary to the nations that they could engage in war with us for a short period without the interruption of their supplies of those articles. It seems to be forgotten that a descent upon our coast, to hold our unpre tected cities under the guns of a hostile fleet, wold consume but a few months, and in the meantime cotton and grain in insufficient quantities might, be obtained else-The modern way is to make war sudden, sharp and decisive, and to make the beaten party pay the expenses. The Board of Engineers for fortifications has prepared an approximate estimate of the cost of fortifications including armaments, modern, heavy guns and rifled mortars for Portland, Beston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Hampton Roads. New Orleans and San Francisco, and another estimate. likewise approximate, for preliminary works of earth and masonry, without armor machinery and guns, to serve as emplacements for the guas. The total estimate, including armaments, is \$53,488,000. The estimate for the emplacement of the guns, excluding armor, guns and machinery, is \$10,388,000. These estimates have been made with care, and it is believed that fortifications, including guns in all harbors on the coast of sufficient importance to tempt the enemy can be prepared at cost not to The following estiexceed \$60,000,000. mates required for 1885 and 1886 are made: For the defense of the Boston harbor, \$880, 000; New York harbor, \$1,120,000; Phila delphia, \$132,000; Baltimore, \$900,000; Hampton Roads, \$66,000; San Francisco, \$100,000; modification of existing forts and batteries, \$500,000; preservation of fortification, \$175,000; purchase of subnavine mines, \$300,000; casements, etc., \$200,000; terpe-

An Honest Horse-Thief, BLOOMINGTON, ILL., November 5.-A man giving the name of Harry Thomas stele a horse and buggy from Harvey Karr. a wealthy farmer near this city, and a few hours later turned the rig over to the Sheriff, saying that he had been unsucce stwenty-two miles of track. The towns Sheriff, saying that he had been unsucce salong the route are in high feather over the ful in selling it, and "as it was not a food traveler any way," he would give it to him, and assigned as his reason for so dor ig that bouyant foot of youth nor the weary he feared he would be caught with the out shuffle of old age would ever intrude. fit and lynched. Thomas was examined -Albany (Ga.) News. and held to bail.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

-A telephone wire to Europe is predicted for the near future.

-There are only seventy-four reflecting telescopes in the world.

—A thief who visited the house of Mr. Keplogles, of Indiana, "took a bath, shayed, discarded his old suit, and put on Mr. Replogle's besti!'

Prof. Tyndall condening the London wood pavement as extremely injurious to the eyes and lungs. They are to be replaced by the macadam pavements

-Hand-made envelopes cost originally five cents each. The envelopemaking machine now turns them out so that a thousand are sold for thirty

-Pretty little baskets for sending flowers by post are the latest English novelty. They are fastened with a padlock of which the sender and recipient each have keys.

-Four hundred and forty of the English Peers are landlords deriving the whole or the greater part of their revenues from land. Fifteen million acres of land, with an aggregate rent of nearly \$75,000,000, represent their property and income.

-Forty years ago there was not a telegraph office in existence, and the telephone as a medium of communication was undreamed of. To-day there are 51,840 telegraph offices in various portions of the world, and they are constantly increasing .- N. Y.

-A negro laborer, ander contract to work for a Haywood! County (Tenn.) farmer, deserted him and took service with a neighbor. A negro magistrate, who was applied to, issued a writ of replevin, attached the bolting laborer, and returned him to his first employer.

-St. Louis Post. -Two brothers had consumption. They were advised to live in a horse stable. One of them sold out his business and went to keeping a livery stable. The other did not change his mode of life. The one who got into the livery business lived; the other died. So says the Louisville Courier-Journal.

-There is one thing about American locomotives that has defied innovation, and that is the cow-eateher. Sometimes cow-catching engines, handicapped with heavy trains on up-grades, don't eatch the cows at all, especially if the animals are frisky and under pretty good headway. - National Car-

Builder: -The new precious gem discovered a couple of years ago in a mine near Bridgewater, N. G., and known as the 'Hiddenite,' is said to be almost equal to the diamond. It is of a clear, beautiful grass-green tint; sparkles like a diamond, and is very hard. The gem has aroused much more interest in Eng

land than in this country. -The London Saturday Review once saw a citizen of Philadelphia, and from that fact generalizes thus: Philadelphian is neverin a hurry. He meanders up Chestnut street as if he had the palæozoic ages before him. He has a vearning for horse cars rather than elevated railways, in which New York delights, and he is nothing if not meditative. There is an abundance of blue blood in his veins, and he walks with a consciousness of innate royalty. In the summer he loves to linger.

-The most candid young man in town is Nicodemus Murphy. He called at the office of a wealthy citizen and said: "I wantito marry your daughter. I can't live without her." "Are you acquainted with my daughter?" "Not in the least:" "How, then, do you know that you can't live without her?" "Well, I heard you were going to give her lots of money when she married, and my personal expenses are so heavy I can't live without her-or some other woman who has got money to support a husband." - Chicago Tribune.

-The wild animals of the West which have vivilied the small boy's visions of the Rockies are slowly disappearing. In California bears are not so abundant and are less hunted than formerly, perhaps because only the veteran bear bunter finds it safe business. The cinnamon bear is found only occasionally, and the grizzly is slowly disappearing The California lion, or puma, does not appear to decrease in number, because he is rarely hunted for game, but it is probable that his days are also numbered .- Chicago Herald.

-The lengths of some of the longest bridges in the world are as follows: Montreal, 8,791 feet; Brooklyn, 5,989 feet; Dnieper, 4,213 feet; the new Havrede Grace bridge is 6,000 feet long; the new bridge at Homestead, near Pittsburgh, is 5,300 feet long. This is a decade of extensive railroad bridge building, and more of this kind of work is in progress at present than at any time. for several years. Wit'a all the duliness in the iron trache, the bridge works and the mills making bridge iron are busy, and a great many railroad companies are preparing to erect iron structures int he place of wooden ones.

-She was a remarkably sensible young lady who made the request of her frier ds that after her decease she should not be buried by the side of a brook, where babbling lovers would wake her from her dreams; nor in any grand cemetery, where sight-seers corming over epitaphs, might distract her, but be laid away to take her last deep under the counter of some merchant who did not advertise in the newspapers. There, she said, was to be found peace surpassing all understanding-a depth of quiet slumber, on which neither the sound of the

Chase County Courant

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OCTTOWNOOD BALLS - KANSAS

PARTING.

Far, down the way, I strain my feeble sight For one last glimpse of his dear form in Ah, many a lonely day and weary night Will come and go ere we may meet ag

Gone—O my darling! Gone for woe or weal. He stood beside me, held my hand, but now And spoke low, loving words, and, still, I feel The impress of his kiss on lip and brow.

ching heart appeals, with yearning om this hard fiat of untoward fate; re but two poor pilgrims, he and I-ry should our humble paths be separ

Life is so short—it has so few bright days— Its cares are so exacting—needs so strong; There are so many thorns along its ways, So few who love us midst its busy throng.

He was my comfort, shared my hopes and fears;
Our thoughts were shapen in the self-sar mold, Yet his young eyes have shed no bitter tears And I am weary of the world and old.

I cared for him in babyhood, and taught His tottering feet their cunning, watched the first bud and blossom of his thought,
And loved him more and more as years

Till he has reached young manhood, where the land the land
Is fair with lily flowers and roses red—
Bright, laughing waters, silver-gleaming And purple mountains that invite the tread.

I crossed those mystic mountains, long ago, To where the Autumn winds sigh mount fully
To faded leaves, and shadowy waters flow
Moaning and sobbing to the solemn sea.

Could he, whom I have loved, in one long dream,
With love beyond the love of life or friend,
Have gone a little way with me, I deem
My pathway had been brighter to the end.

I can but say: "O heart, it is not long—
A year, a day, an hour may end thy ques
And thou shalt waken where the weak ar strong.

And all God's weary little ones find rest."

—Sarah T. Bolton, in Current.

PHIL'S BANNER.

How the Infant Class Won It-"Be Ye Faithful Unto Death."

"I'se never made to go to church!" tearfully exclaimed little Phillip Judd, as his patient mother combed out the curly looks of her only son and heir that bright Sunday morning, preparatory for his pilgrimage to the Sabbath-school.

Mr. and Mrs. Judd lived in L-, a small town in Western Illinois. They were poor, but in spite of this misfortune, if such it may be termed, they were decidedly rich in the possession of a family heirloom which had been handed down from generation to generation with unbroken faith.

And this precious heirloom consisted of an old saying, viz.: "The Judd family are noted for their extreme piety."

This was the oft-repeated expression of an aged Methodist minister, a rugged pioneer in "the church militant," who, in his journeying in those olden times, guest at the hearthstone of many a representative of this remarkable family, whose name, it seems, was legion throughout the wide scope of country in which this patriarch was wont to

And this, his favorite saying, repeated in the experience meeting, on the camp | may include its teacher, may we not? ground, and around the festal board. Each class took up its collection in a became of history, and, as the Judd small envelope which was then handed Class was there. family passed from one generation to to the Superintendent. The Infant another, this religious appellation clung to them, and followed the family name teacher, and she was about to seal the like a benediction.

The grand old prelate has long since been gathered to his fathers, and ere young Phil Judd shall have reached his securing the banner." This was writmajority, four score and ten winters ten on a slip of paper, and pinned to will have swept the autumn leaves over the bill. Before she could thank him,

key-note of revolt. He "was never especially the Bible Class. Not to be made to go to church," or to Sunday-outdone they doubled their contribuschool, either, for both were the same to him. Both were a terror to his thereafter carried by the Infant Class. young heart. Even as he grew older the feeling of aversion to places of di-

see their only child and son a minister how much the Bible Class contributed in the church. But how early, indeed, each week, so that it could be exceeded were their hopes blasted.

cast away this birthright?

was wearisome, and the long talks by subscribe toward "Phil's Banner." So a tare detected only by a discriminative the superintendent "made his bones ache," as he often said. He took boys" "Phil's Phund," and the cona book from the Sunday-school library once which was so full of horrible As the story spread among the railroad bility. As proofs, the writer cites the stories of deaths of martyrs and bad men, one at a time they would drop boys that it made him have terrible into Phil's office, and, throwing down can not long sustain the glare of a

Sunday-school; and, as he grew older, his parents, seeing that he could never in the Infant Class. But as there was or from the white sands of the desert, him to choose some occupation suitable "Phund's" treasury than was required to his inclination.

his education, though limited, was thorough. He had often wished to be a
"railroad man," as he called it, and at
occasion offered, or to donate it entire
to the eyes of all reading people would at
once be relieved of a blinding strain—a
to the "Mission" cause. But an opoccasion offered, or to donate it entire
to the eyes of all reading people would at
once be relieved of a blinding strain—a
to the eyes of all reading people would at
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to the occasion offered or to the occasion of the last determined to seek his fortune and the "Phund" should come in good use. his idol in the far West.

It was a sorrowful parting for the happy home. How many just such sorrowful partings have there not been! Phil heard of little Amy's illness grass covers the ground, green leaves "Good-bye, my boy," said his fath. through Carrie Lee, and at once called are on the trees and green is the color be faithful, and you'll win!" to see her. She was delirious with most grateful to the eye.

"Oh, Phil! I know you will be good, fever. and you will write to me; but you will promise not to forget the church and Moore?" asked Phil, anxiously.

Sunday-school!"

Good-bye! "

And he was gone-out into the world. | think she was so bad."

First, an odd job here; another there; then a menial's position at a menial's salary; then something higher and better, until now we find him higher on the ladder toward the coveted goal. Phil is a telegraph operator at C—, a large railroad center. Here he has been stationed some months, and has lately received the promise of promotion. It was soon to come.

In all these years that Phil had been absent from home, he never forgot the parting promise to his mother. He often wrote to her, and his assurance that he kept the pledge, together with the report that he was "doing well," filled the hearts of his parents with great joy.

During the few months that Phil had been in C-, he had occasionally attended church, and once in awhile would visit the Sunday-schools.

One Sunday morning, as he was

strolling along, his attention was at- the railroad. tracted to a procession composed of a staff from which floated a beautiful a staff from which hoated a dead.

banner of white silk, and upon whose folds were these words: "Be Ye Faithful Unto Death." Instinctively joining you come down at noon and take lunch you come down at noon and take lunch with us?"

"I suppose you will be too busy to the boys had placed in his chair, stuck to business very closely. In fact, he stuck there until about eight o'clock in provington Free Press. church and took a quiet seat in the corner. The exercises of the Sunday-school were of no unusual interest to Phil, he thought, and he was a linear to the big bridge." Phil. he thought, and he was glad when the last hymn had been sung. He was on the point of leaving the church, when And the load drove off, the banner on the point of leaving the church, when a "special announcement" from the Superintendent arrested his attention.

It was as follows: "My dear children: The monthly of- hour late. Phil jumped on the engine, ferings of the various classes have been received and counted. Once again has "Jack, I want you to let me off at the Bible Class won the banner. They are doing a noble work. But be not ing to the picnic. Can I handle the old

Bible Class, whose leader still proudly out!' carried the banner, Phil noticed a group This was the Infant Class, and the young lady standing near them was Carrie

week had gone toward securing the Death! prize, but always to no avail. The rule was that the class contributing the "Mission Fund" each month should her over!" be entitled to carry the banner for the ensuing month. It did seem hard to Phil that the pennies of these little ones, many, no doubt, the fruit of earnest self- little group of children, clinging to one, equal contest, for he had learned from fro a signal-Phil's Banner! Did they a scholar in another class that the young men of the Bible Class gave a certain sum each week, whether present or not, in order to keep the banner, and

we may yet win the banner." Infant Class. And somehow he became interested in the lesson that day "faithful." Banner—they were school, if not that Infant Class, and we class by the railroad company.

envelope, when Phil leaned over the Thus, early in life, greatly to the sorrow of his parents, did Phil sound the

Phil was gone. The next month our
Infant Class were awarded the banner.
It was a great surprise to the school, outdone they doubled their contribution. But in some way the banner was

How was it done? Phil had by this time learned to know vine worship grew upon him.

His worthy parents had fondly cherished the hope that they might live to gladly aided Phil in ascertaining about

for this purpose, Phil very wisely de-Phil was always a bright scholar, and cided to use a part in charity, when an

to see her. She was delirious with

"Have you had no physician, Mrs.

called two days sooner. We did not

of thousands who started in life as did mates and friends, her little soul was RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL. wafted out upon the bosom of those waters, toward eternity.

Ah! that sad funeral will long be remembered. The little white coffin was lowered into the tiny grave that had been made a bed of flowers, and then—

"ashes to ashes."
How the little ones of the Infant Class wept as they gathered round that newmade grave—and under the's bannerdraped as it was. "Be ye faithful unto

Can you imagine how Phil's fund could now be drawn upon?

The weeks passed by, and one Sunday morning it was announced that the inday-school should have a picnic the next Saturday.

Saturday dawned bright and clear, and hardly had the old sun gotten fairly out of bed when load after load of happy children and their teachers were hurrying to Smith's Grove, a beautiful resort some miles from town and near

Phil was on hand early to see them young men who were entering a church off, and was helping one little toddler near by. One of their number carried into the wagon when Carrie Lee accost-

"All right; we will meet you at the

waving proudly in the breeze. No. 5, brave Jack Smith's engine, came thundering into the depot a half

discouraged ,children. 'Be faithful' and you may yet win the banner."

Then the school was dismissed. As we've got three extra coaches filled the children crowded out, following the with land explorers. So 'open 'er

And Phil "opened 'er out." Was it of little girls standing near a young lady watching the banner with longing eyes. | love that was driving those ponderous watching the banner with longing eyes. | eyed, dark-haired girl flit before Phil's vision, as he pulled open the throttle valve? How the massive iron horse Lee, their teacher.

Oh! how hard had these little ones tried panted and trembled. It was a race to win that banner. Their little mite each for Love! It would soon be a fight with

They fly around a curve, and suddenly Jack cries out: "My God, Phil! See the largest amount of money toward that signal! Let me have her! Throw

upon them and the bridge, stands a denial, should be for naught in this un- who with frantic haste is waving to and that they had carried it almost a year.
"Oh! I wish we could get the banner," said little Amy Moore, a sweet

At the very edge of the bridge the was a battle of Love with

At the very edge of the bridge they child, "but we have tried and tried, and stopped the train. There was Carrie I have given up all hope."

"Don't be envious, dears," replied Carrie Lee, "let us 'be faithful," and death-trap. The rails on the bridge e may yet win the banner."

Phil returned to his room with the rean hour ago. Our little band had come solve that the Infant Class should have down to the bridge to meet their friend. had oft and again been the welcome the banner. It was a busy week with They had found the death-trap. They him, but he never forgot his resolve, and heard the train. Then, clinging to when Sunday next came, Phil was at their heroic teacher, she and they defied the church and took his seat behind the the King of Terrors, and under their

Soon afterward there was a marriage

And so was "Phil's Banner."-Gay

Davidson.

PAPER AND INK.

How They Are Responsible for Defects in

the Eyesight. The colors of paper and ink are far more responsible for defective eyesight than cross-lights from opposite windows, light shining directly in the face, these were remedied the principal cause of the mischief would still remain, the real root of the evil being the universally used black ink and white paper. These, says the writer in question, are ruining the eyesight of all the reading Nations. He argues that the rays of the sun are reflected by a white body and absorbed by a black one, and that Certainly, here was a break in the and its friend. But the reader must direct opposition to the plainest correct polden chain. Was it possible that Phillip Judd, sole heir to a sacred heir-loom of generations, would ignore and cach week. Knowing that the "Mission or newspaper as now printed being read by this high solet?" cast tway this birthright?

But Phil was a dutiful son, and although never losing his dread of the though never losing his dread of the dren in that city, was a laudable effort, church and Sunday-school, attended Phil, who was very popular with the type reach the retina, but they are not quite regularly during his earlier years. Pril railroad men, told them the secret of received by the spontaneous, direct ac-He often tried to become interested in the banner. It, "took" among them tion of that organ. The white surface the Sunday-school, but the teacher often like wild-fire, and every one wanted to of the paper is reflected, but the letters reams.

At last he gave up trying to like the some money, would say: "There, Pnil, white surface without injury. The sunlight reflected from fields of snow, un-So by this means the banner was kept relieved by the colors of other objects, be a minister of his own choice, advised much more than enough money in the is, the world over, productive of ophthalmia.

manent weakening of the eyes. Na- looking for money, I am," Little Amy Moore fell very ill. Her ture and science, says the writer above parents were poor, and could illy bear quoted, tell us that the color of all

most grateful to the eye.

Green newspapers would be a novel-"Yes, we called in Dr. B—yesterwould please the children; but green day, but he says he ought to have been grounds would sadly mar the high art would please the children; but green engravings for which a number of

Education is on the increase. There are twenty-two public schools in Alturas County, Idaho. -Over 10,000 copies of the Bible

have been printed every day for the last thirty-four years.—N. Y. Tribune. -The real object of education is to

give children resources that will endure long as life endures .- Sydney -At Bowling Green, Ky., it is neces

sary for the churches to take out boarding-house licenses before they can give charitable suppers. —Since he has attained his majority, in 1868, the Duke of Norfolk has, in one way or another, given more than \$2,500,000 to the Roman Catholic

Church, besides princely sums devoted to private charities. The Superintendent of the Philadelphia Public Schools declares that 96,-000 children of that city are growing up without schooling. At least 20,000 of them, he thinks, do not go to school be-

cause there is no room for them.

-The schoolmaster who sat down on the evening.—Burlington Free Press. -A good old Congregational pastor

used to say that there is a town officer mentioned in the New Testament to whom he had been more indebted than to almost any other man: "the town. clerk of Ephesus, who [Acts xix. 35] advised 'to do nothing rashly.'

-At the recent examination of Rev. M. C. Stebbins for the pastorate of the church at Cornwall, President Hamlin inquired if we have the right to fix the Bible over to suit ourselves; to which the candidate replied: "I am accustomed to look upon the Bible as intended to fix us over."—Rochester Ex-

-The New York Freeman's Journal does not believe that convent schools should be fashionable resorts merely for the young ladies of rich parents. It says: "There is no necessity for convent schools unless they send out into the world Christian gentlewomen. If they become servile to wealth, they should close their doors to pupils and take in the poor and the sick.

-Many of the country school-houses in Europe have gardens attached to them, says Prof. Lanz. This is especially true of Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Denmark. These gardens are used not only for ornament and to grow vegetables for the use of the teacher and his family, but they also serve a purpose in the work of instruction. Children in these schools are generally taught the elements of agriculture and horticulture, and these gar-dens are used to illustrate lessons and to try experiments.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-An ounce of keep-your-mouth-shut is better than a pound of explanation after you have said it.

-A French mother is credited with saying: "I could wish my daughters no worse luck than to wish for them to marry handsome men."

-" Oh, for the wings of a dove," she sang as she was puzzling her brains as to what new ornament she should put upon her bonnet .- Yonkers Statesman. -A more glorious victory can not be

gained over another man than this, that as explained by Carrie to her class. Phil's promotion came soon after the when the injury began on his part, for Phil was learning to love the Sunday-reward bestowed upon Carrie and her the kindness to begin on ours.—N. Y.

-"It's proof of the singular operation

of the human mind," says a mental philosopher, "that when two men accidentally exchange hats the one who gets the worst tile is always the first to discover the mistake.' -They have a man named Pyle out

in St. Louis who drives a horse-car. A horse-car under the guidance of a pileinsufficient light, or small type. If driver is certainly an innovation, and there is probably plenty of punching done on the car-and possibly some log-rolling. -Boston Times. -A father-in-law at a wedding at-

tempted to chaff the groom: "I hope now, sir, that you will not get into any more scrapes." "No," said the new son-in-law, "I shall not have a chance; I shall never get out of this one."-Providence News.

—The Crazy Quilt!
Oh, can you see by the dawn's early light,
What you failed to perceive at the twilight's last gleaming;
A cranky concern that through the long night,
O'er the bed where you slept was so saucily

streaming?
The silk patches so fair,
Round, three-corned and square,
Give proof that the lunatic bed-quilt is there,
Oh, the crazy-quilt mania triumphantly raves,
And maid, wife and widow are bound as its -D. T. Highmore. -A lady (a French lady) is showing a visitor the family portraits in the picture gallery. "That officer there in the uniform," she says, "was my great-great-grandfather. He was as brave as

a lion, but one of the most unfortunate of men-he never fought a battle in which he did not have an arm or a leg carried away. Then she adds proudly "He took part in twenty-four engagements. -I was told a good story the other day about a Griswold street lawyer. In

the dead of one dreadful hot August In accordance with this argument, if night he was awakened by a noise in his colored paper were substituted for white bedroom. Hastily sitting up in bed to hissed the burglar, "so you'd better keep still."
"Oh! say, hold on," said the lawyer, "lemmo get my pants on and I'll help you hunt for it."—Detroit Free Press.

-Mrs. Jarply to husband: How ty, but in time we would grow accustomed to the tint; green school books would always and leave must be mistaken, my dear it was only half-past eleven o'clock, or so.—
Mrs. Jarply: You can't deceive me; I
was awake, and looked at the clock.—
was awake, and looked at the clock.—
good-night "women." Treat your American magazines have become Mr. Jarply, in a deeply injured tone: wife as your wife, with love, respect and N. Y. Independent.

HOW LONDON DINES.

Costly State Dinners, or, if You Like, a

Being bidden to one of London's civic dinners, I partook inter alia of lark pudding. I do think it is a shame to put the lark which "at Heaven's gate sings" into pudding, but being in a pudding the lark is exceedingly nice. 1 expensive and doubly as rare as bird's with which the guests on the occasion I refer to called for it, bears out the assertion. Perhaps Delmonico himself could not have suggested a rarer menu and yeomanlike a specimen of Englishman as one would wish to see-occupied the guest's place of honor, and at such times as I dared furtively to raise my eyes in the direction of that dignitary I thought I saw that he enjoyed the repast exceedingly. Certainly it ciously loose and crumbly make about the end that domestic workmen can not imitate). The wines, too; the fragrant hocks and mellow clarets and dry champagnes, the rare old ports, the nutty sherries, the thimbleful of oily doners-the great corporations and city guilds-dine.

Let us see. At the height of that banquet it must have been nine o'clock. From the majestic Mansion House, which sees literally hundreds of such dinners during every Lord Mayor's term, to the New cut, is but a short distance. Here, as indeed in all parts of London. there are served up at eight o'clock precisely in the ham and beef shops huge dishes of boiled beef, baked pork and pease pudding. It is not to say too much that one hundred thousand families in London take their evening (and heartiest) meal from these shops, carrying home the steaming viands in hot basins, at a cost of from one penny to—say, ninepence each family. [Two to 18 cents.] The meat, of course, can not be obtained for this smaller sum, but a huge platter of pease pudding may, and there is no dish more wholesome and sustaining. To the very poor-not to the very poor-

est, poor creatures, for they are unable to get even this cheap food frequently-the hot joints and hot pudding served from eight o'clock until premises), but for the most part the in cutting and preparing the meat for the great rush of the evening, in clearoften gazed with mute admiration upon the deft manner in which these gentle-men ply their long knives. They seem to be able to cut off a pound of meat without diminishing the joint. And to do it again and again. I am positive that I have seen them shave off a piece of ham that was no thicker than the paper on which these lines will be

Such as can not muster enough money to indulge in a steak-and-kidney pudding, which costs anywhere from four to ten pence, according to how much steak and kidney there is in it, and of what variety they are, can at all had been relieved by bathing in whisky surprised his mother by asking: "Did papa sprain his throat when he was a boy?"—Troy Times. A little boy whose sprained wrist | events find a cheap and healthy repast thing like a sole, but it is neither, and has a distinct flavor. The fried-fish shop-keeper cuts this plaice in two, peppers, salts, and flours him, and pops him into a gigantic vat of boiling grease. In ten minutes he is done. Scores of thousands, especially in the winter time, are nightly customers of the fried-fish shop. I have tried plaice so cooked and like him very much. The great consideration about him, however, is his cheapness. A satisfying portion of fried plaice for one can be obtained for a single penny, while, if the purchaser desires to spend more, he can get at the same shop a three-cornered paper full of chipped potatoes for another penny—four cents of our money in all. Is it not terrible to think that in this vast town, this innumerable caravan, there are thousands who can not often approach even this poor luxury? The poor, however, have certainly more opportunities of obtaining cheap and nourishing food in London than in any other of the large cities-certainly far more than in New York or Brooklyn. twenty-five cents in the world—and hungry. How long could he support life on that? Certainly not more than two days-that is to say, before he began to starve. Twenty-five cents are a shilling and a half-penny in English money, and I think you will gather go much further here than there. For a penny here man may have a dish of whelks (a toothsome shell-fish) with pepper and vinegar, or two very reoulsive-looking oysters, or in the winter the attaching creditor. time a cup of hot eel soup, or a meat or fruit pie, or a plate of mussels .-- Cor. Brooklyn Times.

The Word "Woman."

Men often misuse not only women, says a contemporary, but the word "woman." The husband who speaks of his wife as his "woman" is a hog. The man who goes out with his wife and registers her as his "lady" is abusive, though he may not know it. The man who goes out with several women should could you stay out at the club until after not say that he is with a lot of women, It is needless to follow our hero through the sundry and manifold vicisgitudes of the first years of his battle with the world. Perhaps his experiences would differ but little from those

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Brief Digests of Late Decisions. Compiled Especially for the Midland Industrial Gazette, St. Louis, Mo. KEEPING DANGEROUS ANIMAL-NEGLI-

GENCE. The case of Montgomery vs. Koester, appealed by defendant to Supreme Court of Louisiana, involved the right am told that lark pudding is quite as to keep dangerous animals. It appeared in trial court that dogs were kept by nest soup, and certainly the unanimity K as watch dogs; they were chained during the day, but let loose on the premises at night. A gate to the street was left unfastened, and the dogs got than that which the shipwrights laid out, and, whilst on the street, attacked before us. The Lord Mayor—as fine and injured M, who sued K for damages, on the ground of negligence. The defendant lived in the outskirts of a city, and his right to have these dogs was not questioned. In affirming the decision of the lower court awarding damages to plaintiff, Judge Fenner, who rendered the opinion, said: "The was a gorgeous affair, from the soup to rule at common law is ancient and well the pudding, and afterward to the settled that one keeping a dangerous cigars (great fat fellows of that deli- or mischievous animal, with knowledge of its propensities, 'must, at his peril, keep him up safe from doing hurt; for, though he use his diligence to keep him up, if he escape and do harm, the owner is liable to answer in damages.' The French courts do not afford a brandy, and the accompanying gulp of more lenient rule, and one commenta-coffee. That is one way in which Lon-tor on the law of France says: Of two things, one, either the owner has not taken all the precautions which prudence required, and is thus in fault; or the animal is so vicious that all imaginable precautions to prevent it from injuring are of no avail, in which case the owner is in fault merely by keeping such an aniinal.' The exceptions to the rule of the owner's liability are cases of vis major, contributory fault or negligence on the part of the person injured. But in this case there was no fault whatever on the part of the plaintiff.'

OWNER NOT LIABLE TO KEEP SIDEWALK IN REPAIR.

The City of Chicago brought action against one Crosby, before a Justice of the Peace, to recover a penalty under a city ordinance for failure to repair a sidewalk fronting his premises, and which was a part of the public street. The Justice rendered against plaintiff for costs, whereupon the case was taken to the Criminal Court of Cook County, and the issues again found for the defendant affirmed by the Appellate Court, and then carried to the Supreme midnight, and the savory saveloys that Court of Illinois, which affirmed the are taken steaming from the boiler are decisions of the lower courts, holddecisions of the lower courts, holda great boon. Many of the establishments in which they are served have also a midday hot lunch (none being aland free from obstructions that impede lowed to consume their food on the travel or render it dangerous, is referable to the same power as for constructmorning is occupied by their proprietors ing new improvements. The sidewalk is as much a public highway, free to the use of all, as is the street itself, and ing up generally, and in cutting cold upon principle it follows that the citizen meats for such as want them. I have can not be laid under obligations, under our laws, to keep it free from obstruction in front of his property, at his own expense, any more than the street itself, either by the exercise of the police power or by fines and penalties imposed by ordinance or by direct legislative ac-

CONDITIONAL SALE IN NATURE OF MORT-GAGE-SURPLUS LIABLE TO GARNISH-

A failed in business and on the same day executed judgment notes to B, to the amount of his indebtedness to B, and also by an instrument under seal, sold and assigned all sums of money due upon his open or book accounts, with full power to collect, etc. Subsequently C, A's debtor, sued out an attachment against the property of A, B being named as garnishee. Thereafter A made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors; D, the assignee, thereupon filed an interpleader in the attachment suit, claiming the property garnisheed in B's hands as his. Treating the instrument above as a conditional sale in the nature of a mortgage, the Appellate Court of the First District of Illinois, held that the rights of the garnishee were paramount to those of both the attaching creditor and the assignee, to the extent of A's indebtedness to him; that the surplus, if any resulted, was liable to garnishment, and the lien of C being prior to that of the assignee, his rights were paramount to those of the as-

signee. FRAUDULENT DEED-PLEDGE OF NOTES. The case of Boyd vs. Wilson, decided by the Supreme Court of Tennessee on the 20th ult., was one in which it appeared that a deed from a father to his sons was set aside as fraudulent, and certain notes given by the sons for the purchase money We will suppose, for example, that a of the land were pledged by the man were landed in New York with but father as collateral security for other debts. The property was subsequently attached by another creditor. The holder of the notes opposed this creditor's claim, urging that he himself had rights superior to those of the attaching creditor. The court, however, decided that as the holder from what I have written that it would of the notes was not a holder of them in the due course of trade he occupied no better position than that of the father from whom he obtained them. He was therefore postponed to

ACCIDENT INSURANCE-WHAT CONSTI-

TUTES A GIFT. A husband purchased an insurance ticket against acidents, and handed it to his wife saying, that she could take it and take care of it, and if he got killed before he got back, she would be that much better off. He was killed, and payment to the wife was resisted by the administrator, and the case finally carried to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, where it was held that the conversation between husband and wife alluded to above, was not sufficient to establish a gift to the wife as against the creditors of her husband's estate.

MORTGAGE -ASSIGNOR A COMPETENT WITNESS.

The assignor of a mortgage, where there is no suit as to the validity of the assignment, is, according to a recent decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a competent witness, although the suit may be in the name of the administrator of the assignee as assignee of the assignor.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - MANSAS

INDIAN SUMMER.

What perfect days are those that sometime When latest autumn still retains its prime he plenteous harvests all are gathered in A lull succeeds the toil of summer time,

As if the year would linger ere it leaves, To rest awhile amid its garnered sheave A dreamy, brooding silence wraps the earth, As wraps the purple haze the distant hills; The joyous melody of birds has ceased. But nature's undertone the silence thrills, And still the blue of summer tiats the sky, Though wary birds take wing and southward fly.

How softly now the mellow sunlight falls, As if in blessing on the waning year; Not in the fervid heats of glowing June, But with a chastened radiance far mo As still we hold more precious than the It's fragrant mem'ry when the blossom

O rare, brief season, thou hast all the charm Of summer's gladness blent with thine own

peace.

How like thou art to beautiful old age—
The restful calm where active labors cease;
And, pausing on life's threshold ere he leaves. One sees Heaven's sunlight smiling on his

-M. K. Buck, in Chicago Advance.

SACRED FIRE.

A Former Interesting Custom or North American Indians.

Its Probable Origin - A Legend of the Natchez-The "Living Sacrifice of the Sacred Fire"-Kept Perpetually Burning.

One of the most peculiar and interesting customs of the North American Indians, which, with many others are now preserved only in tradition, was that of keeping alive the sacred eternal fire. holy trust committed to them. A per-All the rites and duties connected with it are probably remembered by some of the veterans of the Western tribes, but it is not known to have been observed after the arrival of the French upon the great lakes.

It is a favorite theme, however, among the tew survivors of the once powerful nation of the Natchez. These Indians were of a higher type of intelligence, probably, than any other tribe.

at the great fire and carried wherever The prevalence of a custom similar to the council was held. After the termithis of our Indians among the natives nation of the business a portion was of the East, from a very early period, is carefully returned and the remainder well known to all who have traced the history and progress of human superstitions. From them it found its way to Greece, and eventually to Rome.

It is not, perhaps, surprising that the element of fire should be selected as the tar, the fire rekindled, at which a feast object of worship by nations ignorant of the true religion, and seeking safety in and the viands consumed. It is that system of polytheism which de-clared the manners and the morals of the most polished people of antiquity. The affections and instinct seemed to require something tangible and visible for their supports and this for their support, and this mysterious agent was sufficiently powerful in its effect and striking in its operation to appear as a direct emanation from the Deity. But there was a uniformity of the mysterious and by them to the mean who each in the mysterious and by them to the mean who each in the mysterious and by them to the mean who each in the mysterious and by them to the mean being hour true model it in the same being hour true model it in the same being hour true model in the mean model. the mode of worship and in the princi- turn smoked it in the same brief but ples of its observance which leaves no doubt of the common origin of this belief.

solemn manner. It was then passed to the children. This ceremony occupied the greater part of the day. Early on

The sacred flame was not only regarded as the object of veneration, but at which the men, women and children silently ate in separate groups, and in nected with the existence of the State. the evening of the second day they de-It was the visible emblem of public safety, guarded by chosen ministers, secured by dreadful imprecations and everlasting fire. The legends told in punishments and made holy by a solemn and imposing ritual. The coinci-dences which will be found between highly romantic and poetic nature. these observances and opinions and the What led to the discontinuance of this ceremonies and belief of the Indians in- custom, which had such a firm hold dicate with sufficient certainty that upon the religious or superstitious feeltheir notions upon this subject were brought from the Eastern hemisphere, and were derived from the fruitful Persian stock. It is not known positively that this custom existed among any other tribes than the Iroquois, the Chippewas, the Natchez and the Shawnees. It is certain that the Natchez were fire worshipers, and without giving full credit to all the marvelous tales related of this tribe by the early French settlers and travelers, we may yet be satisfied from the many concurring accounts that they were believers in the efficacy of an eternal fire. According to one of the legends, this tribe should have been of Asiatic origin, for they were unanimous and sincere in following the most poetical of all the idolatries of the East. Another curious fact is that they held woman in the highest respect, and with a gallantry quite /uncommon to the Aborigines, they ascribed the salvation of their race to one of the sex usually degraded and stones or walls. Not having any such despised by them. The tradition in substance is as follows: Many thousands of winters ago all the inhabitants of the with alacrity, and when I explained of winters ago all the inhabitants of the earth, with the exception of a single earth, with the exception of a single family, were destroyed by floods and darkness for want of food. This one family managed to keep up a large fire of wood and so survived for a time. But in consequence of the continued darkness even this last remnant of his darkness even this last remnant of hu- beautiful, and that I desired to have man existence was about to perish. In window like it in my own house. This this emergency, a young girl of the family, suddenly inspired by the idea that she might save her race by an act told me the artist was a native cabinetof self-sacrifice, threw herself upon the maker; some of them even ran to fetch fire which served the despairing suffer- him. I complimented him on his work. ers for light and heat. Her body was but he was very modest about it. I then speedily reduced to ashes, but the next tore a sheet of paper out of my notemoment, she arose perfect and appar- book, and, to leave aim a remembrance, ently unharmed, in the eastern sky, sketched my own likeness and offered it surrounded with halos of surpassing for his acceptance. The onlookers rec-glory. The darkness began to disappear before this new sun, and the family of the Natchez was saved. This

est female relation should be her suc- it is to disarm the distrust and hostility The worship of the sun which she had rivaled at her resurrection was established at once, and in addition to this, a perpetual fire was kept, called the "Living Sacrifice of the Sacred Fire," and it was the belief of the survivors that up in place; also, when drinking, a so long as this fire blazed upon their horse will draw in water rapidly with alters the tribe of the Natchez should every breath; the cow, on the contrary,

tribe, and it was decreed that her near-

descended and surrounded her body, with glory they built their mound to in-dicate that their wanderings were at an THE WONDERFUL MOTHER. Large Brown Bear Which Took Care of Little Savoyard Boy. end. It was only on this mound at the Festival of the Fruits that the Priestess

of the Sun showed herself to the people

arrayed in robes of white with a girdle about her waist adorned with sparkling

gems. She assisted in the early greet-

ing of her ancestor (the sun) and as the

god of day ascended into the east his

first rays fell upon the figure of the sacred priestess, which circumstance was hailed by the worshipers as a rec-

ognition of sympathy, and acknowl-

edged relationship between the real sun

and his queenly representative. The Chippewa tribe formerly inhabited the re-

gions around Lake Superior, and its council house and the seaf of the eternal fire were west of the Keewenaw Point. Here

lived the principal Chief, called the Mutchekewis, who exercised more au-

thority and assumed more state then would be compatible with the present feelings of the Indians. The designa-

tion was official, not individual, and the

office was hereditary in the direct male

line. He was supported by voluntary

vider" making known his necessities

from time to time by public proclama-

tion. Whatever was required on these occasions, either of food or clothing, was immediately forthcoming. He appears to have been the chief priest, and

could not engage in war or hunting. In

the village where he resided, and near

his cabin, the eternal fire was kept burn-

ing. The altar was a kind of rude oven,

were all married, but the wives of these

men employed in this service were re-

quired to cook and do the necessary

domestic service, while the husbands

of the women engaged in the sacred

duties were always engaged in hunt-

cares to divert their attention from the

died. The chain was thus always un-

broken and traditionary rights trans-

mitted unimpaired. Death was the

penalty for any neglect of duty, and was inflicted without delay and without

mercy. The council fires were lighted

extinguished. Whenever a person be-

came dangerously ill, if not too far dis-

tant, he was taken to the house of the

Mutchekewis, where his fire was extin-

parted for their different villages. The

ings of the wild tribes, is one of the

mysteries that has never yet been ex-

plained. But there is not known on

the North American continent to-day

any people or tribe who practice in any

THE CHINESE CABINET-MAKER

A Simple-Minded Fellow Who Was Easily

Flattered by a Russian.

I noticed a door and a window in a

courtyard with a very original lattice.

I had succeeded in getting a few similar

ones, and when time failed me I rubbec

black all over a sheet of paper and then

applied it to the lattice, thus obtaining

a faithful life-size copy. The Chinese

paper being strong, although fine, was

eminently suitable to this sort of draw-

ing, and also copying inscriptions on

paper about me I begged a Chinese to

ciamations of approval. The cabinet-maker ran off with it greatly delighted,

only mention this fact to prove how easy

of a Chinese crowd .- A Russian through

—When a horse gets up he gets up forward first and jerks his hind parts after

him, while a cow will get her rear half

wonderful girl became the chief of the accompanied by a crowd of admirers. I

China.

J. M. Bulkley, in Interior.

this custom of the orientals .-

contributions, his muskinewa or "pro-

The winter of the year 1709 was one of extreme cold. Never was a colder vinter known in Europe. In France many people froze to death in their eds, not only among the mountains, but even in the villages and cities. The hottest fire was not sufficient to keep a room warm. While the stoves distinguished Texans, and consequentwere red hot, the water would freeze ly I was suffering from a severe attack but a few feet from them. The trees in of billious headache, to which I am subbut a few feet from them. The trees in the forest and by the roadside became so frozen that some of them burst, and made a noise as if a small mine had exploded.

Sparrows and crows and jackdaws metimes fell down dead while flying in the air. Large flocks of sheep and eattle froze in the barn yards. The bats, which usually sleep during the winter, were awakened out of their torpid slumbers, fluttered around a lit-tle while, and fell dead on the ground. The deer in the forest could no more run swiftly, but crept slowly out of the woods and came near the dwellings of men. Finally spring came, and a multitude of them were found dead in the woods. The little lakes and brooks and rivers, after they had been thawed by the sun, emitted a very unpleasant odor, because nearly all the fish in them had been frozen to death. The people suffered from extreme poverty, for the cold had destroyed many of their means of support. The wheat that had been sown in the autumn, their sheep, fowls, fish and vegetables that had been buried in the ground, were completely destroy-

over which no building was erected.
Guardians were selected by the Mutchekewis to take charge of the fire; two of
these were men and two women. They ed by the frost.

During this winter a poor little Savoyard boy was wandering in the streets of Luneville, in Lothringia. He was a pitiable orphan. His older brother, who had taken care of him, had now gone on a message to the city of Nancy to earn ing, and providing whatever else was wanted. The persons devoted to the altar were thus left without any secular a few francs. But he suffered the fate of many travelers, and was frozen to death. Many of the passengers on the stage and on horseback were frozen to death, though covered with furs and cloaks. The drivers lost their lives, and

still held the rems in their stiff hands.

The little Savoyard boy wandered women, the former selecting a husband and the latter a wife for the services whenever either of these eight persons about from house to house to get a little employment or a piece of bread. He was glad to blacken boots or shoes, dust clothes, clean dishes in the kitchen or do anything that would give him a sou. But when night came on his suffering became intense. He had slept with his brother in a carpenter shop, where the two had covered themselves with an old foot cloth, on which they piled shavings very high. They lay very close to-gether, and by this means managed to be protected from the severity of the But now he was alone, and he cold. would certainly freeze if he should attempt to sleep in the carpenter shop. The wife of the hostler took compassion on him. She showed him a little sleeping place in one of the stalls in the stable where the horses of a certain Prince were kept. In this stall there stood an iron cage in which a large brown bear was confined; for the beast was very wild and angry. The little Savoyard boy, who had come in the darkness of the night into the stable, neither knew nor eared for any wild beast that might be near by. He lay down upon some straw and stretched out his hand to pull more. As he stretched out his hand he put it between the wires of the cage in which the beast was, and found that a large pile was there. Thinking it better to get in where the straw was, he crawled up to the cage and squeezed in through the iron bars. The bear grumbled a little, but did no violence. She took the little stranger between her paws and pressed him near her warm breast and fire was called Kangagerskoote, or the against her thick skin so softly and comfortably that he who had not slept connection with this curious custom for many nights with any comfort now are not a few, many of them being of a forgot all fear and soon fell into a sweet,

In the morning the boy waked up with renewed strength and crept out of the cage and went forth to the city to attend to his business and seek his daily bread. At night he returned to his strange mother. Beside the bear there lay a great many pieces of bread which had been brought from the table of the Prince; but the bear had eaten all she wanted, and these were left. So the Savoyard helped himself to all he needed. He then lay quietly down between the paws of his thick-clad mother, who pressed him to her as she had done before; and he slept there as

if in the warmest feather bed. In this way he spent five nights without anybody knowing it. On the morning of the sixth night he overslept himself, so that when the hostlers went around-with lanterns in the early morning to attend to the many horses in the stable, they saw the boy lying between the paws of the great bear. The old bear grunted a little as if she was very much offended at any one seeing her taking care of her little favorite. The boy sprang up, and squeezed through the cage, to the great astonishment of

the bystanders. The strange affair became widely known, and created much wonder throughout the city .- Good Words.

PLUMBOTTLE'S ADVENTURE. He Relates It to an Appreciative Audience in Austin.

Tom Plumbottle had just returned to Austin from a brief visit to New York, and was relating his experience and adventures to a few select friends in the back room of a saloon:

"Those gangs of roughs must be pretty bad in New York," remarked Well, I should snicker to in-

may be in their way."
"I had no idea they were that dangerous," observed Gus De Smith.

"They have got the police so badly scared that they are afraid to make arrests. That's what makes the brigands so bold. I had a narrow escape from being murdered by them myself, while I was in New York," said Plumbottle, shaking his head, and looking as serious as a candidate of whom a ten dollar

"You don't say so. Tell us all about "said Kosciusko Murphy." "I occupied a small hall-room in one

York, and thought I was perfectly se-cure from the murderous assaults of the ouse-breakers, but I was mistaken. I did not get up as early as usual one morning, as I was not feeling well. I had been out to supper with Swindells, of Austin, Tom Ochiltree, Bob Lowe, of the Galveston News, and a few more ject," continued Plumbottle.

"Ahem!" remarked Gilhooly.
"While I was trying to recall some
of the incidents of the previous evening,
and more particularly a conversation I
had with Colone! Ochiltree about a supper he once gave to the Prince of Wales and the Prince Imperial of France, I heard a strange noise in the hall, as if some heavy body was being dragged across the floor. I listened with bated

breath." "I can guess what you had baited your breath with if you were out with

Tom Ochiltree," remarked Gilhooly.
"Please don't interrupt him," said
Gus De Smith. "It's his own breath,
and he has a perfect right to bait it with what he pleases. Go on, Plumbottle; we want to hear about your narrow

"It was no joking matter, I assure you," continued Plumbottle, "for as I listened with bated breath, I heard a man say: 'She is too heavy entoirely. It's sorry I am that I had anything to do wid her,' and pretty soon another voice replied: 'Turn her over on her side, and may be we can lift her thin.'." "This is getting interesting," remarked Gus De Smith, leaning over.

'Did you have your pistel?" "I never travel without my arms," resumed Plumbottle; "so without taking time to make my toilet, I took my pistol and listened again, attired as I was in my short-stop clothes. The burglars were still there, for I could hear them trying to lift the body, for one of them said: Turn her up on her back, Pat, and lift her up at the other end, for she is squazing the loife out of me.' I knew that the stout German lady who lived on the floor above, had lady, who lived on the floor above, had been murdered for her money, and the burglars were removing the body to the cellar to conceal it.

The hearers had become interested in Plumbottle's narrative. They leaned over towards him with protruding eyes and open mouths. Even their drinks re-mained untouched.

"I silently cocked my revolver and unlocked the door. I heard a voice say: 'Turn her over on her back and take off her legs.' I knew that the moment had arrived for action. The assassins, in order to more easily dispose of her body, were going to dismember the fat wom-an. Gentlemen, I tell you it was a try-ing moment," and Plumbottle paused. "Did you shoot?"

"Was the woman dead?" "Gentlemen," resumed Plumbottle,
"I did not shoot. The woman was not dead, for when I stepped out into the hall, she was standing on the landing above, watching the Irishmen bring up one of those square pianos. One of the Irishmen, who was unscrewing the legs of the piano, offered me a dime if I would below the piano. help them carry her, the piano, up the stairs. If it had been the fat woman instead of a piano they were carrying off, I expect I would have been murdered in cold blood, and never have been heard of afterwards," said Plumbottle.

an."

and going off.

phy.
"I would not have been deceived if Put on rafters spiked to the posts so the Irishman carrying the piano had not referred to it as a female, but that's not my fault. How could I suppose it was a piano when they talked about turning her over on her side and lifting her up to the posts will make a sufficient plate. at the other end?"

"Charge these drinks up to Mr. Plumbottle," said the crowd as they passed out .- Texas Siftings.

THE SUN'S HEAT.

Will the Time Ever Come When Old Sol Will Have Burned Himself Up? of the sun a constant quantity? This is must apply to the sun these principles we have enunciated. Some have said that the constant rushing of meteoric bodies into the sun feed it and keep up its heat. We can calculate this matter, and let us see how much would be required. If you should take the moon, and crumble it up, and pour it into the sun, it would not keep up its heat for a twelve-month. No, this can not be. Then, is the sun a red-hot body gradually cooling? No. Then is it burning out, consuming itself? In such a case it would have been all burned out by this time. Humboldt discovered the clew to this problem. The sun is gradually growing smaller, four miles in a century. As the particles grow smaller, they crowd closer together. And here in this delicate relation we find a solution of this question. I may seem to state a paradox when I say that while the sun is losing heat it is growing hotter. As the sun shrinks it parts with heat, but, if the sun is gaseous, the quantity left grows hotter. This can not go on forever. It is doubtsinuate. Talk of Texas rowdies! They are mere babes and sucklings compared with the thugs and burglars of New York. They think nothing of burglarizing a house in broad daylight, and mardering any of the inmates who crease, and the heat will eventually as the sun is decreasing in size. so once it must in ages agone have been a hundred times larger than present, and far back enough have been a diffused object, a mass of nebulous matter.—From a Lecture by Proj. R.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE

"I occupied a small hall-room in one of the most aristocratic streets of New changed may be sweetened and rendered fit for use again by stirring in a little soda. - Exchange.

-The first point to be learned in successful stock-raising is never to allow an animal to lose a pound of flesh. This is equivalent to throwing two pounds away.—Cleveland Leader.

The pounds away of the server of the weather, these animals will huddle closely together, and in their struggles to get to the center of

-Apple Meringue: Pare and core a dozen nice sweet apples; boil until ten-

plete control to the driver over the large poles, and straw for a roof, need horse without inflicting the least dis-

-Hearth and Home gives the followwax or spermacetti, two parts, and when melted add carbolic acid crystals, two parts; stir well till dissolved. While bolized absorbent cotton wool and allow them to dry. When required for duced by this simple method is really very great.

It is common to hear the complaint around, to keep the snow from drifting that the profits of farming have become in at the crevices; this can be done by very small. The truth of the matter is, making the poles which support the that circumstances have put farmers roof sufficiently long. This pole shelter upon a basis of business principles, and the farmer who is a business man, makes money; the one who is not makes solid, from cold winds. Hogs sleeping none. To obtain the highest profits in a shelter soon contaminate the air; from his business, the farmer must use as their bodies and exhalations heat his brains more than he did thirty years ago. Land is higher and competition is sharper; the best farmer ought to outside air enters and gradually settles; know just what each crop, each field, this allows the hogs to constantly have and each animal has put in or taken out of his pocket; if he knows this, he can not strike upon them. know what crops are most profitable upon each particular field, and what class, breed and age of animals are most east by digging down the bank perpenprofitable.-Prairie Farmer.

CHEAP STABLING FOR COWS. How Comfort and Convenience May Be Se-

stable is as follows: Lay out for-let us roof may be laid from the wall to the "You are a fraud, and no gentleman," for the rear. Set a row of posts four did Gus De Smith, draining his glasss feet high, four feet apart and four feet wall. Dig a shallow ditch along the upper side. The lower side is left open. said Gus De Smith, draining his glasss feet high, four feet apart and four feet "I believe the whole thing is one of from the rear row. Board up with 12-Colonel Ochiltree's yarns," said Mur- feet hemlock boards baid horizontally that the 'roof-boards will fit quite close to the plates. A two-by-four scantling nailed to the top board and spiked Lay the roof-boards of 16-feet hemlock from front to rear; the roof will have two feet slope, which is sufficient. Cover the joints of the roof with three-inch strips, well nailed.

The roof-boards rest upon three boards nailed to the rafters 31 feet apart. If strong boards are selected the roof will be sufficiently strong and firm One acre of the sun's heat supplies for all purposes. Make a feed-trough and earth should not reach quite to the energy sufficient to run all of the steam along the inside of the inner partition roof, but leave openings for ventilation. engines on the earth. Is the radiation 21 feet from the ground; leave out one board all along the partition; the third one will be the best; hinge this to the a most difficult question. The vine and lower board so as to make a falling the olive flourish, as they did two thou- door, and fit cords to the upper part of sand years ago. From geology we can it and the upper board, so that it falls gather no certain evidence. But we down to an angle of forty-five degrees, must apply to the sun these principles and makes a shoot through which feed can be put into the feed-troughs. The troughs are divided into spaces for each cow-midway between the posts so that they can feed on either side of the post, but can not reach her neighbor or her

Fasten the cow to a post by a rope around the horns, or by a strap around the neck, or any other convenient way, below the trough, so that she can he down easy and eatch her food readily, but give her no more room. Give each cow five feet of space from head to foot for standing floor, and behind her make a plank gatter 14 inches wide and, eight inches deep, with proper drainage. This will give about three feet clear for a walking passage behind the cow. By economic management and the help of one carpenter to make the fittings, doors, slice-windows, etc., etc., this building can be made for \$125. It has been done in several cases to myknowledge. The stalls must be graded so that the urine that may be scattered out by the trough will run into it. A very complete floor can be made

where stone or gravel can be pro-cured, at a cost of not more than 50 cents for each cow if lime concrete is used. If one wishes to expend \$10 per row a separate boarded stall can be made for each row or each two cows. which can be fastened on the stall. But it would be no better for the cows or for the owner than the cheaper stable. have seen Jersey cows costing \$500 to \$1,500 each housed in a stable as above described with safety and comfort. The A frame school-house in the Cats- 14 feet space in front of the feed-trough kill Mountains, which is used for a feeding passage. This plan is a church purposes, is papered with pict- sort of skeleton one for each person to be peaceful and happy. On the spot where the sacrificed maiden was reinwhere the sacrificed maiden was reintarnated when the fire from heaven to Budget.

every breath; the cow, on the contrary, snaking his head, and looking as series ous as a candidate of whom a un dollar church purposes, is papered with pictbill had been solicited by an impocunious suffragan.

CHEAP SHELTERS FOR SWINE. A Gain so Great that It Should Never Be

The gain from sheltering farm stock

in winter is so great that it should nev-

er be neglected, and no animals give a

in their struggles to get to the center of

the heap, where it is warmest. some der; line the bottom and sides of a bak, may be severely injured. They will being-pan with slices of stale bread; into this put the apples; sprinkle well with sugar and bake fifteen minutes in a moderate oven; make a meringue of the whites of three eggs and three tables with the winter of the winter. There is a moderate over the moderate over the winter of t blespoonfuls of sugar; spread over the great saving in food by sheltering; exapples, return to the stove and brown; serve with rich cream.—The House- winter weather, sheltered hogs will, from the same amount of food, lay on There is an invention spoken of which it is thought may abolish the bit. It is called the carrago, or anti-horse adapted of all farm animals to endure torture. It is composed of a steel band exposure; it has not the thick skin and placed over the front bone of the horse's coat of the ox, or the warm fleece of nose, and to this appliance the reins are attached. The inventor claims for this substitute for the bit that it gives comcomfort or torture on the animal itself. It swine shelter. Select a southern or lt has been tried with satisfactory results. over the whole surface where there is moss with a sharp steel rake, loosening the soil, and then sow lawn-grass seed, and sift over it a thin covering of an and sift over it a thin covering of a soil and sift over it a thin covering of a soil and sift over it a thin covering of a soil and sift over it a thin covering of a soil and sift over it a thin covering of a soil and sift over it a thin covering of a soil and sift over it a thin covering of a soil and sift over it a soil and soil and sift over it a soil and sift over it as soil as so and sift over it a thin covering of fine soil. Apply a moderate dressing of guano, or if the soil happens to be such difficult to place logs as heavy as those used in the bettom. as superphosphate benefits, give it a moderate application. Finely pulver-notched, or else the chinks between ized old manure, evenly spread, will them stopped with boughs or slabs, to help. Kentucky blue grass or June grass is the best for lawns.—Albany the ground; above this, notch the poles only enough to nake them lie solid, and leave the chinks open. The lower logs ing remedy for teothache: Melt white wax or spermacetti, two parts, and when melted add carbolic neid crystals, and pen, dig a shallow trench a foot or so from it, and bank up earth from this still liquid immerse thin layers of carwater from running in. Lay poles across the top and on these build a roof low them to dry. When required for use a small piece may be snipped off and slightly warmed, when it can be inserted into the hollow of the tooth. inserted into the hollow of the tooth, where it will solidify. The ease proenough without it. The roof should project a foot beyond the poles all

not strike upon them.

An excellent shelter may be made on east by digging down the bank perpendicularly to form a wall four feet high, making the floor level. Ten or twelve feet from this wall set a row of forked to rest upon. Upon this pole smaller ones or rails may be laid, and upon them a straw roof is built, or a board heard of afterwards," said Plumbottle.
"I wish, then, it had been the woman," said Gilhooly, with a disgusted look.
"You are a fraud, and no gentleman," say out for the rear. Set a work of the pole in the middle also. If there is to be a straw roof, the pole in the forks and the top of the wall must be on a level, but for a board roof the pole must The two sides will be partly open, and are closed by driving down stakes and banking straw against them, which is to be covered with earth. Leave an opening along the top for ventilation. This is as good a swine shelter as can be made, and requires little labor and material, as the walls are of earth.

Another good shelter is made by setting on three sides (north, west, and south or east) a row of stout stakes four feet high, the corner ones being forked.
Against these pile straight brush with
the leaves on if possible, and cover this
with earth. Place poles in the forks of
the corner stakes, and on these make a roof of boards or straw, as directed for the other shelters. The bank of brush roof, but leave openings for ventilation. If desired, a portion of the open side of these shelters can be closed in the same way that the other sides are closed .-American Agriculturist.

SYRA.

A Picture of a Quaint Little Town in the Grecian Archipelago.

The quay too was gay with small hucksters' shops. One man had a pile of eikons, or sacred pictures, wherewith to tempt the pious about to start: on a voyage, pictures of St. Nicholas being most numerous on his stall, for he is the patron saint of the seafarer; another man had besoms: his neighbor sold Russian teabowls and large wooden. spoons, while a third offered for sale brilliantly colored handkerchiefs, which,. though made in Birming am, are par-ticularly Eastern in appearance. All among these stalls the water cart was threading its way to supply the huge amphorse which each hauscholder pro-duced as the cart went by with the daily portion. Far along 'Ae quay was the accustomed eyes. Advent was soon to begin, that is the month's fast before Christmas, so there were any amount of octopodia in the market ready to be dried and stewed for this period. Sea urchins too and oright red pinna shells afford a substar itial part of a Syriote's meal, and this morning were plentiful, besides red n'ullet and haddock which looked more tempting. In front of this market the boats of the Psariote and Hydriote f shermen with their wicker instead of canvas bulwarks were lying. These m en are the best fishermen in the Archipe lago, and if you desire to travel among these islands and their treacherous vainds, by all means choose one of the n.—Macmillan's Magazine.

-A Tennessee man had to be hanged before he could be convinced that there was any law in this country to punish a man for killing his wife's poor relations.



OUR ROOSTER STILL CROWS!

The vote of New York is now being counted, thirty-nine counties having been heard from, and C eveland is still ahead.

Our Robublican friends want the tariff so arranged that Vanderbilt or other millionaires may send their daughters to Europe, from whence they can bring back \$20,-000 worth of new finery each year duty free, while our "common farm hand's" daughters must wear calico worth 5 cents a yard and pay 8 conte a yard for it. Verily, "to him who hath shall be given, and to him who bath not shall be tak en away."

A law in France, passed in 1770 reads as follows: "Whosoever, by means of red or wite paint, perfumes, casences, artificial teeth, false hair, cotton, wool, corects. ho ps, shoes with high heels, or false hips, shall seek to entice into the bonds of marriage any male subject of his majesty shall be prosecuted for Witcheraft and de clared incapable for marriage." A law of this kind would play the

neatly printed and finely illustrated pamphlet entitled " I he New King of Kansas," written by George E. Tewksbury, and printed by Poole Bros., of Chicago, giving an account, in a humorous way, of the pre-emment standing of Kansas in the seterhood of States for her agricultural and stock raising quali-

State. As has always been the rule, the forwarding of a stamp to C. K. Lord, Baltimore is all that is necessary to secure a copy, and in fact the only way, as the Red Book issues are all for mail circulation. The present volume is replete with political statistics and condensed data, not only as re gards the latest Presidential, State and Congressional elections in this Bate, but relating as well to elections, since admission into the Union. It would be difficult to imagine a more complete showing

asses found running at large within the corporate limits of the city of Cottonwood Falls are liable to be taken up and impounded, the costs of which will fall up in the owner or owners. As it is the intention of the Council to enforce the same, this timely notice is given in order that our citizens may have no cause of complaint, if, after the publication of this if, after the publication of this

The Chase County Courant, Official Election Returns of Chase County, Kan., NOV. 4, 1884.

CANDIDATES.	Bazaar	Matfield Green	Clements	tedar Point	Wonseyu	Diamond Creek .	Elmdale	Middle Creek	Cottonwrod Felis.	Strong City	Toledo	Totals	Majorities
For President— Grover Cleveland, D Jas. G. Blaine, R Benj. F. Butler G. John P. St John. P	39 65 32 8	32 76 13	70 41	41 6 15	35 47 8	31 36 5	76 84 15 8	28 27 10	115 196 6		160	695 1012 129 17	31
For Vice President— Thos. A. Hendricks, D	39 66 32	32 76 13	70	4: 62 15		31 36 5	76 84 15	28 27 10	115 196 6	161 224 7	69 160 18	1012	81
Wm. Daniels, P For Congressman 4th District— S. N. Wood, Ind. Thes. Ryan, R	6: 70	42 80	69	52 69		37 35	94 87	29 29	139 176	165 216		822 1013	19
For Governor— Goo. W Glick, D. John A. Martin, R. H. L. Phillips, G	74 64	43 77 2	75 86	53 66 5	51	39 32	98	38 22	156 166	184 201	85 160 4	891 956 12	6
for Lieut Governor— C. K. Holliday, D. A. P. Riddle, R. J. W. Briedenthal, G.	78 65		73 38	50 68 4		30 37	98	34 25	142 179	168 220	77 168 5	1008	18
M. Brown (pro) For Cnief Justice—			70	58	47	95	88	29	180	189	80	820	

A STATE OF THE STA		reen				reek .		ек	Folls.				
For President— Grover Cleveland, D Jas. G. Blaine, R Benj. F. Butter G. John P. St John P For Vice President— Thus A Hendricks D	39 65 32 8	32 76 13	70 41	41 6 15	38 47 8	31 36 5	76 84 15 8	28 27 10	115 196 6	161 224 7		695 1012 129 17	317
For Vice President— Thos. A. Hendricks, D	39 66 32 8	32 76 13	70	4! 62 15	88 47 8	31 86 5	76 84 15 8	28 27 10	115 196 6 4	161 224 7		69: 1012 129 17	817
S. N. Wood, Ind	6:	42 80	69 87	5 2 6 9	46 46	37 35	94 87	29 29	139	165 216		822 1013	191
John A. Martin, R	74 64	43 77 2	75 86	53 66 5	42	39	98	38	156	184 201	160 4	956 12	6
For Lieut Governor— C. K. Holliday, D. A. P. Riddle, R. J. W. Briedenthal, G. M. Brown (pro)	78 65 1	38 76 7	73 38	50 68 4	44	30 37	98	34 25	142 179	168 220	77 168 5	824 1008 17	184
W. P. Campbell, D.	73	40	78	58	47	35 37	88 95	32	189 183	169	80	829 1016	197
A. H. Horton, R. H. P. Vrooman, G. For Associate Justice— T. A. Hurd, D	78	75	78	67 8	46	25		82	188	168	6	17	
W. A Johnston, R. J. D. McBryan, G. For Secretary of tate -	65	76	78 88	67	46	87	95	27	184	220	163	1018	188
For Associate Justice— T. A. Hurd, D W. A. Johnston, R. J. D. McBryan, G For Secretary of *tate— Eugene Hagan, D E. B. Allen, R J. C. Hebbard G	78 65 1	39 76 7	78 88	67	46	85 87	94	32	184	168 220	163	825 1017 18	18
Vor Auditor— II. V. Gavigan,D. B P McCabe R. W H T. Wakefield, G. Allen Williams, P. For State Treasurer—	65	40 75 7	75 36	51 67 4	48	86 85 1	92	32 26	189	15% 218	80 161	19	155
Allen Williams, P	78 65	41	78	51 68	47	35		30	188		80	824 1019	190
For State Treasurer— W. E. Huttman, D. S. T. Howe R. D. H. Heffebower, D. Wm. Bottell, P. For Attorney-General— G. P. Smith, D. S. B. Rradford, R. H. L. Rrush, G.	1	75		4					:			17	
G. P. Smith, D. S. R. Rradford, R. H. L. Brush, G. B. Simmons, P.	73 64 1	89 76 7	38	67	47	35	95	32 27	184	168 220	163	825 1017 12	
B. Simmons. P. For State Superintendent— M. J. Keys. D. J. H. Lawbend. R.	78 64	89	78	52	47	85	88	32 27	187	168	86	824 1015	191
Fanny Randolph, G For Sensior, Dist 24— Barney Lantry, D	85	48	77 82	16	 Be	48	90	8	197	•10	83	992	
For State Superintendent— M J Keys, D J H. Lawhead, R Funny Randoli-h, G For Sene-or, Dist 24— Barney Lantry, D R. M. Crane, R. For Representative— J. R. Blackshere, D W G. Patten R. For Probate Ju Ige— J. R. Shipman, D	54 68 69	71 51 70	79 82	56 65	49	45 26	78 88 89	3 28	156	177 200	160 82 162	224	4
For Probate Ju Ige— J R. Shipman, D. C C Whitson, R. For Clerk District Court—	58 76	49	68	49	39	80	84	19	126	157	79	1	
O. H. Drinkwater, D	60 78	41 81	68	76 46	45	82 40	89 92	28 37		187		807 1041	
J. R. Shipman, D. C. C. Whitson, R. For Cierk District Court— O. H. Drinkwater, D. E. A. Kinne, R. For County Atto: ney— T. H. Grisham, D. S. P. Young, R. For County Sun-crintondent— I. C. Warren, D. J. C. Davis, R. For County Commissioner—	76 61	44 78	79	58	55 85		90	37 21	193	196 186	76 166	881	
I. C. Warren, D	78 57	69	72	83 70	43		90	25	138	172	157	923	1
G. W Hays, D	82	87	-				107		200	909	165	384	16
Total Vote	140	122	111	124	93	.72	185	60	322	392	24	1870	1

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish Health STATE OF KANSAS. | 85. A law of this kind would play the deuce with many society belies.

We have received of A S. Johnson, Land Agent of the Archison, Top-ka and Sinta Fe Railroad. a neatly printed and finely illustrated who pay for one year in advance, and to new subscribers to the Courant, who pay for one year in advance.

We have received of A S. Johnson, Land Agent of the Archison, ages and one year in advance, and to new subscribers to the Courant, who pay for one year in advance.

Wherevey we can intrinsit Heatt.

County of Chase, and County Clerk, Oct. 6, 1884

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of Oct... 1884, a petition, signed by A. M. Ice and 42 others, was presented to the Board of County County Clerk, Oct. 6, 1884

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of Oct... 1884, a petition, signed by A. M. Ice and 42 others, was presented to the Board of County Clerk, Oct. 6, 1884

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Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of Oct... 1884, a petition, signed by A. M. Ice and 42 others, was presented to the Board of County Clerk, Oct. 6, 1884 who pay for one year in advance.

Subscribe for the COURANT.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | ...

County of Chare.

County of Chare.

Office of County Clerk, October. 6 1894.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of October, 1884, a petition, signed by Adam Tilton and 22 others, was pre-

ricultural and stock raising qualities; that is, a convention of all the products of Kansas was held to determine which should be made King, and, although each of the cultivated kind had great reason why it should be enthroned, grass, which abounds everywhere, was crowned "King of Kansas."

The B. & O. Red Book for Kansas is ready for distribution, and in more than one respect, is the most valuable of any of the editions hitherto based upon this State. As has always been the

intersecting the Board of County Comroad.

Whereupon the Board of County Commis-ioners appointed the following named
persons, viz: Chas. Rogler, Wm. Dunisp,
and G. W. Yeager, as viewers, with instructions to meet in conjunction with the
county surveyer at the point of commencement of said proposed road, in
Falls township, on Thursday, December
4th, 1884, and proceed to view said road
and give all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Com
missioners.

J. J. Massey,
County Clerk.

[L. S.] County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, as.
Chase County, to the State County, of the County Clerk, October 18,1884.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th day of January, 1888, a petition signed by S. C. Harvey and 12 other, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforeaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows viz.

of past results in the State, or a more neatly put together and printed little book.

TO STOCK OWNERS IN THE CITY.

Under ordinance No. 102 passed by the City Council Februry 2, 1881, Hon. J. W. McWilliame, Mayor, all cattle, horses, mules and assess found running at large with.

hearing.
And whereas the viewers failed notice, the marshal shall perform his duties,

And whereas the viewers failed to meet on the day appointed or the day after, therefore ordered by the board that the tollowing named persons, viz: Jabin Johnson, W. C. Thomas and Asron Watson, are appointed viewers to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor at the point of commencement, in Falls township, on Mondsy. December 22, 1885, and proceed to view said road and give all parties a hearing.

Kelley, at Young & Kelley's Law Office.

Now Young & Kelley's Law Office.

Now Young & Kelley's Law Office.

Control County Commissioners.

County Clerk.

Control Wood Falls, Kansas County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

scribed as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southwest corner of section eighteen (18), township twenty (20) range six*(6) east; thence east on the section line or as near as practicable. Two miles to the southeast corner of section seventeen (17) of same township and range; said road to be forty (40) feet wide.

wide. Whereupon, said Board of County Com missioners appointed the f llowing named persons, viz: Wm. H. Shaft, D. P. Shaft and E. C. Holmer, as wiewers, with in-structions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of com-mencement of said proposed road in Cottonwood township, on Friday, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give to all parties

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. Massey.
County Clerk.

Chase County Tax Levies for 1884.

Fotice is hereby given that I, W. P. Martin, Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas, have received the Tax Roll of 1884, and the amount of taxes charged for State, county, township, city and school purposes on each one dollar valuation is as follows:

STATE, COUNTY, &c. MILLS

County					•••
Court h	ouse bo	ond sink	ting, 14	mill	
Delingu	ent ros	d (valu	atlon o	f 1992)	
Denny.	,		SHIP.	. 2000/	•••
Bazzar.					
Cottonw	rood				
Diamou					
Falls					. 5
Toledo	townsh	ip		×m	m
Toledo	K. K. D	ond sin	rest		
Toledo	900 1 46		ry.	78	33
Cottony	rood F	alla.			13
			OOL.		
School]	District	No. 1.			
	**	" 1.			
••	**				
**	**				

W P. MARTIN, County Treasurer. Nov. 8, 1881.

J. W. MC'WILLIAMS'

Chase County Land Agency

HARDWARE, TINWARE, WAGONS, ETC.

M. A. CAMPBELL, DEALER IN

WALTER A. WOOD NEW

HARDWARE! Enclosed-Gear Mower.

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.

Carries an excellent stock of

Agricultural Implements,

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

Wood Mowing Machine, and best makes of Sulky Hay Rakes

Glidden Fence Wire. Sole agent for this celebrated wire, the best now in use.

Full Line of Paint & Oil on Hand. A COMPLETE TINSHOP.

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

WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY,

WALTER A. WOOD MOWING & REAPING MACHINE CO., HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.

Weight, 558 Pounds.—From 40 to 100 ounds lighter than any other Two-Horse Mower. Width of Tread, 3 feet 7 1-2 In.-Height of Driving Wheels 3i Inches .- r

Wheel at each end of Finger-Bar.-Most other Mowers have but one, and none at either end of bar. Gearing Enclosed, excluding all Dust and Dirt.—Nearly all other Mowers Lave the Gearing exposed.

Draft from the Frame direct, Whiffletrees under the Pole.—Most other Mowers have the Whiffletrees on top of the Pole nd push the Bar instead of pulling it Bearings made of Best Composi-tion Metal, easily replaced.—All other Mowers use either Babbit metal or simply cast on, generally the latter.

Weight of Machine largely on the Loft-Hand Drive-Wheel.—Some manufacturers construct their machines so that the weight is largely on the right-hand wheel. Purchasers should avoid such machines. Cutter-Bar of Cold-Rolled Iron.

Machine Perfectly Balanced on the Axle.—Finger-Bar easily raned and folded - "Casy to rile - No weight on horses" necks. It is the lightest-draft Mower in the world. COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS. Fully warranted. Call and see it.

KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP



ESTABLISHED IN 1867;

ALWAYS ON HAND Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

OF ALL KINDS.

Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties.

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES

KUHL'S COAL YARD.

ANTHRACITE

CANON CITY

COAL.

COAL.

OSAGE CITY

SCRANTON

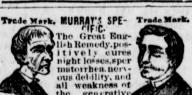
COAL.

COAL.

Orders left at the Harness Shop for any of the above coal will be promptly filled at short notice.

FULL WEIGHT AND LOW PRICES IS MY MOTTO.

I have my own team and there will be no delay in delivering.





MEAT MARKET.

Before Taking, organs of both After Taking.

defore faking, organs of both After Taking, sexes Price, one package, \$1; six for \$5, by mail free of postage. Sold by all Drugrist.

Pamphlets free to every applicant, Address all communications to the proprietors, The Murray Medicine Co., Kansas Ctty, Mo.

Ref So.d in Cottonwood Falls by Edwin Prutt. Meyer Bros., wholesale agents, Kansas Ct*y, Mo.

**agents of the Communication A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free. a costly seu to more money right away than any. A Supply of

thing else in this world. All of either sex. succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure At once address True & co.
Augusta, Maine. jan27-ly THE

Western Land & Cattel Co., DIAMOND RANCH,

CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS.

CAT LE BRANDS -39 on left hip; 101 on left HORSE AND MULE BRANGS .- 9 on left shoul

STEARNS BROS

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS.,

Always Has on Hand

FRERH & SALT MEATS, BOLOGN 4 SAUSAGE, ETC.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR SALTED AND DRY HIDES.

JO. OLLINGER. Central Barber Shop,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies' shampooing and hair cutting. Cigars can be bought at this shop.

GOLD for the working class Send ten cents for stamp, and we will mail you FREE, a royal, valuable book Chase County Land Agency

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

Special agency for the sale of the Atchiseon. Topeka and starts for same tered, improved farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call en or address J.

W. McWilliams, at

Cottonwood falls, Kansas

Any person or persons finding strays with above marks or brands, and caring for same, with the reimbursed for labor and expense incurred provided I am promptly notified.

H. R. Hilton Supprintendent, Strong City, Kansas.

Cottonwood farms for sale. Lands for improvement or speculation always for sale. Honorable treatment and fair dealing guaranteed. Call en or address J.

Cottonwood falls, Kansas

Coll Mark.—Uunderbit, right and left ear.

Call Mark.—Uunderbit, right and left ear.

Any person or persons finding strays with above marks or brands, and caring for same, we make the good making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to sate thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can wark to the business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can wark to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to sate ways than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can wark to the both sexes, young and ol

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

ADOLPHUS W. HARRIS,

Attorney - at - Law,

STRONG CITY, RANSAS, Will practice in all the Courts.

THOS. H. GRISHAM

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

Office upstairs in National Bank building COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS-

MADDEN BROS.. Attorneys - at - Law.

Office, Court-house, Cottonwood Falls. Will practice in state and Federal Courts. All business piaced to our bands will receive careful and prompt attention. auglo-tf

C. N. STERRY. ATTURNEY - AT - LAW.

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Morris and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the Fed oral Courts therein. erai Courts therein.

CHAS. H. CARSWELL. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and land offices. Collections nade and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway, south of bridge mch29-tf

JOSEPH G. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

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

SANDERS & SMITH. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW.

STRONG CITY, KANSAS.

Office in Independent building.

MISCELLANEOUS. MONEY.

7 and 8 Per Cnt! CALL ON

W, H. HOLSINGER.

WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!! WHO WANTS WATER J. B. BYRNES

CIANT WELL DRILL Nine Inch Bore,

Guarantees His Work To Give Satisfaction;

TERMS REASONABLE. WELLS PUT DOWN

ON SHORT NOTICE. COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR

STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS TAKE NOTICE & DON'T

BE DECEIVED. As I will sell cheaper and give better terms than any party in or out of Kansas, on the following organs and pianos:
Wilcox & White, Steinway, Chickering, Standard or Peloubet, Conover Bros., Burdette, Christy, Estev. Christy, Stein & Son.

Reed & Thompson, Chickering, standard or Peloubet, Conover Bross, Christy, Stey, Fish & Son, Sterling, Weber, Patterson, Jos. P. Hail.

It will cost you nothing to give me a trial. Estey, Sterling, E. COOLEY,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS. DO YOU KNOW

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO

with Red Tin Tag; Rose Leaf Fine Cut Chewing: Navy Coppings, and Black, Brown and Yellow Snuffs are the best and cheapest, quality considered. oct8-lyr OSACE MILLS.

J. S. SHIPMAN, Proprietor. CUSTOM WORK

SOLICITED. MARKET PRICES

-PAID FOR-WHEAT AND CORN

Manufactures 'GILT EDGE"

-AND-THE CHOICE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE."

Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop ALWAYS ON HAND.

Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co., Kas.

9

The Chase County Courant.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS., THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1884.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

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

Terms—peryear, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; aftersix months, \$2.00 For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.	2 in.	3 in.	5in.	% col.	1 col
1 week	\$1 00	\$1.50	\$ 2.00	8 3.00	\$ 5.50	\$10.00
2 weeks		2 00	2.50	4.00	0.50	13.00
3 weeks	1.75	2 50	8 00	4.50	8.00	15.00
4 weeks	2 00	8.00	3 25	5.00	9 00	17.06
2 months .	8.00	4.50	5 25	7 50	14.00	25.00
3 months	4.00	6.00	7.50	11.00	20.00	32 50
6 months	6.50	9 00	12 00	18.00	32.50	55.00
1 year	10.00	18.00	24 00	35.00	1 55.00	1 80.00
Local no	tices,	10 cen	sa lin	ne for	the fir	st in-

estion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequen 'nsertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of "Local Short Stops."

CITY AND COUNTY NEWS.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS. | 88

C 13-C COUNTY | Clerk, Oct. 8 1884.

Notice is her-by given that on the 8th day of Oct., 1884, a petition, signed by Nathan Beals and 27 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid-praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows. Viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of section six (6), township eighteen (18), range ten (10) east; thence south on counties to the southwest corner of section six (6).

to the southwest corner of section six (6) township nineteen, (19) range ten (10

Whereupon the said Board of County Whereupon the said Roard of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: W. M. Moore, W. P. Brickell and D. J. Hayward, as viewers, with instruction to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of commencement of said road, in Toledo township, on Wednesday, the 17th day of December, A. 1884 and proceed to view December, A. D.1884, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hear-

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. county clerk

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, SS.

Chase County.

Office of County Clerk, Oct. 8, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of Oct., 1884, a petition, signed by Langdon C. Hubbard and 20 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and state aforesaid, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the Bazaar road at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter (14) of the southeast quarter (14) of section six [6], township twenty-one [21], range cipht [8] east; thence, west along the section line between sections six [6] and seven [7], to the southwest corner of the southwest quarter [14] of section one [1], township twenty-one (21], range seven [7] east, on section line between sections one [1] and twelve [12] in township twenty-one (21], range seven [7] east; thence, north, on or near sub-division line, to the northwest corner of the southhalf (15) of the northwes

Whereupon, said Board of County Com-missioners appointed the following named persons, viz: Pat McCabe, Wm Norton and I C Warren as viewers, with instrucpersons, viz: Pat McCabe, Wm Norton and I C Warren as viewers. With instructions to meet at the point of commencment of said road, in Bazaar township, on Monday, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road and give to all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commis

[L. S.] county clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88.

Chase County, 688.
Office of County Clerk, Oct. 8, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of Oct., 1884. a petition, signed by Peter Harder and 13 others, was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State storesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain

of the county and State aforesaid, praying for the location and vacation of a certain road, described as follows, viz:

Co mencing on the section line between sections seven (7) and eighteen (18), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east at the southeast corner of lot twenty-three (23), section seven (7), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east; thence north on the line between lots twenty-three and twenty-four (23) (24) of said section, to the northeast corner of said lot twenty three (23), to intersect a road already established; also to vacate the road running through lots twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23), section seven (7), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, viz: J. H. scribner, Aaron Watton, and Robert Cuthberl, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the County Surveyor, at the point of of commencement of said proposed road,

of commencement of said proposed road, in Fails township, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commencement J. J. MASSEY, County Clerk missione [L S]

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss.
County of Chase, ss.
Office of County Clerk, Oct. 8, 1884.
Notice is hereby given, that on the 8th, day of Oct.. 1884, a petition signed by E Pratt and J. D. Minnick and 16 others, was presented to the Board of county Commissioners of the County and State aforesuid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows,

Commencing at a point on the west line of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section thirty-two (32), township nineteen (19), range eight (8) east, where the Kuhl and Yeager road angles from said line; thence due south to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter (1/4) of northwest quarter (1/4) of northwest quarter (1/4) of section five (5), township twenty (20) range eight (8) east; thence west to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter (1/4) of section, five (5), township twenty, (20) range eight (8) east; thence south to a point on what is known as the Kuhl and Yeager road on the west line of the southeast quarter (1/4) of northwest quarter (1/4) of section five (5), township twenty (20), range eight (8), intersecting said Kuhl and Yeager road at said point; also to vacate the Kuhl and Yeager road from a point on the west line of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section thirty-two (32), township nineteen (19), range eight (8), east, where said Kuhl and Yeager road crosses the west line of the southeast quarter (1/4) of the northwest quarter (1/4) of section five (5), township twenty (20), range eight (8) east.

Wheretwon, said Board of Conner Commencing at a point on the west line

with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the poin of commencement of said proposed road.

Fallstownship, on Monday, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a

hearing.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
J. J. Massey,
County Clerk.

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents ne, first insertion, and 10 cents a line for the subsequent insertion.

Wanted, apples, on subscription ery ill.

is residence.

The Hotel Strong in Strong has

been repainted. Mr. E. F. Bauerle was down to

Emporia, Tuesday. Mrs. Fuller (nee Nellie Gillett) is visiting in this city.

Mr. Geo. Ferraer has returned to Strong City to live. Mrs. Thos. O'Donnell, Sr., of

Strong City, is quite ill. Mr. Wm. Manley is having

well drilled at his bouse. Mr. E. A. Hildebrand was down c Emporia, last Thursday.

Mr. J. N. Nye and family went to Council Grove, Monday.

Mr. J. P. Garland, of Strong City, has moved to Emporia.

Mr. J. T. Dickeson is now clerkng for Mr. C. I. Maule, in Strong. Mr. M. H. Pennell has returned from Colorado, much improved in

Mr. H. W. Lutt, agent for Roblfing & Co., of Leavenworth, was in town, Monday.

The Rev. L K. Long is now pastor of the Congregational Church at Strong City.

Born, yesterday morning, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay, of Strong City, a daughter.

Born, on Thursday, November 6, 1884, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W Hill, of Strong City, a son.

Born, yesterday morning, to Mr. and Mrs. John Montgomery,

The ladies of the M. E. Church of this city cleared \$60 from their dinner and lunch on election day. Mr. R. F. Laffoon, of Strong City, is off on a business trip to

the southwestern part of the State. Mr. Geo. O. Hildebrand returned home, Tuesday, from his visit to Ohio, greatly improved in health.

City, has returned home from her visit to her brother, Mr. J. N. Nye. Wanted, corn, cabbage and potatoes, on subscription. Come and

see us and we will tell you how A GOLD WATCH EARNED IN SIX much we want.

11, 1884, at the bride's home, Mr. to whom we refer these who wish Silas N. De Voe and Miss Agatha to know how we deal with those M. Bookstore, by the Rev. W. B. who work for us,) wrote to us that

Mexico, and will build a house for and she soon earned a beautiful his wife before going back to gold watch, and was so pleased with it, and such a sensation was There will be a grand ratifica-

tion meeting of the Democrate at extend the offer, and have printed Strong City, Saturday night, to glorify over the election of Cleveland and Hendricks.

Mr. Jerry Williams, having articles sent to those who want bought the old J. Lester Cochran carpenter shop, has moved it to his premises on Main street, in which to open a meat market.

Mrs. Robinson, of Idaho, sister of Mr. A. J. Pence and Mrs. Strickland, accompanied by Miss Carrie Strickland who had been visiting at her aunt's, arrived here, Monday.

There will be Quarterly Meeting at the Methodist church, Sun day night, Nov. 16. The Rev. Mr. Hanna will preach in the evening and Quarterly Conference will be on Monday, Nov. 17, at 9 o'clock.

In honor of the election of Cleveand and Hendricks the flag of the Democratic Club of this city was morning, on the corner of Broad- creek. way and Main street, in front of Mr. J. P. Kuhi's harness shop.

The Congregational Church services, Rev. W. B. Fisher, Pastor, will be held here, every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and at Strong City, at 3:30 o'clock, p. m. Sunday-school at each place an hour before preaching services.

There will be a meeting of the Chase County Stock Growers' Association, at 2 o'clock, Saturday evening, November 15, 1884, at the Court-house, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, and to transact other important business. A full attend-

J. C. SCROGGIN, Secy.

Mr. Dennis Rettiger died at his home in Strong City, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, of censump-

tion. Mr. Rettiger was a young man of fine moral habits, a mem-Mr. Dennis Rettiger is lying ber of the Catholic church, and much loved by those who knew Mr. W. T. Birdsall is plastering him. He will buried to-morrow (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

> Willie Hinote, in the employ of Mr. J. F. Ollinger, has, by honest effort to learn his trade, become one of the most accomplished knights of the razor in the State. Considering his experience, Willie is by long odds much the best barber we know of, and bids tair in due time to become an expert of the first class.

Mr. John Dowd of Safford, has moved to Dunlap. Mr. Dowd is a good citiz n, was a member of the Democratic Central Committee of this county, and, while we regret to lose him from our midst, we congratulate Morris county upor securing his citizenship.

There will be a called meeting of the Union Cemetery Associa tion of Crawfordsville on Nov. 22, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the school house, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of other business.

J. R. HORNER, Secretary. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the ac-

counts due R. M. Watson, of Strong City, prior to August 1, 1884, have been assigned to me, and all parties indebted to him must settle at once with me at my office.

J. A. SMITH, Strong City, Kas.

Mr. H. S. F. Davis and wife, of Peyton Creek, left, Tuesday, for New York, where they will spend the winter with friends and relatives. Mr. Davis is one of our most enterprising stock men, and has done much to elevate the grade of the different kinds of stock in this county, especially of sheep.

Last Sunday afternoon, Mesers John Pratt and J. N. Nye were standing on Broadway, near the Central Hotel, talking politics, when Mr. John C. Smith came up, and an altercation took place be-Miss Clara P. Nye, of Kansas tween him and Mr. Pratt, in which Mr. Smith was stabbed in the abdomen by Mr. Pratt, but not seri-

Some weeks since a lady (Mrs. Married, on Tuesday, November Rev. J. A. Brown, Pitteville, Wis.,

she could not earn one by intro-Mr. Charles Filson, of Strong ducing our valuable books. We City, has returned from Chihuahua, replied, making her a special offer, made in her neighborhood by her success, that we have concluded to a circular, giving full particulars, which we send free to any address. Any active lady can earn the watch in 6 days. Other valuable something else. This offer is made to introduce our publications where they are not known. Address, BUCKEYE PUB. CO.,

Minneapolis, Minn. A CARD OF THANKS.

ED. COURANT:-Through your columns I desire to express my sincere thanks for the very generous support given me by the people of Chase county at the late election, for the offie of county Superintendent. Although defeated at the polls, I trust I shall ever be found a friend to the cause of education and true reform in the administrtion of our government. I. C. WARREN.

FOR SALE.

Yearling and two-year-old heifers. thrown to the breeze, last Saturday Inquire of J. M. Bielman, on Rock aug7-tf

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

Pay up your subscription. Boots and shoes at Breese's. Tinware at Ferry & Watson's.

Wanted, two girls, at the Union dec6-tf Good goods and bottom prices at Breese's.

Everything at Ferry & Watson's.

First-class organs at E. Cooley's for \$50 cash. The very best grades of flour at

Ferry & Watson's. Go to Howard's mill if you want to get the best of flour.

L. A. Loomis has put up hay anything else.

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This is a large eight page, forty column, monthly paper, and is devoted to everything pertaining to Health and Home, Marriage, Social Science, Domestic Medicine, Science, Literature, Art, Economy, Cookery, Hints on Health, Dietetics, and every realm of Modern Science that tends to improve health, prevent disease, purify morals, and make home happy.

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OUR STOCK IS NEW.

well Vapor Stoves.

Call, and Examine our Prices before Purchasing Elsewhere.

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East side of BROADWAY, between MAIN and FRIEND Streets,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

The celebrated Walker boot, at J. S. Doolittle & Son's. You can get anything in

of dry goods at Breese's, Coffins at Ferry & Watson's. A complete stock of fresh groceries at Ferry & Watson's.

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle. You can do better at Ferry &

Watson's than anywhere else. Go to L. F. Miller's to have your Sewing Machines repaired. A car load of Moline wagons

ust received at M. A. Campbell's. Furniture at Ferry & Watson's. A car load of Glidden fence wire just received at M. A. Camp-

oct5-tf

The best flour of all kinds, at E. F. Baurle's. He say's: "Come, and see me." Canned goods at lower figures

bell's.

than you can buy the cans, at Ferry & Watson's. Ferry & Watson extend a gen-

prices. A car load of Studebaker's wag-

one and buggies just received at M. A. Campbell's. Fresh goods all the time at th

store of Breese, the grocer. A car load of new improved Bain wagons just received at Hildebrand Bros. & Jones, Strong deo6tf

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

Go to Breese's for your fresh. staple and fancy groceries, and where you can get the highest market price for produce.

Wanted, to trade a new \$45 sewing machine for a fresh milk cow and calf, or for one "coming in." Apply at this office. oct3tf Groceries, staple and fancy of

Ferry & Watson have received their fall and winter stock, and are selling more goods and are prepared to give better bargains than

any house in the county. a lamp that nearly equals the elco-

All kinds of stoves at Johnson & Thomas's and they will be sold as cheap as dirt, if not cheaper Go and get one or more.

Pay us what you owe us and save trouble We need money to keep up with the times. FERRY & WATSON.

Go to Breeses for your fresh, stagle and fancy groceries and for any kind of dry goods, and where you can get the highest market price for your produce.

"A penny saved is a penny earned;" and the way to save your pennies is to go to Breese's, where you can always get fresh, staple and fancy groceries.

Go to Ferry & Watson's to make your purchases. They have a large and complete stock and are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition. Call and see them, and they will guarantee to please you both as to quality

and price of goods. You can get meals or lunch at any hour, from 6 o'clock, a. m. eral invitation to everybody to call until 10, p. m., at Jerry Williams', and buy goods at their reduced on Main street, between Broadway and Friend street. dı3-tf

E. F. Bauerle bakes everything in the bakery line, and is now running a delivery wagon, so you can get tresh bread every morning, right at your own doors. He sells fourteen tickets for one dollar.

I have about 40 Pekin White Ducks for sale at \$2.50 per trio de-livered at Elmdale. Leave orders with P. C. Jeffrey at Elmdale, or address me at Elk, Chase county, Kansas. HENRY SCHUBERT.

E. F. Bauerle bakes the best bread that ever came to this town or to Strong City, and if you don't believe it, just try his bread. He supplies four stores in Strong City with bread, and also the town ot Matfield Green.

If you wish to buy anything in the line of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, queensware, crockery, or anything the purest quality, at Ferry & usually kept in stock by a first-Watson's. They keep only the class general merchandise store, very best and can not be under call on the old reliable firm of Ferry & Watson, who will sell you goods cheaper than anybody.

Doolittle & Son have the best and cheapest of boots and shoes to be found in this market; also, a full my house in the county.

M. A.Campbell has just received and groceries. A dollar saved is a doilar made; and you can't make Johnson and Thomas's store, and same kind of coal oil as is used in them; and the best way to save is now prepared to weigh cattle or the ordinary lamp. Call and see dollars is to buy your goods of Doolittle & Son.

PHYSICIANS.

J. W. STONE, M. D.

Office and room, east side of Broadway, south of the bridge,

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUCH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

Office at his Drug Store,

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS. A. M. CONAWAY,

Physician & Surgeon,

Residence and office; a orth of Toledo.

L. P. RAVENSCROFT, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

STRONG CITY, KANSAS, Office in McIntire's drug store, residence opposite the post-office. Calls promptly responded to.

DR. S. M. FURMAN,

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at

SAFURDAY, NOVEMBER 22D, 1884, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., the following described school land, to-wit:

land, to-wit:

Sec. Tp. Rge. Val.

Ne ¼ of sw ¼ of.. 16, 18, 6, \$3 50

situate in Chase county, Kansas. Any person may have the privilege of making a bid or offer on said land, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m., and 3 o'clock, p. m., on said day of sale, at my office, in Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, Kansas.

W. P. Manner

W. P. MARTIN, Oct 235t Treasurer of Chase county, Kansas

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year: 224 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,300 illustrations—a whole picture gallery. Gives wholesale prices direct to consumers on all goods for the second of the second second of the second second of the second se family use.

personal or Tells how to order, and cost of ev-use, drink, gives exact erything you eat, wear, or with. These invaluable books contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail

a copy Free to any address upon receipt of the postage—8 cents. Let us hear from you. & Respectfully,

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ROAD NOTICE.

STATE of KANSAS, SS, County of Chase.
Office of County Clerk, Oct. 8, 1884
'Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of Oct., 1884, a petition, signed by John Mauw and 25 others, was presented to the Board of County Com-

missioners of the County and state afore-said, praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz Commencing at the northwest corner of section thirty-two (32), township twenty (20), range six (6) east, and running thence north on the section line or as near as practicable to the northwest corner of section seventeen (17) in said township

section seventeen (17) In SBIG COUNTY Comand range.

Whereupon, said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named
persons, viz: E. C. Holmgs, John Shaft and
L. W. Coleman as viewers, with instructions
to meet, in conjunction with the County surveyor, at the point of commencement of
said road, in Diamond Creek township, on
Monday, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1884,
and proceed to view said road, and give to all
parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. MASSEY,
(L. S)

County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

STATE OF KANSAS, | 88. County of Chase, Office of County Clerk, October 8, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of October, 1884. a petition signed by John Carter and 38 others was presented to the Board of County Commissioners of the county and State aforesaid praying for the leastion of a secretary and describe

for the location of a certain road, descri Commencing at the Morris county line between sections two (2) and three (3), townsip eighteen (18), range nine (9) east; thence south on section line or as near as Osborn's, to the center between sections two (2) and three (3), township nineteen,

(19), range nine (9) east.

Whereupon said Board of County Commissioners appointed the following named persons, as viewers, viz: Wm.
Murray, C. S. Ford, and J. H. Makemson, with instrustions to meet in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement in Toledo township, on Friday the 22d day of August, 1884, and proceed to view the road and give all parties a hearing; and

Whereas the viewers failed to meet on

whereas the viewers latted to meet on the day appointed or the day following, therefore ordered by the Board that the said viewers, Wm. Murray, C. S. Ford, J. H., Makemson, meet in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the point of with the county surveyor, at the point of commencement, in Toledo township, on Friday the 19th day of December, A. D. 1884, and proceed to view said road, and give all parties a hearing.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners.

J. J. MASSEY.

County Clerk

County Clerk. TOPEKA DAILY JOURNAL

75 cts a Month, Mailed.

KANSAS STATE JOURNAL \$1.50 a Year. -080-

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TOPEKA, KANSAS. DEMOCRATIC, NEWSY AND FIRST-CLASS IN EVERYTHING.

LE GRAND BYINGTON, EDITOR. ---

Yearly club subscriptions will be taken for either paper and the COURANT at 10 per cent. off. Send in names to this office or to "State Journal," Topeka, Kansas.

eight (8) east.
Whereupon, said Board of County
Commissioners appointed the following
named persons, viz: Jas. Austin, Carter
Scroggins, and John Scribner, as viewers,

ance is requested.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

JOHN'S PUMPKIN.

Last spring I found a pumpkin seed,
And thought that I would go,
And plant it in a secret place.
That no one else would know,
And watch all summer long to see
It grow, and grow, and grow,
And may be raise a pumpkin for
A Jack-a-lantern show.

I stuck a stick beside the seed,
And thought that Lshould shout
One morning when I stooped and saw
The greenest little sprout!
I used to carry water there,
When no one was about,
And every day I'd count to see
How many leaves were out.

"Till, by and by there came a flower The color of the sun,
Which withered up, and then I saw
The pumpkin was begun;
But oh! I knew I'd have to wait So long to have my fun, Before that small green ball could be A great big yellow one.

At last, one day, when it had grown To be the proper size, Said Aunt Matilda: "John, see here, Til give you a surprise!"
She took me to a pantry shelf,
And there, before my eyes,
Was set a dreadful row of half
A dozen pumpkin pies.

Said Aunt Matilda: "John, I found A pumpkin, high and dry,
Upon a pile of rubbish, down
Behind that worn-out sty!"
O, dear, I didn't cry, because
I'm quite too big to cry,
But, honestly, I couldn't eat
A mouthful of the pie.
—Mrs. Geo. Archibald, in N. Y. Tribune.

A MERITED WHIPPING.

A Traitor's Fate and Magnanimity of a

had the whipping instead of the boys;

country which is now Tuseany. The air with cheers. teacher was probably a Greek, but it does not matter where he came from, for he was a coward and a traitor, a man to be ashamed of; without honor or any of those qualities we call manly.

"The Romans are upon us!" cried the Falerians; "guard the gate! Compel the women to go back!"

But at that moment the children began to shout the name of Camillus, "our father, our deliverer, our benefit of the rest of the only rational ground of faith, and that, therefore, a religion resting on the traditions of the past must be irrational and groundless. We

The city of Falerii was being besieged by the Romans, though not very vigorously. It was a time when Rome had not so many wars as usual on her nands, and so, to keep the citizens out they assembled in the market-place; som in proof of its facts and its doctrines, of mischief among themselves, Camillus, they heard over and over, and never chief among the military leaders, tired of hearing, the story of the boys. marched his forces into the next neighbor's country and prepared for a good, leisurely siege. That is how Pluing was heard but praise of Camillus. tarch would have us understand it.

But the Romans did not begin war without giving ample notice, doing it with certain forms established years before. First, a herald, with a fillet of wool around his head, went to the frontiers, and cried: "Hear, O Jupiter! hear, ye confines of Faleria! let Justice hear! I am a public messenger of the Roman people. I come justiy and religiously deputed, and let my words gain credit." After which he made without giving ample notice, doing it Roman faith, the justice of the com-After which he made Harris, in Congregationalist. known the grievances and demands. Then he kept on towards the city and shouted it all to the first man he metno matter whether that man was beggar, thief, deaf, blind, servant or ruler, to the first it must be said. Then he went over with it again as he entered the gate; last, he proclaimed it in the the Far West to a prominent pharmal isfactory. Did any man, young or old, market-place, and then went back to cist in New York, saying he would like

As no notice was taken of it by the Falerians, after thirty days he came (Romulus), and you celestial, terrestial tions written in Latin; consequently he the logical faculty, is not always the and infernal gods, attend!" and then he declared in strong terms that the Romans would be obliged to have justice done, and once more departed for the gentlemas to whom he had written

his own city.

The Falerians, however, sent no deputation to Rome to make terms, but proceeded to strengthen the defenses of their already well-fortified city, and kept about their business. Soon back pushing, active young fellow, and soon came the same herald, bearing a javelin managed to attend the lectures at the burned at one end and dipped in blood, College of Pharmacy. The gentleman which he hurled upon their lands, and in the presence of three grown-up per- an interest in him, and invited him to sons. as witnesses, declared war.

And now the legions came pouring out of Rome; the roads through the out of Rome; the roads through the showed his employer what he could do vineyards and along the hills were thronged with men and cattle trampling "Why can't you do something of that and laying waste; bands of Roman kind for me?" he asked. The clerk knights, footsoldiers carrying palisades, said he could, and his salary (which in long strings of the beautiful Roman the meanwhile had been slightly inoxen dragging the ponderous machines creased) was raised to very respectable which were to be hurled against the proportions. He worked for a time in which were to be hurled against the enemy's walls—all in preparation of a siege which might last a year; and in of fifty dollars a week; finally he reason is bound to recognize and to exsiege which might last a year; and in of fifty dollars a week; finally he sight of Falerii the camp was established. But still the artisans worked in their shops; in market and household, "hands." And yet, when he arrived in in temple and forum; everything went on in the usual way; women and chil- and was without influence and without dren were about the streets, and the friends .- George J. Manson, in St. school where the sons of leading men Nicholas. were taught held its sessions as if there was no such thing as war.

It had been the custom of the master to take his pupils out every day beyond the city for exercise and games, and there they had practiced gymnastics and ran races, for physical education was of as much account as book learn-This he continued to do after the siege began, and then the wretch of a surpassing in her dowdiness any other man formed a plan to betray them to the enemy. Therefore each time he would lead them further from home, till it began to be a delight to the boys to hover on the verge of danger-the very presence of it gave a zest to their their dresses from Paris; but the ques-

And what a tempting place was that Roman camp, to which they were a little nearer to-day than they ventured yesterday! Every afternoon both the cavalry and foot soldiers came out for drill. The children could see the prancing of the horses and over the field came the sound of the trumpets; and how dazzling bright shone the brazen helmets and coats of mail, and how the steel of their weapons flashed in the sun! The sight and the music set the

delivered up these children, whose Leslie's Weekly. Af Christianity, such as the belief in God ter.

dairs' -which meant delivering up Falerii itself.

But the cowardly knave had mistaken

the Roman leader. "Wicked," cried Camillus, "as thou art, thou hast come with thy villainous offering neither to a people nor commander like thyself." He continued, that they were not barbarians to carry on war in such shame-ful way, that there were "laws of war as well as of peace," and he said if he conquered Falerii at all, he should do it "by Roman arts, by bravery, labor and by arms."

Then he called to his lictors, who hore From that fair height our souls may lean and the bundles of rods, ordered the master's clothes stripped off, his hands tied behind him, and, giving each child a rod, told them to whip him back to Falerii; hind him, and, giving each to Falerii; told them to whip him back to Falerii; and he sent an escort of Roman soldiers with them. It was the most ignominious punishment, and the boys minious punishment, and the boys of the

It had become known in Falerii that dyou, whose feet walk in some shadowed by the children were gone, and how they went and where. The news spread from house to house, and the mothers flew, as if their feet had wings, along the streets, filling the air with lamentations. They wrung their hands, implored the gods: "Bring back our children!" and then wildly called their names: "O my Proclus, O my boy, O my child!" "O my Aruns!" "O my lost son, my Mar-And those other mothers, whose children were safe at home, broke in with imprecations and words of pity, so that, what with the wails and shrieks, the voices in rage, in terror, in anguish

and despair, a mighty cry went up. had the whipping instead of the boys; and what is more, the boys were the ones to lay on the blows, and they did it with a will. Never man had sounder the best in the abject master. Their shrill voices could be heard now taunting, now acceptance of truth each mind is absocohort of soldiers could not have kept beating, and never one deserved it more.

Could be heard now taunting, now acceptant of lately independent of all other minds trumpets and huzzas of men, as the Roman soldiers came on rending the consequence those who

factor!" and it became clear that this

Such magnanimity, such generosity, such honor! They "cried up the

A PLUCKY YOUNG MAN.

What Energy and Perseverance Accom-plished for a Friendless Young Man.

Here is a true story of successful energy. A young drug clerk wrote from his opinion, so far from being rational, know a soul in the great city, not even dantly shown in the case of John Stuart the centleman to whom he had written Mill, whose unwise father had instilled (until he met him at his store). He sought in vain for a place, and finally precocious and brilliant boy that all recome to his store and assist in the man-'Why can't you do something of that New York he did not have a dollar,

English and American Girls.

Is dress an insignificant element in polite society? From the English point of view it may probably be so regarded. for the typical English girl is certainly the worst-dressed girl on the planet, among civilized peoples, excepting possibly the Dutch. Is it not, indeed, considered necessary for girls "whose fathers are not at all rich" to procure

Another phase of American life is criticised with more justice—that is, the independence of the American girl of all guardianship and of nearly all restraint; the girl "who feels herself capable of resolving every problem and deciding on her own experience." The European method is better, including not only firm parental guidance, but chaperones, duennas, and even the dependence on blood leaping along their veins and the judgment of others concerning the made them wild with excitement. most important step in life-marriage. "Let us go on," said the master, Even despotism is better them anarchy, "nearer! Who dares follow me?"

What boy would be dared? And he led them on till, before they knew, they had passed the guard, were within the camp, were being hurried to the tent of Camillus, to whom the master said he level and the master said he level than hap-hazard by file them have been mistaken.

We have an able discussion of this subject in a volume entitled. Theism, and the master said he level at them have been mistaken.

We have an able discussion of this subject in a volume entitled. Theism, from the pen of Prof. Robert Flint, of Edinburgh. He shows that in weighing the evidence for the fundamental beliefs them have been mistaken.

We have an able discussion of this subject in a volume entitled. Theism, if they are dipped a moment or so in cold water, then put habit of mind, if not of a supernatural that there is a deeper story in nature and life than science can be being, endowed with preterminant tells.

We have an able discussion of this among these men that there is a deeper story in nature and life than science can be being, endowed with preterminant tells. The level at the matter of the matter of the matter of the mind and the coach, and the matter of the matter of the matter of the mind and the coach and the matter of t

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT. THE BRIDGE OF PRAVER.

The bridge of prayer, from Heavenly heights suspended.
Unites the earth with spirit-realms in space;
The intrests of those seprate worlds are For those whose feet turn often toward that

In trembled nights of sorrow and repining.

When joy and hope seem sunk in dark
despair.

We still may see, above the shadows shining,
The fleaming archway of the bridge of
prayer,

To sounds of music from the farther shore.
And through the vapors sometimes dear eyes
glisted
Of loved ones who have hastened on before.

way, Far from the scenes of pleasure and delight.

Still free for you hangs this Colestial highway Where Heavenly glories dawn upon the sight,
Where common paths glow with a grace su pernal, Where happiness walks hand in hand with And fath becomes a knowledge fixed, eternal,
For those who often seek the bridge of
prayer.

GROUNDS OF BELIEF. Individual Judgment Not the Only Rational Ground of Faith.

4 -Watchman.

There is a prevailing popular fallacy that faith should rest on reason alone as Once in the world's history it came to pass that it was the schoolmaster who The Romans are upon us!" cried adopt this view maintain that the indi-

> was no hostile force, and soon the truth class should be ready to reject Chrisneed not wonder that reasoners of this son in proof of its facts and its doctrines. and calls upon him to exercise his rea-son in judging of its claims, it can not be denied that Christianity is at the same time pre-eminently the religion of history, and as such must rest largely on the accepted traditions of the ages and the authorities of a remote antiquity. Indeed, Christianity, with its venerable sacred books, comes to us as the very outgrowth and flower of all the centuries and all their civilizations, and is, in fact, indissolubly connected with the world's history and progress

from the beginning till now. If now our independent young man, fresh from college, is going to ignore all the past and all the beliefs of other men and to sit in judgment on Christianity as some new thing born into the world last year, and then pass judgment on it as if he were the first man that ever lived and reasoned, we very much fear it as an axiom into the mind of his ligious dogmas were alike superstitious and absurd. From such an early sow-ing of false premises, what could the

alone. Now if we admit that reason is the ultimate ground of belief, and that every man must examine and decide for him-self, which is only admitting the right of private judgment as held by all Protestant Christians, still it does not follow that tradition, which is but another name for history, is to be rejected. For tradition, that is, the common and accepted belief of the ages, handed down from generation to genamine this historical or traditionary evidence in favor of Christianity, whenever reason undertakes to sit in judg-ment on Christianity. Nor can its claims be ignored. Christianity is, and from its earliest origin always has been, a historical religion. Even its most fundamental beliefs—the belief in God and the belief in immortality—while they rest on God's own testimony in the Scriptures, have at the same time important history in the laccepted creeds of mankind. They come down to us through the whole history of civilized nations as the most common and precious beliefs of men. Is all this long history and this world-wide acceptance of great fundamental doctrines to be ignored when we come to examine and answer the question whether they are, or are not true. Assuredly man's reason has no higher function than to their dresses from Paris; but the question as to how they shall be made is not mony of history and tradition in favor so unimportant a question here as it proverbially is in London.

Another phase of American life is be no greater folly than to array reason against tradition, and to say that because a belief has been long and widely accepted by mankind, it must be irra-tional. Clearly the irrationality lies in rejecting it without evidence. All the probabilities and presumptions in case are in favor of the position that such doctrines are true. For it is far more likely that the individual doubter who rejects them has been misled in his judgments than that the millions of intelligent reasoning men who have be-

es on Mondens, north of tric light, and the oil used is the dollars any easier and by anying leaners and Thomas atore, and came kind of coal or is used in them, and the heat was to sell or new prepared to weigh eartis or the ordinary lange. Call and see dollars is to but types gloods or

.eno yed bigolit

and in immortality, there is no antagodition, that both furnish rational grounds of belief, and mutually sup-plement and support each other. "Tradition does not necessarily exclude private judgment and private judgment does not necessarily imply the rejection of tradition, that is of transmitted be-lief. The one does not even necessarily confine or restrict the activity of the other. They are so far from being essentially antagonistic, that they may co-operate—may support and help each

Christianity invites everyone to ex-ercise his reason in examining its evidences, and to use his undis-

puted right of private judgment in deciding on its doctrines. No one is expected to accept any doctrine

without proof; no one is asked to lay

aside his reason or abjure this right of private judgment. Still, Christianity fosters no spirit of pride and self-suffiof docility and reverence. We are not sailed these deep seas before our day. We do not stand alone among thinking men. God never made us the seat of the arrogant. All the great doctrines of Christianity have en-gaged the thoughts of millions of men as rational and as honest as ourselves. These great doctrines come to us through all the sacred memories of the past. They have been examined from age to age, and have descended from parent to child, from teacher to pupil, They come with all the high sanctions of tradition, education, common consent, social life. But they never ask us to exclude the exercise of our own reason when we believe. They are grounded both on reason and tradition. The exercise of reason, however, in all matters of faith, has been asserted and maintained in the Christian church ever since the date of Protestanism. "Reason," says Dr. Flint, "is certainly not declining that labor in the present day." "The great idea of God, the most sublime and important of all ideas, has come to us in a wondrous manner through the minds and hearts of count-less generations which it has exercised and sustained, which it has guided in darkness, strengthened in danger and consoled in affliction. It has come to us through a long, unbroken tradition. and had it not come to us we should of a certainty not have found it out for ourselves. Multitudes have doubtless accepted it only after careful considerabut not nearly so much as faith in gray itation. For every one who has exam-ined the evidences for belief in the law of gravitation thousands on thousands have examined the evidences for the existence of God." Yet no man is asked to accept it blindly or slavishly; no man is asked in the slightest degree to forego the rights of his own individual reason. But no man has a right to abjure history and tradition .- Chicago In-

terior. TROUT YEW HOW TO TAKE HOLD.

Big Things Grow Out of Little Oppor tunities That Are Not Neglected. If we look, we shall find the handle of vantage much nearer to us, than we have supposed. The mission fields of the world are thought to lie at great cist in New York, saying he would like ever give Christianity and the Bible a distances, but it is a mistake. They are to come to the city and enter a store. fair and candid examination under such often in our office, our kitchen, by our to come to the city and enter a store. fair and candid examination under such often in our office, our kitchen, by our He came, but when the pharmacist circumstances, of pre-judgment and fireside, in our hearts and consciences. again and pronounced the words: "Atagain and pronounced the words: "Attend, O Jupiter, Juno and Quirinus his visitor had never put up prescripand trusting solely to the guidence of this latter generation, and far and wide. The first Sunday-school was a few ragged children gathered in out of the street and taught to read. If your gift is small, take hold right there. Big things grow: they are not made. It is the bane of many lives that they wish to branch before they have budded Every little community, every hamlet. every home has its opportunities, where harvest be but one of utter agnostic the wedge can enter or the seed be skepticism? No mind, however brilliant dropped. A better social tone can be alone introduced into a neighborhood by one person who takes hold in the right way. Sometimes it is by pulling down, some times it is by building up, sometimes by weeding and watering. Defects, in-firmities, limitations, often furnish a means of taking hold, because God so often turns the weakness of man to His praise. Nothing ever goes so far as a loving or a true word, nothing ever vibrates so long as a true deed. Saints are as much needed as they ever were. They can come out of kitchens and factories and workshops. There is no point so low that a true soul standing upon it may not reach up to the whole of human consciousness, and what has been suffered and wept over in the con-trite spirit may tingle as new life through the moral fiber of mankind.

Christian Register. 101 edazdi oros WISE SAYINGS. TOTTES &

In a duty nobly done sleeps a victory .- C. D. W. Bridgman. -A rich dress is not worth a straw to one who has a poor mind.—Az-Zubaidi. -Faith is the pencil of the soul that pictures Heavenly things.-T. Burbridge. Blessed is he who leveth God, and his friend in God, and his enemies for

God. - St. Augustine. -Said Mr. Moody at Tremont Tem-

ple: "I'm tired of hearing people say that they haven't the ability to engage in Christian service, or the time, or the tact, or some other excuse. don't they be honest and say they haven't the heart." -There are many ways in which it would be well for us all to carry our

childhood with us, even on into old age, if it were possible, in its truthfulness and open-heartedness, and willingnes not only to love, but to show that we love, as well. Why, that last alone would cure many a heart-ache of to-day. -May F. McKean. The solid materialistic thinkers of

orthodox religious truth than they were a dozen years ago. This has corne partly from a realization very generally felt among these men that there is a deeper

THE SINS OF THE FATHERS. It Is a Fact That We Suffer for the Sins of Those Who Came Before Us.

To regret the loss of youth seems an wrinkles and gray hair, it is commendable as well. To live to a good old age is honorable, and to be able to carry one's youth—one's health, strength and spirits—well along strength and spirits — well along through the long journey, is doubly deserving of praise.

Though the "fountain of youth" has

dropped out of men's belief, yet its semblance is still eagerly sought by many, in cosmetics and "renewers," these great problems of God and the soul and of life and death with a spirit pads, powders and reverence. We spirit pads, powders and reverence to approach many, in cosmetics and "renewers," and switches, in pads, powders and reverence to approach to approach many, in cosmetics and "renewers," and switches, in pads, powders and reverence to approach the spirit pads, powders and reverence to approach the second spirit pads. pads, powders and pomades, in gay and youthful attire; and while these to assume the role of new and inde-pendent explorers. Other barks have ter to treat the root of the disease than simply to cover the outward manifestations with a veil, which is often but a grotesque and hideous mask, at best an imperfect semblance of the youth and

beauty sought.

To bear the weight of accumulated years lightly and with ease, certain conditions are requisite, one of which -a very important one-is perfect on circumstances over which we have no control. There can be no perfect health without the elements of healthpure blood, strong lungs, active heart and digestive organs; and if these have not been bequeathed us, life has us at a disadvantage in the very outset. We are like one starting on a long journey with burdened shoulders and shackled feet. To be endowed by nature with a vigorous constitution of itself a badge of honor, which should be worn as proudly as one traces a lineage of noble blood. It indientes that its possessor has, somewhere among his progenitors, those who have not squandered their inherent penditure, nor vitiated their healthy blood with riotous living. It seems a little hard that many of

us, in addition to bearing the penalty

of our own follies and sins, must also

suffer for those other sins visited

upon the chidren unto the third and

fourth generation, but it is none the

less a fact that we do. The inherit-

ance of weakness or strength may be

derived from immediate progenitors, or it may be traced back to more distant ancestry. And, again, both may be by nature of healthy make, and yet be bern weakly or diseased through some squandering by our parents of their native strength. When I see a man reeling toward his home, filled with the baleful liquid fire of rum, or stripped of the best portion of his manly energies, ambition and pride, through a long-continued, exhaustive use of tobacco or other pernicious drugs. I can not but think of the inheritance of weakness which, in one upon his unfortunate though blameless offspring. When I hear an aged matron recounting the hereulean labors which she performed through those years when she was bearing and nurs ing children, taxing her strength and powers of endurance to their utmost at such time as she should conscientiousstrength of this latter generation, and instinctively look among the members of that matron's flock to see where the curse has fallen, for fallen it surethe extraordinary strength in the mother, the curse is lighter than a thoughtful mind would have expected, yet in later years of his own life, or in the lives of his children or his children's children, will develop to the full-grown to the mental, moral and spiritual con-

Given good health, or rather given such conditions as render good health a possibility, this is but as seed sown in the furrow, which may yet, through misuse or neglect, decay and come to naught. Here, again, how weighty the responsibility of the parent! How farreaching the effect of what is sown during the first twelve or fourteen years of the child's life. However healthy and strong the infant organs may be, improper food, vitiated air, unsuitable proper food, vittated an, discovering the proper food, vittated and neglect, may serve to plant in the delicate organism a germ possible, and do not give too much water, but enough to keep them moist. be found no cure or alleviation till Nature has, with the poor worn body' latest breath, given over the never-ceasing but fruitless struggle for health. And on the other hand, where health and strength have been carefully nurtured by a thoughtful and affectionate parent throughout the years of child-hood and youth, how sad a spectacle to see that health and strength heedlessly dissipated, as it too often is a little later on, by a reckless disregard of the laws of health, by ginttony, by intemperance. "Your face is familiar to me—very or by other follies or vices which (how ever slowly, still surely) undermine and ruin the health!—Country Gentleman.

dition of the child as well.

-Mrs. Renshler, of Madison, killed a chicken in the presence of her little boys, cutting its head off with a hatchet. The boys became interested in the proceeding, and while the mother was in the house the older byother prevailed upon the younger to taby the part of chicken and actually bad his head on the block and was in the act of chopping off his head, when ac elder brother acto-day are decidedly less antagonistic to didentally noticed the game and stopped the operation before any serious damage had been inflicted .- Indianapolis News.

when first baked .- Toledo Blade.

A SENATE PAGE. A Young Man's First Day's Experience to

At a few minutes before twelve almost universal feeling. To prize, to o'clock, the venerable gentleman Capseek, to hold, to desire to make the tain Bassett told me to go to the Vicemost of its later fleeting years, is, per- President's desk and put the gavel upon haps, almost as natural as the love of a certain spot on the table. Hardly had life, or as the inability rightly to value I done so, when, exactly at twelve youth in youth's earlier years. And o'clock, in walked two men through the not only is this clinging to youth natural, but, unless mingled with a silly vanity or a foolish dread of United States, and Dr. Newman, the Chaplain of the Senate. The Vice-President advanced to the side of his able to desk, took up the gavel, and gave one loud rap. At once the buzzing in the galleries and on the floor ceased; and. in perfect silence, Dr. Newman ascended the steps to the Vice-President's chair, and standing up, delivered s short prayer.

The prayer was hardly finished when nearly all the Senators began to clap their hands in every part of the chamber, making quite a racket. They had a habit of doing that immediately after the opening exercises, and, on one occasion caused an old man in the gallery to exclaim: "Wall, I'll be hanged ef I saw anything particularly fine about that prayer." But they were not ap-plauding the prayer—they were merely

calling for pages!

When the clapping commenced the pages started to run in every direction to see who should be the first to get the messages of the favorite Senators, and health; and this is largely dependent a certain Senator, who sat far over on the Democratic side, even amused himself by writing letters and soaring them away up into the air, and watching the pages attempt to catch them as they sailed down toward the floor. I think he could sail a letter better than any other Senator. Of course, this was no great achievement to boast about, but some of the Senators sat through a whole session so quietly that they seemed never to do anything except to go to the Senate every day and sit still and vote. And I remember once a Senator came into the chamber just as his name was reached by the clerk who was calling the roll on a vote. He looked around, and did not know what was strength by imprudence or reckless expenditure, nor vitiated their healthy blood with riotous living.

going on or what he should do, and I pitied him and called out from behind him: "Vote 'No!" And he did! Of course he thought it was some responsible Senator speaking to him. But I had been in the Senate several days before I had enough courage to pretend to advise a Senator. Sometimes the Senators could not think of anything to send the pages for, and we would have an easy time; and, instead of sitting up in an erect and dignified position, as we ought, we would kneel down upon the soft carpet and play marbles. I have often gone up on the Republican side to where the Vice-President sat, as on a throne, and played marbles with a page on the Demo-cratic side, almost under the Vice-President's chair. It would make some of the Senators angry to see us do to this, but most of the Senators believed in letting us do whatever we pleased, so long as we kept still, while the young ladies in the gallery usually paid more attention to what we did than to what form or another, is likely to descend the law-makers were doing .- Edmund Atlon, in St. Nicholas.

HOUSE PLANTS.

How to Attain Success in the Cultivation of

Success is not always attained in the cultivation of indoor plants, not alone ly have hoarded vitality for those other in producing bloom but in even retaining life, and the reason may be charged to the neglect of some minor details.. It is not necessary to have a large pot and large bodies of soil, as too often that ly has—there is no escape. Even will induce the growth of roots at the where, as is sometimes the case, through too, little attention is given to temperature during the colder months, as a room containing plants will frequently is it still there, in a lesser measure of show a temperature of eighty degrees, strength and vigor than was due, if and as the fire dies out fall to sixty denot in absolute weakness, yet often in a tendency to such—a mere bud, it trous to plant life. Again, plants are may be, of frailty in the child, which, liable to collect dust on their leaves, which excludes the necessary effects of moisture. Many people think that an excess of water used in moistening flower of weakness or disease. Neither is it in the domain of the physical only that the influence of pre-natal conditions is felt, but in that which pertains retain the moisture and also assist in equalizing the temperature. A dish of water set in the plant-room will contribute, by its evaporation, a degree of, moisture to the plants. Water in moistening plants should be about the same temperature as the room, and the potsturned every day or two so as to present a different side to the sun. A teaspoonful of ammonia to a gallon of water is an invigorator to plant life, and will frequently induce profusion of bloom. Try to keep the temperature of the room in which your plants are situ-ated at as even and steady a height as -San Francisco Chroniale

That Familian Face.

At a ball the other day, a young nedical student came ace to face with a dear, kind, father v-looking gentleman, with white hair, and of highly respectable appearance. They both stood transfixed. The same idea flashed

familiar-but I can't remeraber where we have met so often.

However the friendly impulse was carried out. They shook hands warmly, partook of a briendly glass, and de-parted still ignorant of each other's name and occupation. But the young man was determined to solve the prob lem, and he seized on a waiter and said to him:

"Tell me waiter, who is that distinguished stranger with the long white

And the waiter whispered slowly: "Please sir, that's the pawnbroker .-

-The State of New York has 241.050 farms of over twenty acres each, while all New England has but 208,232 farms of twenty acres and over. Only two other States have a larger number-Ohio has 247,189, and Illinois has 255,

when properly made, and thoroughly cured, so that all its substance is availquite as easily digested, and is as whole-

Dry, hard, indigestible feed promotes land Leader.

anyone who will go into the markets can not fail to observe that somehow the manufacture of first class qualities of either is only imperfectly understood, and that the bulk of product offered and especially is this true of buttor-is very inferior; and where positive in-feriority cannot be asserted there is a

-In many places milk is so valuable that it sends many calves to the butcher that should be saved for cows. With that should be saved for course in the may be milk until it is a week old it may be marked dispensed with thereafter. We largely dispensed with thereafter. have found nothing better for young calves than finely-sifted oatmeal boiled into a thick perridge and diluted with water, and, if pessible, a little milk. At two weeks also the calf will begin to nibble at clover hay, and a little should be given daily. Even when we have had plenty oi skimmilk we have sometimes economized in its use by feeding oat-meal in order to save the milk for fowls. There is nothing better to make hens lay than wheat bran mixed with skim milk .- Colman's Rural World.

How to Properly Season a Thoroughly Gilt-Edge Article.

one deserving brief discussion. My own agricultural producers can reasonably experience is that unsalted butter is a expect. very uncertain quantity, and whether it justice, about the impolicy of subjectgain or lose by salting depends largely ing the intelligent labor of this country upon how it has been worked before the te ruinous competition with the pauper salt is pat in. One morning last sumknoor of the old world. Attempts are
mer two or three friends met at my
dairy. While there, the question was

knoor of the old world. Attempts are
made with more or less success to
hedge about our own labor to prevent
to a considerable extent. These old dairy. While there, the question was the severity of this competition. But raised whother butter gained or lost by in agricultural labor, especially in salting. The cream of the herd was grain growing, no such competition is placed in two churns and churned si-possible. The prices of our grain are multaneously. Butter came first in the fixed by the rate at which other people low, and was washed in several waters, Indies farm laborers work for ten cents worked dry and weighed. It was then per day, and it is this competition salted, the salt being weighed in one which we have most to fear. Last ounce to the pound, was reworked and your grain, though a deficient crop, reweighed. It was a strictly gilt-edge was sold at low prices, and on a de-

Loss in ounces

Particular attention is asked to the

Salted and reworked......29.04%

or making into rolls, but to a casual obworked the next day. I therefore took charge of it, and next morning it was reworked and

Here we have an apparent gain in the expenses. first instance of seventeen ounces, but a final loss from original unsalted weight be imagined. Thousands of farmers of twenty-seven ounces, and from ex-treme salted weight, while soft, of forty-plies generally the substitution of infour ounces-nearly one ounce and one

washed, or is washed in clear water, it 2d. That if it is weshed in a brine of

moderate strength it will gain by salting -seldom, however, as much as one-half ounce to the sound.

That if washed in a very strong butter.
4th. That if the butter is worked,

washed, and salted in the usual manner, then set aside for twelve or twenty-four hours and reworked, it will be fair to compare it with any other cample that has been similarly treated. On several occasions I weighed ten pounds of but-ter apparently ready for the market, kept at twenty-four hours, reworked and reweighed it. The lows in one instance was as much as four ownces. This was in very cold weather at midwinter. There would probably be less loss during spring and summer, as the salt would strike through the butter more rapidly.—From "Butter Tests of Jersey Cows," by Major Campbell Brown.

-A Florida physician says that many consumptives die in that State, but that many others are cured by the climate. He does not advise consumptives to visit Florida unless there is some well defined hope of their recovery.

-It is easier to fatten stock in moder min cold weather.

Increased Wants of Farmers.

vail in the fall. When the feet is poor, wisk little more expense with the craseed alone, which is nutritive and implements are rightly named laborcharged with decaying matter. - Cleve- expense saving. In the West, where thousands of acres are cut over, there Not so now, alas! The manufacture of butter and is really a money gain from reaping theese seems a very simple matter, but and binding machines; but in the East. among small farmers, a large part of the advantage is secured by hired help in increased wages. But aside from expense for machinery there are many reasons why farmers in all sections of dack of uniformity which operates greatly against commercial value.—

Cleveland Herald. better than they are entitled to reap the advantages from those improved methods of living which may otherwise be termed civilization. It is not possible to keep the workers of the soil in this country permanently in the condition of the peasantry of Europe. Intelligent toil, increased brain work most carry withit good nutritious food and some of the comforts of life.

It is to these increased wants of modern farmers' that the prevailing discontent with the result of farming is mainly thue. Crops are quite as high in price as in the earlier days, and with the best farmers, who use fertilizers, thorough tiliage and skill in the business, the crop is quite as certain as it was then. For poor farmers this last assertion is not true. But it is the price at SALTED AND UNSALTED BUTTER. which the most cheaply grown product organ. Science Monthly. price in the market. In the long run the most progressive farmers of the United States will be able to undersell The question whether tests should be others, and the compensation they will reported in salted or unsalted butter is receive will be the largest which any admired wood for furniture purposes

Much has been said, and with some smaller churn, coarse-grained and yel- are able or willing to sell. In the Fast article, and was immediately packed for clining market. This year prices are shipment. Here are the weights: alted, well-washed dry butter 17.06 better. The important question with maintain their present style of living at

We believe that in most cases more other churning. The butter came too thorough attention to the details of soft, but of excellent color, and was farming will enable farmers to live of these the coco bolo, of a deep red treated precisely like the other sample, even more expensively than in the past, even that it was too soft to be passed. In favorable seasons we get not more through the butter worker, and the soft the seasons we get not more through the butter worker, and the soft the seasons we get not more through the butter worker, and the soft the seasons we get not more through the butter worker, and the soft the seasons we get not more than in the past. through the butter worker, and the salt than half the crops that should be was worked in, and the water and brine grown on our farms. In bad seasons apparently thoroughly worked out by this proportion is not more, and in many cases is even less than a quarter. Unsalted well-washed soft butter 25.031/2 On this showing a large majority of agricultural papers are ever advising farmers to practice greater economy, This sample was too soft for packing now spend a smaller proportion of their ignoring the fact that as a class they earnings than any other. It is carryserver it would seem about as dry as the ing coals to Newcastle to advise farmers other, and to need only cooling in order to practice economy. Nine times out to be marketable. But my dairywoman of ten the advice leafs to injudicious at once pronounced it full of moisture, retrenchment that decreases productand insisted that it be put aside and re- iveness far more than the trifle saved in expense. We would rather advise displayed a collection of jellies and pre-farmers to maintain a style of living in served fruits at the State fair so perreworked and keeping with their occupation as in the weighed again, making only 26.081 past, and by better methods of farming of strictly marketable better to provide the means for paying the

To do this is not so difficult as may plies generally the substitution of inand a half ounces to the pound respectively. This is a rather extreme case.

Subsequent experiments led me to the following conclusions:

Let That if the butter is worked up.

Let That if the butter is worked up. tensive for extensive culture, selling of will lose by salting, and the loss will purchase more land in order to practice average from one-half to one ounce to the intensive system on a larger scale, tem. He may be tempted sometimes to but this in most cases will prove a

financial mistake. The experiment of trying to compete with foreign grain production by pushing ahead on the bonanza farm scale at the West has been tried and has brine it will gain about the weight of stated at the West has been the busheling the added salt, but it will contain quite Dakota cramps the farmer worse than Dakota cramps the farmer worse than low prices do the farmers at the East. Let us see it better modes of culture, pursued more closely, will not maintain and extend the advantage already gained .- Cultivator.

Portland, Oregon, in seil which had been brought there as balkast in a ship. It has a stout, fleshy stalk and leaves resembling the thistle. The stalks and ling in a poultry yard, exclaimed: "Oh! leaves are plentifully armed with long this is really henchanting!" and sharp spines or thoras, but, instead of being placed on the edge of the leaves, as in the thistle, they are placed along the mid-rib on both the upper and under sides. The flower very closely resembles that of the po-tate, but the flower-stock and even the small sepals are thickly covered with spines .- Chicago Times.

-Oriental bronzes are now imitated in this country with remarkable fide!-The majority are made of spelter. within a thin shell of bronze. New delphia Chronicle. Fork Tribune.

Medical Herbs.

The indigenous plants of Great Brityears ago would have been regarded our native herbs, so many of which are able for food, has twice the value of as ample, if not liberal. Some com- rich in curative properties. The buin batcher's meat for sustaining life, and is plair unthinkingly that improved ag- and the dandelion, for instance, are ricultural machinery is the cause of the little valued, yet the first is an admirasome. But many circumstances tater. sifficulty. In one sense this is, per ble tonic, and the other a first-rate liver savages appeared to enjoy each other's fere with its perfection, the first of which is poor milk.

Similarly in the first of haps, time. Many farmers keep them-which is poor milk.

Similarly in the first of haps, time. Many farmers keep them-which is poor milk. -It is just the time now for all ownof which they get so little use that the
but it has been grown in our gardens
or of cattle to look well to the folder.

or of cattle to look well to the folder.

or of cattle to look well to the folder. While reapers and mowers are un- record I can discover of its being used the nerves: but I can remember the then is the time to make use of some of die and scythe, but with an increased time when "balm tea" was drunk by the cheap linseed-cake meal; or of lin- amount of severe manual labor. These the laboring classes in South Wales almost as freely as tea is now taken by healthfully laxative. See that the saving, and in a majority of cases in English cottagers, and most certainly water supplied them is pure, and not take hast are only incidentally, if at all, hysteria was at that period a disease unknown among the working classes.

Dandelion is admitted into our British Pharmacopæia under the name of Taraxacum, and regularly prescribed in diseases of the liver and spleen; but the poor people were at one time accustomed to make a decoction with the roots, which answered nearly as well follow the old-fashioned, moderate habits that formerly prevailed. Farma valuable antiscorbutic. People put great faith in the doctrine of signatures during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, but it is now nearly ex-ploded. It was based upon the following hypothesis, that every natural production indicates by some obvious exefficacious; and for my own part I really believe that there is a great deal of truth in the idea that not only the marks on leaves, stems or roots are typical of their medicinal properties; for scure Indian language.-Kansas City example, the spotted lungwort possesses healing powers in consumption, the scarlet poppy has been used with good effect in erysipelas, and the assarabacca, provincially called the foal's foot, or wild ginger, with its curious ear-shaped leaf, was formerly an unfailing remedy for all the pains that affect that

Furniture Woods.

A generation or more ago the most was mahogany. Until quite recently the taste for mahogany has been held in abeyance, and black walnut has long reigned the king of the furniture woods. Before mahogany controlled the popufashioned woods are coming into favor again, and very fine effects are produced by the contrasts of cherry bickory, and by mahogany and hick-

them valuable as foils to the more erup beautifully with the cherry, making a complement of tints, or with the hickory, showing a contrast of color

and of grain. According to the statement of a prominent dealer in furniture woods, our cherry and hickory are coming rapidly into demand, and for foreign woods the mahogany and the comparatively little known coco bolo are much called for by makers of fine furniture. carwers, and internal finishers .- Scien-

-A lady of the Sacramento Valley feetly prepared and tastefully arranged that she not only swept the board in the way of premiums, but a San Francisco banker paid her \$500 for them, saying: "L'bought them as a surprise to my wife, and to show my respect for woman as an industrialist."—San Fran cisco Chronicle.

AT a cheap restaurant: "Will you have a twenty-five cent dinner, sir, or a thirty-five cent one?" "What is the difference between the two?" "Ten cents, sir."—

he often plays on the pipes .- Boston Star.

WHEN a man's clothes come home from

IF consistency is a jewel, why isn't it more fashionable to wear it?—The Dial.

A dozen genuine Indians occupied butter in which a red pepper has been stewed will not be molested by flies.—

Western Rural.

Prof. L. Arnold says that cheese, which a properly made, and thoroughly when properly made, and thoroughly on the properly made, and thoroughly so that all its substance of the present comparatively low price of farm produce is leading many farming and the the triggenous plants of Great Briting in are too much neglected in the present comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the present comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the present comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the present comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the present comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the present comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the emigrants' waiting-room in the comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the present comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the present comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the present comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the present comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the present comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the present comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the present comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the present comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the present comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the present comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the present comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the entigrants' water the entigrants' water from some point in low at the too make money, or at least to make money, or at least to make money are too much neglected in the present comparatively low price in are too much neglected in the present comparative property. savages were in the employ of some traveling show, but the other six were fresh from their native forests. Strange to say, the wild savages and the tame company, although they met for the first time at the Union Depot to-day. They were of different tribes, but after and smoked the pipe of peace. One what is known as murrain, red water, doubtedly a necessity, it is probable medicinally rests with the Arabs, who pipe was passed from hand to hand mad itch, and other diseases which pre- that many could harvest their crops are said to have taken it to strengthen until it had gone around. After this antil it had gone around. After this ceremony each savage took out a small looking-glass and began primping. Their movements so strongly resembled those of a woman before a lookingglass that the spectators were greatly amused. They held the glasses with one hand and with the other they fixed their hair, daubed paint on their faces, and did it all exactly as a society lady would have done it. They had all the little turns of the head, the admiring glances out of one eye, and the final look of complacent satisfaction when the toilet was complete. The most amus-ing part of the performance was the fact that two women who accompanied the party did not have looking-glasses, nor did they have any occasion for them. Their hair was brushed back, without ornament, and their ugly faces were free from paint. The men were fairly covered with paint, and their hair decorated with shells and feathers. The circus savage spoke United States, but the untamed heathers could ternal mark the disease in which it is only converse in their native tongue, and here the experience of the missionary reporter who interviewed the Fijians, recently on exhibition, came into colors of a flower, but various other marks on leaves, stems or roots are typ-sation with the scalp-raisers in their ob-

> It is better to be provided with cheap and simple remedies for such common disor-ders as Coughs, Colds, &c., than to run the risk of contracting a fatal disease. DR.WM. HALL'S BALSAM is a sure and safe remedy for all diseases of the lungs and chest. If taken in season it is certain to cure. It has been known and used for many years, and is the best remedy in the world for Coughs, &c.

ASTRONOMERS and theatrical managers both discover new stars.-Boston Star.

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A MAN never realizes how rapidly children learn until he begins to buy school-books for them.—Philadelphia Call.

French Fun. THE plumber may not be a musician, but

THERE is a great deal of flash literature coming over the wires nowadays, yet no one attempts to suppress it.— Boston Budget.

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THE CHARIES A. VOGELER CO., necessors to A. VOGULER & CO.) Baltimore, Ed., U.S.A. the starch out of him .- Boston Courier

An Englishman, upon hearing the cack-

THE cold winds of autumn remind the farmer that it will soon be time to put their cattle under cover. Ye who have steers to shed prepare to shed them now.—N. Y.

SMITH smoked a cigar, and somebody said it put him hors de combat. And now Fenderson wants to know if this means "sick as a horse." Fer above amount will forward to any address, so urely packed, one of our English Bouble Barrel, Breech-Loading Shot-Guns, and twist barrels, one box of brass shells and complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send complete set of cleaning and loading implements. Guns 10 or 12 bore, as desired. Or, if preferred, will send complete set of cleaning and complete set of

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"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I get sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

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by your bitters,
And many more are using them with great benefit.

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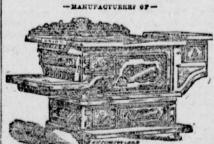
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THE LATE ELECTION.

The Result by States, as Compiled From the Latest Returns. Returns from the late elections in the

various states indicated the following re-The entire Congressional delegation Demo-eratic. The State gave Cleveland her elec-

toral vote by a large majority. ARKANSAS.

This State voted for Cleveland by the

usual majority. Congressional delegation all Democratic.

California voted for Blaine by about 10,000 majority, and elected four Republicans to Congress. The two other districts were reported Democratic, but claimed by e Republicans with the chances in their

Blaine carried Colorado by about 5,000 majority. The entire Republican State ticket and members of Congress elected. Also the Legislature.

CONNECTICUT.

Cleveland carried Connecticut by about 1,200 plurality. The Democratic State ticket received about the same plurality, but failed of a majority, which throws the choice of State officers into the Legislature, which is largely Republican. Congressional delegation reported two Democrats and two Republicans.

Voted for Cleveland and elected Democratic Congressmen. FLORIDA.

Florida went for Cleveland by from 1,000 to 4,000. Both Congressmen Democratic. GEORGIA.

Majority for Cleveland of 40,000 to 50;-000. Ten Democratic Congressmen.

Blaine carried Illinois by a probable plurality of 20,000. The Republicans elect ten and Democrats nine Congressmen, one in doubt. Legislature very close but indicated a majority on joint ballot of one or two for the Democrats. This was for several days one of the

doubtful States, but the latest returns gave it to Cleveland by from 5,000 to 6,000 plurality. The Democrats elected nine and the Republicans four Congressmen. The Legislature is reported Democratic on joint

Blaine carried Iowa by the usual ma-jority. Congress: Probable, seven Republicans and four Democrats and Fusionists. KANSAS.

Blaine about 50,000 majority. Martin (Rep.) elected Governor over Glick (Dem.) by about 30,000. Congressmen all Republican. Legislature largely Republican. KENTUCKY.

Cleveland carried by from 40,000 to 50,000. Congress, ten Democrats, one Republican. LOUISIANA.

Voted for Cleveland by about 15,000, and elected five Democrats and one Republican

Maine gave Blaine a heavy majority and elected four Republican Congressmen.

Very little reported from this State, but Cleveland carried the State by a good ma-jority. Congressional delegation reported five Democrats, one Republican. MASSACHUSETTS.
Blaine secured the State, but here Butler

received his largest vote. Congress, nine Republicans, three Democrats. MICHIGAN. The Blaine electors were chosen in Michi-

gan. Congress, four Republicans and seven Fusionists. MINNESOTA.
All for Blaine. Five Republican Con-

MISSISSIPPI.

Largely for Cleveland. Six Democrats and one Republican elected to Congress. MISSOURI.

Cleveland carried Missouri by from 40,000 to 50,000 majority. Marmaduke (Dem) elected Governor by about 10,000 over Ford (Fus.) Twelve Democrats and two Repubelected to Congress. Legislature Democratic.

Blaine carries the State by a good major ity. Two Republican Congressmen certain and probably the third. Legislature, Re-

NEVADA.

Blaine by about 1,000. Congressman

NEW HAMPSHIRE. About 6.000 majority for Blaine, Two Republican Congressman. NEW JERSEY. Cleveland carried New Jersey. Four Re

publicans and three Democrats elected to Congress. Legislature reported Republican. NEW YORK.

In this State was the great battle of the campaign and in a vote of nearly 1,300,000 it is so close that it may require the official count to satisfactorily determine the result which at this writing appears not to be over 1,000 plurality either way. The Congress-men as reported, are eighteen Democrats and sixteen Republicans.

NORTH CAROLINA. Cleveland secured a good majority. Seven Democrats and two Republicans elected to

Blaine carries Ohio by from 30,000 to 40, 000. Congressmen chosen in October, ten Republicans, eleven Democrats.

OREGON.
Blaine by about 1,500. Congressman PENNSYLVANIA. Reported about 50,000 for Blaine. Con-

gressmen, eighteen Republicans, ten Demo-Blaine carries the State. Two Republi-

SOUTH CAROLINA. Cleveland carries the State. Six Demo-crats and one Republican elected to Con-

TENNESSEE. Cleveland carries Tennessee by a good majority. Bate re-elected Governor. Seven Democrats and three Republicans reported

for Congress. TEXAS. Cleveland's majority in this State reported to be 100,000. Eleven Democrats

VERMONT. Good majority for Blaine. Two Republicans elected to Congress. VIRGINIA.

Cleveland's majority estimated all the way from 3,000 to 6,000. Congress, eight Democrats, two Republicans.

WEST VIRGINIA
goes for Cleveland. Three Democrats and
one Republican elected to Congress.

WISCONSIN.

Blaine by a fair majority. Six Republicans and three Democrats elected to Con-

Recovered.

READING, PA., November 8 .- Up to noon yesterday the bodies of the three men buried under the ruins of the dismantled stack at Robinson's furnace were recovered. They were burned beyond recognition. Four other bodies are bureid beneath several hundred tons of debris. The force of the dynamite explosion at Stauuchburg was felt within a radius of thirty miles.

NEW YORK.

The Claims of Both Parties as to the Re-

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS NEW YORK, November 8 .- The following address was issued by the Republican National Committee this evening:

National Committee this evening:

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, November 8.

The Republican National Committee are taking the most careful and thorough measures to ascertain the errors if any have been made, and found if any have been committed in the returns of the late election in the State of New York. If Mr. Cleveland shall be found to have a plurality of even one vote a prompt acquiescence will follow from the Republicans of the United States. If Mr. Blaine shall be found to have a plurality of only one vote a prompt acquiescence will be expected from the Democrats of the United States. The belief of this committee, founded upon investigation, is that Mr. Blaine has a plurality of several hundred votes, and if that be so every honest man will demand that it be officially declared. Until the official declaration shall be made we ask the public to unite with us in an honorable effort to secure a perfectly fair count. Purity in elections is the only safety for republican institutions.

B. F. Jones, Chairman.

S. Fessenden, Secretary of the Republican

Fessenden, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, has also issued the

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, New YORK, November noon. To the Republicans of the Country:
We have carried New York. The official count will confirm it. Blaine and Logan have 21s electoral votes and are elected.
B. F. JONES, Chairman.
SAMUEL FESSENDEN, Secretary.

B. F. JONES, Chairman.

SAMUEL FESSENDEN, Secretary.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC
STATE COMMITTEE, HOFFMAN HOUSE,
New YORK, November 9, 1884.

We deem it our duty to announce to the people of the State that the Repullean managers have within the last forty-eight hours conceived a new scheme for throwing again into dispute the result of the election in our State. For many days after the election they mentire bad faith claimed for the hepublican candidate several States which they knew they had not carried. In the same bad faith, when every source of information, including the associated press, has demonstrated that the vote of New York has been given to the Cleveland electors, they still claim the State. No fact of history is now better known than that the result of the election as ascertained, declared and certified by the election officers and of public record throughout the State, give New York to Cleveland electors by a decisive plurality. These public certified returns have been sifted in the several counties by both parties with the most conscientious care during the last four days, until every possible doubt as to the result has been removed. Knowing this fact they now propose as a last desperate resort to make of the Boards of County Canvassers throughout the State, where controlled by them, so many returning boards, after the pattern not long since used by them in the Southern States. Wherever the boards fail them, judicial orders are to be applied for. Thus relying upon the partisanship of their own political faith in the second, they intend and expect to throw again into dispute the result of the election and involve it in interminable litigation. To this end printed papers have been sent by them to their agents and representatives in every county in the State of New York to be used with the courts whenever an occasion can be manufactured. Of the entire reliability of our information as to this scheme them to their agents and representatives in every county in the State of New York to be used with the courts whenever an occasion can be manufactured. Of the entire reliability of our information as to this scheme there can be no question. We call upon the representatives of the party in the various counties of this State to be alort and by every proper method to resist and defeat this desperate device, and mindful of the grave consequences to the business interests of our State, which such a conspiracy necessarily involves, we deem it our duty to assure our people who have now generally acquiesced in the result that they may confidently rely that by no such scheme or device will the State be deprived of the result of its deliberate choice. It may disturb and protract the determination, but it will not change the result.

W. E. SMITH,

Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Hong Kong, November 10-Chinese mebs have been committing fearful outrages on the places of Christian worship and persons at Canton and interior points. In the presence of Kwangtung alone four Roman Cath-olic and five Protestant churches were destroyed and 120 houses of resident Christians looted and the occupants driven away. In Mambai three Catholic chapels and converts' houses were pillaged, the priests and occupants beaten and the nen outraged. In Shi Hung the Church of England's chapel was destroyed, and they tore the clothes from the preacher's wife and shamefully treated her. At Chant Sung the Wesleyan Chapel was destroyed.

The Christians are fleeing from the Province to Hong Kong. The Chinese gave them the alternative to sacrifice to the idols of

leave home. Crookedness.

CHICAGO, November 8.—Cashier Nash, of the Chicago National Bank, caused the arrest of Alfred A. Johnson, a plasterer, yesterday. According to the statement of the Sal, a good girl. She helps me to body of which read, in words, two hundred dollars, but the figures in the corner read \$2,000. Burroughs, the paying teller, glanced hastily at it, and catching sight of the figures, handed out to Johnson \$2,000. His books did not balance, and the error was discovered. Johnson strenuously denies that he got more than \$200. A search warrant was issued, and his house ransacked for the missing \$1,800, but no trace of it could be discovered.

Hocking Valley Troubles.

Columbus, O., November 8.—President Greene, of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad, has requested Governor Hoadly to order out the militia on account of the burning of bridges in Hocking County. Sheriff McCarty, of Hocking County, to-day poultry are soft, and can't bide long telegraphed the Governor to order out the whiles without food. At quarter to He says Murray City was attacked last night by 300 or 400 miners, who used tins filled with giant powder with fuses attached and some dynamite. The Sheriff says he could manage Hocking County if Perry and Athens Counties were looked after. No trouble has been reported so far. Governor Hoadly is in Cincinnati and the call has not been answered.

Brutal Assault. KANSAS CITY, November 10 .- Samuel Seaman, who runs a boarding house at 1311 Union avenue, was arrested last evening for making a murderous assault upon one of his boarders, George Kelly. trouble arose over the fact Kelly was about to leave the boarding house, and at 5:30 e'clock the proprietor and boarder met, and a dispute soon arose. Seaman seized a hatchet, knocking Kelly down and striking him across the head with the flat side, inflicting five very painful cuts in the head. The wounds cause much suffering, but are not of

a fatal nature. A Bad Professor.

BLOOMINGTON, IND., November 10 .- A social earthquake has occurred in the Indiana University. For some time Dr. Lemuel Moss, D. D., President of the institution, and one of the leading Baptist preachers of the country, has been strongly preachers of the country, has been strongly suspected of improper relations with a number of female instructors under his protective wing. Of late talk has ran high about him and a young and handsome Greek assistant. A meeting of the board of trustees was called to inquire into the matter. Six students made affidavit to the facts. Dr. Moss was asked to resign, which he did, together with the young lady, both admitting the charges preferred to be true.

FARMING AND GETTING RICH.

Farmers Have the Requisite Resources Wealth in Their Own Hands.

It may be wholly idle to attempt to stem the tide that is rising with such a force in this country in favor of mere riches, but in the case of farmers it is as well to lay the simple truth before them as to withhold. Without in the least presuming to dictate motives or aims to any class of men, we may nevertheless say with perfect truth and respect for their status and privileges, that farmers of all men are the very last ones who need trouble themselves about riches as other people do. Possessing and living upon their own productive acres, they have all the requisite resources of wealth constantly in their own hands. They are sure of shelter, of food and of needful clothing; to toil and moil, pinch and screw, starve and deny, merely to be accounted worth a certain amount of money, is only wasting the precious beasts for the night. And after that term of life which might be used to the gals come in, and they outs with

certain sum of money, and then to Boy Blue,' and 'Sally in our Alley;' leave it behind without ever having the and all the while we darn father's productive and enjoyable use of it, is the folly of childishness itself. To provide, with prudence and industry, against the accidents of life and the infirmities of possible old age, is of course every man's duty, and should supply the healthful stimulus to exertion; but to become a slave, to starve the higher and better nature, and to deny rational enjoyment to one's self and family merely to be reckoned worth so many dollars, is folly indefensible.

A man on his own farm, well cultivated and kept, well stocked, with good modern dwellings and barns and outbuildings, mas-ter of both time and acres, tied to no hours by the call of bells or whistles, free to come and go according to the necessities of none but himself, mostly in his own fields and performing his healthful labors within sight of the smoke of his own chimneys, is surely as rich in the genuine sense of that word as any man can be. He has nothing to fear and nobody to envy. Of one thing he is sure all his days, and that is a sufficient living; and that is what other men are never sure of without a single pang of doubt or apprehension. There is his land; there is his home; there is all the animate and inanimate machinery of his estabishment; and for the rest he looks in

profound trust to the bounty of heaven. Instead of this unworthy and demor-alizing anxiety to get rich, if the aver-age farmer, once being solidly established, would resolve to enlarge and exalt his life as it is, to make more out of that, to enjoy as much as possible of what there is to be enjoyed, to adorn long, straight and dolman-shaped, like and beautify his home—that only paradise on earth-within and without, he would find all his daily tasks far easier even to the extent of being delightful, he would feel rich where now with more money he feels all the time poor; and he would rid himself of a false tyrant in the form of increasing parsimony that holds his nose to the grindstone till he is flung into his grave. If farmers only knew it, they could easily be the richest men on earth .- Massa-

chusetts Ploughman. SUCCESSFUL FARMERS.

A Class of People Who Enjoy Farming and Make it Pay.

"We're not an idle lot, we h'aint," with an English house-wife, "We all her said her didn't want it, because her said her never could take to the babies after the calves. Then there's ular Sundays, and is beautiful at cleaning down furniture. They brass things," said Mrs. Bilston, with pride, pointing to the brass warming pan and fire-irons, "she rubbeth till they shine forth like gold; and as to dirt and dust. they is beingus in her sight about the house. Then there's Lizzie; her minds the poultry, takes out the geese on the green, or drives the turkeys out stub-bling times. She's real good with a 'nesh' chicken, a-petting and a-minding of it as if her was it's mother like,' To my question as to what hour the first feeding of the poultry took place, she replied, "We's up at four o'clock; four I steps out of my bed just sharp like, and sings out to the girls, and they slips forth from bed as quick as ever they may, and we jumps on with our clothes and minds our beasts, whatever it may be that God has given us to look after.

"And then at seven o'clock Bilston and all of us have breakfast. We has home-made bread, and there's bread and milk for the gals; and we always has a slip of bacon on Sundays. "After we have had breakfast," con-

tinued Mrs. Bilston, "master he bids they settle theyselves, and we all sits this wise-Polly there, and Tom yonder, and Bilston in his arm-chair," and the good woman enumerated and showed me exactly where each member of her family sat. "Then the master, he calls for the

family bible, as belonging to his grandmother, in which is written how his father's sister died of the measles when she was four years old; and he begins at the first chapter of Genesis, and works right on forward like till the book is ended, and then he starts and begins again. He always reads one chapter, and never no more, and never no less; and when anything as he thinks applies like, he says to one of them, 'Now you take and mind that, my lad,' or 'my wench,' as the case may be; and then when he has said a few words of learning and minding we gets up, and each of us goes off to his Boston Budget. or her business.

"I churns regular three times a week, and the girls they get off to making the beds or scrubbing, or may and eleven trains a day.

be to the calves or to the poultry.

There's always work for the willing.

"Then by twelve o'clock we're all in again; and after the boys and girls has a-made themselves tidy—for I can't do with no dirt about their hands and faces at meal-while we sits down; and we has most times broth, and rice or sagy pudding, and winter times an apple tart, or for a treat like, a jam roll; and then there's a glass of cider for Bilston and the men, and then there's milk for the gals. And after we've a-done-that's saying, when all's have eaten up clean and neat whatever father or myself have given them—we goes out, all but Polly, who clears away, and washes up and puts back all the pewter; and then we minds the beasts again till four o'clock, when we comes in and has tea, which I keep in the tea caddy as my mother a-gave me when I married, and which I always keeps locked-for I won't have no trifling with the tea; and after tea we drives in the poultry to roost, and we stalls the calves and such like 'nesh' far better purpose.

We will indulge in no moralizing on the subject further than to say that to go as I used to learn by times when I was better the subject further than to say that to go as I used to learn by times when I was better the subject further than to say that to go as 'Cherry Ripe,' 'Little a chit, such as 'Cherry Ripe,' stockings, or make the boys new shirts, or may be the gals make their own gowns-but I won't have no furbelows nor bunching about behind nor before, as such like folly only hinders their gait, and makes them vain with the

frippery. "Then there's often the sheets to mend, or the underlinen to put to rights. And I always keep they sweet smell and seems well and pleasant-like for any one in bed. And at nine o'clock we always get to bed, and I goes round the rooms at the half hour, for I won't stand no candles burning after such whiles, for it be a danger to the house and a folly to themselves."—Nineteenth Century.

FASHIONABLE FURS.

Little Change to Note in the Styles of

Capes and Long Cloaks. There is but little change to note as yet old fashion worn a hundred years ago.

This is a very elegant garment only

He looked at the rest of his fellow This is a very elegant garment, only made in handsome furs, and only exhibited in samples—the popular demand of the back, which displays she was not. the tournure and the rich fabric of the dress, and the long ends, which upon a stately figure have a look of immense distinction. The cloaks are those of last season, and are principally made in sealskin or plush, lined with quilted satin, and finished with rich ornaments, crocheted, or made of sealskin combined with satin. Upon the new pelerines, clasps of wood or metal are employed, one at the throat, one upon the line of the waist; but that demand a certain convention ele-

gance in the style of their finish.

the good lady has often said to me, ble to ladies who can afford the expen- from finding out his condition. says a writer, detailing a conversation diture and the necessary variety. The ascendency of the dark furs is only in line with the preference for dark did her double. What was still more does some in the colors in every part of street surprising, she spoke to the double and part of street surprising, she spoke to the double and called her "Sister Nettie." offered a first-rate nurse's place, but has become a principle—a canon her said her didn't want it, because her said her never could take to the only exception to the rule, and they are used for linings and trimmings. Natural beaver and otter fur maintain the position they have acquired, and officials, Johnson presented a check, the make the butter. Reads her bible reg- are even more fashionable this season than ever before. The sets of natural beaver, cape and muff, are in great demand for young ladies, but otter is mostly confined to capes, bands for Journal. trimming, and the like, its expense standing in the way of its use for more important purposes. Plush has had a great deal to do with reducing the amount of fur used, and the number of fur cloaks sold, its beautiful effect in cloaks and as trimmings, its depth and wraps are, as the phrase goes, an "institution." Ladies who go out much in the evening can not afford to be without one, while for elderly women who need an addition to the animal go into the cold air, there is no complete substitute. But of these there is but always of solid Ottoman silk, grosgrain, satin de Lyons, or fine camel's hair, with black fur collar and dark squirrel lining in which there is as little white as possible. The most annoying thing about fur-lined cloaks is the liability of the hairs to fly from the fur. All fur-linings should be treated with mings are used, and evidently will be, as largely as ever. They are, in fact, too handsome and convenient to lose their hold on the public. This season the straight skirts suggest the employment of fur in wide bands around the bottom of walking dresses of velvet and velveteen, and many are thus finished. Coats, too, are thus bordered, the simple lines suiting well material and trimming. There is no doubt the posession of handsome furs add much to winter comfort, and those who have once experienced it would not willingly be without it .- Demorest.

> Although turkeys are much more swift of foot than geese, yet in a week's drive a flock of geese will come in ahead; for geese you can drive at night. especially moonlight, but when eyening approaches turkeys will roost .-

-The Metropolitan Railroad in Lon-

A MULTIPLYING EYE.

The True Story of a Traveling Man who

Mr. Clarkson, a commercial traveler, was returning to New York from a six weeks' absence. He was in the best of agents of his house. He flattered himself that he looked exceedingly well, too, and every shining surface that he commercial agent is prone to vanity as the rain falls downward.

worthy his admiration.

His gaze was arrested by a young lady in front of him. She was pretty and stylish. Like most of the com-mercial fraternity, Mr. Clarkson adored his verdict.

Accidentally glancing along his own side of the car he saw her sitting there, three seats from him, and directly opposite where she had been but a moment before. Yet he hadn't seen her move. In fact, his eyes had been on her every instant. He looked across the car and there she was in her old place. He looked again on his side of the car and she was there, too. Mr. Clarkson began to doubt the accuracy with lavendy, as does a body good to the car and she was there, too. Mr. Clarkson began to doubt the accuracy of his own eyes. Was there any mistake? No. The young lady who sat on his side of the car was the same person who sat opposite. There capturing and devouring the carp, was the same bright Spanish face, the same lovely dark eyes, the same jaunty motionless, half buried in the mud. little bonnet, with its yellow and brown tips, the same modish brown dress, the how did she manage to be in two places miliar with the fact that the muskat once?

Mr. Clarkson began to feel queer. He had now approached a point where in the fashion of furs. The most impor- amazement merges into fright. His left upon the bank. The president, Dr. tant this season is the introduction of a eyes rolled from one side of the car to Charles A. White, narrated a similar cape with long, square ends, after an the other incessantly and almost un-

passengers to see if they noticed anything unusual. Evidently they did not. hibited in samples—the popular demand for it not yet existing. There is one—intently, to see if she were aware great style, however, in the brevity of the phenomenon. Unmistakably

When Mr. Clarkson realized this he turned very pale. Something was wrong in his brain. He was seeing two women where but one could possibly exist. This was madness. He took off his hat and rubbed his head, having a blurred idea that the faculty of seeing double had probably enlarged that casket of thought. He put on his hat again and was actually astonished to find that it fitted as well as ever.

Meantime, he kept furtively watching the other passengers, feeling sure that presently they would all be lookthese do not adapt themselves to gar-ments that close all the way down, or violent hands on him, nershans violent hands on him, perhaps.

The damp dews of agony gathered on his forehead. "Here I am," Fur cloaks are necessarily restricted, by their cost and the fact that they can only be worn in the coldest weather, to a limited number, but it is also true a limited number, but it is also true a limited number which is that they possess distinction which is likely to get much worse immediately, This for a time exerts a very destructive hardly rivaled by any fabric, and and if this strange faculty continued which must always make them desira- with him how he would keep his friends

At that moment the young lady rose

For him the clouds had instantly rolled by. The extra young lady wasn't a ghostly double or an optical delusion. She was a twin. Mr. Clarkson went home a subdued man, with no signs-of the self-conceit about him which had The Evening Hour the Time of Recreation enveloped him like an aurora but a half hour before .- Louisville Courier-

THE FOES OF FISH. Some Recent Inquiries by the United

States Fish Commission. The recently issued bulletins of the United States Fish Commission contain richness establishing it as the only real rival to fur. Fur-lined cloaks for the habits of fish and of the enemies of suffer thus. fish. A paper by G. E. Sims, Jr., describes a novel and unexpected enemy to the pisciculturist, discovered among the weeds in his aquarium, in the shape warmth of their own bodies when they of a fish-eating plant. "My attention was first drawn to it," Mr. Simms says, "by observing that several of the tiny nothing new to be said; they are never fish, without any apparent cause, were made of the richest brocaded materials, lying dead on the weeds, while the rest of the brood looked perfectly healthy contrive to make the best use of the and in good condition. At first I was somewhat puzzled at the strange position in which they were lying, and in as, in the country, is only the ease trying to move one with a small twig, I was still more surprised to find it was neighbors wander backwards held fast by the head, in what I thought, forwards, and sit in one another's when I pulled the plant from the wanaphtha before being put in, and then this risk would be avoided. Fur trimcloser examination revealed the strange been trapped by the tail, and in one or two instances the head and tail of the same fish had been swallowed by adjacent bladders, thus forming with its This is a plant known to botanists as

Dricalaria vulgaris. A peculiar fact in connection with it is that it has no roots at any time of its life, and the floating, root-like branches which are covered with numerous capillary and much their real work being to entrap minute in an aquarium,

Snakes and muskrats appear to be chief among the enemies of the carp. Reports made by Rud. Hessel, Super-intendent of the United States carpponds, during August and September, 1883, are quoted to show the destrucweeks' absence. He was in the best of spirits, having booked orders enough to make him the envy of all the other agents of his house. He flattered himwhich have been killed, as follows: August 4, 18; August 5, 32; August 6, 52; August 7, 32; August 8, 39; August passed lured his alert eye that he might 9, 14; August 10, 15; August 11, 21. see reflected therein his Grecian figure This makes 221 smakes killed in one and handsome face. The heart of the week. In the smaller snaks I found from rine to fifteen young carp, and in the larger ones sometimes over twenty-As he tripped up the stairs of the Sixth avenue elevated road going up town, he came very near breaking into town, he came very near breaking the song, he was so happy. He wished he could meet some good-looking female young carp per day, for they digest very quickly. That would make for very quickly. That would make for the solution of the solut and smiling spirit he was, even when saturated with business.

225 snakes 9,000 carp per day, and 63,-000 per week. That number is correct, After settling himself in the car his and it shows that snakes are more ineye wandered over the passengers in jurious than cranes, herons and other beauty birds. I kill them by shooting, sometimes only seeing a small part of the head in the water, or hiding beneath water plants. I have had epportunity to see how they catch the young fish, and how they devour them. An old style. "She is worth looking at," was wall constitutes their best hiding place. I often shoot them sitting in the cracks of the old wall, the head look-

A paper by Dr. C. Hart Merriam on "The Muskrat as a Fish-eater," says: "At a meeting of the Biological Society of Washington, held in the National which is a sluggish fish, often remaining In the discussion that followed Dr. Matips, the same modish brown dress, the same gloves, the same attitude; but from boyhood he had been farats sometimes eat fish. In fact, he had seen muskrats in the act of devouring fish that had been recently caught and

experience.
On the 7th day of Febuary, 1884, I brought this subject to the notice of the Linnaan Society of New York, and asked if any of the members knew the muskrat to be a fish-eater. Dr. Edgar A. Mearns said that he had long been familiar with the fact, and that it was no uncommon thing to see a muskrat munching a dead fish upon the borders of the soft marshes along the Hudson.

He had shot them while so engaged. In a letter dated Charlottesville, Va., March 18, 1884, Mr. R. T. W. Duke writes: "On Saturday evening I caught, with a hook, a carp which would weigh about four pounds. I put it in my bath-tub filled with water. Yesterday, about eight o'clock a. m., I put the carp in a small box, surrounded it with wet moss, and forwarded it to Lynchburg by express. It reached there about four p. m., and I learn this morning from my friend to whom it was sent that when taken out and placed in a tub it was as lively as could be. We ate a small carp Sunday morning, and

influence, but before long becomes inert by slaking and forming a harmess combination. If the water is drawn off after liming, of course it would be very much better, and at the end of a week carp or any other fish could be introduced. Dr. Rud. Hessel, Superintendent of the carp pond, said, November 23, 1883: "Some forty eels have been killed during the last eight days in the East Pond, and there are still more. One barrel of lime is required to exterminate them."—Chicago Times.

"IN OLE VIRGINNY."

in the Old Dominion.

With us the nights are said to be cool. Would that I could endorse that opinion wholesale! But there remains bitter memories of nights hardly more refreshing than days-of friends driven to sling hammocks in porches-of oper doors and windows which failed to relieve the stifling atmosphere within.

The evening is our time for recreation, when everybody's work is over, The Virginian housewife, whose domestic machinery does not "run like clockwork," and whose existence consequently is anything but useful, is too wise to tire herself out before the labors of the day begin. The shortness of the twilight is against protracted excursions, unless there is a moon, but we brief Blind Man's Holiday allotted us. When the houses are near togetheron the outskirts of a villageporches, and enjoy themselves in a cheerful and informal manner. On moonlight evenings, buggies and riders fact that others of the little fish had turn up from a distance, and the simple supper-with its coffee and iced tea, its warm rolls light as foam, its fruits and cakes, its possible stewed or fried oysters, and its inevitable ham-is body a connecting bar between the two. shared by all without ceremony or special invitation. "We are always prepared for friends," might well be the Virginian motto.

Night it is not, this moonlight in

Virginia, but a new and wondrous day. The mountains rise vaguely beautiful divided leaves are interspersed with into the translucent sky; the stars are tiny green vesicles, which were sup-posed by a former school of botanists warmth of her own; the shadows fall to be filled with water, by which means clear-cut across the road, or upon grass the plant was kept at the bottom until which at this idealizing hour looks fresh the time of flowering, when the water and velvety as any English lawn-but gave place to air, and the plant then no English moonlight looked like this, rose to the surface to allow its bloom to The voice of the whippo'will and of expand. As a matter of fact, these the katydid have possession of the vesicles exercised no such function, night, only overpowered at intervals by the fierce backing of dogs behind crustaceans, worms, larvæ, etc., for its | yard fences, as the steady tramping of support, and without a good supply of the horses' hoofs rouses one lone farm which it is impossible to keep it alive after the other.—Edith N. Nicholl, it Cassell's Family Magazine.